

Brunei

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	6	5	5	\$204,648	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	51	51	11	\$312,305	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	8	8	6	\$6,500	1	1	1	\$0.00
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$70,561	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	67	66	24	\$594,014	1	1	1	\$0.00

The Royal Bruneian Armed Forces (RBAF) consists of infantry, navy, and air combat units. A British armed forces Gurkha battalion permanently stationed in Brunei near the center of the country's oil industry contributes to Brunei's national security. Because of the country's small size, Bruneians regard a continued U.S. presence in the region as critical to their long-term security and prosperity. Since the signing of a November 1994 Memorandum of Understanding on Defense Cooperation, the RBAF have engaged in joint exercises, training programs, and other military exchanges with the United States. Their continued participation in Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) courses and in training they purchase through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) enables the United States to help Brunei train future leaders for its armed forces. This training also increases Brunei's awareness and understanding of U.S. policies and facilitates lasting relationships between Bruneian military leaders and their counterparts from the United States and the Asia-Pacific region.

We have steadily enhanced military cooperation since the Sultan of Brunei's visit to the United States in 2002. The Joint Working Committee on Defense meets annually to plan and coordinate bilateral military-to-military activities, which have expanded to include joint special forces exercises, multilateral peacekeeping operations training, explosive ordinance disposal training, and maritime ship boarding and interdiction exercises, along with increased port calls by U.S. Navy vessels for training and community relations events.

The Bruneian government has a cadet at West Point (class of 2009) and another cadet at the Air Force Academy, with the cost of training underwritten by the Government of Brunei. Brunei is being encouraged to nominate someone for Naval Academy in 2009.

Cambodia

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	24	22	5	\$139,676	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	169	169	11	\$648,774	0	0	1	\$0.00
IMET-1	4	4	3	\$79,677	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	44	44	1	\$196,557	0	0	3	\$580,000
Regional Centers	14	14	10	\$116,921	14	14	8	\$72,702
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$71,033	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	256	254	31	\$1,252,638	14	14	12	\$652,702

The U.S. enjoys a nascent military relationship with Cambodia. In 2004, DoD and State developed a plan to take modest steps to enhance our limited military ties with Cambodia, with cooperation focusing on such areas as humanitarian concerns, re-integration of Cambodia into multilateral events, and enhancing Cambodia's counterterrorism (CT) and counternarcotics (CN) capabilities. In the future, the United States would like to respond to a long-standing Cambodian request to provide assistance to improve its military capability to interdict and deter a myriad of potent transnational threats across its porous borders. This growing cooperation follows the suspension of most military ties after the 1997 political violence in Cambodia. In addition, the lifting of the suspension of International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding as a result of Cambodia's change in anti-trafficking status from Tier 3 to Tier 2 Watchlist in 2006 further contributed to strengthening military-to-military ties.

IMET funds are used to provide training to help professionalize the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. Funds are also used to provide training and education to the Cambodian military in order to combat violent extremism and to improve its border surveillance and control. These activities support our goals of improving Cambodia's counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and anti-piracy capabilities. Expanded International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) training in civil-military relations, human rights, the military justice system, and establishing democratic values in the military also assist in the professionalization of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF). FMF funds also provided training, in addition to military equipment, and help to assist in deterring transnational and regional terrorist threats. In FY 2008, the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) funded training for peace support operations for the military, which included courses in infantry and staff skills. The State Department also provides funding in support of Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs - Humanitarian Demining (NADR-HD) and weapons destruction programs that included training components.

In FY 2009, the State Department proposes using assistance through IMET, FMF, NADR, and GPOI to increase Cambodia's counterterrorism efforts by providing training and military equipment to increase the operational capability of the RCAF's counterterrorism units, border units, and naval units, and to further increase the ability of the RCAF to participate in international peace support operations.

China, People's Republic of

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	9	9	2	\$3,538	11	11	6	\$61,436
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	9	9	2	\$3,538	13	13	7	\$65,436

The United States seeks a candid, constructive and cooperative relationship with China, which contributes to peace in Asia and elsewhere. We share common interest in a number of areas, including the maintenance of stability in Asia, which is essential to that region's economic development, the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Dialogue and military exchanges with the People's Liberation Army (PLA) are imperative for facilitating understanding of respective security interests and concerns. Dialogue will permit deepened cooperation in areas where the United States and the ROC agree and to address more effectively crosscutting security issues that promote mutual interests, including the discussion of more effective methods to combat transnational terrorism. In 2008, the U.S. Department of Defense and the Chinese Ministry of National Defense inaugurated a Defense Telephone Link (DTL) to facilitate communications to prevent or solve crises. The United States also held another round of the Defense Policy Consultative Talks and the first ever U.S.-China Dialogue on Nuclear Policy and Strategy.

Cook Islands

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$9,345	2	2	2	\$20,691
Totals:	1	1	1	\$9,345	2	2	2	\$20,691

The United States welcomes the continued participation of the Cook Islands in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. These courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from these islands.

Fiji

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	7	7	2	\$7,862	7	7	5	\$36,928
Totals:	7	7	2	\$7,862	7	7	5	\$36,928

On December 5-6, 2006, the Fiji military overthrew the lawfully elected government of Fiji. The United States has called on the leader of the coup, Commodore Bainimarama, to abandon his extra-judicial activities, withdraw completely from politics, and restore Fiji's legitimate democratically elected government.

After the coup, the United States reviewed its assistance programs and policy options under section 508 of the Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act and determined it appropriate to cease all applicable U.S. assistance directed to the Government of Fiji. This decision covers approximately \$2.5 million in primarily military-related assistance, such as the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs. This action further precludes new economic assistance programs to the government of Fiji under the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. The United States has suspended all deliveries and sales of lethal military equipment to Fiji, official visits to the United States, and participation by senior Fiji military and government officials in U.S. sponsored events in third countries. The United States has also suspended the Fiji military's participation in and planning for joint military exercises and U.S.-sponsored conferences and courses. Visa sanctions have been imposed on coup and interim government leaders. These measures will remain in place until the President or Secretary of State determines that a democratically elected government has taken office. Other U.S. actions taken in response to the coup are subject to further review as circumstances in Fiji merit.

Hong Kong

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$5,300	4	4	4	\$5,000
Totals:	1	1	1	\$5,300	4	4	4	\$5,000

The United States is committed to strengthening the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's (HKSAR) autonomous structures. The HKSAR government police, maritime, and flying services are all highly professional organizations with little to no contact with their mainland counterparts. It is in the United States interest to see that these entities are capable of remaining independent from the mainland. Training of this nature helps to cement the already strong relationship in existence between the United States and Hong Kong government forces.

This page intentionally left blank.

Indonesia

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	1	1	1	\$23,964	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	82	78	15	\$558,101	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	1	1	1	\$13,965	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	410	410	21	\$935,569	0	0	3	\$0.00
IMET-1	77	37	68	\$1,760,022	0	0	0	\$0.00
INL	21	21	4	\$99,849	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	64	64	2	\$247,040	30	30	10	\$3,314,000
Regional Centers	31	31	12	\$193,900	31	31	13	\$110,872
Totals:	687	643	124	\$3,832,410	61	61	26	\$3,424,872

As the world’s fourth most populous nation, and the largest Muslim-majority nation, Indonesia has considerable influence in Southeast Asia. Indonesia is undergoing an historic transition to democracy while attempting to foster economic recovery and reform; it is critical that military reform keep pace with broader democratic reform. Indonesia’s future political and economic path will have profound implications for U.S. strategic interests in the region such as combating violent extremism, preserving regional stability in Southeast Asia, strengthening democracy and respect for human rights, and expanding access for U.S. exports and investment.

Our International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) funding and other engagement activities are designed to:

- Enhance military professionalism
- Improve interoperability (critical in disaster relief, peace support operations, and other operations)
- Support Indonesian efforts to reform its defense establishment
- Provide opportunities for Indonesian military and civilian personnel to attend courses in, and have other exposure to, our norms of civil-military relations, defense budget formulation, and respect for internationally recognized human rights

In 2009, Indonesia will host the annual GPOI Capstone multinational peace support exercise, bringing together under U.S. sponsorship the region’s GPOI participants.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is providing important training and education to assist Indonesia in combating violent extremism. This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the counterterrorism (CT) spectrum. Through this cross-fertilization, Indonesia is building a more comprehensive approach to addressing its particular concerns in combating violent extremism; other countries in the region are gaining an understanding of the challenges, successes, and failures of CT efforts in Indonesia; and the United States is building Indonesia’s long-term CT capacity.

The United States welcomes the continued participation of Indonesia in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies’ (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Indonesia.

Kiribati

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	3	3	3	\$30,855	2	2	2	\$26,332
Totals:	3	3	3	\$30,855	2	2	2	\$26,332

As a means of strengthening defense ties with Kiribati, the United States welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. These courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Kiribati.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding has been requested for Kiribati for the first time in FY09. These funds will be used to provide training to strengthen its maritime search and rescue and disaster preparedness capabilities.

Korea, Republic of South

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Exchange	14	11	9	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	1176	701	576	\$4,776,843	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	36	36	2	\$319,796	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	634	634	5	\$679,254	150	150	5	\$4,287,000
PME	2	2	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	26	23	16	\$19,593	10	10	9	\$23,858
Service Academies	6	6	6	\$70,561	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	1894	1413	616	\$5,866,047	162	162	15	\$4,314,858

Since the Korean War, the Republic of Korea (ROK) has proven a strategically important and reliable defense treaty ally. While efforts to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula are underway, the United States and the ROK continue to maintain and strengthen the three major elements of our security alliance: the 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty, strong bilateral ties, and combined military forces. U.S. and ROK forces unified under the Combined Forces Command continue to enhance their capabilities to deter and, if necessary, defeat aggression. To sharpen readiness, the Command is continually refining its vigorous program of training and exercises.

A key objective of U.S. training is maintaining the strong sense of shared values and purposes that underlies the U.S.-ROK alliance. Toward that end, the United States and the ROK had signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for Professional Military Education (PME). Although the PME agreement has recently expired, efforts are underway to re-negotiate it. The PME Reciprocal Exchange Program was comprised of an annual exchange with the Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC) and United States Marine Corps (USMC) Command and Staff College and a bi-annual exchange with the Air Command and Staff College.

In addition to these programs, the ROK Air Force receives an additional annual slot at the Joint Forces Staff College. The ROK services receive one National Defense University slot each year and the ROK Army and the ROK Air Force each receive an annual U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force Senior Service College slot. The ROK Navy receives one Naval Command College and one Naval Staff College slot per year.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by ROK in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from the ROK.

Laos

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
GPOI	2	2	2	\$2,270	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	2	2	1	\$27,330	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	15	15	8	\$156,686	12	12	7	\$69,202
Totals:	19	19	11	\$186,286	12	12	7	\$69,202

Our International Military Education and Training (IMET) program with Laos will support efforts to professionalize the military and enhance its counterterrorism (CT) capabilities. English-language training began in FY 2008, when two Lao military students attended the Defense Language Institute. Medical training would strengthen Laos's own capacity to deal with public health threats such as avian influenza and HIV/AIDS. Both of these activities reinforce efforts to undertake modest yet direct engagement with the Lao military - an institution that historically has been averse to contact with the U.S.

In FY 2008 the United States intends to hold additional expert exchanges aimed at strengthening Laos's capacity to deal with public health threats. The United States also plans to conduct an exchange on Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) removal, to enhance Laos's capacity to clear land of cluster munitions - which directly reinforces existing U.S. funded programs aimed at strengthening Laos's UXO-clearance capacity.

Representatives of the Lao government attended the executive course at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) in the past and will be invited to continue their participation. The APCSS's executive courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. They increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Laos.

Malaysia

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	4	2	4	\$40,034	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	74	73	16	\$531,639	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	68	64	24	\$575,128	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	330	330	12	\$372,657	0	0	4	\$0.00
IMET-1	70	52	60	\$1,288,756	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	290	290	7	\$1,617,685	80	80	6	\$2,106,000
Regional Centers	60	60	13	\$325,735	23	23	9	\$89,872
Service Academies	5	5	3	\$71,033	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	901	876	138**	\$4,822,667	103	103	19	\$2,195,872

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

The United States has important security interests in Malaysia, which is currently chair of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). A key counterterrorist partner, Malaysia borders and helps to safeguard one of the world's most important maritime waterways. U.S. military response to the Aceh tsunami crisis benefited from transit rights over Malaysian territory and access to Malaysian airfields.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) has contributed significantly to the strengthening of our military-to-military ties and familiarizes the Malaysian military with U.S. doctrine, equipment, and management techniques through Professional Military Education (PME) courses at U.S. military colleges. IMET training also reinforces the Malaysian military's commitment to human rights, good civil-military relations and management of defense resources. Training is also focused at increasing Malaysia's maritime security capabilities. It also helps expand our access to, and cooperation with, Malaysian military leaders. Malaysia participates actively in, and provides other nations training for, multinational peace support operations, which necessitates U.S.-funded training that promotes interoperability.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) has provided important training and education to assist Malaysia in integrating its interagency approach to combating violent extremism, with a focus on enhancing maritime security. This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the counterterrorism spectrum and, through this cross-fertilization process, builds a more comprehensive approach to addressing regional concerns in combating violent extremism.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by Malaysia in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Malaysia.

Marshall Islands

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	1	1	1	\$27,796	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1	1	1	\$27,796	0	0	0	\$0.00

As a means of strengthening ties with the Marshall Islands, the United States welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from the Marshall Islands.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding was provided to the Marshall Islands for the first time in FY 2008. IMET funds are used to enhance the Marshall Islands' security forces' maritime security and disaster relief capabilities.

Micronesia

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	16	16	7	\$163,748	10	10	4	\$47,023
Service Academies	4	4	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	20	20	9	\$163,748	10	10	4	\$47,023

As a means of strengthening ties with Micronesia, the United States welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Micronesia.

Mongolia

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMF	58	58	2	\$95,003	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	250	250	9	\$501,770	0	0	3	\$0.00
IMET-1	94	54	67	\$1,082,671	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	77	77	24	\$433,568	16	16	9	\$77,302
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	479	439	102	\$2,113,012	18	18	13	\$81,302

Continued support of Mongolia’s transformation into a secure, democratic, and stable country greatly serves the U.S. national interest. This support facilitates Mongolia’s contribution to the security and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region, its participation in international peacekeeping, and support for Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), as well as its cooperation in combating violent extremism. For a modest investment Mongolia has become a reliable Coalition Partner.

With a trained cadre and training equipment provided from the now defunct Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities (EIPC) program, the Mongolian General Staff established a Department of Peacekeeping Operations that developed and trained a Mongolian peacekeeping battalion for participation in international peace support operations and multinational training events. Building on this experience, Mongolia has deployed peacekeeping forces to Iraq, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Kosovo, and has contributed military observers to UN peacekeeping missions in other countries. With funding from the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and the Peacekeeping Operations’ Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), Mongolia improved its - Five Hills - peacekeeping training facility. This facility has hosted major national and multinational GPOI peace support exercises in 2006, 2007 and 2008, and will do so again in 2009. Funds from the Coalition Solidarity Fund are being used to purchase equipment that will increase the deployment capabilities of the current peacekeeping battalion and lay the groundwork for the planned standup of a second battalion.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) for Mongolia promotes civilian control of the military, military justice and law, and respect for international human rights standards. IMET funded language and professional military training not only strengthen U.S.-Mongolian military ties, but also continue to build a cadre of pro-U.S. reformers in the most critical leadership positions in the armed forces. IMET programs have been largely responsible for developing the English language skills of the Mongolian officers and Non-Commissioned Officer’s (NCO) who participated in deployments to Iraq from 2003-2008 and Afghanistan from 2004-2008. IMET-funded coursework included training in infantry, engineer, health care specialists, quartermaster, defense management, ranger, civil military relations, and senior service education. The State Partnership Program between Mongolia and Alaska also contributed to Mongolia’s training, including Medical Readiness exercises.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by Mongolia in both the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) and the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies’ regular and executive courses that focus on the peacetime aspects of security and international relations. These executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Mongolia.

Nauru

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$7,620	1	1	1	\$13,166
Totals:	1	1	1	\$7,620	1	1	1	\$13,166

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding has been requested for Nauru for the first time in FY 2009. These funds will be used to provide training to strengthen its maritime security capabilities.

Niue

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$3,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1	1	1	\$3,500	0	0	0	\$0.00

As a means of strengthening ties with Niue, the United States welcomes its participation in Asia-Pacific Center courses designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Niue.

Papua-New Guinea

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
GPOI	2	2	1	\$17,766	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	23	11	22	\$297,559	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	9	9	8	\$80,947	5	5	5	\$50,523
Totals:	34	22	31	\$396,272	5	5	5	\$50,523

U.S. national interests in Papua New Guinea (PNG) derive from our overarching interest in regional stability and from PNG's status as home to one of the world's greatest remaining tropical rain forests and biodiversity reservoirs. PNG is the largest and most populous island nation in the South Pacific and neighbor to the troubled Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. U.S. interests include strengthening democratic institutions, assisting with development of disaster relief capabilities, supporting peaceful transition from civil strife to rule of law in Bougainville, supporting the nation's pursuit of free enterprise, and fostering stewardship of diverse natural resources. The benefits of a stable, lawful, and prosperous PNG include reduced prospects of human rights violations, environmental degradation, and international organized crime.

Normalized military-to-military relations were resumed in November 2003, and U.S. Embassy Port Moresby was instructed to dampen any expectations that this meant significantly increased U.S. activity, funding, or military presence in PNG. Each proposed military-to-military activity will be reviewed on its merits by the appropriate U.S. government departments.

FY 2008 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funded activities continued to focus on professional military education (PME) for the PNG Defense Force (PNGDF), contributing to better discipline, and increasing PNG's ability to engage in cooperative international military-related efforts, including peacekeeping. FY 2009 IMET will focus again on PME courses for officers and some for non-commissioned officers, and also training related to resource management.

The United States welcomes the continued participation of Papua New Guinea in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Papua New Guinea.

Philippines

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	3	1	3	\$33,909	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	18	18	12	\$918,493	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	108	88	40	\$4,112,265	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	1	1	1	\$2,097,758	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	8	8	4	\$30,417	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	161	96	139	\$2,627,050	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	700	700	8	\$6,532,002	0	0	10	\$3,892,000
Regional Centers	39	39	13	\$342,001	45	45	12	\$102,247
Service Academies	7	7	4	\$211,683	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1045	958	224	\$16,905,578	45	45	22	\$3,994,247

The Government of the Philippines continues to face threats from violent extremist groups, including three groups on the U.S. government's Foreign Terrorist Organization list. The Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), which gained international notoriety with its kidnappings of foreign tourists in the southern islands, remains a major problem for the government, along with members of the Indonesian-based Jemaah Islamiyah (JI). Efforts to track down and interdict ASG and JI members have met with some success, especially in Basilan and Jolo, where U.S. troops provide counterterrorism (CT) assistance and training to Philippine soldiers, along with conducting humanitarian activities. In August 2006, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) began a major offensive against ASG and JI on the island of Jolo. This offensive was successful and resulted in the deaths of Abu Sayyaf leader Khadafy Janjalani and his deputy, Abu Solaiman. The U.S. government provided awards to Philippine citizens whose information led to these deaths in the military operations, as well as to many other operations against terrorist leaders. The broad-based efforts to weaken violent extremist organizations have resulted in over 200 violent extremists being killed or captured in 2007 and 2008.

Building on longstanding bilateral CT cooperation and stemming from commitments made during President Arroyo's visits to the United States and President Bush's October 2003 visit to Manila, the United States and the Philippines have embarked on a comprehensive military-to-military program to enhance the AFP's capability to combat violent extremism. As U.S. military cooperation under this counterterrorism program grows, International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds have become an even more important part of the effort to maintain and enhance the professionalization of the AFP.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is providing important training and education to assist the Philippines in combating violent extremism. This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the CT spectrum. Through this cross-fertilization, the Philippines is building a more comprehensive approach to addressing its particular concerns in combating violent extremism; other countries in the region are gaining an understanding of the challenges, successes, and failures of CT efforts in the Philippines; and the United States is building the Philippines' long-term CT capacity.

In addition to our counterterrorism cooperation with the Philippines, the United States has important security, commercial, and political interests in the Philippines, a treaty ally that straddles important air and sea-lanes. As a nation committed to democratic political principles and as a regional leader, a stable Philippines is an important force for stability in Southeast Asia. The Philippines is committed to close relations with the United States in support of regional peace and security in Southeast Asia. It seeks to promote regional, economic, and political cooperation through the Association of Southeast Asian

Volume I Section III-II - East Asia and Pacific

Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The Philippines will join the United States in co-hosting the first ARF Disaster Relief Exercise in May 2009.

IMET funds have contributed to overall regional stability and positively influenced the Philippine military's professionalism and discipline. IMET training also has helped further strengthen civilian control over the military. The steady advancement of IMET graduates helps ensure the continued understanding and cooperation of the Government of the Philippines on U.S. views toward regional issues. IMET graduates who populate the top ranks of the AFP contribute to building the close professional military-to-military relations that exist between the U.S. military and the AFP. With the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA) in force, the U.S. military is actively engaged in ship visits and joint training exercises with the AFP.

These cooperative bilateral military activities constitute important steps toward normalizing our military-to-military ties and increasing interoperability and standardization with the AFP. They also enable the AFP to defend the national borders against external aggression, counter separatist insurgencies, participate in regional peacekeeping operations, and combat violent extremism. In support of these goals, and in keeping with our treaty ally relationship, Philippine officers have participated in a range of operational, officer training, and leadership courses. These include courses related to aviation, aircraft maintenance, field artillery, expeditionary warfare training, psychological operations, ranger operations, signals, supply, service and maintenance, the Medical Strategic Leadership Program, and other similar courses.

Officer professionalization and leadership development are the aims of Command and Staff College and military law courses. Such training increases Philippine military exposure to the U.S. system of civil-military relations and respect for human rights. Staff officer and related courses are aimed at increasing Philippine officers' ability to participate effectively with the United States in international peacekeeping and related operations. A Joint Defense Assessment (JDA) conducted by the U.S. and Philippine militaries of the AFP's status and capabilities was accepted in September 2003 by President Arroyo as the basis for a further expansion of military cooperation through the jointly funded Philippine Defense Reform (PDR) program.

The provision of Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) funds will enable increased participation by the AFP in multinational peace operations training conducted regionally in 2009. This will promote the AFP's interoperability with US forces as well as for the conduct of peace support operations with other regional militaries.

DoD has also funded Philippine participation in joint exercise training and a military training team assessment of defense needs and requirements. These also increase interoperability and provide the Philippines with a realistic assessment of how to shape their defense strategy.

As another means of strengthening our defense cooperation with the Philippines, the United States welcomes continued Philippine participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from the Philippines.

Samoa

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	21	21	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	2	2	2	\$10,501	3	3	3	\$36,002
Totals:	23	23	3	\$10,501	3	3	3	\$36,002

The U.S. national interests in Samoa are related to the U.S. government’s national security interests in regional stability. Samoa is a close neighbor of American Samoa, with which it has long-standing ties. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding supports Samoa’s efforts to develop effective maritime security capabilities and enhances its disaster relief and peacekeeping capabilities.

As a means of strengthening ties with Samoa, the United States welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies’ (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Samoa.

Singapore

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	852	736	358	\$82,616,936	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	4	4	4	\$11,652	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	4	4	1	\$724	0	0	1	\$250,000
Regional Centers	14	14	9	\$13,859	10	10	7	\$20,158
Service Academies	12	12	6	\$141,594	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	886	770	378	\$82,784,765	10	10	8	\$270,158

Singapore’s prosperous economy and extensive cooperation on a broad range of issues have made it an important U.S. security partner and an important force for stability and economic progress in Southeast Asia. In 2005, President Bush and Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong signed the Strategic Framework Agreement (SFA), which formalized and enhanced an already robust security relationship. The SFA serves as a statement of principles to guide our bilateral security relationship and reflects the convergence of strategic views between our two countries. The value of the familiarity, interoperability, and access afforded by our close military relationship was apparent during the rapid and successful mobilization of U.S. forces for the Indian Ocean tsunami relief operation in 2005. Singapore has supported efforts to bring stability and security to Iraq. The Singaporean government has deployed a C-130 transport plane and continues to rotate Landing Ship Tanks and KC-135s to provide logistics support for the multinational Iraq stabilization effort. Singapore deployed a dental team and bridge construction team to Afghanistan in support of a Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in 2007. In 2009, Singapore will open a regional Command and Control (C2) center that will facilitate effective C2 for exercises, contingency ops and Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief efforts.

Singapore has been unfailing in its support for continued U.S. forward deployment in the region, including the provision of ready access to its military facilities following closure of U.S. bases in the Philippines. Singapore augmented at its own expense its pier at the Changi Naval Base to accommodate U.S. aircraft carriers. Singapore has been a reliable partner in combating violent extremism since the September 11 attacks, including by providing blanket overflight clearance and tanker fueling to form an air bridge in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Approximately 150 U.S. logistics personnel stationed in Singapore support regular combined air exercises and more than 100 U.S. ship visits in a typical year. Singapore turns to the United States for approximately 85 percent of its total imports of military equipment. Our robust collaborative partnership stretches across all services and into the respective national labs in pursuit of mutually beneficial technologies.

Strengthening our defense ties with Singapore has included Foreign Military Sales (FMS) training, participation at U.S. Service Academies, and improved interoperability through combined exercises with U.S. forces. The United States proposes further strengthening of our ties with Singapore in all these areas in FY 2008.

Singapore is a major FMS training customer and has training detachments in the continental United States. It has 48 open FMS training cases supporting 1,000 students a year. Singapore’s new F-15SG detachment should be in place in FY09. The US Navy will provide qualification training for Singapore to use its new S70s as well as helicopter-ship integration training between the S70s and Singapore’s newly acquired French Frigates. Singapore’s High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) purchase is also likely to involve on-the-job training and by 2010, a training base located at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to improve interoperability with U.S. forces.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by Singapore in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust,

Volume I Section III-II - East Asia and Pacific

transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Singapore.

Solomon Islands

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	11	3	9	\$95,911	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	2	2	2	\$9,051	3	3	3	\$36,002
Totals:	13	5	11	\$104,962	3	3	3	\$36,002

U.S. national interests in the Solomon Islands emphasize strengthening the nation's capabilities to secure its maritime borders, encouraging its democratic institutions, and preserving its biodiversity. Though the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) has restored law and order to the country and is deemed by many to be a stunning success, the continued U.S. engagement in the Solomons is all the more important as it works with its Pacific Island neighbors to revitalize its security capabilities and rebuild systems of governance.

Continued International Military Education and Training (IMET) training will ensure meaningful U.S. participation in the international effort to bring the Solomon Islands back from the brink of complete collapse. It also increases the country's ability to maintain control of its own fishery resources. To these ends, IMET-funded courses have focused on maritime security issues.

The United States welcomes the continued participation of the Solomon Islands in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from these islands.

Taiwan

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	603	493	268	\$7,259,200	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	5	5	3	\$5,300	8	8	5	\$5,579
Service Academies	12	12	7	\$141,594	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	620	510	278	\$7,406,094	8	8	5	\$5,579

Consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, it has been long-standing U.S. policy to make available to Taiwan defense articles and services to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability. This policy also seeks to reinforce regional stability. Training of Taiwan armed forces personnel can play a major role in the enhancement of Taiwan's security. For senior Professional Military Education, Taiwan has been approved in principle for slots at the Naval, Army, and Air War Colleges; one slot each at the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps Command and General Staff Colleges; and one National Defense University (NDU) International Fellow. During FY 2007, Taiwan officers completed courses at the National Defense University, Army War College, and Air War College. Additional officers completed courses at the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Command and Staff Colleges. These programs increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency and confidence.

Thailand

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	26	24	13	\$764,121	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	38	38	3	\$49,237	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	113	113	4	\$75,308	0	0	5	\$0.00
IMET-1	93	65	54	\$962,502	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	2	2	1	\$9,504	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	535	535	6	\$2,427,200	130	130	12	\$4,323,000
Regional Centers	41	41	14	\$379,358	25	25	11	\$98,372
Service Academies	8	8	6	\$353,749	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	856	826	101	\$5,020,979	157	157	29	\$4,425,372

The United States has significant commercial, political and security interests in Thailand. One of five treaty allies in Asia, Thailand hosts over 40 joint military exercises, provides crucial access to Thai facilities, and has contributed troops to United Nations peacekeeping and U.S.-led coalition operations. Thailand hosts Cobra Gold, our largest multi-national exercise in Asia, and, by so doing, allows us to engage with not only the Thai military, but also the militaries of Singapore, Japan, Indonesia, and others. Thailand has made critical contributions to the effort to combat violent extremism, including allowing access to its airspace and bases for Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) as well as deploying military engineers and medical personnel to Iraq. In December 2003, Thailand was designated a Major Non-NATO Ally. Thailand permitted the United States to use Utapao Naval Air Station as the hub for relief operations in response to the December 26, 2004 tsunami that devastated the Indian Ocean region in Operation Unified Assistance.

Thailand has traditionally had a robust International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. IMET graduates dominate the top levels of Thailand's Defense Ministry, Supreme Command headquarters, and all of the services. IMET assistance and training funded by the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) has helped to develop and maintain a professional Thai military that is capable of participating in international peace support operations. Two U.S. educated and trained Thai Generals served as United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) force commanders. The Thai General who served as Deputy Chief of the EU-ASEAN Interim Monitoring Mission in Aceh was an IMET graduate.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) provides important training and education to assist Thailand in integrating its approach to combating violent extremism. This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the counterterrorism (CT) spectrum. CTFP resources are used to engage the Royal Thai Government at the highest levels (such as the Director of the National Security Council) as well as at the decision-maker and action officer level. Efforts are focused on niches perceived to be weak points, including interagency cooperation, information sharing, and institutional knowledge bases in specific areas related to countering violent extremism. Every effort is made to ensure that CTFP resources are not duplicative of other U.S. programs and resources, and instead synergistic, focusing on areas not otherwise addressed. As a result, CT cooperation with Thailand is consistently rated by U.S. officials as excellent and, with continued CTFP assistance, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) capacity to support greater cooperation with more skilled personnel with increased interagency coordination can be improved even more.

Volume I Section III-II - East Asia and Pacific

Thai officers have traditionally attended U.S. service academies. Service academy attendance has traditionally provided an invaluable means to foster long-standing ties with the Thai military and to provide in-depth exposure to the U.S. system of civil-military relations, military law, and related issues. The Thai military has expressed interest in participating in the OSD-sponsored Defense Resource Management Study (DRMS). This program's intent is to work with the host-nation military to design a multi-year resource management model tailored to the specific requirements and unique aspects of that country. OSD is considering this request.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by Thailand in the Asia-Pacific Center for Strategic Studies' (APCSS) senior executive, junior executive, and Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism (CSRT) courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Thailand as well as bridge differences among civil and military leaders from participating countries.

Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	52	51	6	\$176,432	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	20	20	4	\$120,520	16	16	7	\$98,181
Totals:	72	71	10	\$296,952	16	16	7	\$98,181

Timor-Leste has established a modest defense force (F-FDTL) comprised of about 730 active duty personnel. Although Timor-Leste's security will ultimately depend in large measure on good relations with neighboring countries, the country requires armed forces with a defined mission and basic equipment for defense, support, communication, disaster management, humanitarian relief, and transportation. As the military is less than ten years old and is rebuilding after the security crisis of April-May 2006, the F-FDTL needs training for its new officers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will provide opportunities for civilian and F-FDTL attendance at courses that discuss transparent, efficient, and effective budgeting, logistics, acquisition, and resource management processes. It will also provide opportunities for civilian and F-FDTL attendance at courses that emphasize the principles of a civilian-led military, respect for human rights, and the law of war. This training will help institutionalize these concepts in the Ministry of Defense and the military, and assist the Government of Timor Leste in establishing effective and sustainable defense management systems.

Tonga

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
GPOI	35	35	2	\$310,912	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	14	9	13	\$182,395	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	7	7	5	\$33,550	5	5	5	\$50,523
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$142,066	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	58	53	22	\$668,923	5	5	5	\$50,523

The Kingdom of Tonga, a highly traditional society where the King and nobles dominate political life, interacts with the United States mainly in such Pacific organizations as the Pacific Community, the Forum Fisheries Agency, and the South Pacific Regional Environment Program. U.S. interests in Tonga include encouraging democratic institutions and assisting in environmental protection efforts. International Military Education and Training (IMET) is an important vehicle for pursuing U.S. interests.

Tonga joined other regional nations (New Zealand, Australia, Vanuatu, and Fiji) in 1999 in providing unarmed peace monitors once a truce was achieved in Papua New Guinea's Bougainville. Tonga sent troops to Solomon Islands as part of the Regional Assistance Mission. In June 2004, they sent a unit of 45 troops to Iraq where they supported the US Marines in the conduct of security and stabilization operations. IMET and the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) provide Professional Military Education (PME) and training to Tonga's Defense Force with emphasis on respect for human rights, civilian control over the military, military peace support operations skills, and military justice. IMET also helps to support Tonga's ability to contribute to regional peace support operations and contributes to Tonga's development of a maritime security capability through training in peacekeeping and international maritime search operations. GPOI also supports the development of international peacekeeping interoperability within the Tongan Land Force through assisting their participation in multinational peace support exercises conducted regionally.

The United States welcomes the continued participation of Tonga in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Tonga.

Tuvalu

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	3	3	3	\$26,382	3	3	3	\$36,002
Totals:	3	3	3	\$26,382	3	3	3	\$36,002

As a means of strengthening ties with Tuvalu, the United States welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center's courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Tuvalu.

Vanuatu

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	10	6	6	\$74,820	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	5	5	5	\$49,485	2	2	2	\$26,332
Totals:	15	11	11	\$124,305	2	2	2	\$26,332

U.S. national interests in Vanuatu center on strengthening the nation’s democratic institutions. Other interests include building Vanuatu’s capacity to secure its maritime borders and encouraging programs that protect the island’s environment and fragile natural resources.

The small Vanuatu Mobile Force (VMF) must patrol a vast area of ocean. U.S. Coast Guard training supplements Australian and New Zealand programs and upgrades VMF capabilities. Continued International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding for maritime officer training also helps improve force discipline and enhance its maritime security capabilities.

Vietnam

Program	FY 2008				FY 2009			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
GPOI	2	2	1	\$998	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	54	45	7	\$327,330	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	56	56	12	\$135,850	16	16	11	\$92,772
Totals:	112	103	20	\$464,178	16	16	11	\$92,772

U.S. national security will be served by a stable, fully integrated Vietnam with increasing economic prosperity and trade relations with the United States. The United States seeks to enhance Vietnam’s ability to be a constructive regional player by encouraging Hanoi’s active participation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group, in its expected term on the UN Security Council in 2008-9, in regional Search And Rescue (SAR) and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR) activities, and other strategic dialogues and cooperation. Vietnam chaired APEC in 2006.

The United States can also improve trust through steady expansion of military-to-military contacts, involvement of Vietnam in peace support operations training through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), exchanges of senior military officials, and additional U.S. Navy ship visits (Vietnam hosted four U.S. Navy ship visits in 2007).

In June 2005, the United States and Vietnam concluded a section 505 agreement on end-use assurances under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which permitted International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds for Vietnam to be spent for the first time. IMET support has primarily focused on English language instruction. In FY 2008, IMET funds supported a very successful, in-country medical Mobile Training Team (MTT) course, which provided the Vietnamese military with the framework to train its deployable surgical assets in support of international humanitarian and peacekeeping missions.

The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) will continue to invite representatives from Vietnam to reinforce our defense cooperation and foster links with other regional partners and neighbors. The executive courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations and increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Vietnam.