

III. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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Arms Control and Nonproliferation Considerations

Arms transfers continue to be an indispensable U.S. policy instrument for advancing international security and stability in the post-Cold War era and for promoting the aims of the Global War on Terrorism. Judiciously used, arms transfers can deter aggression, foster internal and regional stability, strengthen and revitalize mutual security relationships, and demonstrate support for the security of friends and allies. With the new challenges posed by the rise of global terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction, our military assistance programs play a critical role in bolstering the security capabilities of the United States and its allies.

The U.S. military assistance program complements the U.S. foreign policy goal of promoting international security through negotiation and support for bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and arrangements, and assuring compliance with existing arms control agreements. It also enhances the U.S. ability to limit the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, especially in regions of conflict, by giving countries conventional 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 complement 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 that exacerbate regional and civil conflicts. The worldwide Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund and export control cooperation programs promote bilateral and multilateral efforts to control the spread of missiles, nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and destabilizing arms transfers.

Carefully structured security assistance programs support U.S. conventional arms transfer policy goals, particularly to preserve regional balances and help allies deter and defend against aggression, and the U.S. nonproliferation objectives of curbing the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

The U.S. arms transfer policy requires a careful, case-by-case evaluation of each request for arms. Each transfer is specifically reviewed for its contribution to U.S. security interests and arms control and nonproliferation 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.

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.

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 (LOA's) signed in FY 2004, regardless of when the articles and services were or will be delivered.

The second part shows the estimated dollar values projected for FY 2005 and FY 2006. These estimates were derived through:

- a. An analysis of each country's historical FMS sales record (past 10 years).
- b. Development of an adjusted mean plus or minus one standard deviation -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 and of itself, to be made in the year listed.
 - (ii) Likelihood that the sale will go FMS and not Direct Commercial Sales (DCS).
 - (iii) Release considerations, if any, associated with the item and likelihood for approval and a FMS sale after completion of the accompanying thorough, and often lengthy, U.S. Government review process.
 - (iv) A judgment of how essential the listed military equipment of defense service is to the country's defense needs.
 - (v) Whether the country's foreign procurement budget, as a whole, is adequate to fund the listed item in its entirety or possibly, at a lesser amount of quantity and dollars.
 - (vi) 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.

Foreign Military Sales & Construction Sales Agreements

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2004 ACTUAL			ESTIMATED	
	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/DESIGN	TOTAL	FY 2005	FY 2006
<u>Africa:</u>					
Angola	0	0	0	150	0
Botswana	147	0	147	1,338	1,000
Cameroon	0	0	0	150	0
Chad	0	0	0	5	0
Djibouti	1,829	0	1,829	19,440	8,500
Eritrea	0	0	0	700	1,000
Ethiopia	2,648	0	2,648	8,400	3,500
Gabon	0	0	0	8	0
Ghana	1,230	0	1,230	1,015	0
Guinea	0	0	0	400	0
Kenya	9,577	315	9,892	23,500	5,000
Malawi	253	0	253	110	80
Mozambique	0	0	0	40	0
Nigeria	4,810	0	4,810	1,000	0
Rwanda	0	0	0	500	0
Sao Tome & Principe	500	156	656	0	0
Senegal	76	0	76	250	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	40	0
Swaziland	0	0	0	2	0
Togo	0	0	0	185	0
Uganda	4,088	0	4,088	4,120	1,000
Zambia	0	0	0	100	0
Regional Total	25,158	471	25,629	61,453	20,080
<u>Western Hemisphere:</u>					
Antigua-Barbuda*	1,735	0	1,735	136	149
Argentina	4,596	0	4,596	0	0
Belize	274	0	274	423	625
Bolivia	6,477	0	6,477	0	0
Bolivia – Intl. Narc.	157	243	400	0	0
Brazil	1,604	0	1,604	166,900	0
Canada	171,214	0	171,214	176,475	150,000
Chile	393	0	393	30,600	10,000
Colombia	105,074	0	105,074	60,200	65,000
Colombia – Intl. Narc.	2,402	0	2,402	300	300
Dominican Republic	598	0	598	2,000	2,000
Ecuador	7,867	0	7,867	1,200	2,370
El Salvador	4,105	0	4,105	1,900	2,950
Grenada*	274	0	274	0	0
Guyana	0	0	0	100	125
Haiti	227	0	227	300	250
Honduras	699	0	699	1,100	2,000
Jamaica	7	0	7	600	0
Mexico	5,454	0	5,454	0	0
Nicaragua	822	0	822	500	0
OAS HQ	132	0	132	0	0
Panama	205	0	205	1,200	5,500
Paraguay	21	0	21	0	0
Peru	31	0	31	0	0
St. Kitts and Nevis*	444	0	444	25	28
St. Lucia*	349	0	349	30	33
Suriname	45	0	45	150	0
Trinidad & Tobago	79	0	79	0	0

	FY 2004 ACTUAL			ESTIMATED	
	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/DESIGN	TOTAL	DEFENSE	CONSTR/DESIGN
Uruguay	67	0	67	0	0
Venezuela	14,330	0	14,330	0	0
Regional Total	329,682	243	329,925	444,139	241,330
<u>East Asia & Pacific:</u>					
Australia	487,315	0	487,315	415,000	517,500
Fiji	1,990	0	1,990	0	1,000
Japan	600	0	600	655,000	443,000
Korea (Seoul)	680,975	0	680,975	0	5,056,000
Malaysia	350,557	0	350,557	0	0
Mongolia	19,714	0	19,714	1,500	0
New Zealand	1,281	0	1,281	0	0
Rep of Philippines	14,693	0	14,693	54,400	0
Singapore	51,626	0	51,626	205,000	0
Taiwan	141,510	0	141,510	568,000	500,000
Thailand	591,070	0	591,070	23,902	211,050
Tonga	0	0	0	0	600
UNTAET (East Timor)	30,250	0	30,250	1,900	0
Regional Total	2,371,581	0	2,371,581	1,924,702	6,729,150
<u>Europe & NIS:</u>					
Albania	4,962	0	4,962	3,000	3,750
Armenia	2,053	0	2,053	2,485	2,000
Austria	4,144	0	4,144	6,500	0
Azerbaijan	2,823	0	2,823	5,400	6,500
Belgium	27,788	0	27,788	12,000	126,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,784	0	6,784	14,900	12,000
Bulgaria	7,253	0	7,253	7,000	3,000
Croatia	6	0	6	0	0
Czech Republic	9,862	0	9,862	37,000	0
Denmark	53,735	0	53,735	98,000	101,000
Estonia	6,822	0	6,822	5,000	6,000
Finland	134,219	0	134,219	5,375	96,675
France	66,897	0	66,897	30,910	33,420
Georgia	13,561	0	13,561	12,000	15,000
Germany	170,047	0	170,047	112,650	136,750
Greece	259,371	0	259,371	162,000	59,500
Hungary	13,445	0	13,445	11,822	29,204
Ireland	12	0	12	133	12
Italy	92,309	0	92,309	200,000	440,000
Kazakhstan	3,050	0	3,050	6,036	2,300
Kyrgyzstan	1,856	5,561	7,417	5,500	5,500
Latvia	4,376	0	4,376	3,300	5,100
Lithuania	2,323	0	2,323	12,500	5,000
Luxembourg	960	0	960	580	680
Macedonia (FYROM)	16,078	0	16,078	6,500	3,750
Malta	0	0	0	400	500
Moldova	1,447	0	1,447	1,485	2,250
Netherlands	453,158	0	453,158	352,000	182,000
Norway	167,359	0	167,359	129,000	81,000
Poland	189,887	0	189,887	36,000	161,000
Portugal	46,780	0	46,780	113,500	79,500
Romania	64,064	0	64,064	11,000	10,750
Slovakia	606	0	606	11,650	6,000
Slovenia	650	0	650	2,000	2,900
Spain	84,188	0	84,188	126,960	92,810
Sweden	7,391	0	7,391	4,100	1,100
Switzerland	238,217	0	238,217	7,250	5,500

	FY 2004 ACTUAL			ESTIMATED	
	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/DESIGN	TOTAL	DEFENSE	CONSTR/DESIGN
Tajikistan	1,759	0	1,759	0	0
Turkey	172,493	0	172,493	2,453,000	355,000
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	500	0
Ukraine	12,817	0	12,817	11,500	8,000
United Kingdom	478,602	0	478,602	175,650	205,250
Uzbekistan	4,347	0	4,347	2	2
Regional Total	2,828,501	5,561	2,834,062	4,196,588	2,286,703
<u>Near East & South Asia:</u>					
Afghanistan	257,488	176,874	434,362	779,984	1,495,152
Bahrain	71,400	0	71,400	35,000	35,000
Bangladesh	5,734	0	5,734	0	5,000
Egypt	2,063,803	0	2,063,803	1,435,000	345,000
India	995	55,478	56,473	164,000	0
Israel	606,884	0	606,884	901,000	400,000
Jordan	533,800	0	533,800	175,856	183,464
Kuwait	139,180	63,501	202,681	85,000	0
Lebanon	1,997	0	1,997	0	0
Morocco	10,001	0	10,001	54,000	12,500
Nepal	5,374	0	5,374	5,000	0
Oman	110,078	0	110,078	117,200	65,200
Pakistan	176,286	0	176,286	777,000	350,000
Qatar	3,000	0	3,000	50,000	0
Saudi Arabia	1,443,443	45,133	1,488,576	530,000	314,000
Sri Lanka	7,156	0	7,156	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0	0	1,700	0
Tunisia	17,963	0	17,963	32,665	5,610
United Arab Emirates	144,340	0	144,340	223,000	0
Yemen	3,945	0	3,945	3,000	0
Regional Total	5,602,867	340,986	5,943,853	5,369,405	3,210,926
<u>Non-Regional:</u>					
Classified Totals (A)	1,973,957	0	1,973,957	1,812,000	700,000
International Org.	50,790	0	50,790	47,400	50,000
Non-Regional Total	2,024,747	0	2,024,747	1,859,400	750,000
Worldwide Total	13,182,536	347,261	13,529,797	13,855,687	13,238,189

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.

Foreign Military Sales Administrative Costs

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program 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 (2.5%) is applied to most FMS cases written on or after June 1, 1999. For cases written before that time, a three percent (3%) rate is applied. A five percent (5%) rate is applied to non-standard articles and services and supply support arrangements. In addition, a "logistics support charge" of three-point-one percent (3.1%) 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 ceiling request to be included in Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 2005, is \$367 million on obligations of FMS administrative funds. All FMS administrative budget obligations and expenditures are from FMS customers' funds that 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 2006, \$373 million is required. DoD's FMS workload is level as indicated by actual sales between FY's 2000-2003 in the \$12-13 billion range, and anticipated sales for FY 2004-2005 also in the \$13.5 billion range.

The following table shows FMS administrative budget amounts for FY's 2004-2006.

Foreign Military Sales Administrative Costs/Workyears
(\$ in millions)

	FY 2004 Actual		FY 2005 Estimate		FY 2006 Request	
	Workyrs	Dollars	Workyrs	Dollars	Workyrs	Dollars
Military Departments	2,510	222.919	2,497	232.591	2,689	231.029
Other Defense Activities	604	108.605	637	101.983	581	106.770
Overseas (Net)	343	29.476	349	32.426	345	35.201
Total	3,457	361.000	3,483	367.000	3,615	373.000

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 Combatant Commands to ensure that SAOs are properly staffed to conduct their missions efficiently

In FY 2005, separate SAOs will be assigned to eighty-nine countries. In twenty-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 2004 and the estimated levels for FY 2005 and FY 2006. Actual assigned strengths for FY 2004 and FY 2005 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 Defense 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.	FY 2004 Actual			FY 2005 Estimate			FY 2006 Request		
		FMF	FMS	TOTAL	FMF	FMS	TOTAL	FMF	FMS	TOTAL
<u>Africa:</u>										
Angola	DAO	12	0	12	11	0	11	12	0	12
Benin	EMBASSY	67	0	67	68	0	68	71	0	71
Botswana	ODC	286	32	318	292	32	325	293	33	326
Cameroon	DAO	12	0	12	10	0	10	11	0	11
Cape Verde	EMBASSY	11	0	11	13	0	13	14	0	14
Chad	DAO	82	0	82	50	0	50	52	0	52
Cote d'Ivoire	DAO	20	0	20	17	0	17	18	0	18
Congo (Kinshasa)	DAO	0	0	0	23	0	23	23	0	23
Djibouti	USLO	547	182	730	492	211	703	502	215	718
Eritrea	USLO	260	5	265	217	4	221	221	5	225
Ethiopia	SAO	129	32	161	110	27	137	110	27	137
Gabon	EMBASSY	27	0	27	25	0	25	26	0	26
Ghana	ODC	346	0	346	346	0	346	361	0	361
Guinea	DAO	10	0	10	12	0	12	13	0	13
Guinea-Bissau	EMBASSY	3	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	2
Kenya	KUSLO	815	349	1164	790	339	1128	804	345	1148
Lesotho	EMBASSY	15	0	15	14	0	14	15	0	15
Madagascar	DAO	36	0	36	51	0	51	50	0	50
Malawi	EMBASSY	39	10	49	40	10	50	42	10	52
Mali	DAO	28	0	28	26	0	26	27	0	27
Mauritania	EMBASSY	20	0	20	19	0	19	20	0	20
Mozambique	DAO	20	0	20	17	0	17	18	0	18
Namibia	DAO	65	16	81	63	16	79	64	16	80
Niger	DAO	34	0	34	32	0	32	32	0	32
Nigeria	ODC	287	123	410	294	126	420	343	147	490
Rwanda	DAO	43	0	43	42	0	42	44	0	44
Sao Tome & Principe	EMBASSY	10	0	10	9	0	9	10	0	10
Senegal	ODC	311	78	389	313	78	391	318	79	397
Seychelles	EMBASSY	53	0	53	37	0	37	36	0	36
South Africa	ODC	266	89	355	320	107	427	316	105	421
Tanzania	DAO	11	0	11	10	0	10	11	0	11
Togo	EMBASSY	10	0	10	9	0	9	10	0	10
Uganda	DAO	20	0	20	17	0	17	18	0	18
Zambia	DAO	15	0	15	13	0	13	14	0	14
Zimbabwe	DAO	13	0	13	11	0	11	12	0	12
<u>Regional Total</u>		3922	917	4839	3817	950	4767	3930	982	4912
<u>Western Hemisphere:</u>										
Argentina	USMILGP	275	69	344	323	81	403	332	83	415
Bahamas	USNLO	24	0	24	22	0	22	21	0	21
Belize	USMLO	206	52	258	235	59	294	235	59	294
Bolivia	USMILGP	641	160	801	695	174	869	688	172	860
Brazil	USMLO	229	98	327	237	102	339	241	103	345
Canada	DAO	0	97	97	0	83	83	0	83	83
Chile	USMILGP	179	179	357	187	187	374	191	191	381
Colombia	USMILGP	418	418	836	393	462	855	397	466	863
Costa Rica	ODR	277	92	369	289	96	385	339	113	452
Dominican Republic	USMAAG	341	114	455	306	102	408	299	100	398
Eastern Caribbean	USMLO	296	99	395	306	102	409	307	102	409
Ecuador	USMILGP	380	163	542	375	161	535	359	154	512

	ORG.	FY 2004 Actual			FY 2005 Estimate			FY 2006 Request		
		FMF	FMS	TOTAL	FMF	FMS	TOTAL	FMF	FMS	TOTAL
Western Hemisphere										
Con't:										
El Salvador	USMILGP	514	171	686	536	179	715	537	179	716
Guatemala	USMILGP	246	0	246	274	0	274	279	0	279
Guyana	USMLO	14	6	21	16	7	24	16	7	23
Haiti	USMLO	738	0	738	683	0	683	593	0	593
Honduras	USMILGP	497	213	710	527	226	753	491	211	702
Jamaica	USMLO	379	67	446	386	68	455	388	69	457
Mexico	USMLO	463	199	662	485	208	692	482	207	689
Nicaragua	USMLO	21	0	21	127	63	190	130	64	195
Panama	ODC	144	25	170	156	27	183	185	33	218
Paraguay	ODC	226	12	238	216	11	227	227	12	239
Peru	USMAAG	505	89	594	527	93	620	558	98	656
Suriname	DAO	19	0	19	21	0	21	19	0	19
Trinidad & Tobago	USMLO	35	9	44	39	10	48	33	8	41
Uruguay	ODC	190	81	271	197	84	281	206	88	294
Venezuela	USMILGP	312	134	446	316	136	452	303	130	432
Regional Total		7570	2546	10117	7875	2720	10595	7855	2730	10586
East Asia & Pacific:										
Australia	ODC	75	299	373	60	240	299	59	236	295
Cambodia	DAO	104	35	139	110	37	147	108	36	144
East Timor	EMBASSY	25	11	36	62	27	89	64	27	91
Fiji	DAO	103	11	114	141	16	157	45	5	50
Indonesia	OMADP	360	90	450	335	84	419	333	83	416
Japan	MDAO	199	1125	1324	243	1380	1623	255	1341	1596
Malaysia	ODC	285	285	569	315	315	629	312	312	624
Mauritius	EMBASSY	24	0	24	26	0	26	25	0	25
Mongolia	DAO	167	0	167	143	0	143	141	0	141
New Zealand	DAO	0	96	96	0	114	114	0	114	114
Philippines	JUSMAG	362	443	805	299	365	664	298	365	663
Singapore	ODC	111	627	738	135	763	898	133	752	885
South Korea	JUSMAG	282	1598	1880	290	1641	1930	303	1590	1893
Thailand	JUSMAG	542	662	1204	584	714	1298	571	698	1270
Vietnam	DAO	63	0	63	60	0	60	60	0	60
Regional Total		2701	5282	7983	2803	5694	8497	2707	5560	8267
Europe & Eurasia:										
Albania	ODC	207	69	276	202	67	270	203	68	271
Armenia	ODC	65	0	65	74	40	114	76	41	118
Austria	ODC	19	355	374	16	308	324	16	309	325
Azerbaijan	ODC	142	0	142	182	78	259	189	81	270
Belgium	ODC	26	487	513	25	479	504	25	481	506
Bosnia	ODC	197	85	282	192	82	275	194	83	277
Bulgaria	ODC	175	175	349	168	168	336	171	171	342
Croatia	ODC	228	98	325	238	102	340	194	83	277
Czech Republic	ODC	183	274	457	178	268	446	172	258	429
Denmark	ODC	74	418	492	74	417	491	75	425	500
Estonia	ODC	208	112	320	202	109	310	210	113	324
Finland	DAO	1	12	13	1	10	11	1	11	12
France	ODC	52	468	520	57	515	572	57	510	567
Georgia	ODC	183	61	244	194	65	258	196	65	261
Germany	ODC	77	696	773	72	646	718	72	644	715
Greece	ODC	666	1086	1752	665	1236	1901	516	1548	2064
Hungary	ODC	237	237	474	237	237	474	244	244	488
Italy	ODC	133	756	889	139	787	926	138	782	920

	ORG.	FY 2004 Actual			FY 2005 Estimate			FY 2006 Request		
		FMF	FMS	TOTAL	FMF	FMS	TOTAL	FMF	FMS	TOTAL
Europe & Eurasia Con't:										
Kazakhstan	SAO	358	154	512	377	162	539	378	162	540
Kyrgyzstan	SAO	139	60	199	180	77	257	171	73	244
Latvia	ODC	158	85	243	195	105	300	199	107	306
Lithuania	ODC	190	82	272	192	82	274	193	83	275
Luxembourg	EMBASSY	6	15	21	5	13	18	6	13	19
Macedonia (FYROM)	ODC	230	99	328	249	107	356	251	108	359
Malta	EMBASSY	45	0	45	30	0	30	30	0	30
Moldova	ODC	218	33	251	229	34	264	237	35	272
Netherlands	ODC	73	413	486	78	444	522	82	463	545
Norway	ODC	79	236	315	80	240	320	87	262	349
Poland	ODC	280	520	800	288	534	822	289	537	826
Portugal	ODC	419	419	838	414	414	828	425	425	850
Romania	ODC	187	124	311	157	157	313	165	165	330
Russia	DAO	234	12	246	230	12	242	231	12	243
Slovakia	ODC	133	89	222	148	99	247	148	99	246
Slovenia	ODC	127	84	211	129	86	214	147	98	245
Spain	ODC	188	349	537	170	316	486	173	321	494
Sweden	ODC	0	13	13	0	13	13	0	14	14
Switzerland	DAO	0	41	41	0	41	41	0	43	43
Tajikistan	DAO	165	0	165	123	123	247	122	122	243
Turkey	ODC	3459	1482	4941	3163	1770	4988	3287	1783	5070
Turkmenistan	DAO	75	0	75	79	0	79	82	0	82
Ukraine	ODC	198	85	284	266	114	380	240	103	342
United Kingdom	ODC	32	181	213	30	170	200	32	180	212
Uzbekistan	SAO	189	63	252	216	72	288	215	72	286
Regional Total		10054	10027	20081	9945	10798	20798	9947	11195	21133
Near East & South Asia:										
Afghanistan	OMC	613	0	613	270	415	685	284	426	710
Algeria	DAO	29	0	29	102	54	155	105	57	162
Bahrain	OMC	290	435	726	293	440	733	351	526	877
Bangladesh	ODC	185	62	247	191	64	255	190	63	254
Egypt	OMC	2074	2713	4787	2021	3052	5138	2173	3085	5258
India	ODC	229	229	458	168	205	372	165	201	366
Israel	DAO	9	78	87	9	77	86	9	79	88
Jordan	MAP	776	518	1294	885	590	1475	795	530	1325
Kuwait	OMC	179	347	526	175	339	513	180	349	529
Lebanon	DAO	500	214	714	497	213	710	482	207	689
Morocco	ODC	633	211	844	615	205	821	624	208	833
Nepal	SAO	117	143	260	134	163	297	136	166	302
Oman	OMC	388	388	776	412	412	825	389	389	777
Pakistan	ODRP	273	223	496	333	272	605	335	274	610
Qatar	USLO	397	265	662	409	273	682	413	275	688
Saudi Arabia	USMTM	0	1173	1173	0	1159	1159	0	864	864
Sri Lanka	DAO	68	17	85	69	17	87	69	17	86
Tunisia	ODC	546	182	729	538	179	717	548	183	731
United Arab Emirates	USLO	199	797	996	211	844	1055	209	838	1047
Yemen	OMC	289	0	289	178	96	274	182	98	281
Regional Total		7795	7995	15790	7510	9070	16644	7640	8835	16475
WORLDWIDE TOTAL		32043	26766	58809	31950	29232	61302	32070	29303	61373

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Overseas Military Program Management - Personnel Strengths

	ORG.	FY 2004				FY 2005 ESTIMATE				FY 2006 REQUEST			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
Africa:													
Botswana	ODC	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
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	SAO	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Ghana	ODC	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3
Kenya	KUSLO	4	2	1	7	4	2	1	7	4	2	1	7
Liberia	ODC	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4
Namibia	EMBASSY b/	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Niger	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Nigeria	ODC	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Rwanda	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Senegal	ODC	1	0	2	3	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4
South Africa	ODC	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Regional total		19	4	10	33	20	4	11	35	20	4	11	35
Western Hemisphere:													
Argentina	USMILGP	3	0	3	6	3	0	3	6	3	0	3	6
Barbados	USMLO c/	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Belize	USMLO	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Bolivia	USMILGP	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7
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	1	3	10	6	1	3	10	6	1	3	10
Costa Rica	ODR	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3
Dominican Republic	USMAAG	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Ecuador	USMILGP	5	1	2	8	5	1	2	8	5	1	2	8
El Salvador	USMILGP	3	0	2	5	3	0	2	5	3	0	2	5
Guatemala	USMILGP	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Guyana	USMLO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	USMLO	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Honduras	USMILGP	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7
Jamaica	USMLO	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Mexico	ODC	3	1	4	8	3	1	4	8	3	1	4	8
Panama	DAO a/	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Nicaragua	DAO a/	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Paraguay	ODC	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Peru	USMAAG	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5
Suriname	DAO a/	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	USMLO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Uruguay	USODC	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4
Venezuela	USMILGP	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
Regional Total		60	7	35	102	61	7	35	103	61	7	35	103
East Asia & Pacific:													
Australia	ODC a/	4	1	1	6	4	0	1	5	4	0	1	5
Cambodia	DAO a/	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3
East Timor	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Fiji	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Indonesia	DAO a/	1	0	4	5	1	0	4	5	1	0	4	5
Japan	MDAO	5	3	6	14	5	3	6	14	5	3	6	14
Malaysia	SAO	3	0	5	8	2	0	5	7	2	0	5	7
Mongolia	DAO b/	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
New Zealand	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Philippines	JUSMAG	5	1	4	10	11	2	4	17	11	2	4	17
Singapore	ODC	7	0	3	10	6	0	3	9	6	0	3	9
Sri Lanka	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
South Korea	JUSMAG-K	16	0	10	26	12	0	10	22	12	0	10	22
Thailand	JUSMAG	13	0	12	25	10	0	12	22	10	0	12	22
Vietnam	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
Regional Total		57	5	52	114	54	5	52	111	54	5	52	111

	ORG.	FY 2004				FY 2005 ESTIMATE				FY 2006 REQUEST			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
Europe:													
Albania	ODC	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3
Algeria	ODC	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Armenia	ODC	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Austria	ODC	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Azerbaijan	ODC	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Belgium	ODC	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3
Bosnia	ODC	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Bulgaria	ODC	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Croatia	ODC	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Czech Republic	ODC	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3
Denmark	ODC	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Estonia	ODC	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
France	ODC	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Georgia	ODC	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Germany	ODC	5	2	3	10	5	2	3	10	5	2	3	10
Greece	ODC	6	3	8	17	6	3	8	17	6	3	8	17
Hungary	ODC	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Italy	ODC	3	1	4	8	3	1	4	8	3	1	4	8
Kazakhstan	SAO	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Kyrgyzstan	SAO	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Latvia	ODC	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3
Lithuania	ODC	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Macedonia (FYROM)	ODC	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3
Moldova	ODC	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	4	0	3	7	4	0	3	7	4	0	3	7
Portugal	ODC	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9
Romania	ODC	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Russia	DAO a/	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Serbia	ODC	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Slovakia	ODC	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Slovenia	ODC	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Spain	ODC	4	2	1	7	4	2	1	7	4	2	1	7
Sweden	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Tajikistan	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Turkey	ODC	17	3	6	26	17	3	6	26	17	3	6	26
Turkmenistan	DAO a/	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Ukraine	ODC	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
United Kingdom	ODC	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3
Uzbekistan	SAO	2	0	1	3	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4
Regional Total		91	18	59	168	93	18	60	171	93	18	60	171
Near East/South Asia:													
Afghanistan	OMC	6	0	2	8	6	0	2	8	6	0	2	8
Bahrain	OMC	6	1	0	7	6	1	0	7	6	1	0	7
Bangladesh	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Egypt	OMC	28	8	12	48	28	8	12	48	28	8	12	48
India	DAO a/	2	1	2	5	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7
Iraq	OMC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	14
Israel	DAO a/	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Jordan	MAP	8	1	4	13	9	1	4	14	9	1	4	14
Kuwait	OMC	10	1	1	12	10	1	1	12	10	1	1	12
Lebanon	DAO a/	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4
Madagascar	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Morocco	ODC	3	1	4	8	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
Nepal	SAO	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Oman	OMC	5	1	1	7	6	1	1	8	6	1	1	8
Pakistan	ODRP	2	1	3	6	4	1	3	8	4	1	3	8
Qatar	USLO	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Saudi Arabia	USMTM	63	0	8	71	63	0	8	71	63	0	8	71
Sri Lanka	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Tunisia	ODC	6	1	1	8	4	1	0	5	4	1	0	5
United Arab Emirates	USLO	6	1	1	8	6	1	1	8	6	1	1	8
Yemen	OMC	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	3
Regional Total		152	17	47	216	154	17	45	216	168	17	48	233

	ORG.	FY2004				FY 2005 ESTIMATE				FY 2006 REQUEST			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
WORLDWIDE TOTAL		379	51	203	633	382	51	203	636	396	51	206	653

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.

Excess Defense Articles

The Excess Defense Articles (EDA) program enables the United States to meet foreign policy objectives while simultaneously supporting our friends and allies in improving their defense capabilities. EDA may be sold to any country eligible to purchase defense articles or provided on a grant basis to countries justified in the country papers to receive grant EDA. Providing EDA on a grant basis turns U.S. defense items that are in excess of our Approved Force Acquisition Objective and Approved Force Retention Stock into instruments that meet a number of our national security interests. Some of the objectives met by 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.

Providing EDA on a grant basis has contributed to our foreign policy successes. This excess 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 UN peacekeeping operations. Grant EDA contributes to regional stability by supporting the ongoing military reform efforts of democratic governments in central and eastern Europe and the Baltics. Additionally, 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.

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 United States, 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 that do not present 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 Conventional Arms Transfer Policy interagency review as any other government-to-government transfer.

Grants of Excess Defense Articles
Under the Provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act
(\$ in thousands)

	OFFERED IN FY 2004		DELIVERED IN FY 2004	
	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
<u>AFRICA:</u>				
DJIBOUTI	600	240	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	600	240	0	0
<u>EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:</u>				
PHILIPPINES	27,605	4,990	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	27,605	4,990	0	0
<u>EUROPE & EURASIA:</u>				
GEORGIA	7,470	2,091	346	104
GREECE	10,665	2,133	0	0
KAZAKHSTAN	1,845	185	0	0
LATVIA	4,897	979	0	0
PORTUGAL	12,473	2,515	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	37,350	7,903	346	104
<u>NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:</u>				
AFGHANISTAN	20,273	4,055	0	0
EGYPT	131,399	24,956	458	183
ISRAEL	173,890	27,589	13,056	2,705
JORDAN	3,837	767	0	0
MOROCCO	31,237	5,494	0	0
NEPAL	1,845	185	0	0
PAKISTAN	87,240	8,976	0	0
THAILAND	9,227	927	0	0
TUNISIA	13,841	1,391	0	0
YEMEN	35	7	35	7
REGIONAL TOTAL	472,824	74,347	13,549	2,895
<u>WESTERN HEMISPHERE:</u>				
ARGENTINA	120	60	0	0
BELIZE	522	261	0	0
BOLIVIA	1,216	243	0	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,200	500	1,200	500
PANAMA	1,433	143	683	68
REGIONAL TOTAL	4,491	1,207	1,883	568
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	542,870	88,687	15,778	3,567

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Sales of Excess Defense Articles
Under Foreign Military Sales Provisions**
(\$ in thousands)

	OFFERED IN FY 2004		DELIVERED IN FY 2004	
	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
<u>EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:</u>				
JAPAN	200	100	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	200	100	0	0
<u>EUROPE & EURASIA:</u>				
<u>NATO (NAMSA)</u>	5,200	260	0	0
<u>SPAIN</u>	4,104	552	0	0
<u>TURKEY</u>	3,902	1,951	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	13,206	2,763	0	0
<u>NEAR EAST:</u>				
KUWAIT	444	22	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	444	22	0	0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	13,851	2,886	0	0

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding

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 cannot 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 conducted 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 2004
(\$ in thousands)

	REPLACEMENT VALUE	TOTAL RENTAL VALUE
<u>East Asia & Pacific:</u>		
Australia	2,753	93
Malaysia	19	0
Philippines	34	0
Singapore	55	0
Regional Total	2,861	93
<u>Europe and Eurasia:</u>		
Germany	192	10
Tajikistan	73	0
Turkey	149	15
United Kingdom	191	0
Regional Total	605	25
<u>Western Hemisphere:</u>		
Canada	547	5
Regional Total	547	5
<u>Near East & South Asia:</u>		
Jordan	49	0
Regional Total	49	0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	4,062	123

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 2006, it is anticipated that no defense articles will be added to existing stockpiles as items are in sufficient supply to provide the necessary support.

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

Fiscal Year	Amount Stockpiled
1976	96,750
1977	125,000
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
1987	125,000
1988	116,000
1989	77,000
1990	165,000
1991	378,000
1992	378,000
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
2003	100,000
2004	0
2005	0
2006	0

Countries and International Organizations Eligible for Purchasing Defense Articles and Services from the United States Government

Africa

Angola	July 28, 1995
Benin	January 02, 1973
Botswana	February 06, 1979
Burkina Faso	January 02, 1973
Burundi	August 24, 1991
Cameroon	January 02, 1973
Cape Verde	June 10, 1985
Central African Republic	February 02, 1987
Chad	September 01, 1977
Comoros	May 26, 1992
Cote D'Ivoire	January 02, 1973
Democratic Republic of Congo	August 24, 1991
Djibouti	May 17, 1982
Equatorial Guinea	November 28, 1983
Eritrea	February 18, 1994
Ethiopia	January 02, 1973
Gabon	January 02, 1973
Gambia	February 02, 1987
Ghana	January 02, 1973
Guinea	January 02, 1973
Guinea-Bissau	June 10, 1985
Kenya	October 29, 1974
Lesotho	October 25, 1990
Liberia	January 02, 1973
Madagascar	February 04, 1985
Malawi	January 02, 1973
Mali	June 10, 1985
Mauritania	October 29, 1974
Mauritius	August 22, 1995
Mozambique	April 10, 1985
Namibia	October 25, 1990
Niger	January 02, 1973
Nigeria	January 02, 1973
Republic of the Congo	January 02, 1973
Rwanda	February 27, 1981
Sao Tome & Principe	May 27, 1988
Senegal	January 02, 1973
Seychelles	July 20, 1989
Sierra Leone	February 05, 1985
Somalia	November 05, 1976
South Africa	June 27, 1994
Sudan	November 05, 1976
Tanzania	July 20, 1989
Togo	February 11, 1985

Uganda	July 20, 1989
Zambia	August 11, 1992
Zimbabwe	October 26, 1982

East Asia & Pacific

Australia	January 02, 1973
Brunei	January 02, 1973
Burma	January 02, 1973
Cambodia	January 02, 1973
China	June 12, 1984
Cook Islands	January 6, 1993
East Timor	May 27, 2002
Fiji	August 05, 1975
Indonesia	January 02, 1973
Japan	January 02, 1973
Korea	January 02, 1973
Kiribati	March 12, 2002
Laos	January 02, 1973
Malaysia	January 02, 1973
Marshall Islands	January 06, 1993
Micronesia	January 06, 1993
Mongolia	August 22, 1995
New Zealand	January 02, 1973
Palau	March 12, 2002
Papua New Guinea	December 04, 1980
Philippines	January 02, 1973
Samoa	January 06, 1993
Singapore	January 02, 1973
Solomon Islands	January 06, 1993
Taiwan	January 02, 1973
Thailand	January 02, 1973
Tonga	November 5, 1987
Tuvalu	March 12, 2002
Vanuatu	January 06, 1993
Vietnam	January 02, 1973

Europe & Eurasia

Albania	March 22, 1994
Armenia	April 18, 2002
Austria	January 02, 1973
Azerbaijan	April 18, 2002
Belgium	January 02, 1973
Bosnia and Herzegovina	February 23, 1996
Bulgaria	March 22, 1994
Canada	January 02, 1973
Croatia	April 08, 1999
Czech Republic	January 05, 1994
Denmark	January 02, 1973
Estonia	March 22, 1994

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	January 02, 1973 Now invalid
Finland	January 02, 1973
France	January 02, 1973
Georgia	March 11, 1997
Germany	January 02, 1973
Greece	January 02, 1973
Hungary	December 06, 1991
Iceland	January 02, 1973
Ireland	January 02, 1973
Italy	January 02, 1973
Kazakhstan	March 11, 1997
Kyrgyzstan	March 11, 1997
Latvia	March 22, 1994
Lithuania	March 22, 1994
Luxembourg	January 02, 1973
Macedonia	March 08, 1996
Malta	January 02, 1973
Moldova	March 11, 1997
Netherlands	January 02, 1973
Norway	January 02, 1973
Poland	December 06, 1991
Portugal	January 02, 1973
Romania	March 22, 1994
Russia	March 11, 1997
Serbia and Montenegro	May 6, 2003
Slovakia	January 05, 1994
Slovenia	March 08, 1996
Spain	January 02, 1973
Sweden	January 02, 1973
Switzerland	January 02, 1973
Tajikistan	April 18, 2002
Turkey	January 02, 1973
Turkmenistan	March 11, 1997
Ukraine	March 11, 1997
United Kingdom	January 02, 1973
Uzbekistan	March 11, 1997

Near East

Algeria	April 8, 1983/April 10, 1985
Bahrain	January 02, 1973
Egypt	August 01, 1977
Iran	January 02, 1973
Iraq	July 21, 2004
Israel	January 02, 1973
Jordan	January 02, 1973
Kuwait	January 02, 1973
Lebanon	January 02, 1973
Libya	January 02, 1973
Morocco	January 02, 1973

Oman	January 02, 1973
Qatar	January 02, 1973
Saudi Arabia	January 02, 1973
Tunisia	January 02, 1973
United Arab Emirates	January 02, 1973
Yemen	January 02, 1973
South Asia	
Afghanistan	January 2, 1973
Bangladesh	December 31, 1980
India	January 02, 1973
Nepal	January 02, 1973
Pakistan	January 02, 1973
Sri Lanka	January 02, 1973
Western Hemisphere	
Antigua & Barbuda	April 8, 1982
Argentina	January 02, 1973
Bahamas	December 13, 1973
Barbados	June 21, 1979
Belize	November 23, 1981
Bolivia	January 02, 1973
Brazil	January 02, 1973
Chile	January 02, 1973
Colombia	January 02, 1973
Costa Rica	January 02, 1973
Dominica	March 13, 1980
Dominican Republic	January 02, 1973
Ecuador	January 02, 1973
El Salvador	January 02, 1973
Grenada	April 03, 1984
Guatemala	January 02, 1973
Guyana	August 30, 1993
Haiti	January 02, 1973
Honduras	January 02, 1973
Jamaica	January 02, 1973
Mexico	January 02, 1973
Nicaragua	January 02, 1973
Panama	January 02, 1973
Paraguay	January 02, 1973
Peru	January 02, 1973
St. Kitts-Nevis	April 9, 1984
St. Lucia	March 13, 1980
St. Vincent & Grenadines	March 13, 1980
Suriname	April 14, 1976
Trinidad & Tobago	January 02, 1973
Uruguay	January 02, 1973
Venezuela	January 02, 1973

International Organization

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	February 17, 2000
NATO and its Agencies	January 2, 1973
African Union	September 24, 2004
Organization of African Unity (Succeeded by the African Union)	August 25, 1992
Organization of American States	January 2, 1973
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	June 30, 1999
Regional Security Systems	January 4, 2004
United Nations and its Agencies	January 2, 1973

Pursuant to Section 25(a)(8) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) and Section 503 of the Foreign Assistance act, as amended (FAA), the above 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. 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 Defense Services Government to Government Services

Introduction

This report describes the actions that the Department of Defense took in the past fiscal year to comply with its end-use monitoring requirement in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act. In 1996, Congress amended [Public Law 104-164] the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) with Section 40A [22 U.S.C. 2785] which require "...to the extent practicable, such program shall be designed to provide reasonable assurances that the recipient is complying with the requirements imposed by the United States Government with respect to the use, transfers, and security of defense articles and monitoring of U.S. arms transfers, and security of defense articles and services." Section 40A also requires an annual report to Congress on the actions taken to implement the end-use monitoring program to include detailed accounting of costs and number of personnel associated with the program.

Department of Defense (DoD) End-Use Monitoring (EUM) - Golden Sentry

The Department of Defense Golden Sentry EUM program is responsible for monitoring government-to-government transfers to ensure that the defense articles and services get to the right purchasers and that defense articles and services provided by the U.S. government are utilized and safeguarded in accordance with the terms and conditions for the transfers. Primarily, Golden Sentry's objectives are to minimize security risks to the U.S., its friends and allies, and to ensure compliance with the technology control requirements that are associated with U.S.-origin arms transfers via government-to-government programs.

DoD Processes *Prior* to Any Transfer- Pre-checks and Vetting

There is no more thorough debate during a sensitive arms transfer than that which takes place within the Department of Defense and at State Department before we come to consensus in support of a sensitive arms transfer. In view of the serious consequences of the proliferation of dangerous weapons and technologies, we believe by 'front-loading' this array of processes and procedures we mitigate these risks.

The following are highlights from Lieutenant General Tome Walters, then Director of DSCA, appearance before the Congressional Committee on Government Reform Subcommittee on National Security, Emerging Threats and International Relations on 9 March 2003: "Each proposed transfer is thoroughly vetted by many different organizations and offices to ensure releasability, disclosure, and other concerns are addressed. The most important restrictions placed on these exports, indeed the fundamental elements of the U.S. export control regime, involve establishing the trustworthiness of the end-user and the actual "end-use" *before* approval of any defense article's transfer. Furthermore, our foreign partners' requests for significant military equipment are coordinated closely with the combatant commanders and the U.S. country team. The U.S. country team must assess several aspects of the transfer to include political impacts in the region as well as the ability of the host nation and the security assistance organization in country to properly perform their end-use monitoring responsibilities. The endorsement of the combatant commander and consistency with Theater Security Cooperation strategy and implementation plans are critical. During this "pre-sale" process, determinations are made as to whether a country has the will and the capability to secure, account for, and operate these systems within the requirements established by the United States. For some systems, for example the items that have been identified for Enhanced EUM, approval must be obtained from the National Disclosure Policy Committee for release to most of the countries. Finally, formal Congressional Notification is required prior to any offer being made and these notifications clearly

identify the customer and the capability being proposed for transfer and provide an opportunity for further discussion or rejection of a proposed transfer.”

DoD Processes *During* Transfer- Government-to-Government Agreements

When materiel, services, or training are provided under Foreign Military Sales, there is a government-to-government agreement (known in our terminology as a Letter of Offer and Acceptance or “LOA”) between the United States and the foreign government or international organization. This agreement spells out the type and quantities of items to be sold as well as any unique end-use monitoring requirements that might be necessary based on the complexity or sensitivity of the actual equipment or technologies being provided. These notes or LOA conditions may require the country to secure, account for, and operate the systems in accordance with provisos that equal the requirements of the U.S. Military Departments. The conditions of the LOA may also inform the country that the USG may travel in country to physically inventory or otherwise monitor the use of specific types of equipment---either as part of routine visits or to verify reports of unauthorized use---and by signing the document they agree to these conditions. While we must be sensitive to issues of sovereignty with our foreign friends and allies, they must understand that we always reserve the right to monitor and ensure compliance with the articles and services we provide. DSCA processed approximately 3,698 LOAs in FY04 with 463 rejects/returns to the implementing agencies for policy and/or administrative reasons.

DoD Processes *After* Transfer - End-Use Monitoring and Compliance

The purpose of the “Golden Sentry” program is to scrutinize the foreign purchaser’s use of defense articles and services (to include training) to ensure their use is in compliance with the agreements under which they were provided. The “Golden Sentry” program is relatively new --- we formally implemented the program in 2001 --- and we are still in the process of fully putting procedures in place throughout the security assistance/cooperation community. The program levies monitoring and compliance requirements not only on the host nation, but also on our security assistance organizations as well as our military departments. It also provides for compliance visits where EUM “Tiger Teams” travel to countries to ensure proper end-use and accountability procedures are being used by our foreign partners and security assistance personnel.

DSCA’s priority is the Enhanced EUM program that monitors: man portable air defense systems (MANPADS), such as Stinger Missiles and gripstocks; long range, highly capable man portable land attack missiles (such as JAVELIN and Tube-Launched, Optically-Tracked, Wire-Guided (TOW-2B)); and beyond visual range air-to-air missiles (such as the AIM-120 AMRAAM). Some of the other items on the Enhanced EUM list include Night Vision Devices, Communications Security Equipment (COMSEC), and Grant Assistance defense articles and services provided under the provision of Section 505 of the FAA, e.g., Military Assistance Program (MAP), Foreign Military Financing et al. Additional Enhanced EUM items that were added in 2004 are: the AIM-9X Advanced Sidewinder and Harpoon Block II missiles and the entire family of precision guided munitions, i.e., Joint Stand-Off Weapons (JSOW) and Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM). During recent EUM “Tiger Team” visits, DSCA also assessed and inventoried the AGM-84 Harpoon and AGM-114 Hellfire missiles.

EUM Guidance

DSCA has published three policy memoranda to promulgate clearly the direction of the EUM Golden Sentry program.

1. The first memorandum published was “End-Use Monitoring (EUM) Responsibilities in Support of the Department of Defense Golden Sentry EUM Program (DSCA Policy Memo 02-43),” dated 4 December 2002. This policy delineated the responsibilities of the security assistance/cooperation

community in support of the Golden Sentry program.

2. The second policy memorandum was titled “Revised Guidance for Stinger/Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) (DSCA Policy Memo 03-10),” dated 4 June 2003. This memorandum increased the U.S. inventory requirement by the security assistance organizations from 5% to 100% annually of foreign Stinger missiles, grip stocks and essential components.
3. A third policy memorandum is titled “Golden Sentry End-Use Monitoring (EUM) Visits Policy (DSCA Policy memo 04-11) dated 2 April 2004. This memorandum provides defined guidance for the conduct of three types of EUM visits: Familiarization, Tiger Team and Investigative.

All of the policy memoranda are incorporated into the Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM). Furthermore, in January 2005, DSCA will refine its guidance for implementation of DoD responsibilities in support of the Golden Sentry End-Use Monitoring program. Additionally, once staffing is completed, we will publish policy guidance that addresses how the EUM community shall budget funding for new Enhanced EUM requirements and end of year data reporting formats to more accurately meet future congressional reporting requirements for the Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ).

Efforts since FY2005 CBJ report

Resources: For FY05, DSCA has budgeted \$1.4M for Enhanced EUM that is managed at DSCA Headquarters. In addition to the Program Manager hired in June 2002 and contractor support in 2003, in 2004 DSCA added a second full-time civilian employee and allocated funding for three more civilian employees in FY2005.

SAO EUM Workload Surveys: EUM activity was added to the annual Security Assistance Organization (SAO) tasking as a separate workload measure in 2003. A detailed explanation was developed to clarify which tasks performed by SAOs should be included in the EUM category, thereby capturing the resource expenditures associated with the performance of “Routine” and “Enhanced” EUM by the SAO.

Actual for FY04

	EUM WORKLOAD SURVEY	TOTAL SAO FUNDING
CENTCOM	241.7	14,680.2
EUCOM	855.4	20,952
NORTHCOM	11.8	676
PACOM	397.9	9,201
SOUTHCOM	751.9	8,973
AIT	144	3,000
TOTAL	2,402.7	57,482.2

*Figures are represented in the thousands \$

Estimated for FY05

	EUM WORKLOAD SURVEY	TOTAL SAO FUNDING
CENTCOM	250.2	14,874.5
EUCOM	898.5	21,983
NORTHCOM	12.6	705
PACOM	430	9,800
SOUTHCOM	786.2	9,549
AIT	148	3,090
TOTAL	2,525.5	60,001.5

*Figures are represented in the thousands \$

DSCA and Defense Threat Reduction Agency On-Site Inspection Directorate Partnership: In 2004, DSCA and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) established a long-term support relationship that through a joint effort will improve the DoD End-Use Monitoring program. DSCA will maintain overall operational authority and management responsibility for DoD's EUM program. DTRA will assist DSCA with supplemental manpower support in the conduct of Enhanced EUM missions worldwide to the degree possible with its ongoing missions.

EUM Tiger Team visits: A cornerstone of the Golden Sentry EUM program is the Tiger Team visits. EUM Tiger Team visits are of two types: 1) to assess U.S. government representatives and host nations' compliance with transfer provisos and other conditions of sales, and 2) visits to follow-up potential violations of the AECA, FAA, or other transfer agreements, e.g., compliance visits. The visit objectives are to:

1. Assess a specific country team or regional command's overall EUM compliance program.
2. Assess a country's compliance with specific physical security and accountability agreements through facility visits, records review, and review of local security policies and procedures.
3. Conduct routine or special inventories of U.S.-origin defense articles and/or services.
4. Appraise possible violations of the AECA, FAA, and/or other transfer instruments, e.g., Bi/Multi-Lateral Memoranda of Agreement or Understanding and other Implementing Agreements.

Three EUM Tiger Team assessment visits were conducted in 2004; one each to CENTCOM, EUCOM and PACOM. Additionally, there were five Familiarization visits in 2004; including three visits that were supported by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's On-Site Inspection Directorate-DSCA partnership.

The Way Ahead

Tiger Team Visits: Four EUM Tiger Team assessment visits are planned in 2005.

Resources: \$1.4 million is programmed towards Program Element #27 (EUM) in FY06 to be managed at the DSCA Headquarters.

SAO EUM Workload Surveys:

	Projected for FY06	
	PROJECTED EUM WORKLOAD SURVEY	TOTAL SAO FUNDING
CENTCOM	257.9	15,217.5
EUCOM	943.1	23,028
NORTHCOM	12.9	724
PACOM	431.7	9,859
SOUTHCOM	813.4	9,829
AIT	153	3,183
TOTAL	2,612	61,840.5

*Figures are represented in the thousands \$

EUM Automation Support: In 2004, DSCA funded approximately \$1M for the development of an automation tool that incorporates end-use monitoring functions for the security assistance/cooperation community. The implementing agencies, the combatant commanders, the SAO and host nations will be able to “read” Enhanced EUM inputs in a real-time, secure and “compartmentalized” environment via the web. The EUM function will notify users when: items are shipped, items are received, inventories are delinquent, inventories are performed, and provide a variety of other canned reports. The EUM application will also allow authorized users to establish, update, dispose, delete and perform transfers of the Enhanced EUM items. The EUM application is on schedule to be deployed for “beta-testing” in February 2005. Full deployment of the EUM application is targeted for May 2005.

Outreach Programs: Golden Sentry continues its outreach program via attendance at conferences hosted by the Combatant Commands, hosting EUM “worldwide” meetings, partaking in bi-lateral and other stakeholders’ meetings in various venues worldwide. This outreach has contributed tremendously to a greater understanding of the “Golden Sentry” program, thereby strengthening awareness of U.S. export controls. Additionally, outreach has proven to be a useful instrument in support of broader U.S. policy goals related to being a responsible arms provider.

Conclusion

Although we recognize that we have work to continue to perform, thus far, there have been many achievements. The momentum is positive and the EUM Golden Sentry program direction is headed in the right direction. We look forward to further accomplishments in FY06.

End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Defense Services Commercial Exports FY04

This report describes the actions the Department of State took in the past fiscal year under Section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) to implement end-use monitoring of the commercial export of defense articles, services, and related technical data subject to licensing under Section 38 of the AECA. The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, in the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/DDTC), Department of State, is responsible for administering the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) that implement the AECA. DDTC's functions include registration of manufacturers, brokers, and exporters, licensing of commercial defense trade, overseeing compliance with U.S. export regulations, supporting U.S. law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations and prosecutions of AECA violations, as well as the end-use monitoring of licensed transactions. End-use monitoring entails pre-license or post-shipment checks on any party or other aspect of a defense trade transaction in order to verify its bona fides.

DDTC is currently authorized a full-time complement of 71 State Department personnel, which is supplemented by eight military officers and about 40 contract personnel working on defense trade licensing and end-use monitoring efforts. DDTC's operational budget for FY 2004 was approximately \$13.4 million.

Overseas Monitoring: The Blue Lantern Program

Initiated in September 1990 as the first systematic end-use check program, the Blue Lantern program has strengthened export controls and has proven to be a useful instrument in: 1) deterring diversions, 2) aiding the disruption of illicit supply networks used by rogue governments and international criminal organizations, and 3) helping the Department make informed licensing decisions and ensuring compliance with the AECA and the ITAR. End-use checks performed under the Blue Lantern program have significantly encouraged compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and have proven particularly effective in addressing the growing problem of gray arms trade (the use of fraudulent export documentation to acquire defense articles through legitimate channels for end-users inimical to U.S. interests). U.S. embassy personnel, or, in some instances, DDTC personnel, conduct Blue Lantern end-use checks abroad to verify the specific end-use and end-user of commercial defense exports and transfers controlled under the AECA.

Although most commercial defense trade is legitimate, a small percentage of cases can fall prey to gray arms manipulations. The goal of the Blue Lantern program is to prevent gray arms networks from misleading our export control process to obtain military items and technologies. The roughly 500 Blue Lantern checks conducted each year are the result of a targeted selection process to efficiently identify transactions that are most vulnerable to this type of diversion or misuse. License applications and approvals undergo review by Licensing and Compliance officers, who compare the details of the case with specified, time-tested criteria to determine a transaction's suitability for a Blue Lantern check. DDTC reviews about 60,000 transactions annually, and the knowledge and trend analysis derived from the 500 checks is used by DDTC to better assess the national security concerns associated with the export of specific defense articles controlled by the U.S. Munitions List.¹

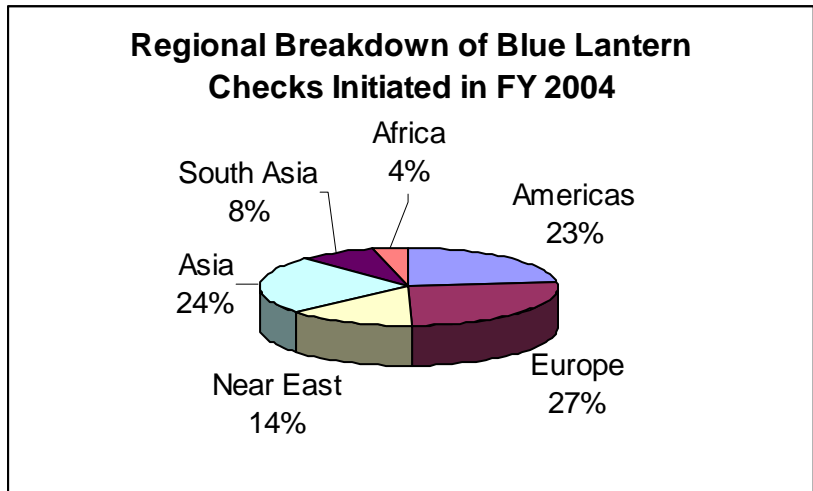
Results of End-Use Checks in FY 2004

In FY 2004, DDTC initiated 530 checks, a record number in the history of the program. Blue Lantern checks performed in FY 2004 resulted in 93 unfavorable cases, which is the highest number of unfavorable

¹ Due to the targeted approach of the Blue Lantern Program, caution must be used when using this data for statistical purposes.

checks in the history of the Blue Lantern program (representing nearly 18% of total checks conducted). A regional breakdown of the 530 checks performed in 2004 follows in Table 1. The regional breakdown in FY 2004 is comparable to FY 2003, although there was a slight increase in the percentage of Blue Lantern checks in Africa and a more substantial decrease in the percentage in the Americas.

Table 1:



In response to a January 2004 report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) on “Improvements Needed to Better Control Technology Exports for Cruise Missiles and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles,” DDTC increased substantially the number of Blue Lantern post-shipment checks on unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) components for private and government end users. During FY 2004, DDTC initiated 18 checks on UAV components. Of these 18 checks, 10 are either underway or completed, and 2 have already come back with unfavorable results. The first unfavorable case was for UAV spare parts that were reportedly destined for a European military end-user. However, the Blue Lantern revealed that the spare parts were for testing by a private company. In the second case, the ostensible end-user in Africa could not be located. Both cases have been referred to DDTC’s Enforcement Division for further action. Pursuant to the GAO Report, DDTC continues to target UAV licenses for Blue Lantern end-use checks.

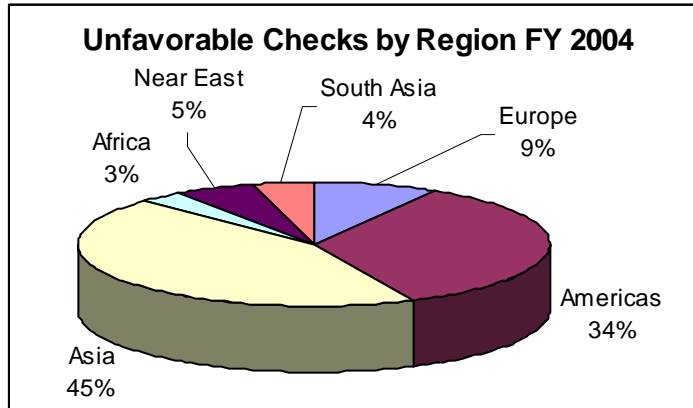
Analysis of Unfavorable Checks by Commodity:

Of commodities involved in unfavorable determinations, the most prevalent remains firearms and ammunition, which together represented 18% (17/93) of unfavorable cases; this, however, represents a marked decrease from FY03 when firearms and ammunition cases constituted a full 49% (37/76) of unfavorable Blue Lanterns. The percentage of unfavorable checks involving aircraft spare parts at risk of diversion to prohibited countries such as China and Iran (who actively seek spare parts to circumvent U.S. embargoes and to increase the operational readiness of military aircraft in their inventories), jumped from 24% (18/76) in 2003 to 35% (33/93) in 2004. The increase in the percentage of unfavorable checks involving aircraft spare parts is also noteworthy because the number of checks conducted on aircraft spare parts remained the same as in 2003. The next category, electronics and communications equipment, captured 18% (17/93) of the unfavorable cases. The remaining unfavorable checks involved commodities such as missile spare parts, military training equipment, and night vision equipment.

Analysis of Unfavorable Checks by Region:

In FY 2004, countries in Asia comprised 45% percent of the unfavorable checks. This high proportion may be attributed to the greater number of checks overall conducted in this region in FY 2004. Europe, traditionally quite high in the number of unfavorable cases, decreased to 9% from 18% in 2003.

Table 2:



Generally, the unfavorable cases in the Western Hemisphere region involved commodities such as firearms, ammunition, and explosives. Asia's unfavorable cases revealed aircraft and helicopter spare parts, as well as electronics and communications equipment, to be in high demand.

Reasons for Unfavorable Checks in FY 2004:

In 38% of the unfavorable cases closed in 2004, the purported end-user did not order the items that were the subject of the inquiry. In 12% of the unfavorable cases, derogatory information was found on one or more of the parties involved. Misuse or unauthorized transfers were found in nearly 9% of the unfavorable cases. In 8% of unfavorable cases, the foreign end-user could not adequately justify the purchase of what was established by DDTC to be an excessive quantity of items requested. Also in 11% of the unfavorable cases, the foreign company was not found or company officials did not cooperate with the inquiry. Unfavorable Blue Lanterns are routinely referred to DDTC's Enforcement Division (END) for coordination with the Department of Justice for possible criminal action or civil action within the Department.

The following examples illustrate the effectiveness of the Blue Lantern Program in FY 2004:

- A pre-license check on the export of gyroscopes to a Southeast Asian country for use in CASA 212 aircraft was returned with unfavorable results when the end-user, as well as the foreign consignee, denied ever placing the order. As a result, the licenses were not approved and future licenses involving those entities will be subject to additional scrutiny.
- A pre-license check on several requests to export F-5 aircraft parts to a Southeast Asian country via a known illicit trafficker in the Middle East revealed that the end-user had no contract with the foreign consignee. DDTC denied the licenses.
- A post-license check for the export of C-130 aircraft parts to a government in the Middle East via a Southeast Asian foreign intermediate consignee found that the government did not have either a

contract or a firm order with the company. DDTC updated information on the consignee in its “Watchlist” of entities suspected of illicit activities and/or requiring special scrutiny.

- A pre-license check for the export of gas masks to a South American country revealed that the end-user did not exist. DDTC denied the license and added the end-user to its Watchlist.
- A pre-license check for CH-47 helicopter spare parts to a European country found that the end-user never placed an order for the parts and had no relationship with the foreign consignee. Pending further review of this case by DDTC’s Licensing Division and END, DDTC added the foreign consignee to its Watchlist.
- A pre-license check involving pistols to be exported to a Central American country revealed that the end-user had been set up as a front company for another firearms retailer that was under investigation by the local government for export violations. DDTC denied the license and added both companies to its Watchlist.

Compliance/Enforcement: State-ICE Cooperation

Cooperation between the State Department and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) bureau of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) also plays a vital role in tackling and inhibiting gray arms activity. (ICE has authority to investigate criminal violations of the AECA.) In FY04, cooperative programs between State and ICE facilitated more than 923 commercial arms seizures at U.S. ports of exit totaling almost \$136 million, a significant increase from the \$106 million reported in FY 2003. ICE has two officers assigned to the State Department to coordinate Department support for criminal investigations and coordinate documents for prosecutions of the AECA.

Effective enforcement and compliance with U.S. regulations could not be possible without close cooperation between DHS – both ICE and its Customs and Border Protection (CBP) bureau – and the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls. The goal of this cooperative effort is the verification of licensed exports and the compliance of exporters. As part of this effort, DDTC electronically provides licensing data that allows for accurate, real-time monitoring by DHS officials of commercial arms moving in and out of the United States. Through ICE’s Operation Exodus, DDTC also provides authoritative opinions, rulings, and advice on a daily basis to ICE concerning licensing and other regulatory requirements.

Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act

The data in the following chart on commercial arms sales are compiled on the basis of information available to the Department as of January 2005. The first column, entitled “Actual Deliveries (preliminary)” shows the preliminary dollar value totals by destination of exports during fiscal year 2004. These export totals which, in some cases, do not reflect defense training and technical assistance, are compiled from expired or completed licenses returned to the Department by exporters or the Department of Homeland Security/Customs Border Patrol (CBP) and export shipment data recently made available to the State Department via the Automated Export System (AES). The totals are very preliminary because (a) the vast majority of State Department munitions export licenses are approved for four calendar years, thereby allowing shipments to span five fiscal years, and are not returned to the State Department until usage of the licenses usage is completed or the licenses expire; and (b) the fiscal year 2004 AES information is still being compiled and under review for accuracy. Thus, information on “Actual Deliveries (preliminary)” in this chart is incomplete. In the future, information collected through AES and reporting of technical data exports directly to the State Department will allow a more accurate portrayal of “up-to-date” export transactions. 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 2005 and 2006. These estimates are based primarily on the dollar values of licenses approved for each destination during the prior two fiscal years (the dollar values of the authorized licenses are not shown here but captured in reports to the Congress made pursuant to section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The value of defense export authorizations in FY 2004 amounted to \$22,426,833,938 billion in defense articles and \$44,729,024,937 billion in defense services. Not all export approvals result in signed contracts and actual exports. Key factors that affect the final export value include the availability of the licensed item for shipping, and how quickly the license is returned to the Department. (See also the classified annex.) Other factors that cannot be quantified are economic and security considerations at the final destinations, as well as changing U.S. foreign policy and national security considerations. In exercising defense trade controls, the Department administers embargoes on commercial arms transfers to more than two dozen countries in any given year as a result of U.S. law and foreign policy/national security considerations and UN Security Council decisions. Several other countries are subject to special scrutiny due to non-proliferation, regional security (e.g., disputed territories or borders), or human rights concerns. Countries for whom there were no actual deliveries in fiscal year 2004 and which had no authorized license for fiscal years 2003 and 2004 do not appear in this report.

The procedures for estimating defense commercial sales for out years (fiscal years 2005 and 2006) were revised for the 1995 CPD. Previous procedures for such estimates called for extrapolating exports for the first 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.

However, based on historical data, the Department now estimates exports for the first out year (fiscal year 2005) to be ten percent of the total dollar value of approved licenses for the previous two fiscal years (fiscal years 2003 and 2004). The exports for the second out year (fiscal year 2006) are estimated to be fifty percent of those for fiscal year 2004.

Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the AECA
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>Region Name</i>	<i>Country / Designation</i>	<i>Actual Deliveries*</i>	<i>Estimated Deliveries</i>	
<i>FY 2000</i>		<i>FY 2004</i>	<i>FY 2005</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
		<i>(Preliminary)</i>		
AFRICA				
	ANGOLA		535	5
	BENIN		4	20
	BOTSWANA	16,979	5,497	12,338
	CAMEROON	3,000	313	0
	CAPE VERDE		8	0
	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	39	0	0
	CHAD		63	316
	DJIBOUTI		15	20
	ERITREA		18	0
	ETHIOPIA	42	48	51
	GABON		5	25
	GAMBIA		190	950
	GHANA		131	555
	GUINEA		514	21
	IVORY COAST	91	0	0
	KENYA	1,887	608	811
	MADAGASCAR		148	0
	MALAWI	23	138	656
	MALI	10	523	0
	MAURITANIA		2	0
	MAURITIUS	22	40	202
	NAMIBIA	103	169	205
	NIGER	137	3	15
	NIGERIA	6	739	72
	SENEGAL	159	1,004	7
	SEYCHELLES		33	120
	SOUTH AFRICA	7,622	6,501	20,745
	TANZANIA		20	4
	UGANDA	794	1,909	7,517
	ZAMBIA		573	8

<i>Region Name</i> <i>FY 2000</i>	<i>Country / Designation</i>	<i>Actual Deliveries*</i> <i>FY 2004</i> <i>(Preliminary)</i>	<i>Estimated Deliveries</i> <i>FY 2005</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
	<i>AFRICA Totals :</i>	30,914	19,751	44,663
<i>EAST ASIA & PACIFIC</i>				
	AMERICAN SAMOA	60	0	0
	AUSTRALIA	269,565	214,773	541,920
	BRUNEI	1,105	797	1,223
	EAST TIMOR	21	0	0
	FIJI		1	1
	FRENCH POLYNESIA	13	2	5
	GUAM	1,504	0	0
	HONG KONG	1,722	676	963
	INDONESIA	9,616	15,671	8,934
	JAPAN	1,646,265	1,701,241	2,667,010
	KIRIBATI		34,156	788
	MALAYSIA	44,140	35,126	93,289
	MARSHALL ISLAND		7,157	769
	MICRONESIA	8	0	2
	MONGOLIA	3	40	51
	NEW CALEDONIA	164	124	220
	NEW ZEALAND	26,937	21,178	60,211
	PALAU	1	22	0
	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1	802	4,002
	PHILIPPINES	11,234	5,656	23,290
	SINGAPORE	388,858	122,431	499,279
	SOLOMON ISLANDS		400	0
	SOUTH KOREA	327,660	302,872	755,789
	TAIWAN	34,310	200,000	200,000
	THAILAND	25,598	19,650	57,714
	TONGA	46	14	0
	VANUATU		400	2
	VIETNAM		14	0
	<i>EAST ASIA & PACIFIC Totals :</i>	2,788,831	2,683,203	4,915,462

<i>Region Name</i> <i>FY 2000</i>	<i>Country / Designation</i>	<i>Actual Deliveries*</i> <i>FY 2004</i> <i>(Preliminary)</i>	<i>Estimated Deliveries</i> <i>FY 2005</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
<i>EUROPE & NIS</i>				
	ALBANIA	24	105	526
	ANDORRA	6	11	17
	ARMENIA		32	158
	AUSTRIA	2,371	3,585	11,311
	AZERBAIJAN	17	199	525
	BELGIUM	46,061	26,281	66,174
	BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA	3	127	86
	BULGARIA	4,590	947	3,180
	CROATIA	41,567	392	1,621
	CYPRUS	40	555	1,485
	CZECH REPUBLIC	5,361	3,006	8,962
	DENMARK	310,393	51,685	84,165
	ESTONIA	431	354	1,524
	FINLAND	24,885	9,284	23,514
	FRANCE	126,987	97,366	182,250
	GEORGIA	59	461	0
	GERMANY	285,608	443,559	1,141,089
	GIBRALTAR		3	0
	GREECE	162,874	142,015	208,505
	GREENLAND	193	205	848
	HUNGARY	10,901	874	3,034
	ICELAND	1,068	1,526	7,199
	IRELAND	4,782	4,927	4,613
	ITALY	403,176	244,485	839,378
	KAZAKHSTAN	14	1,678	5,042
	KYRGYZSTAN	24	178	348
	LATVIA	3,671	1,508	813
	LITHUANIA	149	210	196
	LUXEMBOURG	38,970	27,308	90,424
	MACEDONIA	4	73	1
	MALTA	21	7	29
	MOLDOVA	4	21	55
	NETHERLANDS	52,827	328,138	1,486,464

<i>Region Name</i> <i>FY 2000</i>	<i>Country / Designation</i>	<i>Actual Deliveries*</i>	<i>Estimated Deliveries</i>	
		<i>FY 2004</i> <i>(Preliminary)</i>	<i>FY 2005</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
	NORWAY	87,754	113,403	427,079
	POLAND	21,729	13,020	37,510
	PORTUGAL	10,660	11,066	19,899
	ROMANIA	21,143	3,263	13,301
	RUSSIA	240	11,589	17,103
	SAN MARINO		37	19
	SERBIA	67	231	19
	SLOVAKIA	1,447	2,092	6,975
	SLOVENIA	6,022	1,234	5,796
	SPAIN	123,328	52,460	103,974
	SWEDEN	124,139	41,221	95,863
	SWITZERLAND	87,570	17,584	65,081
	TAJIKSTAN		18	89
	TURKEY	153,798	144,549	497,659
	TURKMENISTAN	118	36	129
	UKRAINE	23	19,927	2,603
	UNITED KINGDOM	588,676	1,119,736	2,916,132
	UZBEKISTAN	358	232	298
	<i>EUROPE & NIS Totals :</i>	<i>2,754,153</i>	<i>2,942,803</i>	<i>8,383,065</i>
<i>NEAR EAST</i>				
	ALGERIA	77,881	59,877	19,900
	BAHRAIN	2,139	4,236	11,968
	EGYPT	166,813	52,788	173,189
	IRAQ	32,123	52,558	211,242
	ISRAEL	418,883	255,898	827,226
	JORDAN	19,794	15,973	24,014
	KUWAIT	63,773	144,546	580,877
	LEBANON	90	387	14
	MOROCCO	30,350	3,171	8,703
	OMAN	48,618	8,332	12,979
	QATAR	1,612	3,206	2,209
	SAUDI ARABIA	45,709	96,779	327,675
	TUNISIA	2,775	2,106	4,172

<i>Region Name</i> <i>FY 2000</i>	<i>Country / Designation</i>	<i>Actual Deliveries*</i> <i>FY 2004</i> <i>(Preliminary)</i>	<i>Estimated Deliveries</i> <i>FY 2005</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	360,820	434,841	1,919,407
	YEMEN	1,842	1,279	4,225
	<i>NEAR EAST Totals :</i>	1,273,222	1,135,977	4,127,800
<i>NON-REGIONAL</i>				
	CLASSIFIED TOTALS	183,751	1,000,000	1,000,000
	INTERNATIONAL ORG.	270	433,827	919,069
	<i>NON-REGIONAL Totals :</i>	184,021	1,433,827	1,919,069
<i>SOUTH ASIA</i>				
	AFGHANISTAN	3,472	19,039	78,846
	BANGLADESH	519	440	1,616
	BHUTAN		6	29
	INDIA	15,516	17,788	24,629
	NEPAL	71	175	396
	PAKISTAN	7,492	33,536	82,261
	SRI LANKA	1,650	1,771	5,813
	<i>SOUTH ASIA Totals :</i>	28,720	72,755	193,590
<i>WESTERN HEMISPHERE</i>				
	ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	1	10	14
	ARGENTINA	1,758	4,379	18,059
	ARUBA	33	23	25
	BAHAMAS	1,284	831	3,696
	BARBADOS	358	88	137
	BELIZE	66	45	87
	BERMUDA	40	21	44
	BOLIVIA	2,535	1,306	1,644
	BRAZIL	56,951	23,132	51,569
	CANADA	111,614	170,123	424,433
	CAYMAN ISLANDS	12	109,106	272,767
	CHILE	9,778	13,319	29,381
	COLOMBIA	30,404	13,602	35,399

<i>Region Name</i> <i>FY 2000</i>	<i>Country / Designation</i>	<i>Actual Deliveries*</i>		<i>Estimated Deliveries</i>	
		<i>FY 2004</i> <i>(Preliminary)</i>	<i>FY 2005</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
	COSTA RICA	1,008	598		1,697
	DOMINICA	5	10		8
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,474	684		1,988
	ECUADOR	2,255	60,852		300,988
	EL SALVADOR	1,635	742		1,670
	FRENCH GUIANA	213,506	46,868		48,111
	GRENADA	7	22		69
	GUATEMALA	672	517		958
	GUYANA	47	16,107		59
	HAITI		11		54
	HONDURAS	131	421		336
	JAMAICA	1,118	363		954
	MEXICO	90,961	41,186		139,555
	MONTSERRAT		1		0
	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	185	26		76
	NICARAGUA	404	148		390
	PANAMA	1,726	828		3,052
	PARAGUAY	42	7		5
	PERU	603	1,782		1,668
	SAINT LUCIA	12	0		0
	SAINT VINCENT & GRENADINES	15	0		0
	ST KITTS AND NEVIS	342	1		2
	ST LUCIA	1	20		43
	ST VINCENT & GRENADINES	1	4		10
	SURINAME	73	13		51
	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	722	160		560
	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	10	52		260
	URUGUAY	138	393		1,653
	VENEZUELA	24,934	14,771		49,282
	WESTERN HEMISPHERE Totals :	557,861	522,572		1,390,754
	Grand Totals :	7,617,722	8,810,888		20,974,403

Foreign Military Financing Grants (11-1082)
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2004	Estimated FY 2005	Proposed FY 2006
Appropriated Funds			
Egypt Grant	1,292.330	1,289.600	1,300.000
Israel Grant	2,147.256	2,202.240	2,280.000
Jordan Grant	204.785	204.352	206.000
Other Countries Grants	584.034	1,009.360	710.100
Administrative Costs	40.260	39.680	42.500
Rescission	25.335	38.268	
Total FMF Appropriation	<u>4,294.000</u>	<u>4,783.500</u>	<u>4,538.600</u>
Less: Appropriation Rescinded	-25.335	-38.268	
Plus: Supplemental Appropriation	287.000		
Plus: Transfer from Other Accounts	77.372		
Plus: Resources available from recoveries prior year deobligations	2.000	1.500	
Plus: Resources available from MAP sales	0.045		
Less: Transfers to Other Accounts	-10.900		
Less: Unobligated balances for administrative costs	-0.033		
Total Budgetary Resources Obligated	<u>4,624.149</u>	<u>4,746.732</u>	<u>4,538.600</u>
Total FMF Outlays (Net)	<u>5,302.367</u>	<u>4,899.000</u>	<u>4,834.000</u>

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

	Actual FY 2004	Estimated FY 2005	Proposed FY 2006
Budget Authority			
Direct Loan Subsidy Appropriation	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subsidy Re-estimates	0.000	2.552	0.000
Total Budget Authority	<u>0.000</u>	<u>2.552</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total Obligations	0.000	2.552	0.000
Outlays (Net)	0.000	2.552	0.000

Foreign Military Loan Liquidating Account (11X4121)
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2004	Estimated FY 2005	Proposed FY 2006
Budget Authority for Guarantee Claims:			
Permanent Indefinite Authority	56.555	7.500	5.000
Collections of Guarantee Claims	10.145	12.095	24.418
Total Budget Authority	<u>66.700</u>	<u>19.595</u>	<u>29.418</u>
Total Obligations and Disbursements for Guaranteed Claims	66.700	19.595	29.418
Offsetting Collections			
Repayment of Direct Loans	-129.268	-118.727	-110.994
Repayment of FFB Loans	-223.495	-220.486	-220.514
Purchase of Loans from the Military Debt Reduction Account (11X4174)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Offsetting Collections	<u>-352.763</u>	<u>-339.213</u>	<u>-331.508</u>
Outlays (Net)	-286.063	-319.618	-302.090

Direct Loan Financing Account (11X4122)

(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2004	Estimated FY 2005	Proposed FY 2006
Budget Authority and Obligations			
Direct Loans	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest on Treasury Borrowing	86.345	65.433	74.723
Downward Subsidy Re-estimate	64.175	44.389	0.000
Interest on Downward Re-estimate	20.615	13.711	0.000
Total Budget Authority and Obligations	<u>171.134</u>	<u>123.533</u>	<u>74.723</u>
Disbursements	252.984	314.032	546.822
Offsetting Collections:			
Collections on Upward Subsidy Re-estimate	0.000	-2.552	0.000
Interest on Uninvested Funds - Treasury	-29.610	0.000	0.000
Loan Repayments from Country	-911.300	-337.788	-224.663
Total Offsetting Collections	<u>-940.910</u>	<u>-340.340</u>	<u>-224.663</u>
Outlays (Net)	-687.926	-26.308	322.159

Military Debt Reduction Financing Account (11X4174)

(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2004	Estimated FY 2005	Proposed FY 2006
Budget Authority and Obligations			
Loan Purchase from Liquidating Acct	0.000	0.000	0.000
Loan Purchase from Commercial Bank	31.054	0.000	0.000
Interest on Debt to Treasury	11.151	13.902	13.283
Downward Subsidy Re-estimate	0.000	0.021	0.000
Total Budget Authority and Obligations	<u>42.205</u>	<u>13.923</u>	<u>13.283</u>
Disbursements	42.208	13.923	13.283
Offsetting Collections:			
Collections from Loan Subsidy Account	-0.087	11.000	0.000
Collection on Upward Subsidy Re-estimate	-0.072	0.000	0.000
Collection from Liquidating Account	-31.054	0.000	0.000
Interest on Uninvested Funds	-0.350	0.000	0.000
Loan Repayments from Country	-6.177	-20.046	-21.940
Total Offsetting Collections	<u>-37.740</u>	<u>-31.046</u>	<u>-21.940</u>
Outlays (Net)	4.468	-17.123	-8.657

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

	Actual	Estimated	Proposed
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Appropriation	91.700	89.730	86.744
Recession	-0.541	-0.718	0.000
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	<u>91.159</u>	<u>89.012</u>	86.744
Current Year Obligations	89.629	89.012	86.744
Net Outlays	<u>77.079</u>	<u>95.000</u>	<u>89.000</u>

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

	Actual FY 2004	Estimated FY 2005	Proposed FY 2006
Purchases of Equipment (Obligations)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Gross Budget Authority (a)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Offsetting Collections	-.010	0.000	0.000
Net Budget Authority	-.010	0.000	0.000
Financing Disbursements	.017	0.000	0.000
Offsetting Collections	-.010	0.000	0.000
Net Outlays	.007	0.000	0.000
Return of Unobligated Balances to the Treasury due to Program Cancellation (Excess Unobligated Balance) to Treasury account 1614, "Other Earnings from Business Operations and Revolving Funds"	10.000	10.000	6.000

(a) 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)
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	3,674.000	3,674.000	3,627.000	3,627.000	3,650.000 (G)	3,695.000 (H)
2002 Sup	387.000	387.000	(I)	(I)	357.000 (I)	357.000 (I)
2003	4,107.200	4,107.200	4,107.200	4,107.200	4,072.000 (J)	4,072.000 (J)
2003 Sup	2,059.100	2,059.100	(K)	(K)	2,059.100 (K)	2,059.100 (K)
2004	4,414.000	4,414.000	(L)	(L)	4,337.182 (L)	4,337.182 (L)
2004 Sup	287.000	287.000	(M)	(M)	287.000 (M)	287.000 (M)
2005	4,957.500	4,957.500	(N)	(N)	4,783.500 (N)	4,783.500 (N)
2006	4,538.600	4,538.600				

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

- (a) Includes \$500M for Israel authorized by P.L. 91-441 and appropriated by P.L. 91-665.
- (b) CRA limitation.
- (c) Includes \$2,200M for Emergency Security Assistance requested, authorized and appropriated for Israel.
- (d) Includes transitional quarter (FY 197T).
- (e) Includes \$2,200M supplemental program for Israel and a \$1,500M supplemental program for Egypt.
- (f) Includes a \$10M amendment for Sudan and \$15M for Oman.

- (g) Includes \$200M proposed budget amendment for Egypt.
- (h) Reflects the amended budget request but not the supplemental budget request for program increase of \$525M 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), \$223.17M not available for obligation.
- (k) Includes a supplemental request of \$200M.
- (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 \$4,049M for FY 1988. Also included in the law was a \$32M rescission applicable to the FY 1985 and FY 1986 appropriation resulting in an adjusted appropriation of \$4,017M, 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.
- (q) Congress appropriated \$4,828.403M which was reduced by .43% for use in the control of illicit drugs. In addition, \$20M was transferred into the FMF account from the DOD budget (P.L. 101-165) resulting in \$4,827.641M available to the FMF program.
- (r) Authorization waived in P.L. 101-513.
- (s) P.L. 101-513 appropriated \$5,066.921M for FY 1991. Section 401(a) of P.L. 102-27 subsequently reduced that amount to \$4,663.421M.
- (t) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-109, P.L. 102-145, and P.L. 102-266.
- (u) P.L. 102-266 appropriated \$4,100M for FY 1992, reduced the amount appropriated by \$60.602M and provided for the transfer of \$63.75M 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 \$3,928.548M.
- (v) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-391.
- (w) P.L. 102-391 appropriated \$3,300M for FY 1993, rescinded \$25.586M of prior year balance, and provided for the transfer of \$29M to the Demobilization and Transition Fund for a net budget authority of \$3,245.414M.
- (x) P.L. 103-87 appropriated \$3,149.279M, 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 \$91.282M of FY 1993 and prior year balances. Subsequently, an additional \$5.6M was transferred to the IMET and Economic Support Fund accounts leaving a net appropriation of \$3,052.397M.
- (y) P.L. 103-306 appropriated \$3,151.279M for FY 1995. The Authorization was waived.
- (z) P.L. 104-107 appropriated \$3,208.390M for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (A) Pending FY 1996 FMF supplemental request of \$140M supports Jordan F-16 program; P.L. Appropriated \$70M for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (B) P.L. 104-208 appropriated \$3,224M for FY 1997. The Authorization was waived.
- (C) P.L. 105-118 appropriated \$3,296.55M for FY 1998. The Authorization was waived.
- (D) P.L. 105-277 appropriated \$3,380M for FY 1999 FMF Grants. The Authorization was waived.
- (E) P.L. 106-113 appropriated \$4,788.994M for FY 2000 FMF Grants. The Authorization was waived.
- (F) P.L. 106-429 appropriated \$3,576M for FY 2001 FMF Grants. P.L. 106-554 rescinded \$7.867M of the FMF appropriation.
- (G) P.L. 107-115 appropriated \$3,650M for FY 2002 FMF Grants.
- (H) Includes \$45M appropriated under P.L. 107-38, the Emergency Response Fund. The Authorization was waived.
- (I) P.L. 107-206 appropriated \$357M for FY 2002 Supplemental FMF Grants. The Authorization was waived.
- (J) P.L. 108-7 appropriated \$4,072M for FY 2003, of which \$26.468M was rescinded and \$93M was transferred to State for Colombia Andean Counter narcotics Initiative (ACI).
- (K) P.L. 108-11 appropriated \$2,059.1M for FY 2003 Supplemental, of which \$20M was transferred to State for Colombia Andean Counter narcotics Initiative (ACI). The Authorization was waived.
- (L) P.L. 108-199 appropriated \$4,294M for FY 2004, of which \$25,334M was rescinded and \$10.9M was transferred to State for Economic Support Fund (ESF) needs. Additionally, the account received \$.372M from USAID funds for Afghanistan and \$2.0M in deobligation/reobligation authority for Kenya and \$0.045M of funding from MAP sales. Includes \$77M appropriated under P.L. 107-38, the Emergency Response Fund, transferred to FMF in October 2003 for Afghanistan. The Authorization was waived.
- (M) P.L. 108-106 appropriated \$287M for FY 2004 Supplemental for Afghanistan. The Authorization was waived.
- (N) P.L. 108-447 appropriated \$4,783.5M for FY 2005, of which \$38.268M was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.

Foreign Military Financing
Direct Loan Financing Account – Total Program (11X4122)
(\$ 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
2003	3,800.000	3,800.000 (i)
2004	550.000	550.000 (j)
2005	0.000	0.000
2006	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 \$855M for FY 1993.
- (c) P.L. 103-87 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$769.5M for FY 1994.
- (d) P.L. 103-306 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$619.65M for FY 1995.
- (e) P.L. 104-107 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$544M for FY 1996.
- (f) P.L. 104-208 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$540M for FY 1997.
- (g) P.L. 105-118 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$200M for FY 1998.
- (h) P.L. 105-277 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$167M for FY 1999.
- (i) Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 107-229)
- (j) Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 108-84)

**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
2003	0.000	0.000
2004	0.000	0.000
2005	0.000	0.000
2006	0.000	0.000

- (a) Authorization waived under P.L. 102-109 and P.L. 102-145.
- (b) P.L. 102-266 appropriated \$50.9M for FY 1992 and reduced the appropriation by \$.752M for a net availability of \$50.148M.
- (c) P.L. 102-391 appropriated \$149.2M for FY 1993. The Authorization was waived.
- (d) P.L. 103-87 appropriated \$46.53M for FY 1994. The Authorization was waived.
- (e) P.L. 103-306 appropriated \$47.917M for FY 1995. The Authorization was waived.
- (f) P.L. 104-107 appropriated \$64.4M for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (g) P.L. 104-208 appropriated \$60M for FY 1997. The Authorization was waived.
- (h) P.L. 105-118 appropriated \$60M for FY 1998. \$40M will be transferred to the FMF Grant Account. The Authorization was waived.
- (i) P.L. 105-277 appropriated \$20M 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 Year	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	(M)	39.000 (M)
1997	45.000	(N)	43.475 (N)
1998	50.000	(O)	50.000 (O)
1999	50.000	(P)	49.951 (P)
2000	50.000	(Q)	49.810 (Q)
2001	57.875	55.000	57.748 (R)
2002	70.000	65.000	70.000 (S)
2003	80.000	85.000	79.480 (T)
2004	91.700	(U)	91.159 (U)
2005	89.730	(V)	89.012 (V)
2006	86.744		

NOTE:

- (1) The Military Assistance Program included International Military Education and Training Program prior to FY1976.
- (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 \$1,700M; no executive branch request for authorization was required.
- (c) Does not include MAP drawdowns of \$75M in FY 1965 and \$300M in FY 1966, or Section 506(a) drawdowns of \$1M in FY 1980; \$26M in FY 1981; \$55M in FY 1982; \$25M in FY 1983; \$40M in FY 1986; and \$25M 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 \$2,500M for Section 506 drawdown authority.
- (f) Includes \$5M transferred to AID.
- (g) Does not include \$75M for Section 506 drawdown authority.
- (h) Includes transitional quarter FY197T.
- (i) Does not include \$275M for Section 506 drawdown authority.
- (j) Includes \$40.2M subsequently rescinded.
- (k) Includes a \$50M supplemental for Turkey.
- (l) Includes a \$1.7M Senate supplemental for Sudan.
- (m) Does not include \$7.1M reimbursement for Section 506 drawdown authority.
- (n) Reflects the amended budget request but not the \$187M supplemental budget request.
- (o) Reflects initial budget request; excludes \$1M supplemental request.
- (p) Reflects initial budget request; excludes \$259.05M supplemental request for Central America.
- (q) Includes supplemental appropriation of \$201.75M 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) \$33.626M of MAP and \$2.343M of IMET are not available for obligation.
- (t) Includes supplemental appropriation of \$50M for the Republic of the Philippines.
- (u) Includes a supplemental request of \$261M.
- (v) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 100-202).
- (w) Authorization waived in P.L. 100-461.
- (x) P.L. 101-45 transferred \$2M 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 \$47.4M which was reduced by .43% for use in the control of illicit drugs, resulting in \$47.196M 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 \$6.75M of prior year balances and \$5.76M of previously disbursed amounts.
- (E) P.L. 102-298 rescinded \$20.164M of prior year balances.
- (F) During FY 1994, P.L. 103-211, the FY 1994 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, rescinded \$.439M of prior year appropriations.
- (G) P.L. 102-266 appropriated \$47.196M for FY 1992. P.L. 102-298 rescinded \$1.925M and P.L. 102-381 reduced it an additional \$.698M for a net availability of \$44.573M.
- (H) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-391.
- (I) P.L. 102-391 appropriated \$42.5M for FY 1993.
- (J) P.L. 103-87 appropriated \$21.25M for FY 1994. The Authorization was waived. During FY 1994, an additional \$1.M was transferred into IMET from FMF making a total of \$22.25M of appropriated funds available.
- (K) P.L. 103-306 appropriated \$25.5M for FY 1995. The Authorization was waived. Subsequent to the release of the President's FY 1996 Budget, \$.85M was transferred out of the PKO account and into the IMET account (\$.35M for Botswana and \$.5M 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 \$39M for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (N) P.L. 104-208 appropriated \$43.475M for FY 1997. The Authorization was waived.
- (O) P.L. 105-118 appropriated \$50M for FY 1998. The Authorization was waived.

- (P) P.L. 105-277 appropriated \$50M for FY 1999. The Authorization was waived. P.L. 106-51 rescinded \$.041M. The Authorization was waived.
- (Q) P.L. 106-113 appropriated \$49.810M for FY 2000. The Authorization was waived.
- (R) P.L. 106-429 appropriated \$55M for FY 2001 and \$2.875M for an emergency supplemental in support of the Southeast Europe Initiative. P.L. 106-554 rescinded \$.127M.
- (S) P.L. 107-115 appropriated \$70M for FY 2002.
- (T) P.L. 108-7 appropriated \$80M for FY 2003, of which \$.52M was rescinded.
- (U) P.L. 108-199 appropriated \$91.7M of which \$.541 was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.
- (V) P.L. 108-447 appropriated \$89.73 of which \$.718 was rescinded. The Authorization was waived.

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)	126.382 (m)
2002	150.000	135.000	135.000
2003	108.250	115.000	214.252 (o)
2004	94.900	94.900	124.458 (p)
2005	104,000	179.000 (q)	
2006	195.800		

- (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, \$125M 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), \$1.462M of this amount is not available for obligation.
- (g) Includes \$10M 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 \$75.623M plus \$6.812M transferred from other accounts.

- (j) The President's FY 1996 Budget shows PKO Budget Authority of \$75M in FY 1995. Subsequent to the release of the President's Budget, \$.85M was transferred out of the PKO account and into the IMET account (\$.35M for Botswana and \$.5M for Senegal) to enhance PKO training.
- (k) Includes \$2.466M transferred to IO&P account for KEDO. Does not reflect \$.582M 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) Reflects rescission of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 106-554) and includes \$2.279M UN reimbursement.
- (n) Reflects Fy02 ERF and Supplemental Funds and \$620,000 UNAMSIL reimbursement.

- (o) Reflects FY03 Supplemental and 0.65% statutory reduction.

- (p) Reflects FY04 Supplemental and 0.59% statutory reduction.

- (q) Reflects \$75M in emergency funding for Sudan.

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	58.000	
2002	27.000	0.000	27.000	
2003	25.500	0.000	25.500	
2004	40.000	0.000	40.000	
2005	8.000	0.000	7.500	
2006	5.000	0.000		5.000

(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
1977	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	2,543.000 (cc)	(p)	2,782.187 (dd)
2001	2,363.000	(p)	2,314.896 (ee)
2002	2,289.000	(p)	2,824.000 (ff)
2003	2,490.000	(p)	4,802.082 (gg)
2004	2,535.000	(p)	3,288.162 (hh)
2005	2,520.000	(p)	2,480.992 (ii)
2006	3,036.375	(p)	

- (a) CRA level - \$618M. 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 \$300M for Portugal; also \$20M for Lebanon, authorized as Disaster Assistance, but appropriated in the Security Support Assistance (SSA) account.
- (d) Includes a \$300M supplemental for Egypt and \$100M for Turkey.
- (e) Executive Branch request included ESF and PKO in one account—Security Supporting Assistance (SSA).
- (f) Includes an \$80M supplemental for Central America.
- (g) CRA limitation.
- (h) Reflects initial budget request. Does not include the \$294.5M supplemental budget request.
- (i) Reflects initial budget request. Does not include the \$340.5M supplemental appropriation for Central America or the \$10M 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 \$2,258M.
- (m) Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), \$159.358M not available for obligation.
- (n) Includes \$100M supplemental for the Republic of the Philippines.
- (o) Includes a supplemental request of \$297M.
- (p) Authorization waived.
- (q) Includes \$50M deobligation/reobligation reappropriation.
- (r) Includes \$12.5M deobligation reobligation reappropriation estimate.
- (s) Includes \$18M deobligation/reobligation reappropriation estimate and a \$500M supplemental for Panama.
- (t) Includes \$20M for Ireland (less \$.145M sequestration pursuant to P.L. 99-177), minus \$50M pursuant to P.L. 101-167 and \$755M supplemental (P.L. 101-302) for Panama, Nicaragua, Namibia, and South Africa
- (u) Includes \$14M reappropriation estimate.
- (v) Includes \$14M reappropriation estimate and \$30.2M transferred to other accounts. Includes \$20M for Ireland.
- (w) Includes \$12M reappropriation estimate.
- (x) Includes \$11M reappropriation estimate.
- (y) In 1995, the President's Budget did not request Economic Support Funds *per se*, but instead requested \$2,434M in democracy and peace activities.
- (z) The FY 1996 President's Budget includes a supplemental FY 1995 request of \$82.3M.
- (aa) Includes supplemental requests of \$200M for West Bank/Gaza; \$50M for Jordan-Wye; \$105M 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 \$150M supplemental request for Wye River Agreement.
- (dd) Net of .38% rescission of Miscellaneous Appropriations Act enacted by reference in P.L. 106-113. Also reflects rescission of \$10M pursuant to P.L. 107-20.
- (ee) Net of rescission of Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 106-554)
- (ff) Includes \$600M appropriated under P.L. 107-38, the Emergency Response Fund

(gg) Net of 0.65% rescission of Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (P.L. 108-7). Includes \$2.422 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations and \$100 million reimbursement from the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund.

(hh) Net of 0.59% rescission of Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-199). Includes \$872 million in emergency supplemental appropriations, \$100 million mandatory transfer from the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund, \$153 million transfer from the Emergency Response Fund, and \$24.853 million transfer from the FY 2004 IO&P account.

(ii) Net of 0.8% rescission of Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447).

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**FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification
P.L. 480 Title II - Dollars (Thousands)**

Region/Country	FY 2004 Final Program Levels					FY 2005 Estimate a/					FY 2006 Congressional Budget Request				
	Total	Transport	Commodity b/			Total	Transport	Commodity b/			Total	Transport	Commodity b/		
			PVO/CDO	WFP c/	IEFR d/			PVO/CDO	WFP c/	IEFR d/			PVO/CDO	WFP c/	IEFR d/
ASIA/NEAR EAST	150,284	48,496	51,145	11,190	39,453	108,778	36,997	59,925	11,856	0	111,941	38,060	73,881	0	0
Afghanistan*	85	85	0	0	0	24,030	14,509	0	9,521	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria*	931	281	0	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh*	33,451	10,380	18,166	1,791	3,114	22,842	6,370	16,472	0	0	50,751	17,255	33,496	0	0
Cambodia	703	244	0	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Timor*	669	349	0	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,345	705	0	1,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	40,869	10,072	30,797	0	0	49,006	11,640	37,366	0	0	43,000	14,620	28,380	0	0
Indonesia*	3,315	1,133	2,182	0	0	11,900	4,096	6,087	1,717	0	18,190	6,185	12,005	0	0
Iraq*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal*	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	382	0	618	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea* (DPRK)	45,704	16,455	0	0	29,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan*	13,067	4,683	0	3,938	4,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka*	4,190	1,478	0	2,712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bank/Gaza*	4,955	2,631	0	0	2,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE & EURASIA	17,987	9,337	0	6,217	2,433	15,458	5,722	7,323	2,413	0	10,374	3,527	6,847	0	0
Armenia*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan*	2,883	1,379	0	1,504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia*	2,974	1,404	0	1,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia*	5,121	2,688	0	0	2,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan*	7,009	3,866	0	3,143	0	15,458	5,722	7,323	2,413	0	10,374	3,527	6,847	0	0
LATIN AMERICA	106,463	33,475	68,943	3,691	354	108,462	33,105	72,690	1,343	1,324	113,159	38,475	74,684	0	0
Bolivia	22,276	10,037	12,239	0	0	16,802	7,351	9,451	0	0	24,664	8,386	16,278	0	0
El Salvador*	630	281	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala*	14,723	3,429	10,731	563	0	18,033	3,306	14,450	277	0	16,306	5,544	10,762	0	0
Haiti*	30,470	10,719	18,426	971	354	37,703	13,048	23,331	0	1,324	32,529	11,060	21,469	0	0
Honduras*	7,450	2,736	3,347	1,367	0	14,009	4,639	8,574	796	0	14,187	4,824	9,363	0	0
Nicaragua*	7,046	2,351	4,254	441	0	8,994	3,083	5,641	270	0	12,228	4,158	8,070	0	0
Peru	23,868	3,922	19,946	0	0	12,921	1,678	11,243	0	0	13,245	4,503	8,742	0	0
AFRICA	1,187,935	673,317	231,800	99,805	183,013	433,915	229,370	141,780	31,951	30,814	228,790	77,789	151,001	0	0
Angola*	68,395	46,735	6,742	14,918	0	33,252	21,065	8,063	4,124	0	10,000	3,400	6,600	0	0
Benin	4,701	1,664	3,037	0	0	2,668	875	1,793	0	0	3,067	1,043	2,024	0	0
Burkina Faso	8,812	3,699	5,113	0	0	13,337	5,556	7,781	0	0	14,646	4,980	9,666	0	0
Burundi*	19,881	12,075	0	7,806	0	7,923	4,889	0	3,034	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde	4,362	1,845	2,517	0	0	4,154	1,751	2,403	0	0	4,189	1,424	2,765	0	0
Central African Republic (CAR)*	996	601	0	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad*	18,103	1,905	11,208	390	4,600	15,541	11,165	1,313	0	3,063	2,397	815	1,582	0	0
Congo-Brazzaville*	0	0	0	0	0	618	190	0	428	0	0	0	0	0	0

**FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification
P.L. 480 Title II - Dollars (Thousands)**

	FY 2004 Final Program Levels					FY 2005 Estimate a/					FY 2006 Congressional Budget Request				
Congo-Democratic Republic*	30,813	19,699	0	11,114	0	1,863	1,187	0	676	0	8,000	2,720	5,280	0	0
Cote D'Ivoire*	7,632	4,463	0	0	3,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti*	994	541	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea*	64,584	31,108	18,917	2,632	11,927	35,328	11,327	23,167	834	0	13,137	4,467	8,670	0	0
Ethiopia*	271,024	131,292	83,892	2,085	53,755	50,333	23,943	18,070	8,320	0	22,027	7,489	14,538	0	0
Gambia*	485	165	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	17,663	5,763	11,406	494	0	18,206	6,150	12,056	0	0	22,421	7,623	14,798	0	0
Guinea*	10,688	3,956	4,038	2,694	0	7,180	1,534	5,133	513	0	3,500	1,190	2,310	0	0
Guinea Bissau*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya*	41,342	19,252	6,455	6,309	9,326	21,736	10,518	5,246	722	5,250	11,657	3,963	7,694	0	0
Lesotho	1,339	774	0	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia*	21,532	12,146	638	8,748	0	5,452	3,218	0	2,234	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar*	12,477	3,484	7,852	352	789	11,607	2,697	8,910	0	0	15,719	5,344	10,375	0	0
Malawi*	6,722	2,821	3,901	0	0	7,229	3,002	4,227	0	0	14,455	4,915	9,540	0	0
Mauritania*	8,486	3,639	2,439	0	2,408	3,490	1,194	2,296	0	0	4,013	1,364	2,649	0	0
Mozambique	19,751	7,067	11,404	1,280	0	17,970	5,576	12,394	0	0	18,916	6,431	12,485	0	0
Niger	8,160	3,403	4,757	0	0	4,916	2,213	2,703	0	0	5,654	1,922	3,732	0	0
Regional W. Africa	2,651	488	2,163	0	0	1,506	285	1,221	0	0	1,934	658	1,276	0	0
Rwanda*	14,579	7,314	4,563	2,702	0	11,373	4,331	6,214	828	0	14,314	4,867	9,447	0	0
Senegal*	275	275	0	0	0	2,363	790	1,573	0	0	3,161	1,075	2,086	0	0
Sierra Leone*	12,953	6,776	2,542	3,635	0	6,644	2,490	3,641	513	0	8,455	2,875	5,580	0	0
Somalia*	22,836	15,372	2,555	4,909	0	9,361	6,617	1,205	1,539	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa (crisis response)*	129,154	78,663	20,817	0	29,674	389	165	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan*	265,368	194,907	4,971	0	65,490	104,323	79,070	1,201	1,551	22,501	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania*	18,189	11,814	0	4,500	1,875	3,548	2,394	0	1,154	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda*	69,880	37,721	8,655	23,504	0	28,560	13,288	10,015	5,257	0	16,947	5,762	11,185	0	0
Zambia	3,108	1,890	1,218	0	0	3,045	1,890	1,155	0	0	10,181	3,462	6,719	0	0
Prepositioned Stocks*	20,424	0	20,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	1,483,093	764,625	372,312	120,903	225,253	666,613	305,194	281,718	47,563	32,138	464,264	157,851	306,413	0	0
* Includes emergency program. Emergency levels are detailed in separate table (EMERGENCY PROGRAMS) below.															
EMERGENCY PROGRAMS															
ASIA/NEAR EAST	70,698	25,080	3,455	2,710	39,453	28,323	16,467	0	11,856	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	85	85	0	0	0	24,030	14,509	0	9,521	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	931	281	0	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	6,569	0	3,455	0	3,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Timor	669	349	0	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3,293	1,576	0	1,717	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	382	0	618	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea (DPRK)	45,704	16,455	0	0	29,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	8,511	4,065	0	0	4,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	3,274	1,214	0	2,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bank/Gaza	4,955	2,631	0	0	2,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification
P.L. 480 Title II - Dollars (Thousands)**

	FY 2004 Final Program Levels					FY 2005 Estimate a/					FY 2006 Congressional Budget Request				
EUROPE & EURASIA	17,687	9,037	0	6,217	2,433	5,025	2,612	0	2,413	0	0	0	0	0	
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Azerbaijan	2,883	1,379	0	1,504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Georgia	2,974	1,404	0	1,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Russia	5,121	2,688	0	0	2,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tajikistan	6,709	3,566	0	3,143	0	5,025	2,612	0	2,413	0	0	0	0	0	
LATIN AMERICA	6,410	3,142	1,007	1,907	354	5,318	2,651	0	1,343	1,324	0	0	0	0	
El Salvador	630	281	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guatemala	1,000	437	0	563	0	492	215	0	277	0	0	0	0	0	
Haiti	2,877	1,516	1,007	0	354	3,193	1,869	0	0	1,324	0	0	0	0	
Honduras	1,106	552	0	554	0	1,280	484	0	796	0	0	0	0	0	
Nicaragua	797	356	0	441	0	353	83	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	
AFRICA	1,003,627	595,873	129,610	95,131	183,013	244,476	158,632	23,079	31,951	30,814	0	0	0	0	
Angola	59,895	38,235	6,742	14,918	0	25,175	15,730	5,321	4,124	0	0	0	0	0	
Burundi	19,881	12,075	0	7,806	0	7,923	4,889	0	3,034	0	0	0	0	0	
Central African Republic	996	601	0	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chad	14,532	0	9,932	0	4,600	12,616	9,553	0	0	3,063	0	0	0	0	
Congo-Brazzaville	0	0	0	0	0	618	190	0	428	0	0	0	0	0	
Congo-Democratic Republic	30,813	19,699	0	11,114	0	1,863	1,187	0	676	0	0	0	0	0	
Cote D'Ivoire	7,632	4,463	0	0	3,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Djibouti	994	541	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eritrea	58,276	28,716	15,001	2,632	11,927	16,347	5,431	10,082	834	0	0	0	0	0	
Ethiopia	242,592	117,798	68,954	2,085	53,755	27,026	13,436	5,270	8,320	0	0	0	0	0	
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guinea	5,505	3,019	0	2,486	0	1,206	693	0	513	0	0	0	0	0	
Guinea Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kenya	30,955	15,320	0	6,309	9,326	13,674	7,702	0	722	5,250	0	0	0	0	
Liberia	21,532	12,146	638	8,748	0	5,452	3,218	0	2,234	0	0	0	0	0	
Madagascar	1,498	709	0	0	789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mauritania	4,809	2,401	0	0	2,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rwanda	6,279	3,853	0	2,426	0	2,055	1,227	0	828	0	0	0	0	0	
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sierra Leone	6,630	3,784	0	2,846	0	1,059	546	0	513	0	0	0	0	0	
Somalia	22,836	15,372	2,555	4,909	0	9,361	6,617	1,205	1,539	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Africa (crisis response)	129,154	78,663	20,817	0	29,674	389	165	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	
Sudan	265,368	194,907	4,971	0	65,490	104,323	79,070	1,201	1,551	22,501	0	0	0	0	
Tanzania	18,189	11,814	0	4,500	1,875	3,548	2,394	0	1,154	0	0	0	0	0	
Uganda	55,261	31,757	0	23,504	0	11,841	6,584	0	5,257	0	0	0	0	0	
Prepositioned Stocks	20,424	0	20,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Worldwide Emergency Total	1,118,846	633,132	154,496	105,965	225,253	283,142	180,362	23,079	47,563	32,138	0	0	0	0	

**FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification
P.L. 480 Title II - Dollars (Thousands)**

WORLDWIDE	<u>1,483,093</u>	<u>764,625</u>	<u>372,312</u>	<u>120,903</u>	<u>225,253</u>	<u>666,613</u>	<u>305,194</u>	<u>281,718</u>	<u>47,563</u>	<u>32,138</u>	<u>464,264</u>	<u>157,851</u>	<u>306,413</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Regular	364,247	131,493	217,816	14,938	0	383,471	124,832	258,639	0	0	464,264	157,851	306,413	0	0
Emergency	1,118,846	633,132	154,496	105,965	225,253	283,142	180,362	23,079	47,563	32,138	0	0	0	0	0
ASIA/NEAR EAST	<u>150,284</u>	<u>48,496</u>	<u>51,145</u>	<u>11,190</u>	<u>39,453</u>	<u>108,778</u>	<u>36,997</u>	<u>59,925</u>	<u>11,856</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>111,941</u>	<u>38,060</u>	<u>73,881</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Regular	79,586	23,416	47,690	8,480	0	80,455	20,530	59,925	0	0	111,941	38,060	73,881	0	0
Emergency	70,698	25,080	3,455	2,710	39,453	28,323	16,467	0	11,856	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE & EURASIA	<u>17,987</u>	<u>9,037</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,217</u>	<u>2,433</u>	<u>15,458</u>	<u>5,722</u>	<u>7,323</u>	<u>2,413</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,374</u>	<u>3,527</u>	<u>6,847</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Regular	300	300	0	0	0	10,433	3,110	7,323	0	0	10,374	3,527	6,847	0	0
Emergency	17,687	9,037	0	6,217	2,433	5,025	2,612	0	2,413	0	0	0	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA	<u>106,463</u>	<u>33,475</u>	<u>68,943</u>	<u>3,691</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>108,462</u>	<u>33,105</u>	<u>72,690</u>	<u>1,343</u>	<u>1,324</u>	<u>113,159</u>	<u>38,475</u>	<u>74,684</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Regular	100,053	30,333	67,936	1,784	0	103,144	30,454	72,690	0	0	113,159	38,475	74,684	0	0
Emergency	6,410	3,142	1,007	1,907	354	5,318	2,651	0	1,343	1,324	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICA	<u>1,187,935</u>	<u>673,317</u>	<u>231,800</u>	<u>99,805</u>	<u>183,013</u>	<u>433,915</u>	<u>229,370</u>	<u>141,780</u>	<u>31,951</u>	<u>30,814</u>	<u>228,790</u>	<u>77,789</u>	<u>151,001</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Regular	184,308	77,444	102,190	4,674	0	189,439	70,738	118,701	0	0	228,790	77,789	151,001	0	0
Emergency	1,003,627	595,873	129,610	95,131	183,013	244,476	158,632	23,079	31,951	30,814	0	0	0	0	0
Prepositioned Stocks	20,424	0	20,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNALLOCATED BALANCE:															
Total	0					<u>402,928</u>					<u>316,236</u>				
WFP Pledge & Multilateral	0					45,000					175,000				
Emergency & WFP PRROs e/	0					357,928					141,236				
Total Adjustments:	<u>-298,126</u>					<u>103,500</u>					<u>104,500</u>				
Section 202(e) f/	83,816					82,000					83,000				
Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) g/	10,000					10,000					10,000				
Intern. Food Relief Partn. Act	4,933					5,000					5,000				
Administrative support	6,234					6,500					6,500				
Prior Year Recoveries and other adjustments h/	(347,928)					10,000					0				
Carry-Out (estimated)	30,000					20,000					20,000				
Carry-In	(85,181)					(30,000)					(20,000)				
PROGRAM TOTAL i/	<u>1,184,967</u>					<u>1,173,041</u>					<u>885,000</u>				

N.B. The FY 2003 Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) approved program level of \$258,317,900 is not included in the total PL 480 Title II Iraq, Ethiopia and Southern Africa program levels.

a/ Individual country levels represent the approvals in the Food for Peace Information System (FFPIS) as of Dec 1, 2004; in total they correspond to the FY 2005 Budget Justification level.

Country levels may be adjusted throughout the fiscal year where approved levels are increased from the unallocated balance.

b/ Based on seasonal estimated average prices provided by USDA/FAS Sept 2004.

c/ USAID approves World Food Program (WFP) distribution to assure compliance with all laws and provides broad financial overview to ensure U.S. funds are appropriately accounted for. A WFP Pledge of \$200 million is included for FY 2003 and FY 2004 (includes 202(e) and multi-lateral), to support development and protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) under the United States Government's annual pledge.

d/ International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), implemented by WFP.

e/ WFP PRROs may be attributed to non-emergency activities.

f/ Includes \$6 million WFP cash grant formerly managed by the State Department's International Organization Affairs Bureau.

g/ This figure includes the Title II portion of the Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) P.L. 480 contribution.

h/ Prior year recoveries also include confirmed fallout, commodity cost savings, and Maritime Administration reimbursements for cargo preference premiums, which were significant in FY 2004 because of a backlog of collections from FY 1995. Adjustments include Title II paybacks to OMB for Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust for \$10 million in FY 2004 and FY 2005.

i/ Includes \$248 million of emergency spending authority and \$300 million supplemental in FY 2003 for Iraq and Eastern/Southern Africa emergencies.