



# Exports and Reexports to Afghanistan

## Overview

Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999, blocks the property of and prohibits most trade with the Taliban or involving the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban. On January 24, 2002, pursuant to section 4(d) of the Order, the U.S. Government issued a notice published in the *Federal Register* on January 29, 2002, modifying the description of the “territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban.” As of that date, it was determined that the Taliban controlled no territory within Afghanistan.

This determination means that the comprehensive controls formerly maintained on exports from the U.S. and by U.S. persons to the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban are no longer in effect. Afghanistan was thus returned to its pre-July 4, 1999, export control status. Since that time U.S. exporters have resumed dual-use exports and reexports to Afghanistan under authorities as specified in the EAR.

## Background

Many infrastructure and humanitarian items that might be exported to Afghanistan from the U.S. as part of U.S. assistance do not require a license, based on the existing regulatory requirements. The White House announced new U.S. efforts to assist in the rebuilding of Afghanistan on May 19, 2003. Details of this initiative are included later in this section.

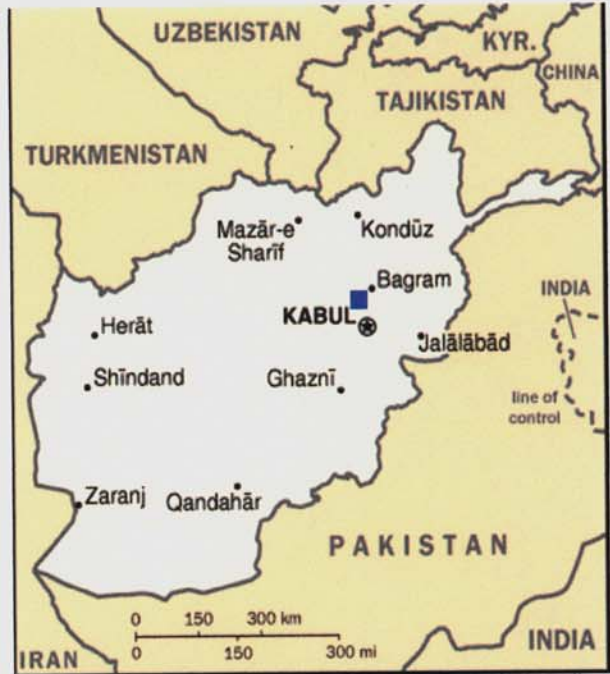
Please note that some commodities, software, and technology on the Commerce Control List may require a license. These include items controlled for Chemical and Biological Weapons, Nuclear Nonproliferation, National Security, and Missile Technology reasons. There are also foreign policy controls in place for Regional Stability and Crime Control reasons.

Please note that a license is required to export an item subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), even when one would not otherwise be necessary, if you know, have reason to know, or are otherwise individually informed by the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) with respect to a specific transaction that the item will be used in activities related to nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons or missile deliver systems as defined in part 744 of the EAR. The “Know Your Customer” guidance in Supplement 3 to part 732 of the EAR is provided to explain the “knowledge” standard that applies to these license requirements. In addition, prior to any export, we recommend that you review the ten prohibitions outlined in part 736 of the EAR as part of your overall review of export requirements.

Please also note that, despite the fact that the Taliban no longer controls territory in Afghanistan, the U.S. embargo on the Taliban remains in effect and applies to the Taliban, and associated blocked persons or entities, wherever located. For more information on the constantly-changing list of individuals and entities covered by this sanction, exporters are strongly urged to consult

with the Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and their list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (“SDN List”). As an example, on January 15, 2003, the United Nations removed restrictions on Ariana Afghan Airlines. OFAC removed this and a number of other entities from the SDN List on February 12, 2002. Exporters should also consult the overview of the Taliban Sanctions Regulations which are also available on OFAC’s webpage.

If you have specific inquiries regarding exports or reexports to Afghanistan, please contact the BIS Export Counseling Division at 202-482-4811 or submit a query from the BIS webpage.



## U.S. Trade with Afghanistan

There has been little licensing activity since the January 2002 revisions. All items authorized for export were security items - - handcuffs, batons, fingerprint kits, body armor, helmets, and face shields. These items that have been authorized for export to Afghanistan are controlled for Crime Control reasons with the exception of the helmets, where are controlled for National Security reasons.

### Licensed Trade with Afghanistan: Number

	2001	2002	Jan.-June 2003
Approved	0	2	1
Denied	0	0	0
Returned without Action	0	1	2

**Licensed Trade with Afghanistan: Value**

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	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>Jan.-June 2003</b>
Approved	0	\$193,000	\$407,000
Denied	0	0	0
Returned without Action	0	\$278,000	\$ 23,000

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- Source: Bureau of Industry and Security ECASS Licensing Database, August 2003

*Prepared August 2003*

**All Export Commodities: FAS Value by FAS Value  
For Afghanistan**

**U.S. Total Exports**

**Annual + Year-To-Date Data from Jan - May**

HTS Number	2001	2002	2002 YTD	2003 YTD
	<i>In Actual Dollars</i>			
8517305000 TELEGRAPHIC SWITCHING APPARATUS, NESOI, (INCLUDING PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE AND KEY SYSTEM SWITCHING APPARATUS)	0	46,307,629	24,605,901	0
8517905000 PARTS,NESOI,FOR TELEPHONIC APPARATUS	0	11,990,255	11,964,422	1,134,030
3003100000 MEDICAMENTS (EXCLUD GOODS OF 3002, 3005, OR 3006) CONTAING PENICILLINS OR DERIVATIVES THEREOF,OR STREPTOMYCINS OR THEIR DERIVATIVES	0	2,687,905	0	0
8524990000 RECORDED MEDIA, NESOI	0	1,815,000	1,800,000	0
8471300000 PORTABLE DIGTL AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING MACHINES, WEIGHT NOT MORE THAN 10 KG, CONSISTING OF AT LEAST A CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT, KEYBOARD & A DISPLAY	0	1,673,570	67,895	280,045
<b>Subtotal :</b>	0	64,474,359	38,438,218	1,414,075
<b>All Other:</b>	5,824,142	15,536,715	6,048,560	14,440,226
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,824,142</b>	<b>80,011,074</b>	<b>44,486,778</b>	<b>15,854,301</b>

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Sources: Data on this site have been compiled from tariff and trade data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Treasury, and the U.S. International Trade Commission.



## U.S. Trade Balance with Afghanistan

[FTD Main](#)
[MAIN](#) | [Statistics](#) | [Information](#) | [Services](#) | [Feedback](#) | [Site Index](#) | [Site Search](#)

### Trade with Afghanistan : 2003

*NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars*

| MONTH        | EXPORTS      | IMPORTS     | BALANCE     |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| January      | 3.10         | 0.50        | 2.60        |
| February     | 3.10         | 1.10        | 2.00        |
| March        | 1.60         | 3.40        | -1.80       |
| April        | 3.40         | 1.40        | 2.00        |
| May          | 4.60         | 0.20        | 4.40        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>15.90</b> | <b>6.60</b> | <b>9.30</b> |

- *TOTALS may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, (301)763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*

### Trade with Afghanistan : 2002

*NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars*

| MONTH     | EXPORTS | IMPORTS | BALANCE |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| January   | 0.50    | 0.00    | 0.50    |
| February  | 7.60    | 0.00    | 7.60    |
| March     | 12.40   | 0.00    | 12.40   |
| April     | 0.60    | 0.00    | 0.60    |
| May       | 23.40   | 0.20    | 23.20   |
| June      | 3.90    | 0.00    | 3.90    |
| July      | 0.90    | 0.10    | 0.80    |
| August    | 1.10    | 0.10    | 1.00    |
| September | 1.50    | 0.00    | 1.50    |
| October   | 22.90   | 0.00    | 22.90   |
| November  | 2.60    | 2.50    | 0.10    |

|              |              |             |              |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| December     | 2.60         | 0.20        | 2.40         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>80.00</b> | <b>3.30</b> | <b>76.70</b> |

- *TOTALS may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, (301)763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*

### Trade with Afghanistan : 2001

*NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars*

| MONTH        | EXPORTS     | IMPORTS     | BALANCE     |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January      | 0.40        | 0.50        | -0.10       |
| February     | 0.50        | 0.00        | 0.50        |
| March        | 0.20        | 0.00        | 0.20        |
| April        | 0.10        | 0.00        | 0.10        |
| May          | 0.10        | 0.10        | 0.00        |
| June         | 0.10        | 0.00        | 0.10        |
| July         | 0.30        | 0.10        | 0.20        |
| August       | 0.30        | 0.00        | 0.30        |
| September    | 0.10        | 0.00        | 0.10        |
| October      | 1.50        | 0.00        | 1.50        |
| November     | 0.90        | 0.10        | 0.80        |
| December     | 1.50        | 0.00        | 1.50        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>5.80</b> | <b>0.80</b> | <b>5.00</b> |

- *TOTALS may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, (301)763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*

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**Presidential Documents**

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Title 3—

Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999

The President

**Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) ("IEEPA"), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, find that the actions and policies of the Taliban in Afghanistan, in allowing territory under its control in Afghanistan to be used as a safe haven and base of operations for Usama bin Ladin and the Al-Qaida organization who have committed and threaten to continue to commit acts of violence against the United States and its nationals, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

**Section 1.** Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

- (a) all property and interests in property of the Taliban; and
- (b) all property and interests in property of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General:
  - (i) to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, the Taliban; or
  - (ii) to provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, any of the foregoing,that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked.

**Sec. 2.** Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

- (a) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of the Taliban or persons designated pursuant to this order;
- (b) the exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply, directly or indirectly, from the United States, or by a United States person, wherever located, of any goods, software, technology (including technical data), or services to the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban or to the Taliban or persons designated pursuant to this order is prohibited;
- (c) the importation into the United States of any goods, software, technology, or services owned or controlled by the Taliban or persons designated

pursuant to this order or from the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban is prohibited;

(d) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited; and

(e) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

**Sec. 3.** The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby directed to authorize commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end use in the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban under appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or terrorist end users or end use or to political end use.

**Sec. 4.** For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;

(c) the term "the Taliban" means the political/military entity headquartered in Kandahar, Afghanistan that as of the date of this order exercises de facto control over the territory of Afghanistan described in paragraph (d) of this section, its agencies and instrumentalities, and the Taliban leaders listed in the Annex to this order or designated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. The Taliban is also known as the "Taleban," "Islamic Movement of Taliban," "the Taliban Islamic Movement," "Talibano Islami Tahrik," and "Tahrike Islami'a Taliban"

(d) the term "territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban" means the territory referred to as the "Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan," known in Pashtun as "de Afghanistan Islami Emarat" or in Dari as "Emarat Islami-e Afghanistan," including the following provinces of the country of Afghanistan: Kandahar, Farah, Helmund, Nimruz, Herat, Badghis, Ghowr, Oruzghon, Zabol, Paktiha, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Lowgar, Vardan, Faryab, Jowlan, Balkh, and Paktika. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to modify the description of the term "territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban"

(e) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

**Sec. 5.** The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

**Sec. 6.** Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.



**Sec. 7.** (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on July 6, 1999.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*July 4, 1999.*

Billing code 3195-01-P

**Annex**

Mohammed Omar (Amir al-Mumineen [Commander of the Faithful]);

[FR Doc. 99-17444  
Filed 7-6-99; 12:38 pm]  
Billing code 4710-10-M

the Commission's Public Reference Room, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC. Copies of such filing will also be available for inspection and copying at DTC's principal office. All submissions should refer to File No. SR-DTC-2001-05 and should be submitted by February 19, 2002.

For the Commission by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.<sup>5</sup>

**J. Lynn Taylor,**

*Assistant Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 02-2070 Filed 1-28-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-M

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3899]

### Modification of Description of "Territory of Afghanistan Controlled by the Taliban" in Executive Order 13129

Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999, blocks property and prohibits transactions with the Taliban. Under section 4(d) of this Order, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to modify the description of the term "territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban." Acting under the authority delegated to me by the Secretary of State in Delegation of Authority 235 of October 14, 1999, and in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby determine as of this date that the Taliban controls no territory within Afghanistan, and modify the description of the term "territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban" to reflect that the Taliban controls no territory within Afghanistan.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: January 24, 2002.

**Richard L. Armitage,**

*Deputy Secretary of State, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 02-2244 Filed 1-25-02; 2:35 pm]

BILLING CODE 4710-07-P

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3898]

### Office Of Defense Trade Controls; Notifications to the Congress of Proposed Commercial Export Licenses

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the Department of State has forwarded

the attached Notifications of Proposed Export Licenses to the Congress on the dates shown on the attachments pursuant to sections 36(c) and 36(d) and in compliance with section 36(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776).

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** As shown on each of the twenty-three letters.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. William J. Lowell, Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State (202 663-2700).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 38(e) of the Arms Export Control Act mandates that notifications to the Congress pursuant to sections 36(c) and 36(d) must be published in the **Federal Register** when they are transmitted to Congress or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Dated: January 16, 2002.

**William J. Lowell,**

*Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State.*

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
November 1, 2001.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to Section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting herewith certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more.

The transaction contained in the attached certification involves the export to Japan of technical data, defense services and defense articles for the manufacture and servicing of the RT-1063B/APX-101(V) and RT-1063C/APX-101(V) Transponder for end-use by Japan.

The United States Government is prepared to license the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights, and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification, which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,

Paul V. Kelly,

*Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.*

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
November 1, 2001.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting herewith certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more.

The transaction contained in the attached certification involves the export to Norway of technical data and defense services for the

manufacture of F110 and F118 engine components for return to the United States.

The United States Government is prepared to license the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights, and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification, which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,  
Paul V. Kelly,

*Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.*

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

November 1, 2001.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting herewith certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more.

The transaction contained in the attached certification involves the modernization of eighty CF-18 aircraft for the Government of Canada.

The United States Government is prepared to license the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights, and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,  
Paul V. Kelly,

*Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.*

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

November 13, 2001.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to Section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting herewith certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement with Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain.

The transaction described in the attached certification involves the transfer of technical data and assistance in the manufacture of components, subassemblies and sections common to the STANDARD MISSILE 2 Block IIIA and other STANDARD MISSILE Variants for end use by the Netherlands, German and Spanish Navies.

The United States Government is prepared to license the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights, and arms control considerations.

More detailed information is contained in the formal certification which, though unclassified, contains business information submitted to the Department of State by the applicant, publication of which could cause competitive harm to the United States firm concerned.

Sincerely,  
Paul V. Kelly,

<sup>5</sup> 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

## Rebuilding Afghanistan

The United States and Afghanistan share a common vision for an Afghanistan that is prosperous, democratic, self-governing, and respectful of human rights. The determination of the Afghan people and the on-going commitment of the Coalition Partners have created an environment of stability and success. The U.S. has contributed over \$900 million in assistance to the people of Afghanistan since 2001.

### Health

Afghanistan has improved its health care system and with a U.S. commitment of \$133 million planned for a three-year program, access to health services will be expanded. Successes since April 2002 include:

- Reopening Rabia Balkhi Women's Hospital in Kabul, Afghanistan, after a six-month renovation project supported by the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Defense
- Vaccination of 4.3 million children against measles and treated 700,000 cases of malaria
- Revitalization of the polio eradication programs surveillance system
- Revising the national curriculum for midwives
- Completing the rebuilding of 72 hospitals, clinics and womens healthcare centers
- Planning to build or rehabilitate 550 health care centers

While waiting with his son outside the clinic, Nasser said of the Americans, "They are here, they are welcome, and they would help us rebuild our country, and we are grateful for that".

### Education

Afghanistan has made great strides in revitalizing the education system. Recent successes include:

- 4 million children are now enrolled in school
- Six students completed the first module of a six-month radio journalism program offered by Radio Free Europe/Radio Free Liberty in Kabul
- Eleven men and six women graduated from the University of Kabuls new Cisco Networking Academy
- Afghan staff were hired and trained to work at Radio Arman, Afghanistans new independent radio station

The U.S. is initiating a \$60 million program to build or repair 1,000 schools, train 30,000 teachers, offer accelerated learning programs to 60,000 students and print 15 million textbooks for 2.9 million students, 30 percent of whom are girls.

### Refugees

The Afghan government and international organizations are assisting the returning refugees. 2.5 million Afghans have returned home, the largest refugee repatriation in the world in the last 30 years.

The U.S. has helped with a total of \$185.5 million since the beginning of the Afghan crisis in September 2001.

### Agriculture

Rehabilitating agriculture is key to the growth of the Afghan economy and the local farmers are working to re-establish production. The U.S. is helping by providing the following:

- \$6 million to assist the Afghan people in managing the water system

- \$15 million to restore irrigation systems and other essential services
- 6,100 water projects (including wells, springs, irrigation canals, urban water systems, dams, and culverts)

There have been successes in agriculture, such as, an increase of food production, an 82percent increase in wheat yields through fertilizer and improved wheat seed, the development of a crushing facility to produce and market peanut and other oils from the high-value crops, and high-value crop diversification for approximately 18,000 farmers

### **Infrastructure**

A priority for revitalizing the economy of Afghanistan is to rebuild Afghans main transportation artery the Kabul-Kandahar-Herat road

- The U.S. has committed \$180 million to the rebuilding of the road The Kabul-Kandahar portion will be completed by the end of December 2003
- The U.S. in partnership with Norway will provide \$12 million to build a bridge over the river between Afghanistan and Tajikistan

President Bush welcomes the start of construction on the Kabul-Kandahar-Herat highway, Afghanistan's main transportation artery. The U.S.-Japanese-Saudi Arabian-Afghan partnership to build this road is part of a comprehensive, multi-billion dollar international reconstruction effort for Afghanistan. The road is a tangible example of the long-term commitment of the international community to Afghanistan.

The road project is an important effort to help the Afghan people provide a better future for their country. At the same time, this road, along with others that will connect Afghanistan to its neighbors can set the stage for a complete transportation system that will integrate the country, increase trade, and establish links through Afghanistan from the Indian Ocean to Central Asia and along the "Silk Road", bridging East and West.

### **Empowering Women**

Afghanistan is providing renewed opportunities for women. With the support of the U.S., women are receiving education, skills and tools they need to obtain jobs and integrate into the political and public life. Programs include:

- Handicraft training
- Resource centers that includes a library, Internet room and audio visual training centers
- Widow bakeries providing bread to Afghanistans urban poor
- Educational and vocational courses

### **Afghan National Army**

The Afghan government plans to create an army of 70,000 to defend their country. As of April 5, 2003 the ninth battalion of 716 Army recruits began basic training.

The new recruits will be trained by fellow Afghan non-commissioned officers, instead of by Coalition Partners.

"We're very hopeful and at the same time very thankful that the coalition supports us and will continue to do so without ethnic or linguistic divisions, so that this national army will be able to rebuild the country for a brighter future," said Aziz Ullah, who is now a sergeant with 120 men under his command"

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# U.S. DEPARTMENT of STATE

## Fact Sheet

### Office of the Spokesman

Washington, DC

June 25, 2003

## United States – European Union Support for Afghanistan

The United States and the European Union are jointly committed to the reconstruction of Afghanistan and share a vision for an Afghanistan that is prosperous, democratic, self-governing and respectful of human rights. The U.S. has committed over \$2.0 billion in assistance to the people of Afghanistan since 2001.

In March 2003, the European Commission announced a €400 million package of reconstruction support for Afghanistan for 2003-04, concentrating on rural development and food security, economic infrastructure, public sector reform, and healthcare.

The United States, with assistance from France and others, is helping to train and equip a new Afghan National Army. Germany, with American assistance, is helping to rebuild the Afghan police force. Italy has done important work on judicial sector reform. Among the EU member states, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom have all served as International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) lead.

Among the highlights of progress made in specific fields of reconstruction are:

### Health

Afghanistan has improved its health care system, and with a U.S. commitment of \$133 million planned for a three-year program, access to health services will be expanded.

Successes since April 2002 include:

- Reopening Rabia Balkhi Women's Hospital in Kabul, Afghanistan, after a six-month renovation project supported by the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Defense;
- Vaccination of 4.3 million children against measles and treated 700,000 cases of malaria;
- Revitalization of the polio eradication programs surveillance system;
- Revising the national curriculum for midwives;
- Completing the rebuilding of 72 hospitals, clinics and women's healthcare centers;
- Planning to build or rehabilitate 550 health care centers.

### Education

Afghanistan has made great strides in revitalizing the education system. Recent successes include:

- 4 million children are now enrolled in school;
- Eleven men and six women graduated from the University of Kabul's new Cisco Networking Academy;
- The U.S. is initiating a \$60 million program to build or repair 1,000 schools, train 30,000 teachers, offer accelerated learning programs to 60,000 students and print 15 million

textbooks for 2.9 million students, 30 percent of whom are girls.

### **Refugees and IDPs**

The Afghan government, donor nations and international organizations are assisting returning refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Since the fall of the Taliban in December 2001, more than 2.2 million Afghan refugees and 600,000 IDPs have returned home, the largest refugee repatriation in the world in the last 30 years. UNHCR's voluntary refugee repatriation program, which provides assistance to returnees, has received \$105 million from the USG to fund its programs.

### **Agriculture**

Rehabilitating agriculture is key to the growth of the Afghan economy and the local farmers are working to re-establish production. The U.S. is helping by providing the following:

- \$6 million to assist the Afghan people in managing the water system;
- \$15 million to restore irrigation systems and other essential services;
- 6,100 water projects (including wells, springs, irrigation canals, urban water systems, dams, and culverts).

### **Afghan National Army**

The Afghan government plans to create an army of 70,000 to defend their country. As of June 19, 2003 the tenth battalion of Army recruits was in basic training.

The new recruits will be trained by fellow Afghan non-commissioned officers, instead of by Coalition Partners.  
[End]

Released on June 25, 2003