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Post-War Iraq: A Table and Chronology of Foreign Contributions

Updated November 5, 2004

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Summary

Securing foreign contributions to the reconstruction and stabilization of Iraq has been a major issue for U.S. policymakers since the launch of Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003. This report tracks important changes in financial and personnel pledges from foreign governments since the August 19, 2003 bombing of the U.N. Headquarters in Baghdad and major events since the fall of Baghdad on April 9, 2003. According to the latest estimates, foreign donors have pledged \$13 billion in grants and loans for Iraq reconstruction, but have only disbursed around \$1 billion to the United Nations and World Bank trust funds for Iraq. The largest non-American pledges of grants have come from Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, South Korea, and the United Arab Emirates. The World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Japan, and Saudi Arabia have pledged the most loans and export credits.

The March 11, 2004, Madrid bombings and the subsequent pledge by Spanish Prime Minister-elect José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero to withdraw Spanish troops from Iraq has raised some concern over foreign support for Iraqi reconstruction and stabilization. Although other coalition members have reaffirmed their commitment to providing security in Iraq since the Madrid bombings, continued violence and terrorist attacks both inside and outside Iraq may affect political will in troop-contributing countries to sustain their force presence.

Prior to the transfer of sovereignty to Iraq on June 28, 2004, Iraqi resistance fighters and international terrorist groups continued to kidnap U.S. and foreign personnel in Iraq, demanding that countries remove their forces from Iraq. In July 2004, Iraqi militants held one Filipino and two Bulgarian workers captive and threatened to kill the hostages unless their respective countries removed their troops from Iraq. The Philippine government has subsequently announced its intentions to withdraw its 50-man military contingent from Iraq in order to gain the release of the Filipino hostage.

This report will be updated as needed to reflect the latest international developments.

For a broader review of foreign support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, see CRS Report RL31339, *Iraq: U.S. Regime Change Efforts and Post War Governance*; CRS Report RL31843, *Iraq: International Attitudes to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Reconstruction*; CRS Report RL32068, *An Enhanced European Role In Iraq?*; CRS Report RS21323, *The United Nations Security Council — Its Role in the Iraq Security Crisis: A Brief Overview*; and CRS Report RL31833, *Iraq: Recent Developments in Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance*.

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Post-War Iraq: A Table and Chronology of Foreign Contributions

Overview

With the cost of rebuilding Iraq growing, in terms of manpower and financial resources, the United States has sought foreign support to help ease the U.S. burden. With the passage of the \$87.5 billion Iraq FY2004 supplemental appropriation (P.L. 108-106), many believe that the Administration is seeking to demonstrate that, while the United States will ultimately bear most of the burden for rebuilding Iraq, the international community can, in some areas, help defray the cost of reconstruction and peacekeeping. To obtain greater international financial support, an international donors' conference on aid to Iraq took place in Madrid, Spain from October 23-24, 2003. Prior to the conference, the passage of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1511 on October 6, 2003, was perceived by many as an important step in establishing the international legitimacy that many foreign governments felt was necessary to secure their participation in Iraq. In May 2004, a second donors' conference was convened in Doha, Qatar. A third conference is scheduled to take place in Tokyo, Japan, in October 2004.

As of October 2004, over 28,000 foreign personnel from 29 countries are supporting post-war stabilization efforts in Iraq and in theater. The United Kingdom has the largest contingent of foreign forces (11,000) followed by Italy (3,120), Poland (2,400), and Ukraine (1,600). The international community, excluding the United States, has pledged an estimated \$13 billion in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance through the coalition, United Nations, and a new World Bank/United Nations administered trust fund, although estimates for the total cost needed to rebuild Iraq vary widely.¹ The FY2004 Iraq Reconstruction Relief Funds Supplemental (P.L. 108-106), provided \$18.6 billion in grants for Iraq reconstruction and also supports coalition troops present and future involvement in Iraq. In the event that additional foreign troops are not recruited, the FY2004 supplemental assumes the cost of using U.S. troops to perform these tasks.

There have been few additional pledges of foreign troops beyond the increased commitments of existing contributors such as the United Kingdom. In June 2004, the Iraqi interim government requested that NATO help assist in training Iraq's

¹ Senior U.S. officials roughly estimated immediate and medium term costs of reconstruction to total between \$50-75 billion dollars. "Reconstruction Will Cost \$55bn over Four Years, Draft Shows," *Financial Times*, Oct. 2, 2003. The American Academy for Arts and Sciences have estimated that it may cost \$106 billion to \$615 billion to reconstruct Iraq over the next decade "Rebuilding Iraq likely to Top Wars Cost," *Associated Press*, Aug. 12, 2003.

security forces. NATO subsequently agreed to provide such training, **but has not indicated whether its training will be in Iraq or elsewhere.** Ultimately, a foreign government's decision to send peacekeeping forces to Iraq may rest on a number of factors including the overall security situation; the domestic political environment in a donor country; legal restrictions these countries face in deploying troops in Iraq; the potential for foreign companies to invest in Iraq's economy; and specific bilateral arrangements between the United States and possible donors. The United States is currently subsidizing the military deployments of some coalition partners, most notably Poland.

Many of the same factors that influence a foreign government's decision to send and sustain peacekeepers also will affect its decision to pledge additional financial resources to reconstruction and stabilization in Iraq. In addition to the above mentioned concerns, the financial burden of other international commitments to humanitarian or security operations, such as Afghanistan or Liberia, may influence the individual country's donations to Iraq. According to the latest estimates, foreign donors have pledged \$13 billion in grants and loans for Iraq reconstruction, but have only disbursed around \$1 billion to the United Nations and World Bank trust funds for Iraq. The largest non-American pledges of grants have come from Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, South Korea, and the United Arab Emirates. The World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Japan, and Saudi Arabia have pledged the most loans and export credits. Total foreign support for Iraq may be higher when including some nations' direct financial contributions to U.N. agencies working in Iraq.

This report provides both the latest estimates for existing foreign contributions to peacekeeping operations and reconstruction efforts in Iraq and the latest diplomatic developments regarding potential future donations from foreign governments. This report is divided into two sections. The first section tracks important diplomatic developments in financial and personnel pledges from foreign governments since the August 19, 2003 bombing of the U.N. Headquarters in Baghdad and major events since the fall of Baghdad on April 9, 2003. The second section presents estimated pledges of personnel, monetary donations, and material resources in chart form. This information represents rough estimates as specific pledges remain in flux. Both sections will be updated as needed to reflect international developments.

Chronology

Primary Events Since April 9, 2003

- Nov. 3-6, 2004 In a meeting in Brussels with Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Allawi, the European Union pledged \$38 million in new assistance for the upcoming Iraqi elections and vowed to open up trade talks with the Iraqi government. The EU also plans to train Iraqi police, judges, and prison directors.
- Nov. 3, 2004 Hungary announced that it would withdraw its 300-man force from Iraq after the January 2005 Iraqi elections.
- Oct. 15, 2004 Poland's Prime Minister announced that Poland will begin withdrawing its troops in January 2005 and will complete the entire withdrawal of its forces from Iraq by the end of 2005.
- Oct.13-14, 2004 At a donor's meeting in Tokyo, Japan, the World Bank announced that it had only two projects underway in Iraq using funds from the international trust established over a year ago. Officials blamed the ongoing Iraqi insurgency for slowing down the reconstruction process. Iraqi officials urged the international community to accelerate the transfer of aid. Iran donated \$10 million to the World Bank trust fund.
- Oct. 4, 2004 Poland's Defense Minister announced that Poland would withdraw all of its troops from Iraq by the end of 2005. Other Polish officials later remarked that a withdrawal was only being considered.
- Oct. 2, 2004 Italy's Deputy Premier remarked that Italy could pull its troops out of Iraq after the January 2005 Iraqi elections.
- Sept. 24, 2004 The *Washington Post* reported that the former Soviet republic of Georgia is planning to send 800 additional troops to Iraq by the end of the year.
- Sept. 9, 2004 The *New York Times* reported that Costa Rica asked the United States to remove it from a list of Iraq coalition partners after the country's Constitutional Court ruled that inclusion on the list violated Costa Rica's Constitution. Costa Rica had provided no assistance for Iraq's reconstruction.
- July 12, 2004 Philippine Deputy Foreign Minister Rafael Seguis told Al-Jazeera that Manila was offering to withdraw its forces as soon as possible from Iraq to save a Filipino truck driver taken hostage by Iraqi militants.
- July 4, 2004 The Kingdom of Tonga announced that its 45-member Marine contingent had arrived in Iraq.

- June 29, 2004 At its summit in Istanbul, Turkey, NATO agreed to train Iraqi security forces.
- June 28, 2004 The Coalition Provisional Authority disbanded, and sovereignty was transferred to a new Iraqi government.
- June 11, 2004 The Dutch government extended the stay of its 1,400-member troop contingent in Iraq through March 2005.
- Apr. 19, 2004 The Albanian government said it was prepared to send more non-combat troops to Iraq in a possible expansion of the 71-member-strong contingent patrolling the northern city of Mosul under U.S. command.
- Honduras announced that it would withdraw its 370 troops, which have been operating in Iraq as part of the Spanish contingent. Honduras had planned to withdraw its troops in July but accelerated the timetable for their withdrawal after Spain confirmed its immediate removal of troops from Iraq.
- Apr. 18, 2004 Spain's new Socialist prime minister, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, announced that he was ordering Spanish troops to leave Iraq "as soon as possible." Mr. Zapatero said he had made his decision because it was unlikely that the United Nations would be playing a leading role in Iraq any time soon, which had been his condition for keeping Spain's 1,300 troops in Iraq.
- Mar. 18, 2004 According to South Korean defense officials, South Korea canceled plans to send troops to the northern Iraqi city of Kirkuk, citing U.S. pressure to participate in "offensive operations," but still plans to send ,3600 troops and personnel to help rebuild the country.
- Mar. 15, 2004 In a news conference, Prime Minister-elect José Luis Rodriguez Zapatero promised to withdraw Spanish troops from Iraq. Spanish forces had been set to take control July 1 of the 9,000-strong multinational force patrolling central and southern Iraq currently under Polish command.
- Mar. 14, 2004 Spain's opposition Socialist Party defeated the center-right party of Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar, as many Spanish voters were reportedly dissatisfied with the government's handling of the ongoing Madrid bombing investigation.
- Mar. 11, 2004 Ten bombs exploded on commuter trains in Madrid, killing 200 people. Spanish authorities blamed the Basque terrorist group ETA, but other Spanish investigators found evidence linking the bombings to Islamist terrorists.

- Feb. 13, 2004 South Korea's National Assembly approved the deployment of 3,000 troops to Iraq. The additional troops will be responsible for security and reconstruction around the northern Iraqi city of Kirkuk.
- Feb. 9, 2004 Nicaragua canceled its second mission to Iraq after running short of funds to carry out the operation.
- Feb. 4, 2004 Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar told a joint meeting of Congress that Spain would remain committed to providing security in Iraq and to assisting with reconstruction efforts.
- Jan. 31, 2004 Japan's lower house of parliament gave final approval to the deployment of 1,000 Japanese peacekeepers to Iraq. Japanese soldiers arrived in Iraq a few days later.
- Jan. 30, 2004 Iraqi attackers fired two rocket-propelled grenades at the Dutch Embassy in Baghdad, hitting the roof and setting it on fire. There were no reports of injuries.
- Dec. 17, 2003 Acting as a special presidential envoy, Secretary of State James A. Baker III obtained assurances from France, Germany, and Italy to reschedule Iraq's debt through Paris Club mechanisms. France, Germany, and the United States issued a joint statement on the agreement the day earlier.
- Dec. 16, 2003 South Korea's Cabinet formally approved the dispatch of 3,000 combat and noncombat troops to Iraq. The measure must be formally ratified by South Korea's Parliament.
- Dec. 12, 2003 The Spanish government announced that it would extend its mission in Iraq for an additional six months. Approximately 1,300 Spanish troops are serving in Iraq.
- The Dutch parliament approved a measure to prolong its troop presence of about 1,100 marines for an additional six months.
- Dec. 10, 2003 A directive issued by Deputy Secretary of Defense Wolfowitz announced a list of 63 countries eligible to bid for the 26 primary reconstruction contracts appropriated under Public Law 108-106. P.L. 108-106 allocated \$18.6 billion in appropriations for these contracts. Countries eligible to bid were identified as either Coalition partners or force contributing nations. Canada has threatened to withhold its aid pledges because it is barred from contracting. Russia indicated that it would be unwilling to reschedule Iraq's debt because of the contracting restrictions. To view the directive's list of countries eligible for contracts, refer to **Table 2**.

— U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan announced that the United Nations would operate its mission for Iraq, UNAMI, in either Jordan or Cyprus for the time being because it is too dangerous to return to Iraq full-time.

- Dec. 9, 2003 The Japanese Cabinet approved a dispatch of up to 1,000 troops. Within the plan, 600 Ground Self-Defense Force troops would provide medical services and supply water in southeastern Iraq. Although no specific start date was set, the dispatch could occur anytime after December 15, 2003, and last from six months to one year.
- Dec. 8, 2003 60 South Korean contract engineers and technicians left Iraq over security concerns. The incident represents the largest withdrawal by contractors because of security concerns and occurred a week after two of their colleagues were killed in an ambush. The contractors were fixing Iraq's electrical power grid as subcontractors for a U.S.-based construction firm.
- Dec. 7, 2003 Although foreign donors pledged \$3 billion in grants for short-term needs at the Madrid International Donors Conference on Iraq, the World Bank reported that only \$685 million has been verified. Part of this shortfall results from a change in Japan's initial posture for providing immediate grant aid to providing medium-term grant assistance. Although some analysts have suggested that pledges may not materialize, the Bush Administration has stated that more grants will come forward once the joint U.N./World Bank administered trust fund is operational. (*New York Times*, December 7, 2003)
- Dec. 6, 2003 Former Secretary of State James A. Baker III was appointed as a special presidential envoy to persuade other countries to reschedule or forgive Iraq's sovereign debt.
- Nov. 30, 2003 Two South Korean engineers were killed on a road near Tikrit, north of Baghdad. Although South Korea's Foreign Minister Yoon Young-Kwan announced that the killings would not affect the government's proposal to send more troops to Iraq, any decision regarding the deployment of more troops requires approval by South Korea's parliament. The opposition party's boycott of proceedings from Nov. 26 - Dec. 3, 2003, has delayed parliamentary approval. This boycott stems from a matter unrelated to Iraq.
- Nov. 29, 2003 Two Japanese diplomats were killed on their way to an aid conference in northern Iraq. Although Prime Minister Koizumi pledged that Japan would continue to support efforts in Iraq, the opposition party signaled that it would step up pressure to delay deployment of Japanese noncombat troops.

- Seven Spanish intelligence officers were killed in an ambush 100 km south of Baghdad. Spanish Prime Minister Anzar later affirmed Spain's commitment to remain in Iraq despite widespread popular opposition.
- Nov. 28, 2003 An official Japanese SDF exploratory mission to Iraq concluded that the security situation in Samara, Iraq, was stable enough to send Japanese SDF troops there.
- Nov. 21, 2003 The U.N. officially transferred administration of the multi-billion dollar Oil-For-Food Program (OFFP) over to the Coalition Provisional Authority. The remaining balance of funds held in the OFFP will be transferred to the CPA administered Development Fund for Iraq. Hence forth, U.N. humanitarian and reconstruction activities will be financed by the March and June 2003 U.N. humanitarian appeals and bilateral donations to the World Bank/U.N. reconstruction trust fund.
- Nov. 20, 2003 Taiwan pledged an additional \$8.5 million in aid for reconstruction in Iraq.
- Nov. 19, 2003 Guatemala's Defense Minister announced that Guatemala would be willing to supply troops to a U.N. peacekeeping force in Iraq.
- Nov. 19, 2003 The Bush Administration indicated that it will seek an additional U.N. security resolution in mid-December to approve the time line and design for transferring sovereignty to an internationally recognized Iraqi government.
- Nov. 17, 2003 An Italian official serving as a special counselor to the Coalition Provisional Authority resigned, accusing the CPA of inefficiency and failing to understand Iraqis. (*AP*, Nov. 17, 2003)
- Nov. 13, 2003 Japan and South Korea expressed hesitancy to send new troops in light of the recent suicide-bomb attack on the Italian headquarters in Nasiriya. Japan indicated that it would be unlikely to send troops until next year, and South Korea rebuffed requests to send more than 3,000 troops of unknown combat status to Iraq. (*Washington Post Foreign Service*, Nov. 14, 2003)
- Nov. 12, 2003 A suicide-bomb attack on the Italian headquarters in Nasiriya killed 18 Italians, including 12 military police offices, 4 soldiers, and two civilians. Although the main Italian opposition party initially called for a withdrawal of troops, Italy sent 50 reinforcements two days later and pledged to remain in Iraq.
- Nov. 8, 2003 The International Red Cross announced that it would temporarily close offices in Baghdad and Basra under growing security concerns. Operations will still continue in northern Iraq.

- Nov. 7, 2003 Bosnia announced that it would be willing to send troops to Iraq to support the Polish-led multi-division forces and coalition. The country currently relies upon 12,000 NATO security forces to maintain its own internal security. (*Agence France Press*, Nov. 7, 2003)
- Nov. 7, 2003 The Turkish government officially rescinded its offer to provide troops to a multi-national coalition force in Iraq. On November 5, 2003, the Iraqi Governing Council announced that it would reject Turkey's offer to supply troops for stabilization and security details.
- Nov. 4, 2003 Spain moved most of its Embassy's staff to Amman, Jordan under growing security concerns. Officials indicated that the Embassy would remain open with minimal staff. Spain is the third coalition partner to drastically reduce or close down Embassy operations in the past month due to security concerns.
- Nov. 3, 2003 The Senate passed the FY2004 emergency supplemental appropriations request for Iraq and Afghanistan by a voice vote.
- Nov. 2, 2003 15 American soldiers died in a helicopter crash west of Baghdad that was believed to be caused by a missile attack. The soldiers were on their way home for a two week leave. The attack was the deadliest single strike against U.S. soldiers since the war began on March 20, 2003.
- Oct. 31, 2003 The House passed the FY2004 emergency supplemental request for Iraq and Afghanistan by a margin of 298-121. Within the \$87.5 billion appropriations bill, approximately \$18.7 billion in grants was designated for reconstruction in Iraq.
- Oct. 28, 2003 Ukrainian soldiers came under attack while on patrol 40 miles southeast of Baghdad. These attacks represent the first ambush on soldiers from countries that recently sent personnel to participate in the U.S. led coalition in Iraq.
- Oct. 27, 2003 A suicide bombing at the International Red Cross Headquarters killed at least 12 individuals including two security guards. An explosive laden ambulance carrying the Red Cross and Red Crescent insignia was used to detonate the explosion. Red Cross officials indicated that they would scale back their operations and remove remaining foreign staff.
- Oct. 26, 2003 A rocket attack on the Al-Rashid Hotel, which houses coalition military and civilian officials, wounded at least 16 people and killed one American colonel. Deputy Defense Secretary Paul D. Wolfowitz was staying one floor above the blast, but was not injured in the explosion.

- Oct. 24, 2003 New international pledges of grants and loans were submitted at the Madrid International Conference on Reconstruction in Iraq. Some of the largest previously unannounced pledges included Saudi Arabia - \$500 million in loans and \$500 million in export credits; Kuwait - \$500 million in aid; the United Arab Emirates - \$215 million in aid. Other new pledges are reflected in **Table 1**.
- Oct. 23, 2003 The Madrid International Conference on Reconstruction in Iraq opened in Madrid, Spain, with over 70 countries participating.
- Oct. 22, 2003 The World Bank Board of Directors authorized the Bank's president to pledge between \$3- 5 billion in loans to Iraq over the course of the next several years.
- Oct. 18, 2003 South Korea announced it would commit an additional as yet unspecified number of troops to Iraq as well as contribute \$200 million in aid over the next four years. That money is in addition to the \$60 million already pledged and the exact details of the troop deployment will be determined after consultations with Washington.²
- Oct. 17, 2003 One week before the donor conference to be held in Madrid took place, Spain announced it would contribute \$300 million in aid to help with the reconstruction of Iraq.
- Oct. 16, 2003 The day before President Bush's visit, Japan announced it will contribute \$1.5 billion in grants to Iraq next year, making it the second largest donor to Iraq after the United States. Japanese media is also reporting that the government is considering announcing at the international donors conference in Madrid contributions of up to \$5 billion in loans over four years.
- The U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1511 that calls for increases in troops and financial contributions to help with the stabilization of Iraq. Immediately after, France and Germany added that they would not be committing troops.
- The United Nations and the World Bank announced plans to establish the Reconstruction Development Fund Facility as a vehicle for countries unwilling to donate to the U.S.-controlled program but that wish to contribute to Iraq's reconstruction (*Agence France Presse*, Oct. 16, 2003).

² "South Korea to Send More Troops to Iraq - Official," *Channel News Asia*, MediaCorp News Pte Ltd, Oct. 18, 2003.

- Oct. 15, 2003 Eight Senators proposed a compromise to President Bush's \$87 billion supplemental request that would turn half of the \$20 billion grant earmarked for reconstruction into a loan to be repaid. That \$10 billion loan would be forgiven if other countries forgave 90% of Iraq's outstanding debt, not including post-Gulf War reparations.
- Oct. 14, 2003 A suicide car bomber struck outside of Turkey's Embassy in Baghdad. The driver and at least two staff members were killed in the explosion in addition to wounding thirteen bystanders.
- The World Bank announced a plan to loan 3.4 billion to 4 billion dollars for Iraq over the next five years. The lending could start with \$500 million for 2004 and another \$500 million for 2005 (*Agence France Presse*, Oct. 14, 2003).
- Oct. 9, 2003 Turkey's Parliament approved the Oct. 6, 2003, Cabinet decision to commit Turkish troops to the coalition's security forces in Iraq. Turkey is the first predominantly Muslim nation to offer such a contribution, though the exact nature of the commitment remains undecided. Iraq's Interim Governing Council responded by saying, "they do not want soldiers from neighboring countries meddling in their affairs" (*New York Times*, Oct. 9, 2003).
- Violently marking the six-month anniversary of the fall of Baghdad, a Spanish intelligence officer was murdered near his home near Baghdad, a suicide bomber killed three Iraqi police and five civilians, and an American soldier died in an ambush.
- Sept. 29, 2003 Jordan pledged to help train 30,000 Iraqi police and troops; one-third of the total indigenous force to be trained and deployed in post-war Iraq. It is also the first pledge of personnel support to the reconstruction effort from an Arab nation.
- Sept. 23, 2003 President Bush went before the U.N. General Assembly to ask for military and financial support for the reconstruction of Iraq. Delegates responded coolly and voiced concerns about Iraqi domestic security, the continued U.S. presence, and the transfer of sovereignty to the Iraqi Governing Council.
- Sept. 17, 2003 According to the *Los Angeles Times*, South Korea is considering committing upwards of 10,000 troops to the U.S. mission in Iraq. Troops may include special forces and would be the largest Korean deployment on behalf of the United States since the Korean War.

- Sept. 12, 2003 U.S. officials tempered expectations of obtaining large numbers of additional foreign peacekeeping forces for Iraq, saying that significant help will not come in the short term. According to Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, “those looking for a large number of personnel [from other countries] will probably be disappointed in the short run, but the need for a Security Council resolution to form the basis of cooperation remains very, very important.” (*Los Angeles Times*)
- Sept. 11, 2003 Prior to a meeting of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members’ Foreign Ministers regarding international support for the U.S.-led reconstruction of Iraq, a joint French-German and a separate Russian amendment were each submitted to U.S. negotiators, offering the respective countries’ support in exchange for limitations on U.S. control over multinational peacekeeping forces in Iraq. China said that it supports such proposals. (*Agence France Presse*, Sept. 11, 2003)
- Sept. 8, 2003 Britain sent an additional 1,000 troops to Iraq, bringing total British strength to about 11,600. Defense Secretary Geoff Hoon suggested that even more British troops could be deployed in the future.
- The Arab League unanimously agreed to offer Iraq’s seat, vacant since the demise of the Hussein regime, to the US-supported Governing Council at an Arab League Ministerial Meeting. It is not clear if this is a formal recognition or a one-time gesture.
- Sept. 7, 2003 President Bush delivered a national address asking Congress for an additional \$87 billion to fund continuing military and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq. The request included up to \$2.2 billion for coalition partners in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the U.S. led war on terrorism, and some of these funds would be used to subsidize the deployment of foreign personnel in Iraq.
- Sept. 5, 2003 Australia announced that it will not send any additional peacekeepers to Iraq, even under the auspices of a U.N. mandate. Australia had contributed 2,000 troops to Operation Iraqi Freedom and maintains about 800 personnel in the region for reconstruction.
- Sept. 4, 2003 The United States unveiled its draft proposal for increased international cooperation in Iraq. Although initial reactions were positive, France and Germany stated that the draft resolution “fell short” of their expectations. (*Associated Press*)

- Aug. 28, 2003 In a departure from previous policy, President Bush announced he would consider a U.N. peacekeeping mission in Iraq so long as any multinational force was led by the U.S. military.
- Aug. 25, 2003 The final contingent of Polish peacekeepers arrived in Iraq, rounding out their forces to 2,400 and paving the way for Poland to take command of the 9,500 man international peacekeeping force. (*Associated Press*)
- Aug. 22, 2003 Concerned that it would be the only Muslim country to send troops to Iraq, Turkish officials reached out to Pakistani leaders in an effort to persuade Pakistan to commit its forces to the postwar effort.
- Aug. 21, 2003 Religious elements in Pakistan warned Pakistani President Perez Musharraf not to consider U.S. requests to send peacekeepers to Iraq. Some Islamic parties have issued a religious edict, or *fatwa*, against support for U.S. efforts in Iraq.
- Aug. 20, 2003 Shortly after the bombing of the U.N. headquarters in Baghdad, Japan announced that it was delaying its deployment of 1,000 Japanese peacekeepers to the Iraqi theater.
- Aug. 19, 2003 A truck bomb exploded outside the Canal Hotel in Baghdad, the headquarters of the U.N. mission in Iraq, killing Chief U.N. Representative Sergio Vieira de Mello and twenty-one others.
- Aug. 7, 2003 A truck bombed exploded outside of the Jordanian Embassy compound in Baghdad, killing at least 17 individuals.
- July 13, 2003 The CPA announced the creation of the twenty-five member Governing Iraqi Council drawn from exiles, current Iraqi residents, and members of different ethnic and religious groups. The council would have the authority to appoint interim ministers and review laws and budgets.
- July 7, 2003 The CPA chief administrator, Paul Bremer, announced a \$6.1 billion budget for the rest of 2003 in Iraq.
- May 22, 2003 The United Nations Security Council approved Resolution 1483 that called for a lifting of sanctions against Iraq and recognized the United States and the United Kingdom as occupying powers until an internationally recognized Iraqi government could be instituted in its place.
- May 6, 2003 President Bush appointed L. Paul Bremer III to be the new top civilian administrator of reconstruction in Iraq. Bremer was ambassador at large for counter-terrorism during the Reagan Administration.

- Apr. 12, 2003 Congress passed H.R. 1559 (P.L.108-11), the FY2003 Iraq Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Bill that included \$2.85 billion for humanitarian relief and reconstruction in Iraq.
- Apr. 9, 2003 U.S. and coalition forces take control of Baghdad; Saddam Hussein's Baathist regime is forced to flee the capital.

Foreign Contributions to Reconstruction and Stabilization in Postwar Iraq

Table Information

Personnel includes individuals performing both stabilization and reconstruction roles in Iraq and in theater. Examples of these roles include but are not limited to peacekeepers, aid workers, soldiers, police and health workers, engineers, field and freight specialists. On the ground, individuals may be playing multiple, or non-traditional roles in the fields of stabilization, reconstruction, and humanitarian assistance. Source: Estimates obtained from major media sources and foreign embassies.

Monetary Donations to the Coalition and U.N./World Bank Reconstruction Trust includes a total figure for future pledges and actual funds already disbursed. Donations are a combination of both grants and loans to fund humanitarian and reconstruction efforts in post-war Iraq. Some pledges are for multiple years, while others may be just for 2004. Funds pledged includes money committed by governments bilaterally to U.N. agencies. These figures do not include contributions to the Oil for Food Program or for Iraqi debt relief. Some countries with donations below \$1 million are not included. Individual EU members' donations do not include their contributions to the general EU pledge for Iraq. The figures do not reflect a financial estimate of in-kind assistance such as food aid and medical equipment. Source: Estimates obtained from major media sources, embassies, and the Department of Defense (DOD).

Table 1. Foreign Contributions to Reconstruction and Stabilization in Postwar Iraq

| Donor | Personnel (est.) | Monetary Donations to the Coalition and U.N./World Bank Trust Fund (Millions U.S. \$) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Albania | 70 increasing its forces | - |
| Australia | 850 | \$120.0 |
| Austria | - | \$1.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 150 increasing its forces | - |
| Belgium | - | \$20.7 |
| Bulgaria | 485 | - |
| Canada | - | \$234.0 |
| China | - | \$25.0 |
| Czech Republic | 113 | \$69.0 |
| Denmark | 520 | \$201.2 (\$158.2 credits) |
| Dominican Republic | withdrew its forces | - |
| El Salvador | 380 | - |
| Estonia | 43 | \$1.1 |
| European Union | - | \$370.0 \$38.0 for Iraqi elections |
| Finland | - | \$5.9 |
| France | - | \$10.7 |
| Georgia | 160 increasing its forces | - |
| Germany | - | \$155.0 |
| Greece | - | \$9.6 |
| Honduras | withdrew its forces | - |
| Hungary | 300 withdrawing its forces | - |
| Iceland | - | \$3.9 |
| IMF | - | \$2,500-\$4,250 (in loans) |
| India | - | \$30.0 |

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| Donor | Personnel (est.) | Monetary Donations to the Coalition and U.N./World Bank Trust Fund (Millions U.S. \$) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Iran | - | \$10.0 |
| Ireland | - | \$8.0 |
| Italy | 3,120 | \$270.0 |
| Japan | 750 | \$5,000 (\$3,500 in loans) |
| Kazakhstan | 27 | - |
| Kuwait | - | \$1,500 |
| Latvia | 120 | - |
| Lithuania | 105 | \$.560 |
| Macedonia | 28 | - |
| Moldova | 12 withdrew most of its forces | - |
| Mongolia | 140 | - |
| NATO | 300 (trainers) | |
| Netherlands | 1,400 | \$21 |
| New Zealand | - withdrew its forces | \$10.0 |
| Nicaragua | - withdrew its forces | - |
| Norway | 10 withdrew most of its forces | \$30 |
| Pakistan | - | \$3.3 |
| Philippines | - withdrew its forces | - |
| Poland | 2,400 | - |
| Portugal | 110 | \$17.4 |
| Qatar | - | \$100.0 |
| Romania | 700 | \$.200 |
| Russia | - | \$8.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | - | \$1,000 (\$500 in loans & \$500 in credits) |
| Singapore | 33 withdrew most of its forces | \$1.7 |
| Slovakia | 105 | \$.290 |

| Donor | Personnel (est.) | Monetary Donations to the Coalition and U.N./World Bank Trust Fund (Millions U.S. \$) |
|----------------------|---|--|
| South Korea | 2,800 | \$260.0 |
| Spain | withdrew its forces | \$300.0 |
| Sweden | - | \$54.0 |
| Switzerland | - | \$11.0 |
| Taiwan | - | \$4.3 |
| Thailand | - withdrew its forces | \$.283 |
| Tonga | 45 | - |
| Turkey | - | \$50.0 |
| Ukraine | 1,650 | - |
| United Arab Emirates | - | \$215.0 |
| United Kingdom | 12,000 | \$1,000.0 |
| World Bank | - | \$3,000-\$5,000 (in loans) |
| Grand Total | 28,926* in theater and in Iraq | \$20.86 billion** (est.) In grants, loans, and credits |

* Estimates vary between media and embassy sources.

** This estimate does not include the monetary value of donated good such as food aid or relief supplies. The U.N. estimates that international food aid donations for Iraq, excluding U.S. donations and funds generated through the Oil for Food program, total about \$600 million dollars. Monetary estimates of the Oil for Food program total over 1 billion. Information obtained at [http://www.reliefweb.int/fts/reports/reportlist.asp?section=CE&record_ID=605], accessed Oct. 2, 2003.

Table 2. Countries Eligible to Bid on Primary Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Contract

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Afghanistan | Moldova |
| Albania | Mongolia |
| Angola | Morocco |
| Australia | Netherlands |
| Azerbaijan | New Zealand |
| Bahrain | Nicaragua |
| Bulgaria | Norway |
| Colombia | Oman |
| Costa Rica | Palau |
| Denmark | Panama |
| Dominican Republic | Philippines |
| Egypt | Poland |
| El Salvador | Portugal |
| Eritrea | Qatar |
| Estonia | Romania |
| Ethiopia | Rwanda |
| Georgia | Saudi Arabia |
| Honduras | Singapore |
| Hungary | Slovakia |
| Iceland | Solomon Islands |
| Iraq | South Korea |
| Italy | Spain |
| Japan | Thailand |
| Jordan | Tonga |
| Kazakhstan | Turkey |
| Kuwait | United Arab Emirates |
| Latvia | Uganda |
| Lithuania | Ukraine |
| Macedonia | United Kingdom |
| Marshall Islands | United States |
| Micronesia | Uzbekistan |

Sources: As of November 25, NSA, per Defense Policy. Information cited from memo written by Deputy Secretary of Defense Wolfowitz, Department of Defense, dated December 5, 2003. Excerpt of the memo was posted on the State Department's Information on International Programs website [<http://usinfo.state.gov/>].