## REPORT TO CONGRESS

# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FISCAL YEAR 2005 <br> PURCHASES FROM FOREIGN ENTITIES <br> February 2006 <br> Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology \& Logistics) 

## Background

Section 827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal 1997 (Public Law 104-201), as amended by section 812 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261), requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress on the amount of Department of Defense (DoD) purchases from foreign entities in Fiscal Year 2005. The report is to separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act (BAA) was waived pursuant to any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding (MOU), the Trade Agreements Act (TAA) or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

## Discussion

The information presented in this report addresses Fiscal Year 2005 and is based on DD Form 350 data compiled and distributed by DoD's Defense Manpower Data Center, Statistical Analysis Information Division, and data published by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). DSCA data include commercial export data from the State Department's Office of Defense Trade Controls. The DD Form 350, Individual Contracting Action Report, includes data on contracting procedures, competition, financing, statutory requirements, socioeconomic programs and other information relating to DoD acquisitions. In some instances, the exact information required by section 827 is not available and DoD has made assumptions in order to complete the report. In those cases, the report identifies the methodology and assumptions made by DoD in responding to the reporting requirement.

## Section 1 - All procurements from foreign entities

DoD procurement actions recorded on DD 350’s during FY 2005 totaled approximately $\$ 269$ billion. Of that amount, approximately $\$ 18.3$ billion or 6.8 percent was expended on purchases from foreign entities. Of this amount, $\$ 16.8$ billion is for contracts with a place of performance outside the U.S. and the remainder, \$ 1.5 billion, is
for contracts with a place of performance within the U.S. A detailed breakout of the dollars by country is contained in Table 1.

The $\$ 18.3$ billion covers military hardware, subsistence, fuel, construction, services, and other miscellaneous items that are for use outside the U.S. Services constitute 13.1 percent of the total, with subsistence, fuel and construction accounting for $9.1 \%, 16.7$ percent and 13.0 percent, respectively, or approximately $52 \%$ of the total purchases from foreign entities. Table 2 provides a breakout of the $\$ 18.3$ billion by category and percentage of total.

Based on DSCA data, foreign purchases of U.S. defense articles and services in Fiscal Year 2005 totaled $\$ 9.8$ billion and sales to other government agencies totaled $\$ 0.8$ billion for a grand total of $\$ 10.6$ billion. In addition, data from the State Department reflect that U.S. Commercial Exports licensed or approved under the Arms Export Control Act totaled \$30.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2005.

Section 2 - Dollar value of items for which the BAA was waived pursuant to any MOUs, the TAA or other international agreements

The information needed to calculate the dollar value of items to which the BAA applied but for which it was waived is not readily available in the DoD database. Therefore, the following methodology was used to estimate dollars in this category:

1. Since the BAA does not apply to purchases for use outside the U.S, contracting actions by overseas buying offices were excluded from the data. Purchases by these offices are included in the data for Section 1 above.
2. It is assumed that all procurements covered by Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), the Trade Agreements Act (TAA) and any other international agreement resulted in a waiver of the BAA. It should be noted, however, that using this methodology overstates the dollar value of items for which the BAA was waived. The Act does not apply when a domestic item's cost is unreasonable, the domestic preference is not in the public interest, or sufficient quality and quantity is not available domestically. Since we do not have data on when the Act did not apply in these circumstances, adjustments to the data were not made for those events.

Table 3 contains a detailed breakout of procurement actions by country and type of agreement. This breakout details procurement actions as follows:

1. Actions pursuant to the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.
2. Actions under the TAA (Agreement on Government Procurement).
3. Actions under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)
a. The North American FTA (NAFTA).
b. Chile FTA
c. Singapore FTA
d. Australia FTA
e. Morocco FTA
4. Actions under MOUs.

DoD purchases under \#s 1, 2 and 3 above all fall within the same supply categories and are comprised of mostly commercial and dual use items. Defense equipment is excluded from coverage under these agreements. The thresholds for the various trade agreements vary in terms of applicability and are subject to revision by the U.S. Trade Representative every two years. In some instances, a country may have an FTA with the U.S., be a signatory to the TAA, and also have an MOU with DoD. As a result, purchases will be reported in more than one category. The following is a breakout of how DoD purchases are reported in those instances:

Canadian products subject to NAFTA coverage equal to or exceeding \$25,000 but below the Fiscal Year 2005 TAA threshold of $\$ 175,000$ are reported under NAFTA. Procurement actions equal to or exceeding $\$ 175,000$ with Canada for TAA code covered products are included under the TAA portion of the report. All other procurements of Canadian products are reported under the MOU section.

Mexico is not a party to the Agreement on Government Procurement under the TAA and does not have a reciprocal procurement MOU with the U.S. Accordingly, all DoD purchases of Mexican products equal to or exceeding \$58,550 are reported under NAFTA.

Chile is not a party to the Agreement on Government Procurement under the TAA and does not have a reciprocal procurement MOU with the U.S. Therefore, all DoD purchases of Chilean products equal to or exceeding \$58,550 are reported under the Chile FTA.

Singapore products subject to FTA coverage equal to or exceeding \$58,500 but below the Fiscal Year 2005 TAA threshold of $\$ 175,000$ are reported under the Singapore FTA. Procurement actions over $\$ 175,000$ with Singapore for TAA code covered
products are included under the TAA portion of the report. DoD does not have a reciprocal procurement MOU with Singapore.

Australian products subject to FTA coverage equal to or exceeding \$58,550 are reported under the Australian FTA. TAA. Australia is not a party to the Agreement on Government Procurement under the TAA but does have a reciprocal procurement MOU with the U.S. Therefore, all DoD purchases of Australian products not covered by the FTA are reported under the MOU section.

Morocco is not a party to the Agreement on Government Procurement under the TAA and does not have a reciprocal procurement MOU with the U.S. Therefore, products subject to FTA coverage equal to or exceeding \$175,000 are reported under the Moroccan FTA.

Using the methodology described above, the various international agreements for which it is assumed that the BAA was waived totaled approximately $\$ 4,027.5$ million in Fiscal Year 2005.

1. Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery ..... \$ 27.5
2. Trade Agreements Act ..... 2,430.9
3. NAFTA (Canada and Mexico) ..... 33.8
4. Chile FTA ..... 3.8
5. Singapore FTA6. Australia FTA19.8
6. MOUs ..... 1,515.6
Total\$ 4,027.5 Million

A breakout by country is contained in Table 3.

| COUNTRY |
| :---: |
| PORTUGAL |
| QATAR |
| ROMANIA |
| RUSSIA |
| RWANDA |
| SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE |
| SAUDI ARABIA |
| SENEGAL |
| SEYCHELLES |
| SIERRA LEONE |
| SINGAPORE |
| SLOVAKIA |
| SLOVENIA |
| SOUTH AFRICA |
| SPAIN |
| ST. KITTS \& NEVIS |
| ST. LUCIA |
| SWEDEN |
| SWITZERLAND |
| SYRIA |
| TAIWAN |
| TAJIKISTAN |
| THAILAND |
| TONGA |
| TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO |
| TUNISIA |
| TURKEY |
| UGUANDA |
| UKRAINE |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| UNITED KINGDOM |
| UNITED STATES |
| URUGUAY |
| VANUATU |
| VIETNAM |
| YEMEN |
| YUGOSLAVIA |
| ZAMBIA |

DOLLARS


DOLLARS


| FISCAL YEAR 2005 PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS TO FOREIGN CONCERNS/ENTITIE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Amounts in Thousands) |  |  |  |
| DoD Claimant Program |  | Dollars | Percent |
| Air Frames \& Spares | \$ | 303,863,844 | 1.66\% |
| Aircraft Engines \& Spares | \$ | 327,128,850 | 1.79\% |
| Other Aircraft Equipment | \$ | 135,157,040 | 0.74\% |
| Missile \& Space Sys | \$ | 38,371,032 | 0.21\% |
| Ships | \$ | 146,859,020 | 0.80\% |
| Vehicles - Combat | \$ | 119,840,436 | 0.65\% |
| Non Combat | \$ | 265,589,425 | 1.45\% |
| Weapons | \$ | 380,770,437 | 2.08\% |
| Ammunition | \$ | 203,929,367 | 1.11\% |
| Electronic \& Communication Equipment | \$ | 258,525,406 | 1.41\% |
| Petroleum | \$ | 3,062,024,193 | 16.72\% |
| Other fuels \& lubricants | \$ | 4,031,146 | 0.02\% |
| Containers and Handling Equipment | \$ | 2,261,126 | 0.01\% |
| Textiles, Clothing \& Equippage | \$ | 7,859,806 | 0.04\% |
| Building Supplies | \$ | 2,590,325 | 0.01\% |
| Subsistence | \$ | 1,672,728,734 | 9.13\% |
| Transportation Equipment | \$ | 3,778,956 | 0.02\% |
| Production Equipment | \$ | 631,359 | 0.00\% |
| Construction | \$ | 2,361,907,449 | 12.89\% |
| Construction Equip | \$ | 20,060,070 | 0.11\% |
| Med \& Dental Supplies/Equip | \$ | 44,123,496 | 0.24\% |
| Photographic Supplies/Equip | \$ | 15,122,645 | 0.08\% |
| Materials Handling Equip | \$ | 6,107,021 | 0.03\% |
| All Other Supplies \& Equip | \$ | 6,533,785,595 | 35.67\% |
| Services | \$ | 2,400,923,631 | 13.11\% |
| Overall Total | \$ | 18,317,970,409 | 100.0\% |


| Covers all purchases not reflected under the Trade Agreements |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Australia | \$ | 4,283,933 |
| Austria | \$ | 3,034,036 |
| Belgium | \$ | 55,503,004 |
| Canada | \$ | 324,203,591 |
| Denmark | \$ | 9,499,415 |
| Egypt | \$ | 1,606,792 |
| Finland | \$ | 624,328 |
| France | \$ | 120,889,365 |
| Germany | \$ | 151,930,395 |
| Greece | \$ | 478,382 |
| Israel | \$ | 92,629,940 |
| Italy | \$ | 29,558,396 |
| Luxembourg | \$ | 8,416 |
| Netherlands | \$ | 5,388,065 |
| Norway | \$ | 4,572,159 |
| Portugal | \$ | 924,919 |
| Spain | \$ | 23,071,418 |
| Sweden | \$ | 82,675,087 |
| Switzerland | \$ | 50,329,437 |
| Turkey | \$ | 32,015,295 |
| United Kingdom | \$ | 522,383,978 |
| Total | \$ | 1,515,610,351 |

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[^0]:    (1) The threshold for procurements for both the Agreement on Government Procurement and the Caribbean Basin Initiative is $\$ 175,000$. (2) Per NAFTA, represents procurements with Canada over $\$ 25 \mathrm{~K}$ and under the TAA threshold. (3) Per NAFTA, represents procurement with Mexico over \$58,550
    (4) Per the Chile, Singapore and Australian FTAs, the threshold for procurements is $\$ 58,550$
    

