MILITARY ASSISTANCE

International Military Education and Training
Foreign Military Financing
Peacekeeping Operations

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International Military Education and Training
($ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
IMET	57,748	70,000	80,000

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a low-cost, highly effective component of U.S. security assistance that provides training on a grant basis to students from over 125 allied and friendly nations. In many countries, it is the only military engagement tool available. IMET advances U.S. interests by furthering regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations, which culminate in increased understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and foreign countries.

IMET fosters the development of more professional militaries around the world through training and education of foreign military and civilian personnel, including those of non-governmental organizations. Enhancing the professionalism of militaries will make them more efficient, more effective, and more interoperable with American and NATO forces as well as with regional coalitions. IMET fosters a better understanding of civilian rule of the military, rule of law, and human rights. Increases over FY 2002 levels vary by region but reflect overall U.S. policy interests of military alliance and coalition building as well as buttressing the war on terrorism.

Military training provided under the IMET program is professional and non-political, exposing foreign students to U.S. military organizations, procedures, and the manner in which military organizations function under civilian control. Training focuses primarily on professional development but may also include technical training. IMET's mandatory English language proficiency requirement establishes an essential baseline of communication skills necessary for students to attend courses. It also facilitates the development of important professional and personal relationships that have provided U.S. access and influence in a critical sector of society which often plays a pivotal role in supporting, or transitioning to, democratic governments.

A less formal, but significant, part of IMET exposes students to the American way of life. This popular program of sponsorships, field trips, and guest speakers informally introduces IMET students to democratic values, civil and human rights, and the rule of law. Expanded IMET (E-IMET) courses perform a similar function but in a more structured atmosphere. The curriculum of E-IMET courses fosters greater respect for and understanding of the principle of civilian control of the military. E-IMET is an effective means of promoting democratic values and is key to U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives.

IMET objectives are achieved through a variety of military education and training activities conducted by the Department of Defense for foreign military and civilian officials. These include formal instruction that involves over 2,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations for over 11,000 foreign students.

The IMET program is an investment in ideas and people. For a relatively modest investment, it presents democratic alternatives to key foreign militaries and civilian leaders. Military cooperation is strengthened as foreign militaries improve their knowledge of U.S. military doctrine and operational procedures. This cooperation leads to opportunities for military-to-military interaction, information sharing, joint planning, and combined force exercises that facilitate interoperability with U.S. Forces. Additionally, access to foreign military bases and facilities is notably expanded, the utility of which is readily evident in the war on terrorism.

The following examples underscore how the IMET program supports regional stability and democracy goals:

- IMET funding for Europe and Eurasia is designed not only to support NATO enlargement and strengthen engagement with Partnership for Peace countries, but also to maintain depth in its recent members' professional cadre of military and civilian personnel. Funding is also requested for new programs in Yugoslavia (Serbia).

- The increase in funding for the Western Hemisphere will be focused on additional professional and technical training as well as on courses that focus on civilian control of the military and human rights. Courses include crisis management, maritime search and rescue, vehicle aircraft and helicopter maintenance, resource management, and officer training at all levels.

- Funding for Africa will boost programs in Rwanda, Togo, and Zambia, among others. It will also support a new multilateral program request for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

- Funding for East Asia and the Pacific will continue to focus regionally on professional military education and technical training. It will provide for significant growth in the Philippines program and reinstatement of the Fiji program.

- Continued support of Near East Asia is reflected in significant increases for programs in Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia.

- Funding for South Asia will provide program increases for Nepal and Bangladesh, among others.

International Military Education and Training
($ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Africa			
Angola	-	100	100
Benin	384	400	400
Botswana	663	580	600
Burkina Faso	-	-	50
Burundi	-	-	50
Cameroon	223	190	200
Cape Verde	126	120	120
Central African Republic	116	110	110
Chad	173	130	130
Comoros	-	-	50
Cote D'Ivoire	-	-	50
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	50
Djibouti	132	160	185
ECOWAS	-	-	50
Equatorial Guinea	-	50	50
Eritrea	155	375	400
Ethiopia	-	475	500
Gabon	131	160	160
Gambia	-	-	50
Ghana	338	470	500
Guinea	254	250	250
Guinea-Bissau	55	50	75
Kenya	443	600	600
Lesotho	78	100	100
Madagascar	158	170	170
Malawi	388	360	360
Mali	355	325	325
Mauritania	83	100	100
Mauritius	86	100	100
Mozambique	200	215	215
Namibia	193	200	200
Niger	102	110	110
Nigeria	663	750	800
Republic of the Congo	86	110	110
Rwanda	-	100	150
Sao Tome and Principe	101	85	100
Senegal	912	850	900
Seychelles	60	75	100
Sierra Leone	130	200	250
South Africa	1,200	1,450	1,450

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Swaziland	98	100	100
Tanzania	214	200	230
Togo	52	75	100
Uganda	-	100	170
Zambia	181	190	225
Subtotal - Africa	**8,533**	**10,185**	**11,095**
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	-	-	200
East Timor	-	50	100
Fiji	-	-	100
Indonesia	-	400	400
Laos	-	50	100
Malaysia	757	700	800
Mongolia	750	650	725
Papua New Guinea	160	200	240
Philippines	1,436	2,000	2,400
Samoa	88	120	120
Solomon Islands	62	150	150
Thailand	1,852	1,650	1,750
Tonga	100	115	125
Vanuatu	64	100	100
Vietnam	-	50	100
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	**5,269**	**6,235**	**7,410**
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	1,200	800	900
Armenia	-	400	750
Azerbaijan	-	400	750
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,109	800	900
Bulgaria	1,599	1,200	1,350
Croatia	1,032	600	700
Czech Republic	1,370	1,800	1,900
Estonia	750	1,000	1,100
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	-	-	300
Georgia	481	850	1,200
Greece	25	500	600
Hungary	1,394	1,800	1,900
Kazakhstan	583	800	1,000
Kyrgyz Republic	380	600	1,100
Latvia	815	1,000	1,100

International Military Education and Training
($ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Lithuania	797	1,000	1,100
Macedonia	741	550	650
Malta	136	300	300
Moldova	630	850	900
Poland	1,318	1,900	2,000
Portugal	594	750	850
Romania	1,544	1,400	1,500
Russia	156	800	800
Slovakia	992	850	950
Slovenia	1,022	800	950
Tajikistan	-	250	350
Turkey	1,689	2,700	2,800
Turkmenistan	258	450	450
Ukraine	1,443	1,700	1,700
Uzbekistan	494	1,000	1,200
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	**22,552**	**27,850**	**32,050**
Near East			
Algeria	121	200	550
Bahrain	249	400	450
Egypt	1,119	1,200	1,200
Jordan	1,700	2,000	2,400
Lebanon	546	600	700
Morocco	999	1,000	1,500
Oman	250	500	750
Saudi Arabia	-	25	25
Tunisia	968	1,000	1,500
Yemen	198	450	650
Subtotal - Near East	**6,150**	**7,375**	**9,725**
South Asia			
Bangladesh	507	600	750
India	498	1,000	1,000
Maldives	110	125	150
Nepal	237	400	500
Pakistan	-	1,000	1,000
Sri Lanka	252	275	350
Subtotal - South Asia	**1,604**	**3,400**	**3,750**

International Military Education and Training
($ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Western Hemisphere			
Argentina	846	1,000	1,000
Bahamas	110	140	140
Belize	223	275	175
Bolivia	665	700	800
Brazil	241	440	500
Chile	550	570	600
Colombia	1,040	1,180	1,180
Costa Rica	297	350	400
Dominican Republic	513	500	500
Eastern Caribbean	448	675	700
Ecuador	550	625	650
El Salvador	653	800	900
Guatemala	291	350	350
Guyana	192	275	275
Haiti	-	-	50
Honduras	546	625	650
Jamaica	465	600	600
Mexico	1,000	1,150	1,250
Nicaragua	222	375	400
Panama	131	170	200
Paraguay	238	300	300
Peru	509	500	600
Suriname	107	110	150
Trinidad & Tobago	122	135	150
Uruguay	398	415	450
Venezuela	485	500	700
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	**10,842**	**12,760**	**13,670**
Global			
E-IMET Schools	1,800	1,800	1,800
General Costs	998	395	500
Subtotal - Global	**2,798**	**2,195**	**2,300**
Total	**57,748**	**70,000**	**80,000**

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Africa			
Angola	-	4	4
Benin	56	58	58
Botswana	103	90	93
Burkina Faso	-	-	2
Burundi	-	-	2
Cameroon	10	9	9
Cape Verde	5	5	5
Central African Republic	4	4	4
Chad	10	8	8
Comoros	-	-	2
Cote D'Ivoire	-	-	2
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	2
Djibouti	4	6	7
Eritrea	7	17	18
Ethiopia	-	19	20
Gabon	1	2	3
Gambia	-	-	2
Ghana	49	68	72
Guinea	88	87	87
Guinea-Bissau	2	2	3
Kenya	52	70	70
Lesotho	64	82	82
Madagascar	7	8	8
Malawi	66	61	61
Mali	52	48	48
Mauritania	-	4	4
Mauritius	45	52	52
Mozambique	10	11	11
Namibia	14	15	15
Niger	9	9	9
Nigeria	23	25	27
Republic of the Congo	-	4	4
Rwanda	-	4	6
Sao Tome and Principe	2	2	2
Senegal	46	43	45
Seychelles	1	1	2
Sierra Leone	7	11	13
South Africa	792	957	957
Swaziland	42	43	43
Tanzania	11	10	12

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Togo	9	13	17
Uganda	-	4	7
Zambia	15	16	19
Subtotal - Africa	**1,606**	**1,872**	**1,917**
East Asia and the Pacific			
Cambodia	-	-	8
Fiji	-	2	4
Indonesia	-	67	67
Laos	-	2	4
Malaysia	66	61	70
Mongolia	148	128	143
Papua New Guinea	80	100	120
Philippines	129	180	216
Samoa	24	33	33
Solomon Islands	34	82	82
Thailand	152	135	144
Tonga	4	5	5
Vanuatu	27	32	32
Vietnam	-	2	4
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	**664**	**829**	**932**
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	128	128	144
Armenia	-	16	30
Azerbaijan	-	16	30
Bosnia and Herzegovina	54	59	66
Bulgaria	53	125	138
Croatia	194	219	255
Czech Republic	232	305	322
Estonia	46	61	67
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	-	-	12
Georgia	158	279	394
Greece	1	20	24
Hungary	103	133	140
Kazakhstan	12	16	21
Kyrgyzstan	11	17	32
Latvia	179	220	242
Lithuania	33	41	46
Macedonia	32	33	38
Malta	37	82	82

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Moldova	31	42	44
Poland	64	92	97
Portugal	80	101	114
Romania	284	320	342
Russia	84	200	200
Slovakia	99	113	127
Slovenia	205	244	290
Turkey	235	376	390
Turkmenistan	5	9	9
Ukraine	543	640	640
Uzbekistan	1	40	48
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	**2,904**	**3,947**	**4,384**
Near East			
Algeria	9	15	41
Bahrain	21	21	38
Egypt	64	69	69
Jordan	150	176	212
Lebanon	99	109	127
Morocco	81	81	122
Oman	25	50	75
Tunisia	44	45	68
Yemen	9	20	30
Subtotal - Near East	**502**	**586**	**782**
South Asia			
Bangladesh	36	43	53
India	24	48	48
Maldives	7	8	9
Nepal	12	20	25
Pakistan	-	40	40
Sri Lanka	53	58	74
Subtotal - South Asia	**132**	**217**	**249**

Summary of Students Trained Under IMET

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Western Hemisphere			
Argentina	210	248	248
Bahamas	12	15	15
Belize	18	22	14
Bolivia	73	77	88
Brazil	26	47	54
Chile	348	361	380
Colombia	513	582	582
Costa Rica	51	60	69
Dominican Republic	58	57	57
Eastern Caribbean	43	52	59
Ecuador	107	122	126
El Salvador	243	298	335
Guatemala	33	40	40
Guyana	15	21	21
Haiti	-	-	2
Honduras	111	127	132
Jamaica	70	90	90
Mexico	116	133	145
Nicaragua	76	128	137
Panama	17	7	8
Paraguay	38	48	48
Peru	60	59	71
Suriname	86	88	121
Trinidad & Tobago	8	9	10
Uruguay	127	132	144
Venezuela	119	123	172
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	**2,578**	**2,946**	**3,168**
Total	**8,386**	**10,397**	**11,432**

Foreign Military Financing
($ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
FMF	3,568,373	3,650,000	4,107,200
ERF-FMF	0	45,000	0

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by contributing to global and regional stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats. In doing so, FMF works to reduce the likelihood of conflict and war that could threaten the United States. The FMF program provides grants for the acquisition of U.S. defense equipment, services, and training. The acquisitions enable key allies and friends to improve their defense capabilities. Improved capabilities strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States and its allies, better bilateral military relationships between the United States and the recipient nations, and allow friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with U.S. forces. In particular, FMF is a key assistance tool for supporting U.S. coalition partners in the war on terrorism. Moreover, by increasing demand for U.S. systems, FMF contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base - a critical element of U.S. national defense strategy.

The objectives of U.S. military assistance are:

- To assist allies and friends in procuring U.S. defense articles and services that will serve to strengthen their self-defense capabilities, meet their legitimate security needs, and promote defense cooperation.

- To improve key capabilities of friendly countries to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crisis.

- To promote the effectiveness and professionalism of military forces of strategic allies and friendly foreign countries.

- To promote rationalization, standardization, and interoperability of the military forces of friendly foreign countries with the U.S. Armed Forces.

- To support the U.S. industrial base by promoting the export of U.S. defense related goods and services.

FY 2003 FMF grant funding will be used to:

- Promote peace and stability in the Near East. The vast majority of FMF - over 93 percent - goes to the Middle East (Israel, Egypt, and Jordan) to meet the legitimate security needs of parties trying to achieve peace in that region. This assistance supports the long-standing U.S. policy goal of seeking a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Smaller FMF grants support stability in North Africa by helping Tunisia and Morocco meet their security requirements and maintain their stocks of U.S. equipment. FMF funds for Oman and Yemen, as well as increases in funding for Jordan, target security requirements linked to the war on terrorism.

- Help countries in the Western Hemisphere improve their ability to respond to growing regional instability. Funding will assist Colombia's effort to defend its economy by supporting a brigade to protect its oil pipeline. Colombia is a strategic supplier of U.S. imported oil. Funding will also

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assist Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, and Peru to sustain and expand the capabilities of their militaries through force modernization, training, and equipment and enable them to respond to the spillover effect of the drug interdiction effort. Furthermore, funding will permit training and provision of equipment to key countries such as Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, and Uruguay which participate in worldwide peacekeeping operations and humanitarian and disaster assistance operations.

- Support India and Pakistan in their efforts in the war on terrorism and aid Nepal in its efforts to counter the Maoist insurgency.

- Continue efforts to incorporate the most recent NATO members into the alliance and sustain support for Partnership for Peace (PfP) countries in Central Europe, the Baltics, the Caucasus (especially Georgia), and in the Central Asian states, which are on the frontlines of the war on terrorism. The FMF request will help support programs such as defense reform, a crucial building block to establishing civil-military relations. Funding will also permit continued implementation of Membership Action Plans for prospective NATO members, Partnership Action Plans for those countries that participate in the PfP program, and Individual country Action Plan goals for the remaining recipients. Equipment, services, and training provided may include, among other items, communications equipment, air defense radar, tactical vehicles, aviation assets, spare parts and repairs, support for previous Excess Defense Article transfers, and equipment related to nuclear, biological, and chemical threats or use.

- Sustain Philippine military capability, particularly in their effort to address the terrorist threat, and aid in correcting defense budgetary and logistical shortcomings. FMF funding will also be used to continue support for border control and interoperability programs in Thailand, to establish support for the East Timor Defense Force, and to complete the border communications project in Mongolia.

- Contribute to a new Military Health Affairs program that will complement Department of Defense (DoD) training efforts to address the HIV/AIDS crisis facing African militaries. Funding will support regional security and provide assistance to countries, like Botswana and Kenya, that help to bring stability and peace to troubled regions. Assistance will also support continued engagement with the Nigeria military on reform, modernization, and democratization, and with the South African military, including assistance in C-130 fleet sustainment, defense reform, and EEO activities.

- Continue support for the Enhanced International Peacekeeping Initiative, which assists selected foreign countries in developing their institutional capacities to field more efficient and well-led peacekeeping units, creating a bigger pool of potential peacekeepers and reducing dependence on U.S. forces.

- Support DoD costs for the administration of global grant military assistance programs.

The following table in this document depicts the FMF request for FY 2003. Further details about the proposed programs can be found in relevant country program narratives.

Foreign Military Financing
($ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Africa			
Botswana	1,000	1,000	1,000
Djibouti	100	-	-
Eritrea	-	250	500
Ethiopia	-	250	500
Ghana	500	400	500
Guinea	3,000	-	-
Kenya	1,000	-	1,500
Mali	200	-	-
Military Health Affairs	-	-	2,000
Nigeria	10,000	6,000	6,000
Organization of African Unity	100	-	-
Senegal	800	400	500
South Africa	1,000	6,700	6,000
Zambia	500	-	-
Subtotal - Africa	**18,200**	**15,000**	**18,500**
East Asia and the Pacific			
East Timor	1,796	1,000	2,000
Mongolia	1,995	2,000	1,000
Philippines	1,995	19,000	20,000
Thailand	-	1,300	2,000
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	**5,786**	**23,300**	**25,000**
Europe and Eurasia			
Albania	8,631	4,000	5,000
Armenia	-	4,000	3,000
Azerbaijan	-	4,000	3,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,986	2,250	2,500
Bulgaria	13,470	8,500	9,500
Croatia	3,991	5,000	6,000
Czech Republic	8,981	10,000	11,000
Estonia	6,186	6,250	6,750
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	-	-	1,000
Georgia	4,490	11,000	7,000
Hungary	8,981	10,000	11,000
Kazakhstan	1,896	2,750	3,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,846	2,000	4,000
Latvia	5,188	6,250	7,000
Lithuania	6,486	6,593	7,500
Macedonia	13,619	10,500	11,000

Foreign Military Financing
($ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Malta	2,993	-	1,000
Moldova	1,497	1,250	1,500
Poland	12,274	12,000	13,000
Romania	16,962	9,000	10,000
Slovakia	10,777	7,750	9,000
Slovenia	5,487	4,000	5,000
Tajikistan	-	700	-
Turkey	-	-	17,500
Turkmenistan	699	-	700
Ukraine	3,991	4,000	4,000
Uzbekistan	2,445	207	8,750
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	**146,876**	**132,000**	**168,700**
Near East			
Egypt	1,297,140	1,300,000	1,300,000
Israel	1,975,644	2,040,000	2,100,000
Jordan	74,835	75,000	198,000
Morocco	2,495	3,500	5,000
Oman	-	-	20,000
Tunisia	3,493	3,500	5,000
Yemen	-	-	2,000
Subtotal - Near East	**3,353,607**	**3,422,000**	**3,630,000**
South Asia			
India	-	-	50,000
Nepal	-	2,000	3,000
Pakistan	-	-	50,000
Subtotal - South Asia	**-**	**2,000**	**103,000**
Western Hemisphere			
Argentina	998	-	-
Bahamas	139	100	100
Belize	200	200	300
Colombia	-	-	98,000
Dominican Republic	649	350	320
Eastern Caribbean	1,996	2,000	2,130
El Salvador	-	1,000	2,500
Guyana	124	200	400
Haiti	-	300	400
Jamaica	584	600	700
Nicaragua	-	500	500

Foreign Military Financing
($ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Suriname	-	150	250
Trinidad & Tobago	300	300	400
WHA Conflict Prevention/Response	-	3,000	5,000
Argentina	-	1,000	2,000
Bolivia	-	500	1,000
Chile	-	500	1,000
Uruguay	-	1,000	1,000
WHA Regional Stability	-	-	4,000
Bolivia	-	-	1,000
Ecuador	-	-	1,000
Panama	-	-	1,000
Peru	-	-	1,000
Subtotal - Western Hemisphere	**4,990**	**8,700**	**115,000**
Global			
Enhanced International Peacekeeping	5,986	4,000	4,000
FMF Administrative Costs	32,928	35,000	37,000
Policy Initiatives	-	8,000	6,000
Subtotal - Global	**38,914**	**47,000**	**47,000**
Total	**3,568,373**	**3,650,000**	**4,107,200**
Emergency Response Fund			
Turkey	-	20,000	-
Uzbekistan	-	25,000	-
Total Emergency Response Fund	**-**	**45,000**	**-**

Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities
($ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
FMF	5,986	4,000	4,000

The Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities (EIPC) initiative strengthens U.S. national security, advances human rights and democracy, and enables humanitarian response in unstable security environments. Regional conflicts that could directly affect the security of the United States and its allies can be contained and moderated by multinational peacekeeping forces trained through EIPC funding. In a very real sense, EIPC contributes substantively to conflict prevention. Professionally trained military peacekeepers can defuse tense situations or misunderstood actions between former protagonists, reduce human rights violations, and enable more rapid establishment of democratic institutions in conflict areas. Finally, EIPC-trained military peacekeepers working alongside the militaries of many nations can establish the secure environment and enhance confidence building to allow for essential humanitarian assistance to be delivered quickly and safely to the most needy.

The primary goal of the EIPC initiative is to assist selected foreign countries in developing their institutional capacities to field more efficient and well led peacekeeping units, capable of taking on the toughest assignments. Peacekeeping is a global responsibility, and many countries are willing to play a role but lack the skills and resources to become effective peacekeepers. The EIPC program makes a significant contribution that is often the difference between whether a country participates or not.

The EIPC program has several objectives, each intended to support the overarching goals of enhancing burdensharing and improving interoperability:

- The first objective, which supports burdensharing, is to help create more professionally competent, properly equipped, and better led peacekeeping units in selected foreign countries. Helping to develop peacekeeping units and capabilities in friendly foreign militaries will obviate the need for U.S. troops. Should joint peacekeeping efforts be undertaken, these actions will increase the forces' interoperability with the U.S. military and its key allies.

- The second objective is ensuring a secure environment for the establishment of democratic institutions in an area of strife. EIPC encourages other countries to establish peacekeeping training centers or dedicated training programs, develop national policies on peacekeeping, and encourage friendly nations to increase their own involvement in peacekeeping operations. The program offers solid lessons in U.S. democratic ideals. Furthermore, exposure to other, democratically oriented military forces enhances understanding among EIPC participants. In this way, EIPC helps create environments conducive to democracy by preparing foreign militaries for peace support operations.

- The third objective is providing the essential secure environment necessary for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to a strife-torn area. EIPC training relates the professional military training and provision of equipment to the humanitarian assistance that militaries in other countries are often called upon to provide.

The FY 2003 request for the EIPC initiative will allow the United States to continue to build effectively on the existing solid foundation. Program support will make it possible to continue implementing common peacekeeping doctrine in recipient training programs and enhancing command and control interoperability at the battalion and higher levels. We will look to regionalize peacekeeping training to enable non-EIPC

countries to participate in quality training, and we will encourage recipient countries to host and participate in regional multinational peacekeeping exercises.

A primary component of the EIPC program is English language training. The UN has formally established English as the "language of peacekeeping." There is a high demand for English language training, and EIPC funds are used to provide language labs where they can best serve the interests of improving English language understanding. EIPC funds are used to procure non-lethal defense-related training equipment as well. EIPC also funds events with an emphasis on "train the trainer" in order to maximize the benefits of the expenditures. It funds workshops tailored to a country's peacekeeping training needs and provides for visits to U.S. peacekeeping training centers and installations for senior-level officers and trainers that are directly involved in national peacekeeping training programs. Additionally, EIPC funds help to procure peacekeeping training and doctrine-related manuals and other library resources. Finally, EIPC enables countries to obtain and employ peacekeeping software training simulations rather than relying on more costly field exercises. The EIPC program complements, and is complemented by, non-Foreign Military Financing (FMF) resources, including International Military Education and Training, Excess Defense Articles programs, and CINC peacekeeping exercises.

The core of the EIPC training program is the peacekeeping Training and Education program established by the Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR) located in Monterey, California. CCMR serves as the training executive agent for EIPC. It has developed a common core curriculum and program that supports both in-resident instructor courses as well as Mobile Training Teams to assist in the establishment of peacekeeping programs in recipient countries. The benefits of this organized approach using CCMR are already evident, as graduates for a range of countries are using the EIPC common core curriculum to implement changes and improvements in their peacekeeping training programs.

Since its inception, EIPC funds have been allocated to: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Fiji, Hungary, India, Jordan, Lithuania, Mongolia, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, and Uruguay.

FY 2003 EIPC funding will build on a record of achievement in assisting selected countries to improve their peacekeeping capabilities. All of the countries that have received EIPC funds have taken decisive steps to increase their international peacekeeping operations role. To cite a few examples:

- Thailand has taken steps to build a regional training center. It established a permanent program in 2001 and continues to build upon it. Bangkok has agreed to provide the Force Commander to the UN Mission in East Timor – the second time it has offered to lead.

- Uruguay accepted command of the Eastern sector of MONUC, the UN mission to the Republic of the Congo – an area larger than the whole of Uruguay, and deployed a first-ever naval riverine unit to patrol the vast waterways in that part of the country.

- Bangladesh was one of the first countries to offer its troops to a follow-on UN military force in Afghanistan.

- Jordan, already fully committed in several UN and NATO-sponsored peace support operations, sent military units to participate in peace support operations in post-Taliban Afghanistan.

FMF Administrative Costs
($ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
FMF	32,928	35,000	37,000

The requested funding provides for the cost of administrative activities related to non-FMS security assistance programs implemented by the Unified Commands, Military Departments, and Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA).

The proposed program level represents the projected costs required to prudently, and effectively, accomplish the managerial and administrative actions necessary to manage and implement the non-FMS segments of security assistance programs, as authorized under the AECA and the FAA. These functions include staffing headquarters, personnel management, budgeting and accounting, office services and facilities, and support for non-FMS functions of the overseas Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs).

The FMF Administrative Costs account implements such non-FMS activities as: administration of the IMET program; management of drawdowns of military equipment and services; grant transfers of excess defense articles and naval vessels; fulfilling responsibility for monitoring military items previously transferred under the former Military Assistance Program (MAP); reviewing FMF-financed Direct Commercial Contracts (DCC); and management of the FMF program. The initiation and expansion of security assistance relationships with many new democracies around the world require the establishment of SAOs in an increasing number of locations. Administrative costs for headquarters are significantly less than for SAO; in FY 2003 expenses are $9.5 million and $27.5 million respectively.

The FY 2003 request for Defense Administrative costs will fund the establishment and/or the continuing operating costs of new SAOs and is essential to the effective management of security assistance programs with these new defense partners. In addition, security costs for all SAOs have increased dramatically. The sustained increases in IMET funding levels from the FY 1995 level of $26 million has also increased administrative workload and funding requirements. Departmental and headquarters management and oversight for FMF programs, not connected to FMS, have grown significantly. The amount requested is the minimum essential funding to accomplish the mission.

Peacekeeping Operations
($ in thousands)

Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
PKO	126,721	135,000	108,250
ERF-PKO	0	220,000	0

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds support U.S. national interests in promoting human rights, democracy, and regional security. They also facilitate humanitarian responses to crisis situations. PKO funds support the increased involvement of regional organizations in conflict resolution, multilateral peace operations, and sanctions enforcement through provision of logistics support, peacekeeping training, and peacekeeping equipment. The United States has a strong interest in enhancing the ability of other nations to lead or participate in voluntary peacekeeping and humanitarian operations in order to reduce the burden on the United States. PKO funds also help leverage fair-share contributions to joint efforts where no formal cost sharing mechanism is available.

Peacekeeping operations can reduce the likelihood of hostile interventions by other powers, prevent the proliferation of small conflicts, facilitate the stability necessary for the establishment and growth of new market economies, contain the cost of humanitarian emergencies, and limit refugee flows. This is accomplished through separation of adversaries; facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian relief; repatriation of refugees and displaced persons; demobilization, disarmament and reconciliation of combatants; and creation of conditions under which political reconciliation may occur and democratic elections may be held.

PKO funds are designed to advance international support for voluntary multinational efforts in conflict resolution, including support for international missions in response to emerging crises. In FY 2003 PKO programs will:

- Provide funding for Africa Regional Peacekeeping Operations, an account that consolidates numerous peacekeeping needs on the African continent. These needs include assisting ECOWAS and other African countries that are committed to providing peacekeeping troops in support of United Nations missions as well as other initiatives to stabilize West Africa. Funds will also help efforts to resolve conflicts in the Sudan and Burundi. Finally, funds will support efforts of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) to maintain peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo, including disarming, demobilizing, and reintegrating combatants, and will assist efforts by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to support military observers in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

- Provide funding to initiate a comprehensive U.S. crisis response training program in Africa. The funds requested in FY 2002 for the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) represented final funding for that program. Building on ACRI, the successor program - Africa Crisis Response Training - will enhance African peacekeeping and humanitarian relief capacity. The program will be based on a core course of training in peacekeeping/humanitarian relief tailored to recipient countries' needs with an emphasis, where possible, on training African trainers. It will increase the number of countries receiving common training and equipment for peacekeeping operations. It will also provide select recipients with more robust peace enforcement training. Furthermore, it will provide peacekeeping equipment and support an annual sustainment event to exercise recipient countries' peacekeeping skills.

- Continue funding for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) peacekeeping activities in the Balkans and OSCE preventive diplomacy missions elsewhere in Europe and countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

- Continue the Administration's commitment to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai and support for U.S. Civilian Police (CIVPOL) assigned to the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).

The following table outlines the FY 2003 Peacekeeping Operations request.

Peacekeeping Operations
($ in thousands)

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request
Africa			
Africa Crisis Response Training	15,618	15,000	10,000
Africa Regional Peacekeeping	30,882	41,000	30,000
Subtotal - Africa	**46,500**	**56,000**	**40,000**
East Asia and the Pacific			
East Timor	8,500	8,000	5,000
Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific	**8,500**	**8,000**	**5,000**
Europe and Eurasia			
Bulgaria	2,500	-	-
Macedonia	4,100	-	-
OSCE Bosnia	19,800	20,500	17,500
OSCE Croatia	2,900	3,300	2,300
OSCE Kosovo	11,000	14,500	12,500
OSCE Regional	14,221	16,300	14,550
Ukraine	1,200	-	-
Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia	**55,721**	**54,600**	**46,850**
Near East			
Multinational Force and Observers	16,000	16,400	16,400
Subtotal - Near East	**16,000**	**16,400**	**16,400**
Total	**126,721**	**135,000**	**108,250**
Emergency Response Fund			
Pakistan	-	220,000	-
Total Emergency Response Fund	**-**	**220,000**	**-**

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