INTERNATIONAL ARMAMENTS COOPERATION

Precision Strike Technology Symposium
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COL JAMES DENDIS, USAF
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics
Directorate of International Cooperation
Definition: International Cooperative Program

An international cooperative program is any acquisition system, subsystem, component, or technology program with an acquisition strategy that includes participation by one or more foreign nations, through an international agreement, during any phase of a system's life cycle.

DoD Instruction 5000.2 May 12, 2003
Enclosure 9, para E9.4.1
Defense Acquisition Management Framework

User Needs & Technology Opportunities

A
Concept Refinement

B
Technology Development

C
System Development & Demonstration

Pre-Systems Acquisition

(System Initiation)

Design Readiness Review

LRIP/IOT&E

IOC

Production & Deployment

FRP Decision Review

FOC

Operations & Support

Systems Acquisition

Sustainment

...Corresponding International Cooperation Opportunities

Exploratory Discussions & International Forums

Studies & Exchanges

Cooperative R&D & International Testing

Cooperative Production FMS Coproduction Licensed Coproduction

Cooperative Logistics
International Agreements

• Needed to:
  – satisfy laws
  – protect classified info and intellectual property
  – establish management structures
  – commit resources

• Are not treaties, but may be legally binding under international law

• A useful tool for structuring of international programs, and solidifying high-level commitment
Cooperation vs. Assistance

% Total Activity

Security Assistance

Armaments Cooperation

Defense Industrialization
Why Cooperate?
It is the policy of the United States to standardize equipment, including weapons systems, ammunition, and fuel, procured for the use of the armed forces of the United States stationed in Europe under the North Atlantic Treaty or at least to make that equipment interoperable with equipment of other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

10 U.S.C 2457
DoD Policy

“PMs shall pursue international armaments cooperation to the maximum extent feasible, consistent with sound business practice and with the overall political, economic, technological, and national security goals of the United States.”

DoD Directive 5000.1, May 12, 2003
Enclosure 1, Para E1.1
DoD Policy: The DoD Acquisition Process

The DoD Components shall work with users to define capability needs that facilitate the following, listed in descending order of preference:

1) The procurement or modification of commercially available products, services, and technologies, from domestic or international sources, or the development of dual-use technologies;

2) The additional production or modification of previously-developed U.S. and/or Allied military systems or equipment;

3) A cooperative development program with one or more Allied nations;

4) A new, joint, DoD Component or Government Agency development program; or

5) A new DoD Component-unique development program.

DoD Directive 5000.1, May 12, 2003
Enclosure 1, Para E1.18
Policy: Competition

Competition shall provide major incentives to industry and Government organizations to innovate, reduce cost, and increase quality... Acquisition managers shall take all necessary actions to promote a competitive environment, including... ensuring that qualified international sources are permitted to compete.

DoD Directive 5000.1, May 12, 2003
Enclosure 1, Para E1.3
Department of Defense policy promotes international cooperative acquisition, technology and logistics activities, especially with allies and friends, that will enable the warfighter to be well prepared and supported for coalition operations.....Accordingly, I strongly encourage international cooperative activities that pursue standardization or interoperability of equipment and services to be used by the armed forces of the United States and coalition partners, provide access to technology from sources worldwide, and save money.

USD(AT&L) Memo
27 April 04
Contributors: Afghanistan & Iraq

AFGHANISTAN
- Austria
- Iceland
- Belgium
- Ireland
- Canada
- Luxemburg
- Croatia
- New Zealand
- Egypt
- Slovenia
- Finland
- Spain
- France
- Sweden
- Germany
- Switzerland
- Greece
- Turkey
- Hungary

AFGHANISTAN/IRAQ
- Albania
- Macedonia
- Australia
- Mongolia
- Azerbaijan
- Netherlands
- Bulgaria
- Norway
- Czech Rep
- Poland
- Denmark
- Portugal
- Estonia
- Romania
- Italy
- Slovakia
- Korea
- UK
- Latvia
- U.S.
- Lithuania

IRAQ
- Armenia
- Moldova
- El Salvador
- Georgia
- Japan
- Ukraine
- Kazakhstan

47 Countries Supporting Afghanistan & Iraq

Contribution Totals (Approx.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Afgh</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>152,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coalition</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>24,700</td>
<td>34,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27,800</td>
<td>176,700</td>
<td>204,500</td>
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(‘s include ISAF Contributions)

UNCLASSIFIED
“…my concerns lie…with the future of all Alliance armaments cooperation endeavors. If we do not work together, I fear the growing technology gap between the United States and its NATO Allies will create an extremely divisive interoperability gap within the Alliance itself.”

General Klaus Naumann (GEAR)
Chairman, NATO Military Committee
Address to US Congress and Senate, 23 June 97
R&D Contributions

- 2002: $431,744,000 (90 Agreements)
- 2003: $496,814,045 (99 Agreements)
- 2004: $857,498,782 (61 Agreements)

- Foreign
- US
Significant International Programs

- Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)
- Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS)
- Guided Multi-Launch Rocket System (GMLRS)
- Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS)
- NATO Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS)
Impediments to Cooperation

• As They See Us
  – protectionist legislation
  – technology transfer (protection)
  – third country sales
  – competing programs
  – single year funding

• As We See Them
  – national champions
  – offsets
  – Fortress Europe
Offset Policy

No agency of the U.S. Government shall encourage, enter directly into, or commit U.S. firms to any offset arrangement in connection with the sale of defense goods or services to foreign governments.

Presidential Policy, April 16, 1990

and Sec 123, PL 102-558, DefProdAct (amnd)
International Defense Cooperation Activities

- Coop R&D Programs: > 500 with 24 countries
- Information Exchange Agreements: > 600 with 24 countries
- Engineer and Scientist Exchange: > 80 people w/10 countries
- Coproduction Programs: 50 with 19 countries
- Armaments Coop MOUs: 29 countries
- Reciprocal Procurement MOUs: 21 countries
- Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements: 80 agreements
- Logistics Support MOUs: 11 countries
- Biannual multilateral NATO, PASOLS, and other meetings
Useful Websites

International Armaments Cooperation Handbook

DAU Continuous Learning Courses
www.dau.mil
(Click on Continuous Learning)

AT&L Knowledge Sharing System (AKSS)
http://deskbook.dau.mil/jsp/default.jsp
(Supersedes the Acquisition Deskbook)

Defense Acquisition Resource Center
http://akss.dau.mil/darc/darc.html
Includes the DoD 5000 documents and the Defense Acquisition Guidebook