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EF-4477  
13 March 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

From: Douglas J. Feith *AJD* 3/14/03

Subject: Gulf War Coalition

You asked us to make absolutely certain the number of countries that were involved in the coalition for the Gulf War.

According to the DOD Final Report to Congress "Conduct of the Persian Gulf War," (April 1992):

- 50 countries "made contributions."
- 38 countries "deployed air, sea, or ground forces."

Attached is an appendix listing the countries and their contributions.

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Chief, Records & Declass Div, WHS  
Date: NOV 26 2014

Office of the Secretary of Defense *5 U.S.C. 552*  
Chief, RDD, ESD, WHS  
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March 5, 2003 8:55 AM

TO: Doug Feith  
FROM: Donald Rumsfeld *DR*  
SUBJECT: Prior Coalition

We need to make absolutely certain we are right on that 35 number for countries that were involved in the coalition for the Gulf War. We don't want to be wrong about that.

Thanks.

DHR:dh  
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Please respond by 03/11/03

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APPENDIX A (Continued)

Singapore	30-man medical team
Spain	2 corvettes and 1 destroyer patrolling near Bab al Mandeb
Sweden	40-man medical team for UK casualty support
Syria	14,300 personnel in 9th Armored Div and Special Forces
Turkey	2 frigates in the Gulf 120,000 on border with Iraq No commitment to involvement except if attacked
UAE	US F-16 & F-111 squadrons at Incirlik 40,000-man army, 1500 in air force, 1500 in navy.
United Kingdom	14 main battle tanks, 78 combat aircraft 42,000 personnel, 22 ships, 85 aircraft 1st Armored Div HQ 7th Armored Bde 4th Armored Bde

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NOV 26 2014

FINAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

# CONDUCT OF THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

For the  
Title of the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental  
Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991  
(Public Law 102-25)

APRIL 1992

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Interim Report

LIST OF  
38 COUNTRIES  
THAT DEPLOYED  
FORCES

APPENDIX A

COALITION FORCES

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Date NOV 26 2014

*Countries Providing Forces or Combat Support Forces  
in the Area of Responsibility*

Afghanistan	300 Mujahidin
Argentina	2 frigates, 450 troops
Australia	1 guided missile frigate, 1 destroyer, 1 supply ship
Bahrain	3,500 troops
Bangladesh	2,000 troops
Belgium	2 mine sweepers 1 squadron of fighters to Turkey
Canada	2 destroyers, CF-18 squadron (30 fighter/transport aircraft), 1,700 troops
Czechoslovakia	200-man chemical defense unit, 150 medical personnel
Denmark	1 corvette
Egypt	40,000 troops, 358 tanks 4th Armored Div, 3rd Mech Infantry Div
France	20,000 troops 18 ships, 1 CV, more than 60 aircraft, 350 tanks 6th Armored Div
Germany	1 squadron of fighters to Turkey
Greece	1 frigate in Red Sea
Hungary	40-man medical team
Honduras	150 troops (offered, not used)
Italy	4 ships, 8 Tornado fighters 1 squadron of fighters to Turkey
Kuwait	7,000 troops (remnants of Kuwaiti armed forces) 35 combat aircraft
Morocco	2,000 troops
Netherlands	2 frigates 1 squadron of 18 F-16 fighters to Turkey
Niger	480 troops guarding shrines in Mecca and Medina
Norway	1 cutter, 1 military supply ship
New Zealand	2 C-130 aircraft
Oman	25,500-man armed forces 12 patrol ships, 75 tanks, 50 combat aircraft
Pakistan	10,000 troops
Poland	2 ships, medical team
Portugal	1 support ship helping British forces
Qatar	7,000-man armed forces 24 tanks, 9 coastal vessels, 19 combat aircraft
Republic of Korea	C-130 aircraft, medical team
Saudi Arabia	60,600 personnel 267 main battle tanks, 216 combat aircraft 15 combatant ships
Senegal	500 troops
Sierra Leone	27-man medical team

Interim Report

~~Secret~~

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overwhelming military force at the Kingdom's northern border, coupled with the fresh evidence of his willingness to attack his neighbors, constituted a threat to the vital interests of both Saudi Arabia and the United States. If Saddam's conquest of Kuwait were not reversed, he would have been in a position to intimidate all the countries of the Arabian Peninsula. Moreover, no effort to compel Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait could succeed if Saudi Arabia remained vulnerable to Iraqi attack.

The Secretary of Defense underscored the US willingness to provide the forces needed to defend Saudi Arabia, and emphasized US forces would leave the Kingdom when the job was done. In response, King Fahd invited the United States to send forces. President Bush immediately ordered DOD to begin deployments. (A detailed discussion of US force deployments is in Chapter III, with supporting information in Appendix E.)

### **INITIAL WORLD RESPONSE**

The international coalition that opposed Saddam's wrongful invasion was put together almost as swiftly, largely through the President's decisive leadership that focused the international consensus against the aggression and galvanized the nations of the world to act promptly and forcefully. The United States played a leading role not only in opposing the invasion, but also in bringing together and maintaining this unprecedented effort.

From the outset of the Gulf crisis, it was clear that American leadership was needed. The United States was willing to assume the leading role both politically and militarily, but did not want to be alone. America's allies and friends understood that. They joined the United States in the United Nations. They joined American forces in the Gulf with soldiers, planes, ships, and equipment. They provided financial assistance to front-line states and helped with the United States' incremental

costs. What was accomplished in terms of responsibility sharing was unprecedented.

#### **Nearly 50 countries made a contribution.**

Among those, 38 countries deployed air, sea, or ground forces. Together, they committed more than 200,000 troops, more than 60 warships, 750 aircraft, and 1,200 tanks. They came from all parts of the world, including Arab and Islamic countries. Their troops fought side by side with American forces. They faced danger and mourned casualties as did the United States. But they remained firmly committed to the Coalition.

Many countries contributed financially. They gave billions in cash to the United States, and provided valuable in-kind assistance, including construction equipment, computers, heavy equipment transporters, chemical detection vehicles, food, fuel, water, airlift, and sealift. They also gave billions in economic aid to countries most affected by the crisis.

Perhaps most remarkable was the amount of support provided by Coalition members to cover US incremental costs for the war. The contributions of US allies would rank, by a considerable margin, as the world's third largest defense budget, after that of the United States and the former Soviet Union. Few would have imagined this level of participation. US allies provided \$54 billion against the estimated \$61 billion of incremental costs. Roughly two-thirds of these commitments were from the Gulf states directly threatened by Iraq, with the other one-third largely coming from Japan and Germany.

Not only was unprecedented financial support forthcoming from friends and allies as the Coalition confronted Saddam's aggression, but the governments also worked effectively in common cause against the aggression. The diplomats coordinated positions together at the United Nations, the combat forces planned and fought effectively together, and the logisticians worked quickly and efficiently to transport

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# Conduct of the Persian Gulf Conflict

## An Interim Report to Congress

*Pursuant to*

*Title V Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and  
Personnel Benefits Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-25)*

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**Authority: EO 13526**

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