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U.S. Foreign Assistance to the Middle East: Historical Background, Recent Trends, and the FY2006 Request

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Summary

This report is an overview of U.S. foreign assistance to the Middle East from FY2002 to FY2005, and of the FY2006 budget request. It includes a brief history of aid to the region, a review of foreign aid levels, a description of selected country programs, and an analysis of current foreign aid issues. It will be updated periodically to reflect recent developments. For foreign aid terminology and acronyms, please see the glossary appended to this report.

Congress both authorizes and appropriates foreign assistance and conducts oversight of executive agencies' management of aid programs. As a region, the Middle East is the largest annual recipient of U.S. economic and military aid. With Iraq in need of long-term reconstruction assistance, many analysts expect Iraq to become a regular recipient of U.S. foreign aid once the United States has transferred sovereignty to an Iraqi national body.

For policymakers, foreign assistance plays a key role in advancing U.S. foreign policy goals in the Middle East. The United States has a number of interests in the region, ranging from support for the state of Israel and Israel's peaceful relations with its Arab neighbors, to the protection of vital petroleum supplies and the fight against international terrorism. U.S. assistance helps to maintain the 1979 Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt and the continued stability of the Kingdom of Jordan, which signed its own peace treaty with Israel in 1994. U.S. funding also works to improve Palestinian civil society, and aid officials have worked to ensure that U.S. aid to the West Bank and Gaza Strip is not diverted to terrorist groups. Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States has established new region-wide aid programs to promote democracy and encourage socio-economic reform in order to undercut the forces of radicalism in some Arab countries. According to the 9/11 Commission Report, "A comprehensive U.S. strategy to counter terrorism should include economic policies that encourage development, more open societies, and opportunities for people to improve the lives of their families and to enhance prospects for their children's future."

U.S. aid policy has gradually evolved from a focus on preventing Soviet influence from gaining a foothold in the region and from maintaining a neutral stance in the Arab-Israeli conflict, to strengthening Israel's military and economy and using foreign aid as an incentive to foster peace agreements between countries in the region. When adjusted for inflation, annual U.S. assistance to the Middle East in the decades following World War II was only a small fraction of current aid flows. However, beginning in the early 1970s, the United States dramatically increased its foreign assistance to the Middle East. After the U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam, the Middle East as a whole began to receive more U.S. foreign aid than any other region of the world, a trend that has continued to today.

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Introduction

This report is an overview of U.S. foreign assistance to the Middle East from FY2002 through the FY2006 budget request.¹ It includes a brief historical review of foreign aid levels, a description of specific country programs, and an analysis of current foreign aid issues.² Congress both authorizes and appropriates foreign assistance and conducts oversight on executive agencies' management of aid programs. As the largest regional recipient of U.S. economic and military aid, the Middle East is perennially a major focus of interest as Congress exercises these responsibilities.

In the Middle East, the United States has a number of strategic interests, ranging from support for the state of Israel and Israel's peaceful relations with its Arab neighbors, to the protection of vital petroleum supplies and the fight against international terrorism. U.S. assistance was provided to support the 1979 Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt and the continued stability of the Kingdom of Jordan, which signed its own peace treaty with Israel in 1994. U.S. funding also attempts to improve Palestinian civil society, and aid officials have worked to ensure that U.S. aid to the West Bank and Gaza Strip is not diverted to terrorist groups. Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States has established new region-wide aid programs that promote democracy and encourage socio-economic reform in an attempt to undercut the forces of radicalism in some Arab countries.

For readers seeking a general overview of U.S. foreign assistance, see CRS Report 98-916, *Foreign Aid: An Introductory Overview of U.S. Programs and Policy*, by Larry Nowels and Curt Tarnoff. For information on the FY2004 Foreign Operations Bill, see CRS Report RL31811, *Appropriations for FY2004: Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs*, by Larry Nowels.

¹ For the purposes of this report, the Middle East region, or Near East, is defined as an area stretching from Morocco in the west to the Persian Gulf in the east, but not including Turkey.

² For assistance with foreign aid terminology and acronyms, please see the glossary appended to this report.

Background

Foreign Aid to Support Key U.S. Interests

Despite changing geopolitical conditions, U.S. foreign aid to the Middle East has historically been a function of U.S. national security interests in the region. The United States has pursued a foreign policy that seeks stability in a region with abundant energy reserves but volatile interstate relationships. Policymakers have often employed foreign aid to achieve this objective. Foreign aid has been used as leverage to encourage peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors, while strengthening bilateral relationships between the United States and Israel and between the United States and moderate Arab governments. Foreign aid has worked to cement close military cooperation between the United States and governments in the region, discouraging local states from engaging in uncontrollable arms races. Economic aid also has had an underlying strategic rationale, as U.S. funds have been employed to promote development in an attempt to undercut radicalism in partner countries.

The degree to which foreign assistance has contributed to the achievement of U.S. objectives in the Middle East is difficult to measure, but the consensus among most analysts seems to be that U.S. economic and security aid has contributed significantly to Israel's security, Egypt's stability, and Jordan's friendship with the United States. The promise of U.S. assistance to Israel and Egypt during peace negotiations in the late 1970s enabled both countries to take the risks needed for peace, and may have helped convince both countries that the United States was committed to supporting their peace efforts. Excluding Iraq, Israel and Egypt are the largest two recipients of U.S. aid respectively.

There is debate over using foreign aid more aggressively to pursue various policies in the Middle East. Some critics of U.S. policy would like to see additional conditions placed on U.S. aid to Egypt, for example, to achieve greater respect for democracy and human rights in that country. Others favor using the aid program more assertively as leverage to restart the Middle East peace process. Some might urge that aid should be conditioned on demonstrable progress in extending full political and economic rights to women. Others, however, assert that the overt use of aid — or the threat of aid reductions — to promote democracy and reform in the Middle East region could lead to a backlash against the United States. The debate over a greater Middle East initiative will likely be vigorous.

Critics of U.S. aid policy, particularly some in the Middle East, have argued that U.S. foreign aid exacerbates tensions in the region. Many Arab commentators insist that U.S. assistance to Israel indirectly causes suffering to Palestinians by supporting Israeli arms purchases. Another common argument asserts that U.S. foreign aid bolsters autocratic regimes with similar strategic interests to the United States. Some observers have called U.S. aid policy “contradictory,” accusing the United States of bolstering its ties with autocratic regimes through military assistance, while advocating liberalization in the region with less funds dedicated to reform and development aid. As noted above, however, other analysts believe aid has helped protect Israel's security and stabilize the region.

U.S. Assistance to the Middle East Since 1950

1950-1970. Even when adjusted for inflation, annual U.S. assistance to the Middle East in the decades following World War II was only a small fraction of current aid flows to the region. Under vastly different geopolitical circumstances, U.S. policy was geared toward supporting the development of oil-producing countries, maintaining a neutral stance in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and preventing Soviet influence from gaining a foothold in Iran and Turkey. U.S. policymakers used foreign aid in the 1950s and 1960s to support these objectives.

U.S. aid to Israel was far less in the 1950s and 1960s than in later years.³ Although the United States provided moderate amounts of economic aid (mostly loans) to Israel, at the time, Israel's main patron was France, which supported Israel by providing it with advanced military equipment and technology.⁴ In 1962, Israel purchased its first advanced weapons system from the United States (Hawk anti-aircraft missiles).⁵ In 1968, a year after Israel's victory in the Six Day War, the Johnson Administration, with strong support from Congress, approved the sale of Phantom fighters to Israel, establishing the precedent for U.S. support for Israel's qualitative military edge over its neighbors.⁶

Between 1950 and 1970, the United States frequently courted Egypt using foreign aid as a bargaining chip. Cold War competition for Egypt was fierce during this time period, as Egypt received a steady stream of surplus U.S. wheat shipments under the Food for Peace Program (P.L.480). Despite these measures, offers of additional economic aid failed to convince Egypt to abandon a parallel relationship with the Soviet Union, as Egypt pursued a strict Arab nationalist and neutral policy that shunned close alliances with Western powers and cooperation and peace with Israel. Internationally, after 1955, Egypt obtained military aid mainly from the Soviet Union.

Beginning in 1965, foreign assistance levels to the region began to decline considerably, culminating in an almost 80% drop in economic aid to the Middle East by 1970. A host of factors, most notably the June 1967 War and the rising cost of the war in Vietnam, led Congress to cut funding for a number of countries. Egypt, which had already seen its annual aid reduced, lost food aid entirely after it severed relations with the United States during the 1967 War. Jordan and other Arab states also saw their aid reduced. By 1970, annual appropriations to Iran were close to being phased

³ In 1948, President Harry Truman, who sympathized with the plight of Israel in its early days, placed an arms embargo on Israel and her Arab neighbors in order to keep the United States neutral in the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict.

⁴ France supplied Israel with military equipment mainly to counter Egyptian power in the region. In the 1950s and early 1960s, Egypt antagonized France by providing arms and training to Algerian fighters in Algeria's war for independence against France.

⁵ "America's Staunchest Mideast Ally," *Christian Science Monitor*, August 21, 2003.

⁶ Section 651 of P.L. 90-554, *The 1968 Foreign Assistance Act*, expresses the sense of Congress to see the United States negotiate the sale of supersonic aircraft to Israel.

out, as many policymakers considered Iran to be a middle-income state that was economically self-sufficient.

Table 1. Total U.S. Foreign Assistance to the Middle East, 1950-1970

(Loans & Grants; Current Year \$ in millions)

Country/Region	Economic	Military	Total
Iran	\$750.9	\$1,396.7	\$2,147.6
Israel	\$986.0	\$277.3	\$1,263.3
Egypt	\$884.1	0.0	\$884.1
Jordan	\$601.0	\$95.0	\$696.0
Libya	\$220.6	\$17.4	\$238.0
Lebanon	\$111.0	\$9.6	\$120.6
Iraq	\$45.2	\$50.0	\$95.2
Total Near East (including other recipients not listed)	\$5,610.4	\$2,244.4	\$7,854.8

Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), *Overseas Loans and Grants, Obligations and Loan Authorizations July 1, 1945 - September 30, 2001*. The report is commonly known at USAID as “The Greenbook.”

1971-2001. The decade of the 1970s witnessed a dramatic increase in U.S. foreign assistance to the Middle East. After the U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam, the Middle East as a whole began to receive more U.S. foreign aid than any other region of the world, a trend that has continued to today. U.S. foreign aid programs became more comprehensive in nature driven by large assistance packages to Israel and later to Egypt and other Arab governments.

Large-scale U.S. assistance for Israel increased considerably after a series of Arab-Israeli wars created a sense among many Americans that Israel was continually under siege.⁷ Consequently, Congress, supported by broad U.S. public opinion, committed to strengthening Israel’s military and economy through large increases in foreign aid. In 1971, the United States provided Israel with military loans of \$545 million, up from \$30 million in 1970. Also in 1971, Congress first designated a specific amount of aid for Israel (an “earmark”). Economic assistance changed from project aid, such as support for agricultural development work, to the Commodity

⁷ Between 1967 and 1973, Israel and its Arab neighbors fought the June 1967 War, the ensuing War of Attrition (1969), and the October 1973 War. Israel also was engaged in continual low level guerrilla warfare with the Palestinian Liberation Organization and other guerilla groups, which had bases in Jordan and later in Lebanon. The 1974 emergency aid for Israel, following the 1973 war, included the first U.S. military grant aid.

Import Program (CIP) for the purchase of U.S. goods.⁸ In effect, the United States stepped in to fill the role that France had relinquished after French President Charles De Gaulle refused to supply Israel with military hardware to protest its preemptive launch of the June 1967 War. Israel became the largest recipient of U.S. foreign assistance in 1976. From 1971 to the present, U.S. aid to Israel has averaged over \$2 billion per year, two-thirds of which has been military assistance.

Just as Israel's long-standing relationship with the United States was in its incipient stages, Egypt, its economy in desperate need of investment and capital after two wars, began to look to the United States to help stimulate economic growth. Egypt's new leader, Anwar Sadat, who had been eager to rid Egypt of excessive Soviet influence and embark on a program of economic liberalization, improved U.S.-Egyptian relations in the mid 1970s, leading to a resumption in economic aid in 1975, and the signing of two disengagement agreements with Israel concerning the Sinai desert. To a lesser extent, the United States significantly increased its economic and military aid to Jordan after the 1970-1971 civil war, in which the Jordanian Armed Forces expelled Palestinian guerrillas from Jordan where they had seriously threatened stability.

The 1979 Camp David Peace Treaty between Israel and Egypt ushered in the current era of U.S. financial support for peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors. In exchange for a complete cessation of hostilities and Israel's return of the Sinai Peninsula, the United States provided a total of \$7.5 billion to both parties in 1979. The "Special International Security Assistance Act of 1979" (P.L. 96-35) provided both military and economic grants to Israel and Egypt at a ratio of 3 to 2, respectively.⁹ From the Egyptian standpoint, U.S. funds helped to subsidize its bloated defense budget and upgrade its aging Soviet hardware. Egypt became the second largest recipient of U.S. aid after 1979.

Since the Camp David Accords, U.S. assistance levels have remained relatively consistent, and the United States has continued to support the peace process and the strengthening of Israel. Israel, Egypt, and Jordan have been the top three regional recipients of U.S. aid for more than two decades. Notable events involving significant transfers of U.S. aid since the 1979 Camp David Accords include the following:

- In 1985, Congress approved a \$2.25 billion supplemental funding package for Israel, Egypt, and Jordan to help stabilize their deteriorating economies.
- In 1991, Egyptian support for the U.S.-led international coalition against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait led Congress to authorize the cancellation of Egypt's \$6.7 billion military debt. Congress also

⁸ The Commodity Import Program for Israel ended in 1979 and was replaced with direct, unconditional cash transfers.

⁹ This ratio is not found in the text of the 1978 and 1979 Camp David agreements. U.S. officials have not officially recognized the ratio. The Egyptian government claims that a 3 to 2 ratio between Israel and Egypt was established during the negotiations.

provided Israel \$650 million in emergency ESF grants to pay for damage and other costs from the war. In addition, Israel was given Patriot missiles during the Persian Gulf war. Aid to Jordan was reduced significantly (nearly 75% overall decrease) after the late King Hussein was unwilling to join the allied coalition against Iraq.

- In October 1992, Congress approved \$10 billion in loan guarantees for Israel to help it absorb a massive influx of Jews from the former Soviet Union.¹⁰ The approval of the loan guarantees was delayed due to disagreements between the first Bush Administration and Israel over use of U.S. funds in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Of the \$10 billion authorized, the United States deducted \$774 million as a penalty for Israeli settlement construction in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, leaving \$9.226 billion available to cover Israeli loans.
- In September 1993, after Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) agreed to a Declaration of Principles intended to lead to a future peace agreement, the United States offered \$500 million (\$125 million in loans or loan guarantees and \$375 million in grants) over five years for economic development of the Palestinian entity.¹¹
- In 1994, in recognition of Jordan's signing a peace treaty with Israel, President Clinton asked Congress to pass legislation to forgive Jordan's \$702.3 million debt to the United States (approximately 10% of Jordan's worldwide debt). Congress appropriated a total of \$401 million in subsidies, which under pertinent budgetary procedures were sufficient to forgive the entire \$702.3 million owed to the United States at the time.
- In November 1999, Congress approved \$400 million in grants for the Palestinians, \$300 million for Jordan, and \$1.2 billion for the Israelis in 2000 to fund the implementation of the Wye River Agreement.¹²

¹⁰ The U.S. loan guarantee to Israel is not a direct transfer of U.S. government funds to Israel's treasury. Rather, it is a guarantee on a commercial loan between the borrower (Israel) and a private lender. A U.S. subsidy may be appropriated and set aside in a Treasury account, held against a possible default or may be paid by the borrower (Israel). The subsidy usually is a percentage of the total loan based in part on the credit rating of the country.

¹¹ See CRS Issue Brief IB91137, *The Middle East Peace Talks*, by Carol Migdalovitz.

¹² Signed on October 23, 1998, the Wye River Memorandum delineated steps to complete the implementation of 1993 Oslo Peace agreement between Israelis and Palestinians. See CRS Issue Brief IB91137, *The Middle East Peace Talks*, by Carol Migdalovitz.

Table 2. Total U.S. Assistance to the Middle East: 1971-2001
(Loans & Grants; Current Year \$ in millions)

Country/Region	Economic	Military	Total
Israel	\$28,402.9	\$50,505.7	\$78,908.6
Egypt	\$25,095.8	\$27,607.0	\$52,702.8
Jordan	\$2,440.1	\$2,137.2	\$4,577.3
Lebanon	\$470.5	\$273.7	\$744.2
Palestinians	\$703.4	\$0.0	\$703.4
Syria	\$539.0	\$0.0	\$539.0
Total Near East (including other recipients not listed)	\$62,449.8	\$82,519.2	\$144,969.0

Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), *Overseas Loans and Grants, Obligations and Loan Authorizations July 1, 1945 - September 30, 2001*. The report is commonly known at USAID as "The Greenbook."

Recent Trends in Foreign Aid to the Middle East

In the past five years, overall U.S. assistance to Middle Eastern countries has increased moderately (excluding funds for Iraq reconstruction).¹³ This increase has largely been a result of U.S. contributions to regional partners in the war on terror, U.S. commitments to regional participants in the now-defunct peace process,¹⁴ U.S. assistance to the struggling Israeli economy,¹⁵ and U.S. support for new development and democracy-promotion programs in the Middle East. The FY2003 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-11) was the primary funding vehicle for recent increases, as subsequent spending proposals have reverted to previous funding patterns.

Additional assistance for Israel and Egypt, which receive almost 93% of all annual funding to the region, has fueled the increase in aid to the Middle East over the last several years. Before the recent rise in Arab-Israeli violence, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and the Iraq war, annual aid to Israel and Egypt was

¹³ Although not part of the traditional foreign aid package to the region, Iraq reconstruction appropriations, when taken into account, dramatically alter the assistance picture for the Middle East. In FY2004, foreign aid to Iraq was more than three times the total U.S. assistance package to the rest of the Middle East.

¹⁴ Following the peace talks at the Wye River Plantation in October 1998, President Clinton proposed an aid package of \$1.2 billion for Israel, \$300 million for Jordan, and \$400 million for the Palestinians. Congress added \$25 million for Egypt.

¹⁵ Although the United States is in the process of phasing out economic aid (ESF) to Israel (see Israel country section), the U.S. has extended billions in loans to Israel in recent years.

trending downward.¹⁶ However, the FY2003 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-11) included \$9 billion in loan guarantees over three years for Israel's economic recovery and \$1 billion in military grants. For Egypt, the United States agreed to allow \$655 million in FY2002 economic aid to be redistributed to help Egypt recover from a steep drop in tourism after 9/11.¹⁷ The FY2003 Supplemental Act also allocated an additional \$300 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and \$2 billion in loan guarantees for Egypt.

Although aid to Israel and Egypt accounts for most aid to the region, for some smaller Arab states, recent increases have been significant. For example, the Kingdom of Jordan, which had already seen steady increases in aid throughout the late 1990s, received an annual average of \$730 million in economic and military aid between FY2002 and FY2005 (including supplemental funding), up from an average of \$246 million per year between FY1996 and FY2001. In FY2005, aid to Morocco was nearly doubled and was almost four times as large as its aid package in FY2002. U.S. officials have praised Morocco for undertaking political and economic reforms and have pledged to assist the Moroccan government in combating terrorism.

**Table 3. Total U.S. Assistance to the Middle East:
FY2002-FY2006 Request**

(Regular & Supplemental Appropriations; (Current Year \$ in millions)

Near East Region	FY2002 Actual	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Actual	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Request
Totals	\$5,567.810	\$8,410.000	\$5,556.383	\$5,343.727	\$5,464.090

When including funds for Iraq Reconstruction:

Near East Region	FY2002 Actual	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Actual	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Request
Totals w/Iraq	\$5,567.810	\$10,646.000	\$23,995.383	\$5,343.727*	\$5,878.264

*The FY2005 supplemental request seeks an additional \$5.7 billion for training the new Iraqi security services.

Country Summaries

The following section provides funding details on the four largest regular aid recipients in the Middle East: Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinians. An Iraq section is included, though other CRS products explore Iraq reconstruction

¹⁶ In 1998, Israel and the United States agreed to reduce U.S. economic assistance by \$120 million per year and increase U.S. military assistance by \$60 million per year over a 10-year period beginning in 1999. A similar formula for reducing economic aid was applied to Egypt, but Egypt did not receive an increase in military assistance.

¹⁷ The tourism industry is one of Egypt's primary sources of foreign exchange.

appropriations in greater detail.¹⁸ Each country section features a table with a more elaborate breakdown of aid by foreign aid account.

Iraq

With Iraq in need of long term development and military assistance, many analysts expect Iraq to become a regular recipient of U.S. foreign assistance at levels possibly reaching those received by the leading American aid recipients. The FY2006 budget request seeks annual (not supplemental) foreign operations appropriations for the Iraqi government for the first time since 1973.¹⁹ The Administration is requesting \$360 million in economic support funds to carry out traditional development programs in the democracy, agriculture, and private sectors and \$26 million in International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account funds for rule of law-related activities. Previously, these programs were funded by emergency supplementals under the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF) account. In another departure from existing practice, the FY2005 supplemental request seeks \$5.7 billion for a new Defense Department account — the Iraq Security Forces Fund — supporting the training and equipping of Iraqi security forces. Currently, most security training funds are provided out of the IRRF, policy responsibility for which, although originally held by the White House and delegated to the CPA (under DOD authority), has, since the end of the occupation in June 2004, belonged to the State Department.

¹⁸ See CRS Report RL31833, *Iraq: Recent Developments in Reconstruction Assistance*, by Curt Tarnoff or CRS Report RL31339, *Iraq: U.S. Regime Change Efforts and Post-Saddam Governance*, by Kenneth Katzman.

¹⁹ From 1998-2003, Congress appropriated an estimated \$88 million in assistance for the Iraqi opposition.

Table 4. U.S. Funds for Iraq Reconstruction and Iraqi Opposition, FY2003-FY2006 Request

(Regular & Supplemental Appropriations; Current Year \$ in millions)

Account	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Estimate	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Request
ESF	-	-	-	\$360.000
INCLE	-	-	-	\$26.474
NADR (anti-terrorism)	-	-	-	\$27.000
IMET	-	-	-	\$.700
Iraqi Relief and Reconstruction Fund	\$2,475.000	\$18,439.000	-	-
Total	\$2,475.000	\$18,439.000	-*	\$414.174

*The Administration's FY2005 supplemental request includes \$5.7 billion for the Iraq Security Forces Fund to train the new Iraqi army.

Source: CRS Report RL31833, *Iraq: Recent Developments in Reconstruction Assistance*, by Curt Tarnoff.

Israel²⁰

Overview. Since 1976, Israel has been the largest annual recipient of U.S. foreign assistance and is the largest cumulative recipient since World War II. Strong congressional support for Israel has resulted in Israel's receiving benefits that may not be available to other countries. For example, Israel can use U.S. military assistance for research and development in the United States and for military purchases in Israel.²¹ In addition, all foreign assistance earmarked for Israel is delivered in the first 30 days of the fiscal year. Other recipients normally receive their aid in staggered installments at varying times. The United States gives all Economic Support Funds (ESF) directly to the government of Israel as a grant cash transfer rather than allocating funds for specific development projects.²²

²⁰ In addition to U.S. foreign assistance, Israel also receives funds from annual defense appropriations to support the research and development of new military technologies such as the Arrow anti-missile system. For further details on U.S. foreign assistance to Israel, see CRS Issue Brief IB82008, *Israeli-United States Relations*, by Clyde Mark and CRS Issue Brief IB85066, *Israel: U.S. Foreign Assistance*, by Clyde Mark.

²¹ In FY1977, the Israeli government, for the first time, received special permission to use FMF for research and development in Israel on the Merkava tank. After this precedent was established, Israel has been allowed to spend a set percentage of its annual FMF inside Israel.

²² Other governments, such as Egypt and Jordan, receive a percentage of their economic aid as a grant cash transfer.

Economic Assistance. Former Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu told Congress on July 10, 1996, that Israel would end its dependency on U.S. economic assistance. At the time, Israel was receiving \$1.2 billion in grant economic assistance and \$1.8 billion in grant military assistance annually. In 1998, Israel and the United States agreed to reduce U.S. economic assistance by \$120 million per year and increase U.S. military assistance by \$60 million per year over a 10-year period beginning in 1999.²³ Israel received \$357 million in ESF for FY2005, down from \$477 million in FY2004. The Administration has requested \$240 million in ESF for Israel in FY2006.

Military Assistance. Congress has taken measures to strengthen Israel's security and maintain its technological advantage over neighboring militaries. Annual Foreign Military Financing (FMF) grants to Israel represent about 20% of the Israeli defense budget and FMF levels are expected to increase incrementally by \$60 million a year to a level of \$2.4 billion by 2008.²⁴ Israel also is eligible to receive Excess Defense Articles under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act. For FY2006, the Administration has requested \$2.28 billion in FMF for Israel.

Since FY1988, Congress has allowed Israel to use approximately a quarter of its FMF funds as cash grant to pay for Israeli defense purchases in Israel (\$550 million for FY2005). Since 1990, Congress has provided for Israel to receive its FMF aid in a lump sum during the first month of the fiscal year, which allows Israel to invest the funds in U.S. Treasury notes and earn interest similar to ESF early disbursements.

Other Assistance. The FY2003 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-11) provided \$9 billion in loan guarantees for Israel. On November 26, 2003, the United States announced that the first tranche of \$3 billion in loan guarantees would be reduced by \$289.5 million because of Israeli settlement activity and the continued construction of the security barrier through Palestinian areas beyond Israel's 1967 border.

²³ This agreement is noted in the conference report for the Security Assistance Act of 2000, H.R. 4919/P.L. 106-280, October 6, 2000.

²⁴ "U.S. to phase out economic, boost military aid to Israel," CNN.com, January 19, 2001. Available at [<http://www.cnn.com/2001/WORLD/meast/01/19/us.israel/>]

Table 5. U.S. Assistance to Israel, FY2002-FY2006 Request
(Regular & Supplemental Appropriations; Current Year \$ in millions)

Account	FY2002 Actual	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Actual	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Request
ESF	\$720.000	\$596.100	\$477.168	\$357.120	\$240.000
FMF	\$2,040.000	\$3,086.350	\$2,147.255	\$2,202.240	\$2,280.000
Refugees	\$60.000	\$60.000	\$50.000	\$50.000	\$40.000
Other*	\$28.000	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Total	\$2,848.000	\$3,742.450**	\$2,674.423	\$2,609.360	\$2,560.000

Source: U.S. State Department

*This category includes funds for counter terrorism, border control, and technical cooperation.

** This figure does not include \$9 billion in U.S. loan guarantees.

Egypt²⁵

Overview. Since 1979, Egypt has been the second largest recipient of U.S. foreign assistance, receiving an annual average of over \$2 billion in economic and military aid. Congress typically earmarks foreign assistance for Egypt in the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. The annual earmark includes a statement that Egypt should undertake further economic reforms in addition to reforms taken in previous years.

Economic Assistance. In January 1998, Israeli officials negotiated with the United States to reduce economic aid and increase military aid over a 10-year period. A 3 to 2 ratio similar to U.S. aid to Israel and Egypt was applied to the reduction in aid (\$60 million reduction for Israel and \$40 million reduction for Egypt), but Egypt did not receive an increase in military assistance. Economic aid has dropped in annual \$40 million increments from \$815 million in FY1998 to \$495 million in ESF for the FY2006 request. In FY2005, as has been the case in previous years, \$200 million in ESF was provided for the Commodity Import Program (CIP), which provides hard currency for the Egyptian private sector to import U.S. goods.

In early January 2002, the United States agreed to accelerate Egypt's aid delivery, releasing \$655 million in FY2002 ESF and \$304 million in the foreign aid "pipeline" to help Egypt overcome economic problems exacerbated by the fall in tourism after September 11, 2001. The FY2003 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-11) included \$300 million in ESF for Egypt, which could be used to cover the costs of up to \$2 billion in loan guarantees. The loan guarantees are to be issued over three years.

Military Assistance. The Administration has requested \$1.3 billion in FMF for Egypt in FY2006 — the same amount it received in FY2005. Almost all of

²⁵ For additional information on U.S. aid to Egypt, see CRS Issue Brief IB93087, *Egyptian-United States Relations*, by Clyde Mark. For details on USAID's Egypt program, see [<http://www.usaid-eg.org/>].

Egypt's FMF is committed to payments on a \$3.2 billion arms agreement with the United States, through which Egypt purchased 24 F-16 aircraft, 200 M-1 tanks, and a Patriot missile battery. Egypt also receives excess defense articles worth hundreds of millions of dollars annually from the Pentagon.

Table 6. U.S. Assistance to Egypt, FY2002-FY2006 Request
(Regular & Supplemental Appropriations; Current Year \$ in millions)

Account	FY2002 Actual	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Actual	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Request
ESF	\$655.000	\$911.002*	\$571.608	\$530.720	\$495.000
FMF	\$1,300.000	\$1,291.550	\$1,292.330	\$1,289.600	\$1,300.000
IMET	\$1.217	\$1.232	\$1.369	\$1.200	\$1.200
P.L.480 Title II	\$3.839	\$2.347	-	-	-
Total	\$1,960.056	\$2,206.131	\$1,865.138	\$1,836.200	\$1796.200

Source: U.S. State Department

*\$300 million of which could be used to draw on \$2 billion in loan guarantees.

Jordan²⁶

Overview. The United States has markedly increased aid to Jordan since the mid-1990s to help Jordan strengthen its economy, maintain domestic stability, and pursue normalization of its relations with Israel. Between FY1998 and FY2002, annual U.S. economic and military aid levels to Jordan were approximately \$150 million and \$75 million, respectively. Further increases in U.S. aid to Jordan began in FY2003, in view of Jordan's support for the war against terrorism. Since FY2003, Jordan's total assistance package has averaged over \$850 million per fiscal year. This higher figure is due in part to large allocations for Jordan in the FY2003 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-11).

Economic Assistance. For FY2006, the Administration has requested \$250 million in ESF for Jordan, the same amount it received in FY2005. For FY2004, Jordan was granted \$100 million in additional economic aid from the Iraq Reconstruction Relief Funds Supplemental (P.L. 108-106) for its participation in training new Iraqi police forces. In FY2003, Jordan received an additional supplemental ESF grant of \$700 million, on top of the \$250 million in ESF grants from the FY2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution (P.L. 108-7). In FY2002, Jordan received \$100 million in supplemental ESF funds (to support U.S. efforts in the war on terrorism) in addition to the \$150 million in appropriations from the FY2002 Foreign Operations Act (P.L. 107-115).

²⁶ For details on USAID's Jordan program, see [<http://www.usembassy-amman.org.jo/USAID/Extamm.htm>].

The United States provides economic aid to Jordan as both a cash transfer and for USAID programs in Jordan. The Jordanian government uses these transfers to service its foreign debt (approximately \$7.6 billion). Jordan also will match U.S. funds for USAID programs in Jordan in its own currency (dinars). In FY2005, Jordan used \$118 million in ESF for debt relief and \$129 million for USAID programs.

Military Assistance. Jordan's assistance in the war on terrorism and the rebuilding of the Iraqi security forces has been recognized by U.S. policymakers, and the FY2005 supplemental appropriations request for military operations in Iraq includes \$200 million in FMF for Jordan in addition to its FY2005 FMF appropriation of \$204 million. Jordan has received four separate grants of FMF funds in the last three fiscal years: \$75 million from FY2002 Foreign Operations Act (P.L. 107-115), \$25 million from FY2002 Supplemental (P.L. 107-206), \$198 million under the FY2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution (P.L. 108-7), and \$406 million from the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-11). Under the FY2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-199), Jordan received \$206 million in FMF funds for FY2004 - the same amount it received in FY2005. Jordan is eligible in FY2005 to receive U.S. Excess Defense Articles (EDA) under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Table 7. U.S. Assistance to Jordan, FY2002-FY2006 Request
(Regular & Supplemental Appropriations; Current Year \$ in millions)

Account	FY2002 Actual	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Actual	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Request
ESF	\$250.000	\$948.000	\$348.525	\$248.000	\$250.000
FMF	\$100.000	\$604.000	\$204.785	\$204.352*	\$206.000
IMET	\$2.012	\$2.400	\$3.225	\$3.000	\$3.000
Total	\$352.012	\$1,554.400	\$556.535	\$455.352	\$459.000

*The FY2005 Administration supplemental budget request seeks an additional \$200 million in FMF for Jordan.

Source: U.S. State Department

Note: This table does not include NADR/EXBS funds or peace corps funds.

Palestinians — West Bank/Gaza²⁷

Overview. Since the signing of the Oslo Accord in 1993, the U.S. government has committed more than \$1.6 billion in economic assistance to the Palestinians.²⁸

²⁷ For details on USAID's program in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, see [<http://www.usaid.gov/wbg/>].

²⁸ The USAID program in the West Bank and Gaza Strip provides assistance to the (continued...)

Approximately 80% of U.S. funding for the Palestinians has been channeled through USAID contractors and 20% through private voluntary organizations (PVOs). According to annual foreign operations legislation, congressionally approved funds for the West Bank and Gaza Strip cannot be used for the Palestinian Authority (PA), unless the President submits a waiver to Congress citing that it is in the interest of national security.²⁹ The United States has provided direct assistance to the Palestinian Authority on only three occasions. In 1993-1994, the United States provided \$36 million through the Holst Fund at the World Bank for direct assistance to the Palestinian Authority, and an additional \$5 million in cash and equipment for the Palestinian police. From 1995-2002, no U.S. assistance went to the Palestinian Authority or any of its constituent bodies. On July 8, 2003, the United States announced that it would provide \$20 million out of a \$50 million FY2003 Supplemental allocation as direct aid to the PA for infrastructure projects. On December 8, 2004, President Bush again approved \$20 million in direct assistance to the PA. The \$20 million was used to pay off overdue Palestinian utility bills to Israeli companies. Regular U.S. assistance to the Palestinians has been averaging about \$75 million per year since the Oslo accords in the early 1990s.

Economic Assistance. With the passing of Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat and the election of Mahmoud Abbas as the new President of the Palestinian Authority (PA), there is renewed hope for restarting the dormant Middle East peace process. The United States has signaled its commitment to playing an active role by sending Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice to the region and by increasing its assistance to the Palestinians in order to strengthen Abbas's efforts to consolidate power inside the PA. In his February 2005 State of the Union Address, President Bush indicated that the United States would provide \$350 million to the Palestinians, a substantial increase from previous years.

The President's FY2006 Budget Request seeks \$150 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which is double the recent amount of economic aid for USAID programs for the Palestinians. In addition, the White House recently announced its intention to reprogram \$41 million in assistance (which had been reserved for a desalinization facility in the Gaza Strip) for programs in health, education, and private sector development. The anticipated FY2005 supplemental funding request for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan also includes an additional \$200 million in ESF for the Palestinians. There is no current congressional earmark in annual appropriations bills for economic aid to the Palestinians.

Other Assistance. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) provides food, shelter, medical care, and education for many of the three million Palestinian refugees from the 1948-1949 Arab-Israeli war. U.S. contributions to the

²⁸ (...continued)

Palestinian people through contractors and charities. The PLO, which represents the Palestinian diaspora, has never received funds from the U.S. government.

²⁹ See H.R. 4818 (P.L. 108-447), *Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY2005*, Limitation on Assistance to the Palestinian Authority, sec. 550.

UNRWA are part of annual U.S. contributions to the United Nations.³⁰ U.S. support for UNRWA is not treated as bilateral economic aid to the Palestinians, which is managed by USAID. U.S. contributions to UNRWA have been averaging around \$80 million per year with an additional \$20 million annual contribution to meet crisis needs.

**Table 8. U.S. Assistance to the Palestinians,
FY2002-FY2006 Request**

(Regular & Supplemental Appropriations; Current Year \$ in millions)

Account	FY2002 Actual	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Actual	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Request
ESF	\$72.000	\$124.500	\$74.558	\$74.400*	\$150.000
P.L.480 Title II	-	\$9.984	-	-	-
Total	\$72.000	\$134.484	\$74.558	\$74.400	\$150.000

* The FY2005 Administration supplemental budget request seeks an additional \$200 million in ESF for the Palestinians.

Source: U.S. State Department

Other Recipients³¹

Excluding Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinians, the eight remaining Middle Eastern recipients of U.S. foreign aid receive on average just 2% of the total bilateral assistance to the region.³² The United States grants military education and training funds (IMET), which typically do not exceed more than a million dollars a year, to a number of states including Algeria and Saudi Arabia. Other wealthy states, such as Oman and Bahrain, receive modest amounts of FMF funds to upgrade weapons systems and maritime defense capabilities. The United States also provides funding to Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen for counter-terrorism training and for the purchase of border surveillance and communications equipment. Since the U.S.S. Cole bombings in Yemen in 2000 and the September 11 attacks, each of these three countries has seen steady increases in their FMF aid.

Morocco, Lebanon, and Yemen have active USAID programs that address development challenges such as illiteracy, malnutrition, and unemployment. In Morocco, USAID is implementing job training and structural adjustment programs to transition its economy following the October 2004 signing of the U.S.-Moroccan Free Trade Agreement. In Lebanon, with its large middle class, U.S. economic aid

³⁰ See CRS Report RS21668, *United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)*, by Rhoda Margesson.

³¹ For details on USAID programs in Morocco, Lebanon, and Yemen, see USAID's website at [http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/countries/countries.html].

³² For FY2005, Algeria, Bahrain, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and Yemen received a total of \$138 million.

helps subsidize American educational institutions like the American University of Beirut.³³ In Yemen, one of the world's poorest and fastest growing countries, USAID is focusing economic aid on Yemen's five most remote and rural governorates in the hopes of improving underlying socio-economic conditions.

³³ Section 1224 of P.L. 107-228 stated that \$10 million of the funds available for FY2003 and subsequent years could not be obligated until the President certified to Congress that Lebanese Armed Forces had deployed to the internationally recognized Lebanon-Israel border and that Lebanon was asserting its authority over the border area. The amendment was added to compel Lebanon to exercise control over the border area, displacing Hizballah forces. Lebanon refused to move to the border until Israel evacuated the Shabaa Farms disputed area. The \$10 million was held in an escrow account pending negotiations among the United States, Israel, Lebanon, and Members of Congress. The funds were eventually released in March 2004 after the Secretary of State certified to Members of Congress that appropriate action had been taken.

Table 9. Other Regional Recipients, FY2002-FY2006 Request
(Regular & Supplemental Appropriations; Current Year \$ in millions)

Country/Account	FY2002 Actual	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Actual	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Request
Algeria (IMET)	\$0.067	\$0.612	\$0.722	\$0.850	\$0.750
Bahrain Total	\$28.895	\$90.448	\$25.250	\$19.498	\$19.650
FMF	\$28.500	\$90.000	\$24.682	\$18.848	\$19.000
IMET	\$0.395	\$0.448	\$0.568	\$0.650	\$0.650
Lebanon Total	\$36.168	\$35.470	\$35.894	\$35.920	\$35.700
ESF	\$35.000	\$34.770	\$34.794	\$34.720	\$35.000
DA	\$0.600	-	\$0.400	\$0.500	-
IMET	\$0.568	\$0.700	\$0.700	\$0.700	\$0.700
Morocco Total	\$10.307	\$13.119	\$17.337	\$42.843	\$60.875
ESF	-	-	-	\$19.840	\$35.000
FMF	\$3.500	\$4.900	\$9.940	\$15.128	\$18.000
DA	\$5.766	\$6.644	\$5.400	\$6.000	\$6.000
IMET	\$1.041	\$1.575	\$1.997	\$1.875	\$1.875
Oman Total	\$25.481	\$81.567	\$25.675	\$20.940	\$21.100
FMF	\$25.000	\$81.000	\$24.850	\$19.840	\$20.000
IMET	\$0.481	\$0.567	\$0.825	\$1.100	\$1.100
Saudi Arabia IMET	\$0.024	\$0.022	\$0.024	\$0.025	\$0.025
Tunisia Total	\$4.513	\$6.400	\$11.726	\$11.795	\$11.875
FMF	\$3.500	\$4.900	\$9.827	\$9.920	\$10.000
IMET	\$1.013	\$1.500	\$1.899	\$1.875	\$1.875
Yemen Total	\$28.488	\$14.436	\$27.228	\$25.900	\$41.100
FMF	\$20.000	\$1.900	\$14.910	\$9.920	\$10.000
DA	-	\$2.000	-	-	-
ESF	\$8.000	\$9.898	\$11.432	\$14.880	\$30.000
IMET	\$0.488	\$0.638	\$0.886	\$1.100	\$1.100

Foreign Aid Issues

Restrictions on Aid to the Palestinians

Annual Foreign Operations Appropriations include several limitations on funding for Palestinian organizations and institutions. Congressionally approved funds for the West Bank and Gaza Strip cannot be used for the Palestinian Authority (PA), unless the President submits a waiver to Congress citing that it is in the interest

of national security. Nevertheless, some lawmakers are concerned that a lack of transparency and overall lack of governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip could indirectly lead to U.S. funds being siphoned off for use by terrorist groups or for Palestinian uprising activities. A Palestinian audit in 1996 reportedly found that some 40% of the PA's budget had been wasted or misused.³⁴ Some lawmakers are concerned that U.S. donations to the United Nations Refugee Works Administration (UNRWA), which has provided services to Palestinian refugees since 1948, could be used for terrorist activities.³⁵ In a 2002 letter to U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan, Representative Tom Lantos reportedly wrote that, "it is difficult to escape the painful conclusion that UNRWA, directly or indirectly, is complicit in terrorism."³⁶ The United States is the largest donor to UNRWA, providing a third of its annual budget.

USAID has taken several precautions to ensure that funds for Palestinian NGOs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are not used to support terrorism. According to a USAID factsheet on aid to the Palestinians:

U.S. law prohibits transactions with, and the provision of resources and support to, individuals and organizations associated with terrorism. USAID/WBG ensures compliance with this prohibition in several ways. First, before awarding any contract or grant to an organization, USAID/WBG reviews the list of designated individuals and organizations involved with terrorism, to ensure that the organization under consideration has not been so designated. Second, the U.S. Government reviews the organization and its key personnel for possible associations with terrorist organizations. Third, every contract and grant awarded by USAID includes a clause reminding the recipient of its legal obligation to comply with the prohibition stated above. These three measures offer a high degree of confidence that no USAID/WBG assistance is being provided to individuals or organizations involved in terrorism.³⁷

In May 2002, Yasser Arafat appointed Salam Fayyad, a Palestinian economist and former International Monetary Fund (IMF) representative to the PA, as Finance Minister. Since then, Fayyad has been charged with overseeing the Palestinian Investment Fund, a single account for all aid deposits held at the Arab Bank in Gaza City.³⁸ Some analysts have credited Fayyad with streamlining PA government finances and making PA expenditures more transparent. Some U.S. policymakers

³⁴ Judy Barsalou, "Missing the Mark: Foreign Aid to the Palestinians," *Middle East Policy*, Vol.X, No.4, Winter 2003.

³⁵ On November 17, 2003, the General Accounting Office (GAO) released the results of its investigation of UNRWA. It found that UNRWA does not have an arrangement with authorities in the West Bank and Gaza to review local job applicants for UNRWA employment. See [<http://www.gao.gov/docdb/lite/details.php?rptno=GAO-04-276R>].

³⁶ "Lantos Call for Probe of UNRWA," *Ha'aretz*, May 22, 2002.

³⁷ "Frequently Asked Questions - USAID West Bank and Gaza Program," The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) website: [<http://www.usaid.gov/wbg/faq.htm#aa13>].

³⁸ The Palestinians Authority depends on foreign aid for 60% of its annual budget revenues.

assert that Finance Minister Fayyad brought credibility to the Palestinian Authority budget process.

Some Palestinian aid workers have expressed frustration with U.S. requirements for aid disbursement. According to a 2004 *Washington Times* report, some Palestinian organizations refused to sign a pledge promising that U.S. assistance will not be used to support terrorism.³⁹ The pledge is based on Executive Order 13224 that requires all recipients of U.S. aid to guarantee that their organization does not support terrorism. The report indicated that the aid workers feel that the pledge's definition of terrorist-supporting activities would cover the majority of projects underway in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.⁴⁰

The following restrictions on aid to the Palestinians are found in H.R. 4818 (P.L. 108-447), the FY2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act:

- No U.S. assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation (PBC). Israel accuses the PBC of inciting violence against Israelis. The PBC was originally designed to be an independent corporation.
- No *direct* U.S. assistance to the Palestinian Authority unless the President submits a waiver to Congress citing that it is in the interest of national security.
- No U.S. assistance to a future Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State certifies, among other things, that the leadership of the new state has been democratically elected, the new state is committed to peaceful coexistence with Israel, and is taking appropriate measure to combat terrorism.
- All U.S. assistance to the West Bank and Gaza Strip must be audited on an annual basis to ensure that funds are not being diverted to terrorist groups.

³⁹ "Palestinian Groups Refuse Funds," *Washington Times*, January 8, 2004.

⁴⁰ To read more about Executive Order 13224 and review the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Asset Control Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, see Treasury's website at [<http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sanctions/t11ter.pdf>].

Table 10. International Assistance to the Palestinian Authority for Calendar Year 2004

(\$ in millions)

Country/Organization	Donations
European Union	\$105.800
World Bank	\$92.344
Saudi Arabia	\$76.999
United States	\$20.000
Libya	\$13.799
United Kingdom	\$12.300
Norway	\$12.000
Japan	\$10.000
Canada	\$7.000
Egypt	\$3.317
Other	\$6.647
Total	\$360.206(est)

Source: USAID, PA Ministry of Finance

State Sponsors of Terrorism

Under the terms of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-72; 50 U.S.C. app. 2405(j)(as amended)), countries listed by the Secretary of State as “state-sponsors of terrorism” are prohibited from receiving foreign aid. In the Middle East, Iran, Libya, and Syria have long been designated as sponsors of terrorism, though there is some speculation that Libya may be removed from the list in the future. On October 7, 2004, Iraq was officially removed from the terrorism list, though a Presidential Directive in May of 2003 had already lifted most restrictions. Congress authorized the President to waive application of the terrorism-related sanctions and other restrictions against Iraq in the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Act, 2003 (P.L. 108-11). Iraq had been listed as a “state-sponsor of terrorism” from 1979-1982 and then from 1990-2004. Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Syria were all recipients of U.S. military and economic aid at one time or another in the distant past.

The Response to 9/11: U.S. Assistance to Promote Development, Democracy, and Reform in the Middle East

The 9/11 Commission Report. After the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, foreign aid to the Middle East was no longer seen as exclusively serving regional security needs, but became part of an evolving U.S. national security strategy in the war on terror. Although most experts agree that the underlying causes

of Islamic radicalism in the region are complex, many U.S. officials believe that foreign aid used to promote economic development, educational reform, and democratization can help eliminate terrorist breeding grounds. The 9/11 Commission Report reiterated the importance of formulating policies that seek to expand opportunities, particularly for young people in the Arab world and Muslim-majority countries. According to the report, “A comprehensive U.S. strategy to counter terrorism should include economic policies that encourage development, more open societies, and opportunities for people to improve the lives of their families and to enhance prospects for their children’s future.”⁴¹ Since 2001, several new Administration initiatives have been designed to promote development, democracy, and reform in the Middle East and in countries with significant Muslim populations. Congress also has proposed legislation in response to the 9/11 Commission recommendations.

Legislative Response to the 9/11 Commission Recommendations.

P.L. 108-458, the National Intelligence Reform Act of 2004, authorized the Secretary of State to conduct a pilot program to make grants to American-sponsored elementary and secondary schools in predominantly Muslim countries for the purpose of providing scholarships to students from lower-and middle-income families of such countries to attend such schools.

The Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative. On June 8, 2004, at the G-8 Summit meeting in Sea Island, Georgia, U.S., European, and Arab officials unveiled the “Broader Middle East & North Africa Initiative,” a multilateral development and reform plan reportedly aimed at fostering economic and political liberalization in a wide geographic area of Arab and non-Arab Muslim countries.⁴² The initiative builds on a November 2003 speech by President Bush and follows earlier Administration pledges to help spread democracy in Iraq and in other Arab countries. On December 11, 2004, BMENA members convened in Rabat, Morocco for a ministerial level follow-up meeting to the G-8 Summit, in which specific components of the BMENA initiative were outlined. The United States has pledged \$15 million over two years to help fund a BMENA program, and it is unclear what additional resources G-8 countries will devote to the initiative.

The Middle East Partnership Initiative. On December 12, 2002, Secretary of State Colin Powell announced the creation of The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), a program to encourage reforms in Arab countries by strengthening Arab civil society, encouraging micro-enterprise, expanding political participation, and promoting women’s rights.⁴³ MEPI represents an attempt to take a more thematic approach to foreign aid in the Middle East by stressing its reform elements. Although funding for MEPI represents only a small portion of total aid to the region (2%), some U.S. officials stress that MEPI represents a philosophical

⁴¹ See, “An Agenda of Opportunity,” *The 9/11 Commission Report*, section 12.3, p.379.

⁴² See, CRS Report RS22053, *The Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative: An Overview*, by Jeremy M. Sharp.

⁴³ See CRS Report RS21457, *The Middle East Partnership Initiative: An Overview*, by Jeremy M. Sharp.

commitment to ensure that future U.S. economic aid encourages social, political, and economic reforms in Arab countries. Some observers assert that if the MEPI reform agenda were applied broadly to Middle East development projects, it might produce difficulties or unforeseen consequences.

Table 11. Middle East Partnership Initiative Appropriations, FY2002-FY2006 Request

(Regular & Supplemental Appropriations; Current Year \$ in millions)

FY2002 Actual	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Estimate	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Request
\$29.000	\$90.000	\$89.469*	\$75.000	\$120.000

*The FY2004 Iraq Reconstruction Relief Funds Supplemental (P.L. 108-106) specifies that \$30 million in Iraq reconstruction funds may be transferred to MEPI for FY2004.

Congress also provides democracy-promotion funds to the State Department and non-governmental organizations for programs in countries with significant Muslim populations (\$15 million in FY2005). The FY2005 consolidated appropriations bill specifies that \$3 million may be used for grants to educational, humanitarian and non-governmental organizations and individuals inside Iran to support the advancement of democracy and human rights. For FY2005, Congress also has authorized funds for democracy promotion in Syria. The FY2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act also provides \$4 million to the National Endowment for Democracy's Muslim Democracy Program and \$11 million to the State Department for democracy promotion in the Muslim world.

Foreign Aid to Promote Human Rights

Congress at times may use foreign aid appropriations legislation as a vehicle to protest human rights violations in some countries of the Middle East.⁴⁴ Saad al-Din Ibrahim is an Egyptian professor and a critic of the Egyptian government's human rights and democracy record who also holds U.S. citizenship. In 2001, he was arrested for defaming Egypt by describing discrimination against Coptic Christians, and for not reporting a donation from the European Union for a voter education project. Ibrahim was acquitted by an Egyptian court in March 2003. In response to Ibrahim's detention, lawmakers inserted language into the FY2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-199) specifying \$1 million in ESF be made available to support civil society organizations working for democracy in Egypt, including Ibrahim's organization, the Ibn Khaldun Center for Development.

⁴⁴ Critics of U.S. Middle East Policy accuse the United States of supporting autocratic governments that frequently commit human rights violations.

U.S. Assistance to Egypt⁴⁵

Some lawmakers believe that U.S. assistance to Egypt has not been effective in promoting political and economic reform and that foreign assistance agreements must be renegotiated to include benchmarks that Egypt must meet to continue to qualify for U.S. foreign aid. Others have periodically called for restrictions on U.S. aid to Egypt on the grounds that Egypt indirectly supports Palestinian terrorism, suppresses its own population, including minority Christians, and continues to procure long-range missiles and other weapons systems from rogue states.⁴⁶ An amendment offered on July 15, 2004, to the House FY2005 foreign operations bill (H.R. 4818) would have reduced U.S. military aid to Egypt by \$570 million and increased economic aid by the same amount, but the amendment failed by a vote of 131 to 287.

On January 29, 2005, Egyptian authorities arrested Ayman Nour, a member of the Egyptian parliament and head of the opposition Tomorrow Party that espouses secularism and supports women's rights in Egypt. Nour was charged with perjury and forging party membership applications despite the Egyptian government's recent legalization of his party in October 2004. Three weeks prior to his arrest, Nour submitted a draft constitution to the Egyptian parliament calling for fully democratic presidential elections. U.S. officials have protested the Egyptian government's arrest of Nour. At this time, his status is unknown.

Some U.S. officials assert that reducing Egypt's military aid would undercut the peace between Israel and Egypt.⁴⁷ Overall, many U.S. observers believe that U.S. support for Egypt stabilizes the region and extends U.S. influence in the most populous Arab country.

For years, Congress has specified in annual foreign operations appropriations that ESF funds to Egypt are provided with the understanding that Egypt undertake certain economic reforms and liberalize its economy. USAID believes that its programs have helped contribute to Egypt's economic growth and macroeconomic stability. Others note that Egypt still has a bloated public sector, and assert that U.S. economic aid mainly helps subsidize Egypt's social welfare and education budget. U.S. policymakers have repeatedly suggested that trade with and investment in Egypt may be as effective as aid in reforming the Egyptian economy. In 1994, then Vice President Al Gore and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak launched the United States-Egyptian Partnership for Economic Growth and Development, a council of private and public sector officials dedicated to enhancing trade between the two countries.

The FY2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-447) stipulates that U.S. funds for democracy and governance activities in Egypt are no longer subject

⁴⁵ See CRS Issue Brief IB93087, *Egypt-United States Relations*, by Clyde Mark.

⁴⁶ "U.S. Worries over Egypt-North Korea Missile Program," *Middle East Times*, June 22, 2001, [<http://www.metimes.com/2K1/issue2001-25/methaus.htm>].

⁴⁷ "Aid to Egypt: Why the Current Mix Works," *MEI Perspective*, Remarks by Ambassador Edward S. Walker Jr., the Middle East Institute, March 8, 2002.

to the prior approval of the Egyptian government. At this point, it is unclear how this provision will affect USAID programming in Egypt. USAID recently completed a \$32 million NGO Service Center in order to facilitate the growth of independent, non-governmental organizations in Egypt.

Appendix A. Glossary

Bilateral assistance	Economic aid provided by the United States directly to a country or through regional programs to benefit one or more countries indirectly.
Development assistance (DA)	Aid provided under Chapters I and 10 of the Foreign Assistance Act primarily designed to reduce poverty and promote economic growth.
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	An appropriation account for funding economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political or security needs and U.S. interests.
Foreign Assistance Act, 1961 (FAA)	The primary, permanent authorization for conducting U.S. foreign assistance programs.
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	The major U.S. military aid program extending credits on a grant basis to finance U.S. overseas arms transfers.
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	A U.S. military aid program providing grant military training to selected foreign military and civilian personnel.
Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF)	A catch-all development and security account controlled by the President containing funds for reconstruction activities in Iraq.
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	A State Department program to encourage political, economic, and educational reforms in Arab countries.
Multilateral assistance	Assistance which the United States provides to developing nations through multilateral development banks, United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Organizations that are independent of government. NGOs are frequently used to implement foreign aid programs.
Palestinian Authority	The Palestinian National Authority is a semi-autonomous quasi-state institution nominally governing the Palestinians in West Bank and the Gaza Strip
Pipeline	The amount of economic assistance that has been obligated by U.S. agencies but has not yet been expended.
P.L. 480	Refers to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, which governs administration of the U.S. food aid program. The Department of Agriculture manages title I of P.L. 480 (food aid provided on concessional loan terms) and USAID manages title II (food grants provided for development and humanitarian purposes).
Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)	Non-profit, tax-exempt and nongovernmental organizations established and governed by a group of private citizens whose purpose is to engage in voluntary charitable and development assistance operations overseas.
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)	UNRWA provides relief and social services, including food, housing, clothing, and basic health and education to over 4.1 million registered Palestine refugees living mostly in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but also in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	An independent government agency under the direction of the Secretary of State that manages most U.S. bilateral economic assistance programs.