

GAO

Report to Congressional Requesters

March 1992

FOREIGN AID

Police Training and Assistance



**National Security and
International Affairs Division****B-247418****March 5, 1992****The Honorable Alan Cranston
United States Senate****The Honorable Richard Lugar
United States Senate****The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
United States Senate****The Honorable Brock Adams
United States Senate****The Honorable Thomas A. Daschle
United States Senate**

This report partially responds to your request that we review U.S. training and assistance provided to foreign law enforcement agencies and personnel. This report provides information on (1) the legislative authority for providing assistance to foreign law enforcement agencies and personnel, (2) the extent and cost of U.S. activities, and (3) experts' opinions on the management of these programs.

Background

The United States began assisting foreign police in the 1950s. The level of assistance expanded in the early 1960s when the Kennedy administration became concerned about growing communist insurgent activities and established a public safety program within the Agency for International Development (AID) to train foreign police. By 1968 the United States was spending \$60 million a year to train police in 34 countries in areas such as criminal investigation, patrolling, interrogation and counterinsurgency techniques, riot control, weapon use, and bomb disposal. The United States also provided weapons, telecommunications, transportation, and other equipment. In the early 1970s, the Congress became concerned over the apparent absence of clear policy guidelines and the use of program funds to support repressive regimes that committed human rights' abuses. As a result, the Congress determined that it was inadvisable for the United States to continue supporting any foreign police organizations.

Results in Brief

In 1973 and 1974, the Congress enacted legislation that prohibits U.S. agencies from using foreign economic or military assistance funds to assist foreign police, but it subsequently granted numerous exemptions to permit assistance in some countries and in various aspects of police force development, including material and weapons support, force management, narcotics control, and counterterrorism tactics. The 1974 prohibition did not apply to the use of other funds by agencies such as the Departments of Justice or Transportation to train or assist foreign law enforcement personnel.

We could not determine the total extent or cost of U.S. assistance to foreign police because some agencies do not maintain such data. However, we identified 125 countries that received U.S. training and assistance for their police forces during fiscal year 1990 at a cost of at least \$117 million.

Former and current U.S. government officials and academic experts who have been involved with assistance to foreign police forces stated that there is only limited headquarters guidance and coordination of such assistance. Some believe that activities may not be efficiently implemented nor supportive of overall U.S. policy goals.

Legislative Provisions on Police Assistance

In the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973,¹ the Congress prohibited the use of foreign assistance funds for police training and related programs in foreign countries. In December 1974, the Congress added section 660 to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to terminate AID's public safety program and expand the prohibition by stating that:

On and after July 1, 1975, none of the funds made available to carry out this Act, and none of the local currencies generated under this Act, shall be used to provide training or advice, or provide any financial support, for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces for any foreign government or any program of internal intelligence or surveillance on behalf of any foreign government within the United States or abroad.²

The amendment applies only to funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act, and does not apply to other agencies' appropriations. Also, the prohibition does not apply to any activity of the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) related to "crimes of the nature of which are unlawful in the United States" or assistance to combat international narcotics

¹P.L. 93-189, sec. 2, 87 stat. 714, 716.

²Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-559, sec. 30(a), 88 stat. 1795, 1804).

trafficking. According to DEA and FBI officials, the exemption permits these agencies to train foreign police. The act also permitted U.S. agencies to complete contracts for police assistance entered into before enactment of the amendment.

In 1981, the Congress began exempting additional activities or specific countries from the prohibition; for example, antiterrorism training, police investigative training, police force development in Panama, and military training to police in the Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System. (See app. I for further information on exemptions to police training.)

Police Assistance

Although some U.S. departments and agencies do not maintain data or regularly report on the extent or cost of assistance they provide to foreign police forces using their own appropriated funds, we identified 125 countries that received such training and assistance during fiscal year 1990 at a cost of about \$117 million. U.S. programs providing assistance are the Department of State's International Narcotics Control (\$45 million) and Antiterrorism Assistance (\$10 million) programs; the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (\$20 million); and the Department of Defense's program to assist national police forces (\$42 million). Two or more programs operate in 46 countries, with most of the funds spent for Latin American and Caribbean police. The Department of Justice also pays for police training from its own appropriated funds, but the Department was unable to identify the extent or cost of such training. (See apps. II and III for further information on assistance provided to foreign police forces.)

Concerns on Management of Assistance

Current and former State Department and other government officials, and academic experts who have been involved in assistance to foreign police forces, stated that the U.S. government lacks (1) a clear policy on the role of U.S. assistance to police forces in the new and emerging democracies, (2) clearly defined program objectives, (3) a focal point for coordination and decision-making, and (4) a means for determining whether individual programs and activities support U.S. policy or contribute to overall U.S. interests. They noted that each program is managed individually, and the only place that coordination is occurring is at the U.S. embassy in the country. They expressed concern that in a country with more than one program, activities may be duplicative. One official expressed the opinion that the U.S. government needs to develop national policy guidelines for all police assistance programs to insure that cumulatively they support

common objectives. We are continuing to look at these issues in our on-going work. (See app. II.)

Scope and Methodology

We obtained information on U.S. training and assistance provided to foreign law enforcement personnel, reviewed the legislative authority for providing this training and assistance, and identified efforts to coordinate these activities. We did not review program implementation in recipient countries. We

- interviewed officials and obtained records from AID and the Departments of State, Justice, and Defense, in Washington, D.C.;
- reviewed legislation and agency legal opinions on foreign police assistance;
- interviewed academic and legal experts on current U.S. assistance to foreign police; and
- reviewed literature published on foreign police assistance and AID's public safety program.

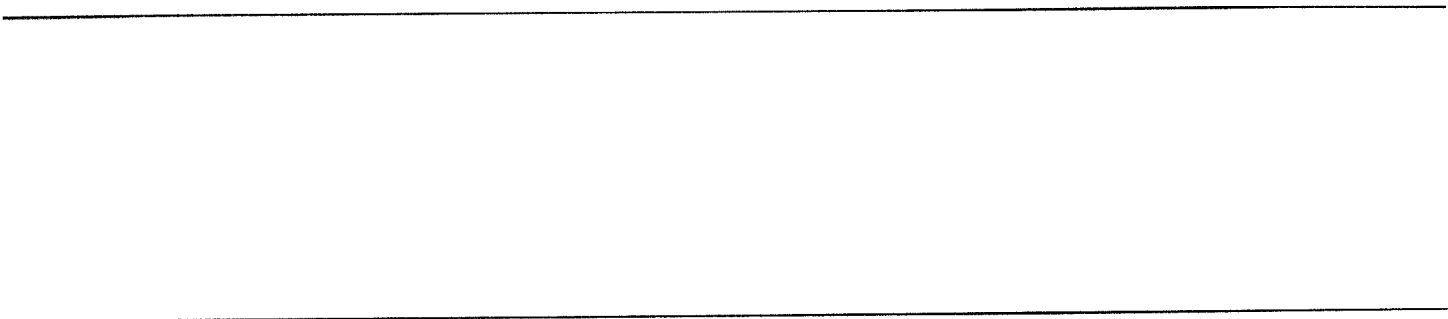
We conducted this review from August 1991 to January 1992 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. As you requested, we did not obtain written agency comments on this report; however, we discussed it with agency program officials and incorporated their comments where appropriate.

We are sending copies of this report to the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Attorney General, the Administrator of AID, and appropriate congressional committees. We will also make copies available to others upon request.

Please call me at (202) 275-5790 if you or your staff have any questions concerning this report. The major contributors to this report are Donald Patton, Assistant Director; Joan M. Slowitsky, Evaluator-in-Charge; and John Neumann, Evaluator.



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Abbreviations

AID	Agency for International Development
ATA	Antiterrorism Assistance Program
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
INM	International Narcotics Matters

Legislative Exemptions to the Prohibition on U.S. Assistance to Foreign Police

The Congress has granted numerous exemptions to the 1974 prohibition against assisting foreign police forces. The exemptions generally authorize activities that benefit a specific U.S. goal, such as countering the terrorist threat to U.S. citizens overseas or combating drug trafficking.

International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981

The International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981¹ removed the section 660 prohibition on assistance to foreign police forces in Haiti and allowed such assistance for Haiti during fiscal years 1982 and 1983. The purpose was to help stop illegal emigration from Haiti to the United States. Subsequent acts continued this exemption for fiscal years 1984, 1986, and 1987.

International Security and Development Assistance Authorizations Act of 1983

With the International Security and Development Assistance Authorizations Act of 1983,² the Congress authorized an antiterrorism program to train foreign police in the United States. In 1990 the Congress relaxed the section 660 restrictions to allow training outside the United States for 30 days or less if it relates to aviation security, crisis management, document screening techniques, facility security, maritime security, protection for very important persons, and handling of detector dogs.³

International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985

The International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985⁴ addressed a series of police assistance activities. It expanded upon a 1984 act that authorized a judicial reform project in El Salvador and exempted assistance to Salvadoran police in judicial investigative roles from the section 660 prohibition.⁵ The 1985 act expanded the judicial reform program and the police training exemption to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 1988 the Congress further expanded the judicial reform program to allow police assistance to promote investigative and forensic skills, develop law enforcement training curricula, and improve administration and management of law enforcement organizations. This act

¹P.L. 97-113, sec. 721(d), 95 stat. 1519.

²P.L. 98-151, sec. 101(b)(2), 97 stat. 968, 972.

³Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-604, title II, sec. 213(b), 104 stat. 3066, 3086).

⁴P.L. 99-83, sec. 712, 99 stat. 190, 244.

⁵Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-151, sec. 101(b)(1), 97 stat. 964, 966 (1983)).

specifically prohibited the Department of Defense (DOD) and the U.S. armed forces from providing training under this program.⁶

The 1985 act also exempted assistance for maritime law enforcement and other maritime skills from the section 660 prohibition, and removed the prohibition for any country that has a long-standing democratic tradition, does not have armed forces, and does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights. The act permitted such countries to receive any type of police assistance.

Finally, the 1985 act authorized assistance to Honduran and El Salvadoran police for fiscal years 1986 and 1987, provided that the President determined and notified the Congress that those countries had made significant progress in eliminating human rights violations. This exemption permitted DOD to train and equip these countries' police forces to respond to acts of terrorism. The exemption was not renewed beyond fiscal year 1987.

International Narcotics Control Acts

This series of acts approved certain police assistance activities in Latin America and the Caribbean for narcotics control purposes. The International Narcotics Control Act of 1986⁷ permitted DOD to provide training to foreign police in the operation and maintenance of aircraft used in narcotics control. The International Narcotics Control Act of 1988⁸ expanded DOD's role and allowed it to provide training and weapons and ammunition in fiscal years 1989 and 1990 to foreign police units that are specifically organized for narcotics enforcement in eligible countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. This act also allowed economic support funds to be provided to Colombian police for the protection of judges, government officials, and members of the press against narco-terrorist attacks.

The International Narcotics Control Act of 1989⁹ extended DOD's authority to train and provide defense articles to foreign police units in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru in fiscal year 1990, provided they are organized specifically for narcotics enforcement. This authority differs from the 1988

⁶Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for 1988 (P.L. 100-202, sec. 579, 101 stat. 1329-181 (1987)).

⁷P.L. 99-570, title II, sec. 2004, 100 stat. 3207-60.

⁸P.L. 100-690, title IV, 102 stat. 4181, 4261.

⁹P.L. 101-231, sec. 3, 103 stat. 1954.

act in that it allowed DOD to provide, in addition to weapons and ammunition, other defense articles such as helicopters, vehicles, radios, and personnel gear.

The International Narcotics Control Act of 1990¹⁰ authorized DOD to continue to train and equip police forces in the Andean region in fiscal year 1990. This act was similar to the previous acts in that it permits DOD to train police forces in the operation and maintenance of equipment and in tactical operations in narcotics interdiction and also allowed DOD to provide defense articles to these units. However, it also allows DOD to provide commodities, such as nonmilitary equipment or supplies, to narcotics control police forces. This act also continued the assistance to Colombia to protect against narco-terrorist attacks and extended this assistance to Bolivia and Peru for fiscal year 1991.

Urgent Assistance for Democracy in Panama Act of 1990

In 1990, after the U.S. intervention in Panama, the Congress significantly enhanced the U.S. role in the development of the new police force in Panama. The Urgent Assistance for Democracy in Panama Act of 1990¹¹ permitted training in areas such as human rights, civil law, and overall civilian law enforcement techniques. The act also permitted DOD, using prior year military assistance funds, to procure defense articles and related services for law enforcement forces in Panama.

Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for 1991

The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for 1991¹² amended section 660 to allow U.S. assistance to police forces of countries that are members of the regional security system of the Eastern Caribbean. With the exception of Antigua and Barbados, other member countries did not require this exemption to receive assistance because they were covered under the existing exemption that permitted assistance to police forces in countries with long-standing democratic traditions, and no armed forces. Antigua and Barbados have armed forces.

¹⁰P.L. 101-623, sec. 3(d), 104 stat. 3352.

¹¹P.L. 101-243, sec. 101(b), 104 stat. 7.

¹²P.L. 101-513, sec. 594, 104 stat. 2060 (1990).

**Other Exemptions to
Police Assistance
Prohibition**

In addition to the exemptions previously discussed, there are other authorities that waive the prohibition on assistance to police forces of foreign countries. For example, the President may authorize foreign assistance when "it is important to the security interests of the United States".¹³ This allows the President to waive any provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including section 660.

¹³22 U.S.C. 2364.

U.S. Assistance Provided to Foreign Police

Antiterrorism Assistance

The goal of the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) is to improve foreign governments' antiterrorist capabilities to better protect U.S. citizens and interests. In fiscal year 1990, the United States provided antiterrorism assistance to 49 countries at a cost of nearly \$10 million. Sixty-two percent of the funds were spent in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Europe, and less than \$500,000 was used to purchase equipment. Representative training included judicial protection, protection to very important persons, hostage negotiation, and antiterrorist operations. The Department of State manages the program and contracts with other U.S. government agencies, state or local police departments, and private firms to conduct the training. The Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and the U.S. Marshals Service are regular trainers. In compliance with legislative requirements, most training takes place in the United States.

In addition to training provided under the ATA program, the Federal Aviation Administration provides aviation security training to a limited number of foreign officials who attend their basic security training courses. The course deals in part with the role of law enforcement in support of passenger screening procedures and airport security programs.

International Narcotics Control

One of the objectives of the Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM) international narcotics control training program is to strengthen host country enforcement and interdiction capabilities. During fiscal year 1990, INM provided a minimum of \$45 million in training and equipment to foreign police, principally in Mexico, Jamaica, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Pakistan, Thailand, and Turkey. These are all narcotics producing and trafficking countries.

INM reimburses other U.S. government agencies, primarily the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Customs, and Coast Guard, to conduct the actual training. DEA provides narcotics investigative training, Customs teaches air, sea and land port search procedures, and Coast Guard teaches courses in maritime interdiction. Other agencies may also be requested to train on a reimbursable basis in areas where they have specific expertise. For example, DOD provides helicopter training to police in drug trafficking countries. Training is conducted both overseas and in the United States and is reviewed and approved by INM.

In addition, DOD used military assistance funds to train and equip narcotics enforcement police in several drug producing and trafficking countries. Documents provided by DOD show that in fiscal year 1990, DOD provided training and equipment with a value of at least \$17 million to Mexico, \$1.3 million to Bolivia, \$10 million to Colombia, \$1 million to Ecuador, and \$1 million to Peru. DOD officials informed us that training and equipment valued at more than these amounts may also have been provided. However, documentation was not available at the Washington, D.C., agency headquarters level that specified the amounts for law enforcement activities. The equipment provided consisted of UH-1 helicopters and spare parts, ammunition, small arms, riot control equipment, radios, and miscellaneous personal gear.

Investigative and International Police Training

During fiscal year 1986, the Agency for International Development (AID) transferred funds to the Department of Justice (DOJ) to design, develop, and implement projects to improve and enhance the investigative capabilities of law enforcement agencies in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. This was part of AID's effort to reform judicial systems. Using these funds, DOJ established the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). Operating under State Department oversight, ICITAP has conducted criminal justice sector needs assessments in the region and has expanded its training to include basic police management and police academy development. In fiscal year 1990, ICITAP received \$7 million from the Department of State for its regional program. It trained more than 1,000 students from the Caribbean, Central and South America and sponsored 7 conferences. Training includes police management, criminal investigation, crime scene search, and forensic medicine courses. Except for students sent to training programs in the United States, ICITAP training takes place overseas.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) also provides limited training for foreign law enforcement officials. Each year approximately 100 international police officials attend the 11-week college level course at the FBI National Academy that includes studies on management and forensic sciences. The FBI pays for the training and subsistence, but does not pay for the students' transportation. Over the last 10 years, more than 1,100 foreign police officials from 89 countries have graduated from this course.

The FBI also established two training courses for foreign police using its own appropriated funds. The first began in 1987 when FBI agents along the Mexican border began training Mexican police to better assist the United

States in its investigations. Mexican officers receive a 3-day course in basic law enforcement techniques to include crime scene management, collection and preservation of evidence, hostage negotiations, forensic science, and investigative techniques. Since 1987, over 400 Mexican border police have been trained. FBI officials stated that the FBI plans to establish a training school in Mexico during 1992 at an estimated cost of about \$250,000 annually, excluding salaries.

The second course developed by the FBI for foreign police was to provide mid-level management training for police officials from the Pacific Island nations. The 4-week course includes first-line supervision, investigative techniques, and hostage negotiations. During 1991, 52 students graduated from the course held in Guam at a cost to the FBI of about \$35,000. About 50 students are expected to attend this course during the spring of 1992.

The FBI also provides other training and assistance to foreign police as requested, but the cost is unknown. For example, the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime provided training to Canadian police. The Criminal Investigative Division conducted a training seminar for officers from Italy's three national law enforcement agencies on the use of sensitive investigative techniques such as the operation of confidential sources, undercover operations, and electronic surveillance. The FBI also furnishes on-the-job assistance to governments who request help during particularly difficult or sensitive investigations.

National Police Force Development

After the U.S. intervention in Panama in December 1989, ICITAP implemented a program to help develop the newly formed Panamanian Public Force using \$13.2 million in fiscal years 1990 and 1991 foreign assistance funds. The goal was to develop a professional, civilian national police force that is fully integrated into Panamanian society, capable of protecting its people, and dedicated to supporting the Panamanian constitution, laws, and human rights. Since the program began, ICITAP has trained about 5,500 police officers and provided institutional development assistance, such as help in starting the National Police Academy, improved recruitment procedures, and creating an in-house self-monitoring organization. In addition, ICITAP has worked closely with U.S. Embassy and Panamanian government officials to develop plans and policies appropriate for a police force in a democracy.

Counterterrorism and Military Assistance

DOD supplies a limited amount of military training and assistance to police officials. During fiscal years 1986 and 1987, DOD trained and equipped the El Salvadoran and Honduran police to counter urban terrorist activities. This assistance was authorized in response to the murder of U.S. Marines by terrorists in El Salvador and was managed and delivered by the U.S. Army Military Police. The assistance consisted of training in counterterrorism techniques and the supply of police vehicles, communications, weapons, and other equipment. This effort cost \$19.8 million, of which \$17 million was provided to El Salvador.

In fiscal year 1990, DOD spent \$6.4 million in previously authorized but unused military assistance funds to purchase needed equipment and weapons for Panama's newly formed national police force. Items procured included police vehicles, communications equipment, small arms, and personal gear. This assistance was a one-time, emergency program.

DOD has an ongoing military assistance program to support Costa Rican police. In fiscal year 1990, DOD supplied \$431,000 in military equipment and \$232,000 in military training to the Costa Rican Civil Guard to help them carry out their responsibility to protect the border regions of the country. DOD provided equipment such as vehicles, personnel gear, and radios, and military training in areas such as coastal operations. Additionally, DOD conducted technical training courses in equipment maintenance and medical skills among others.

DOD, along with the United Kingdom, supports the Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System that was formed after the U.S. intervention in Grenada. The Security System is composed of a few permanently assigned military officers, but largely depends upon island nation police officers who can be called up for military duty in case of emergency. The United States equips and trains these personnel to prepare them for such an eventuality. In fiscal year 1990, DOD provided \$4.2 million in military assistance funds that were used to purchase equipment such as jeeps, small arms, uniforms, and communications gear. DOD also provided \$300,000 for training in special operations, rural patrol, field survival, and surveillance, as well as technical courses in communications, navigation, maintenance, and medicine.

Difficulties in Determining Cost and Extent of Assistance

We could not accurately determine the extent or cost of assistance to foreign police because agencies do not regularly report on assistance funded out of their own budgets, some double counting of students may be occurring and agencies may not be differentiating between assistance provided to police and assistance provided to the military. For example, in response to our request, DOJ began collecting information on its support of foreign police, including data on travel expenses, salaries, and expendable items such as course materials. However, the Department could not assign a dollar value to all of these activities. Other agencies may be conducting similar work of which we are unaware. There also may be some double counting of foreign police trainees. For example, the agency supplying the training and the agency paying for the training may both include the trainees in their reporting systems, such as when ICITAP pays for students attending the FBI academy.

Also, we could not always determine whether a student was a police officer or a military member because some agencies do not collect such data. DOD officials informed us that once they receive permission to train police in a specific activity they do not provide a further accounting breakdown. For example, training provided to the Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System was for law enforcement personnel, although a few trainees may have belonged to military organizations.

Concerns Expressed About Police Assistance

High-level program officials, former U.S. officials, and academic experts identified several issues that they believe affect the effectiveness of foreign police assistance. Their views are presented below; however, we did not verify whether the problems they identified have adversely affected programs in recipient countries.

Limited Policy Guidance or Central Management

Officials with whom we spoke stated that overall police training policy guidance at the Washington, D.C., headquarters management level was limited. A former U.S. Ambassador in Latin America said that because there is no U.S. policy guidance, each agency pursues its own program agenda, which may not be in concert with long-term U.S. interests. Thus, he said, the U.S. government lacks a mechanism for considering how the various activities contribute to a strategy of fostering democratic institutions or to serving other national interests.

Program managers informed us that each program is managed separately without a mechanism to insure that activities are coordinated and not

duplicative. The Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism informed us that the effect of the various pieces of legislation and resulting programs is that there is a lot of disparate police training and some interagency competition, but without anyone in charge. The coordinator believes that this does not serve U.S. interests. He stated that a Policy Coordinating Committee coordinates all antiterrorism assistance delivered by participating agencies such as the FBI and the State Department. He noted however, that the committee does not coordinate with agencies providing police training outside of the ATA umbrella. In addition, although INM, DEA, and the other agencies providing narcotics control assistance coordinate with each other, officials informed us that they do not routinely coordinate with ATA or ICITAP on police assistance activities.

The absence of centralized monitoring or management leaves the focal point for decision-making at the embassy level. However, one program official believed that embassy personnel may be unaware of the full range of programs and training available and may lack expertise in police training. Further, given the multitude of programs, there is no single individual or office within the embassy with the expertise or authority to manage all programs. For example, the ATA program generally is coordinated through the embassy's regional security officer, while ICITAP generally coordinates its activities through a political officer, or directly with the Ambassador, and DEA manages its programs through either an in-country attache or a special narcotics coordinator.

A former U.S. Ambassador in Latin America stated that by allowing so much decision-making authority at the embassy level, the degree of oversight and coordination of police activities is dependent on the priority the Ambassador assigns to these activities. He said that not every Ambassador keeps a close watch on all in-country activities, and that this suggests the need for greater coordination, monitoring, and supervision at the Washington, D.C., level.

Program Objectives and Activities Duplicated

A State Department official said that because of the proliferation of programs and the overlap in objectives, U.S. agencies may be duplicating efforts. As a result, determining which agency will provide training may depend largely on whether an agency has the resources or takes the initiative. A program officer acknowledged that some foreign officials are receiving similar courses from different agencies and similar program objectives may also result in duplicative administrative and assessment functions. An ATA official stated that although ATA's charter limits its

training to antiterrorism, the strategy and objectives of ATA's training parallel those of ICITAP; both want to improve law enforcement capabilities. DEA is also concerned about general enforcement capabilities as part of its drug interdiction activities. However, each agency conducts in-depth force capability and training needs assessments before commencing training.

Countries Receiving Police Assistance

Table III.1 shows the countries that have received assistance from the United States for their police forces during fiscal year 1990. The actual level of assistance varies significantly among countries. For example, a country listed as a recipient of INM counternarcotics assistance may have had as few as one participant in a training course, or received many millions of dollars in training and equipment. Assistance listed under the DOJ includes the FBI but not ICITAP. Although ICITAP is a DOJ program, it receives foreign assistance funds channeled through the Department of State. The ATA column includes only antiterrorism assistance managed under that program. The assistance listed under INM includes training provided by DEA, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Customs Service.

Table III.1: Countries Receiving Police Assistance in Fiscal Year 1990

	ATA	DOJ	ICITAP	INM	DOD
Africa					
Botswana				x	
Burkina Faso	x				
Burundi	x			x	
Central African Republic	x				
Chad	x			x	
Congo	x				
Cote D'Ivoire	x				
Ethiopia				x	
Gabon	x				
Ghana				x	
Guinea	x			x	
Kenya	x			x	
Mali	x				
Mauritania	x				
Mauritius				x	
Mozambique				x	
Niger	x				
Nigeria				x	
Rwanda				x	
Senegal	x				
Seychelles				x	
Sudan				x	
Tanzania				x	
Togo	x				
Uganda				x	

(continued)

**Appendix III
Countries Receiving Police Assistance**

	ATA	DOJ	ICITAP	INM	DOD
Zaire	x				
Zambia				x	
Zimbabwe				x	
Latin America and the Caribbean					
Antigua-Barbuda ^a			x	x	x
Argentina				x	
Bahamas				x	
Barbados ^a	x		x	x	x
Belize			x	x	
Bolivia ^b	x		x	x	x
Brazil				x	
Chile				x	
Colombia ^b	x		x	x	x
Costa Rica	x		x	x	x
Dominica ^a	x		x	x	x
Dominican Republic			x	x	
Ecuador	x			x	x
El Salvador			x	x	
Grenada ^a	x		x	x	x
Guatemala			x	x	
Guyana			x	x	
Haiti				x	
Honduras	x		x	x	
Jamaica	x		x	x	
Mexico ^b		x		x	x
Nicaragua			x		
Panama ^b	x		x	x	x
Paraguay				x	
Peru ^b	x		x	x	x
St. Kitts & Nevis ^a	x		x	x	x
St. Lucia ^a	x		x	x	x
St. Vincent ^a	x		x	x	x
Surinam				x	
Trinidad & Tobago			x	x	
Uruguay				x	
Venezuela				x	

(continued)

**Appendix III
Countries Receiving Police Assistance**

	ATA	DOJ	ICITAP	INM	DOD
East Asia and Pacific					
Australia		X		X	
Brunei				X	
Fiji				X	
Hong Kong				X	
Indonesia				X	
Kiribati				X	
Korea				X	
Laos				X	
Malaysia				X	
Marshall Islands		X			
New Zealand				X	
Papua New Guinea				X	
Philippines	X			X	
Samoa				X	
Singapore				X	
Solomon Islands				X	
Taiwan				X	
Thailand	X			X	
Tonga				X	
Tuvalu				X	
Vanuatu	X	X		X	
Europe and Canada					
Austria				X	
Canada		X			
Cyprus	X			X	
Czechoslovakia	X			X	
Denmark				X	
England		X		X	
Finland				X	
France				X	
Germany		X		X	
Greece				X	
Hungary	X			X	
Iceland				X	
Ireland				X	
Italy		X		X	
Malta				X	

(continued)

**Appendix III
Countries Receiving Police Assistance**

	ATA	DOJ	ICITAP	INM	DOD
Netherlands		X		X	
Norway				X	
Poland	X			X	
Portugal	X			X	
Spain				X	
Sweden				X	
Turkey	X			X	
United Kingdom				X	
U.S.S.R.				X	
Yugoslavia				X	
Near East and South Asia					
Bahrain				X	
Bangladesh				X	
Egypt	X			X	
India				X	
Israel	X			X	
Jordan	X			X	
Kuwait				X	
Lebanon				X	
Maldives				X	
Nepal				X	
Oman				X	
Pakistan	X			X	
Qatar				X	
Saudi Arabia				X	
Sri Lanka	X			X	
Syria				X	
Tunisia	X			X	
United Arab Emirates				X	
Yemen				X	

^aThese countries are members of the Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System which received a total of \$4.5 million in military training and equipment. They also received investigative and other training from ICITAP.

^bAvailable data indicates that these countries received at least \$5 million in police training and assistance.