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Information Paper on

the International Military Education and Training Program

Purpose: To provide information on USSOUTHCOM's International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program for CDR's Posture Statement.

Discussion:

- IMET is a State Department (DoS) program that supports the CDR's theater security cooperation strategy by providing education and training on a grant basis to individual students from allied and friendly nations. IMET exposes students to the U.S. professional military establishment and the American way of life, including regard for democratic values, respect for individual and human rights, and belief in the rule of law.
- DoS controls IMET money. IMET is part of the annual DoS Foreign Operations Budget. The Department of Defense (via the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)) executes IMET under the direction of the DoS.
- ASPA legislation restricts provision of "military assistance" to States party to the Rome Statute that created the International Criminal Court (ICC). "Military assistance" includes grant Excess Defense Articles (EDA), military assistance drawdowns, IMET, or defense articles/services furnished with Foreign Military Financing (FMF). However, the President may waive this prohibition if a country has entered into an agreement with the U.S. pursuant to Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the ICC from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country.
- ASPA sanctions are currently impacting IMET for 11 countries in the USSOUTHCOM AOR (out of 22 countries under sanctions worldwide). ASPA sanctions went into effect 1 July 2003. Because IMET programs had been planned and obligated prior to that date, USSOUTHCOM felt little effect in FY03. FY 2004 was the first year that a real impact was felt. A comparison of Pre-ASPA vs Post ASPA IMET execution follows:

Pre ASPA/Post ASPA
IMET Funding \$K / Students Trained

	FY03 Pre ASPA	FY04 Post ASPA
Barbados	\$ 125K/13	\$0K/0
Bolivia	\$ 800K/51	\$0K/0
Brazil	\$ 483K/80	\$0K/0
Costa Rica	\$ 336K/46	\$0K/0
Ecuador	\$ 645K/85	\$0K/0
Paraguay	\$ 297K/31	\$0K/0
Peru	\$ 592K/172	\$0K/0
St Vincent	\$ 88K/10	\$0K/0
Trinidad/Tob.	\$ 150K/8	\$0K/0
Uruguay	\$ 450K/202	\$0K/0
Venezuela	\$ 683K/73	\$0K/0
Total	\$4649K/771	\$0K/0

- In FY 04 21 countries did participate in IMET in our AOR.

FY04 IMET Expenditures

Region/Country	Expended (\$K)	Students trained
Andean Ridge total	\$2242	2461
Bolivia	\$589	1807
Colombia	\$1653	654
Caribbean total	\$3575	356
Antigua & Barbuda	\$179	18
Bahamas	\$165	34
Belize	\$277	35
Dominica	\$143	11
Dom Rep	\$973	53
Grenada	\$147	11
Guyana	\$359	24
Haiti	\$235	58
Jamaica	\$700	77
St Kitts & Nevis	\$125	11
St Lucia	\$125	13
Suriname	\$147	11
CENTAM	\$4617	1007
El Salvador	\$1479	389
Guatemala	\$501	174
Honduras	\$1308	319
Nicaragua	\$777	91
Panama	\$552	34
Southern Cone total	\$1684	737
Argentina	\$1084	493
Chile	\$600	244
SOUTHCOM Total	\$12118	4561

- For FY2005, ASPA-sanctioned countries have \$1.933M in IMET tied up in sanctions. Delays in reallocating these funds to non-sanctioned countries will impact their ability to use these funds. IMET is one-year money, and military schools have set training schedules; therefore, the capacity to spend IMET funds is directly related to the availability of

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student slots. As a year progresses, the schools' capacity to absorb students decreases.

- Due to the loss of IMET funding, the US is missing key opportunities to engage officers, non-commissioned officers, and high-ranking civilians from the sanctioned countries. For Senior Professional Military Education (PME) programs alone, sanctioned countries had to decline invitations to 25 Senior PME international quotas during FY04.
 - Brazil, for example, declined seven invitations, to the National Defense University, the Army War College, the Army Command & General Staff College, the Air Command & Staff College, the Naval Staff College, the USMC Command and Staff College, and the Sergeants Major Academy due to ASPA sanctions.
 - Peru declined five similar invitations.
 - Ecuador declined four.
 - Bolivia, Paraguay, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela also declined invitations due to ASPA sanctions.
 - Examples of other lost opportunities: In addition to Senior PME, sanctioned-countries have lost a number of professional, management, and technical courses. The following are examples of courses that sanctioned countries requested but were unable to obtain in FY04 (not an all-inclusive list):
 - **Ecuador** - Loss of several Captains Career courses, Senior NCO Career courses, and resource management courses. Other losses include Aircraft Maintenance Officer, Rule of Law & Mil Discipline, Intl LOG, Search and Rescue, Info Sys.
 - **Brazil** - Natl Security Strategy, NCO Professional Development, Joint and Combined Warfighting, SH-3 Simulation training, several Captains Career Courses, Instructor Training, Intl Intel Off Basic, Civil affairs, Psy Ops Officer.
 - **Peru** - Two Command and General Staff courses at WHINSEC, and Mobile Education Teams in acquisition management, civil-military relations, and defense legal studies. Democratic Sustainment, Civ-Mil Ops, NCO Prof Dev, HR Instructor, Airborne, Joint Ops, PKO.
 - **Bolivia** - Democratic Sustainment, NCO Prof Development, Human Rights, Joint Ops, PKO, Civil-Mil Ops, AF Company Grade
- Officer Prof Development, Rule of Law and Mil Discipline, Intl Navy Intel Foreign Officer, several Captains Career courses, English language courses.
- USSOUTHCOM fully supports immunity from ICC prosecution for US service members serving overseas and, therefore, ASPA. However, some form of relief from the effects of the sanctions is needed as soon as possible.
 - USSOUTHCOM has proposed a legislative initiative which would exempt IMET from the list of military assistance prohibited by ASPA sanctions. Proposed legislation has been passed to OSD General Counsel for inclusion in FY 2006 legislation.
 - USSOUTHCOM supports de-linking IMET from ASPA sanctions because:
 - Using IMET as leverage to force Article 98 agreements will undermine long-term U.S. security interests in the Western Hemisphere – a region where effective Security Cooperation is vital to U.S. interests.
 - IMET is a low-cost, high return security cooperation program that
 - Promotes professionalism and builds capabilities.
 - Facilitates the development of important professional and personal relationships and enables future access to influential leaders.
 - IMET is a program instituted in the mid-1970's that has taken three decades to bear fruit. Its foundational premise, largely relational, cannot be turned "off and on" without damaging mil-to-mil relationships.
 - USSOUTHCOM further supports de-linking IMET from ASPA because of the unintended consequences of ASPA sanctions. These sanctions:
 - Encourage military establishments to exert influence on civilian leadership – a trend the U.S. has worked hard to reverse in the last quarter century.
 - Create the potential for the creation of a "generational gap" for future PN leaders (i.e., little to no exposure to the U.S. and its military and political processes).
 - Further weaken already small and poor military forces that can play key roles in regional approaches to hemispheric stability.

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Peru and Ecuador, for example, are both sanctioned countries participating in Haiti.

- Often carry little influence with many regional civilian leaders. IMET is not a large enough program by itself to sway PNs.

Recommendations: None. For information only.

Noted _____ See Me _____

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