SECURITY ASSISTANCE MONITOR

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U.S. Security Aid Database

The U.S. security aid database provides users with details on U.S. funds, allocated primarily to foreign militaries and police through various programs (also known as funds or accounts) to over 180 recipients. The data includes Fiscal Year (FY) 2000 through the most recent budget request (Currently FY2000 – FY2018).

Since 9/11, the United States has averaged $18 billion per year in security aid, provided primarily through the State Department or Defense Department budgets. Defense Department aid has increased an astonishing 1,100 percent over that time, from under one billion dollars in 2001, to over $11 billion for 2017. During that same time, State Department-funded security aid has doubled in funding.

The aid is used to provide U.S. military and dual-use equipment; security sector operational and institution-building training; other services like construction of facilities; reimbursements for security operations; and occasionally salary support.

The State Department-funded programs usually come from the [Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ)- Foreign Operations](#), which is typically released in February of each year. The CBJ provides details on allocated funds to specific countries and regions or sub-regions by program. We use the report to provide details on actual allocations from the previous year, estimated allocations for the current year, and requested funds for the upcoming year. Occasionally, these reports do not provide estimates for the current year. In those cases, we leave with Congress' budget appropriations.

Additional reports that might also be used for State Department-funded security aid:

- [Report on the Uses of Foreign Military Financing, International Military Education and Training, and Peacekeeping Operations Funds](#) (Section 7010 of the FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-8)
- Congressional Research Service reports
- [Program and Budget Guide for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement](#) (No longer produced)
- DSCA Historical Factsbook

- Other miscellaneous U.S. Government reports usually acquired through the FOIA process

For Defense Department-funded programs, we use numerous different reports to piece together the diverse array of authorities authorizing security aid since there currently is no one main source. In the past, we used the congressionally required [Section 1209 report](#), which provided allocation funding for most programs, until the report was discontinued after FY2012.

Currently, our DoD-funded data comes from:

- [Foreign Military Training and DoD Engagement of Activities of Interest report](#) (FMTR)
- [Section 1009 reports on U.S. counter-drug aid](#)
- [Defense Department Comptroller Budget Reports](#)
- [Congressional Research Service](#) (CRS)
- [Government Accountability Office Reports](#) (GAO)
- [USAID's Foreign Aid Explorer](#)
- Other miscellaneous U.S. Government reports usually acquired through the FOIA process

As Defense Department reporting is less consistent and less detailed, in some cases we use actual expenditures or obligations instead of spending allocations. For example, the Section 1209 reports allocations for some programs, but expenditures for others. Expenditures data include the Coalition Support Funds and training programs like Aviation Leadership program, where the source is the FMTR. Obligations or expenditures are currently only used when allocations data is not available and can be found by downloading the full dataset.

For several of the programs, such as the [Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs](#) (NADR), the State Department provides [sub-category level spending](#) by country. By clicking on one of the data points associated with the NADR program, one can see how much money is allocated to [antiterrorism, weapons of mass destruction, border security](#), or others.

The State Department provides spending data by country for most of the programs; however, sometimes the report provides only regional-level or global-level spending data. Under the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) program, for example, the State Department lists funding allocations to a [Sub-Saharan Africa Regional](#) line item without identifying which countries will receive the funding. In these cases, our database creates a "country" for Sub-Saharan Africa Regional to display alongside the country-level data. Allocations for specific countries within Sub-Saharan Africa will not include the regional "country" since there is no way to determine which countries will receive the funds. When we receive additional U.S. reports that

provide greater country level detail on these broad line items, these details are uploaded.

U.S. Economic Aid Database
The economic aid database provides users with details about U.S. economic and development aid to other countries around the world. The data comes from the State Department's Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Operations. The report provides data on actual allocations from previous years, estimated allocations for the current year, and requested allocations for the upcoming year. In FY 2015, we provided economic and development aid details globally through 20 different programs.

U.S. Military Training Database
The U.S. military trainings database provides users with detailed information on the amount of training the United States provides to foreign militaries around the world. The data comes from the Foreign Military Training and DoD Engagement of Activities of Interest report (FMTR), Volume I. Due to congressionally-mandated reporting requirements, U.S. training of foreign country police forces is not generally included. In some cases, the report will list training provided to the police or coast guard in the FMTR, but it is not a consistent or legally binding requirement and does not represent the vast array of police training the United States conducts.

The first part of the training database shows the total number of students by a country that received military training from State or Defense Department-funded security assistance programs. This data is pulled from the State and Foreign Policy Objectives section of the FMTR (Section III). This is the only section that provides a full and accurate account of the total number of students trained. Please note, however, that the total number of individuals trained by program on this level of the database will be different than the total number of students trained by program when clicking through other levels of the database. The reason for this difference is that Section III of the report weeds out the same student taking multiple courses as well as including classified courses, whereas the Country Training Activities section includes neither.

By clicking through twice in the training database, one can find details on the recipient unit, training institution, training location, cost, and course title by U.S. security assistance program. The Country Training Activities (Section IV) of the FMTR is used to provide this added level of detail.

U.S. Arms Sales Database
The U.S. arms sales database provides detailed information on U.S. commercial and government-to-government sales of defense articles and 600 Series military equipment to foreign countries around the world. The data comes from various reports including the Defense Security Cooperation Agency's Historical Factsbook, the State Department's Section 655 Annual Military Assistance report, and the Commerce Department's U.S. export list. The 655 report provides details on the

equipment licensed for sale based on the U.S. munitions list (USML) categories. In 2010, the 655 report stopped providing information on the actual items licensed and resorted to only providing the number of items per military item category on the USML.

Foreign Military Sales (FMS), Foreign Military Construction Sales, and Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) programs show authorizations and deliveries of U.S. military equipment and training. Where additional details exist beyond the country totals, one can find these details by clicking on the interested amount and selecting the appropriate report (details or deliveries). In most cases, FMS has additional details on actual deliveries, whereas, DCS provides additional details for authorizations. Since it's possible to separate sales of defense articles (actual equipment) from sales of defense services (training, maintenance, etc.) within Direct Commercial Sales, we have created a separate program called Direct Commercial Sales Services. This services program only includes data for deliveries of defense services as this is the only information the State Department provides publicly.

With the Commerce Department's release of data on actual U.S. exports of 600 Series military equipment in 2015, we have included this data under a new program called Commerce Arms Sales. Items that are included in the 600 Series are military equipment that used to by controlled by the State Department under its U.S. Munitions List, but have been moved over to Commerce Department oversight in connection with Export Control Reform. These items are still used by military end-users, but are considered by the State Department as less militarily significant.