#### **Precision Strike Annual Review – 11**

## **Pacific Region**



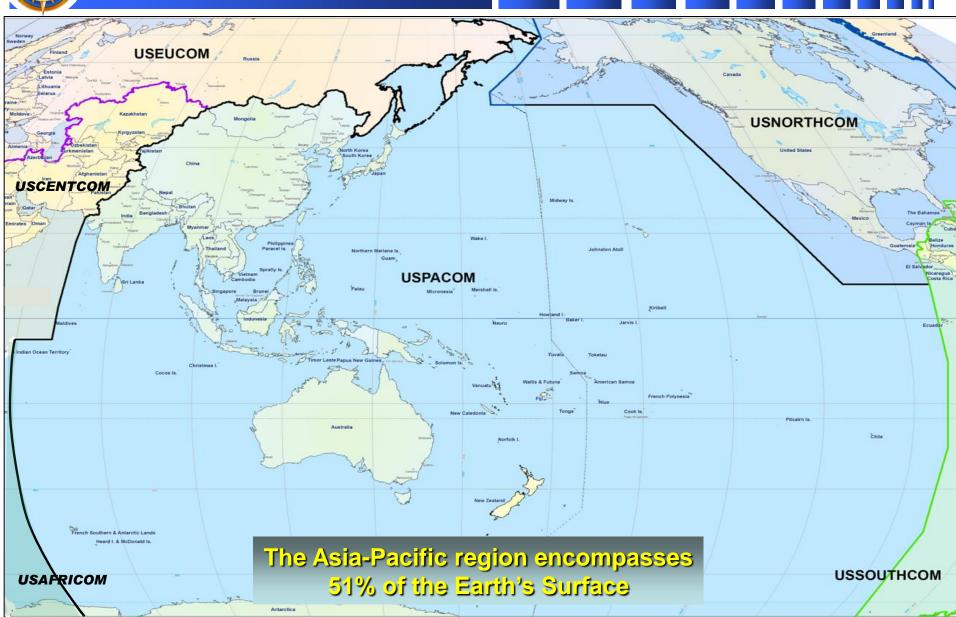
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23 February 2011

This Brief is Classified: UNCLASS



# **Asia-Pacific Region**





TCOM

### **Mission**

U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), together with other U.S. Government agencies, protects and defends the United States, its territories, allies, and interests; alongside allies and partners, promotes regional security and deters aggression; and, if deterrence fails, is prepared to respond to the full spectrum of military contingencies to restore Asia-Pacific stability and security.



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### **Method**

- 1. Synchronize USPACOM actions across the U.S. Government, COCOMs, regional allies and partners
- 2. Though continual forward presence, enabled by an adaptive regional military posture and enhanced by synergy with capable partners, maintain security of the regional commons
- 3. Provide conventional and strategic military capabilities for extended deterrence
- 4. Maintain ready forces and plan, train and exercise to accomplish the full range of military contingencies



TCOM

# Method (cont.)

#### 5. In particular, concentrate on five focus areas:

- > Transnational Threats
- North Korea
- > China
- > India
- > Allies and Partners
  - Australia
  - Singapore
  - Japan

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# Focus Area: Transnational Threats





# Focus Area: North Korea



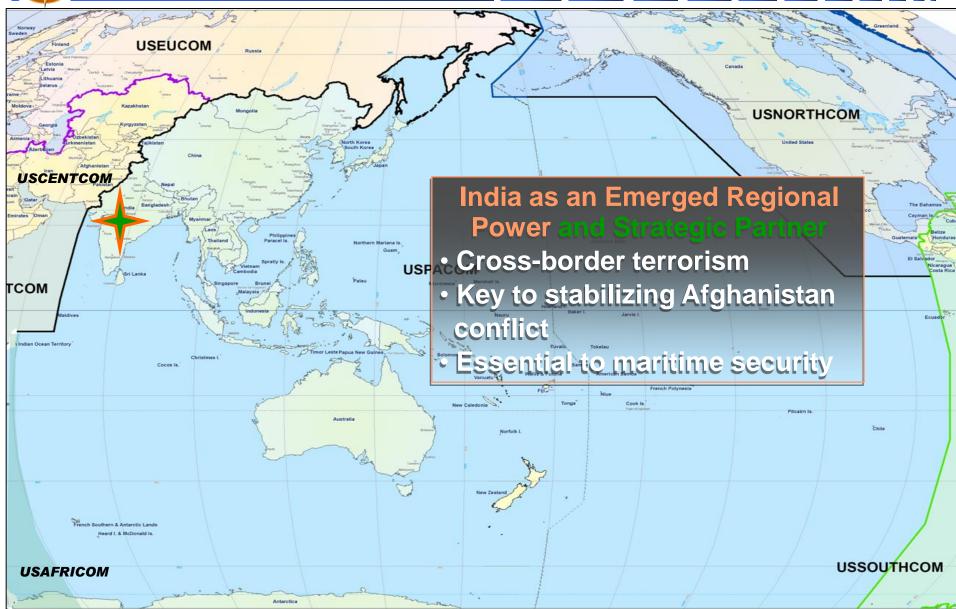


## Focus Area: China



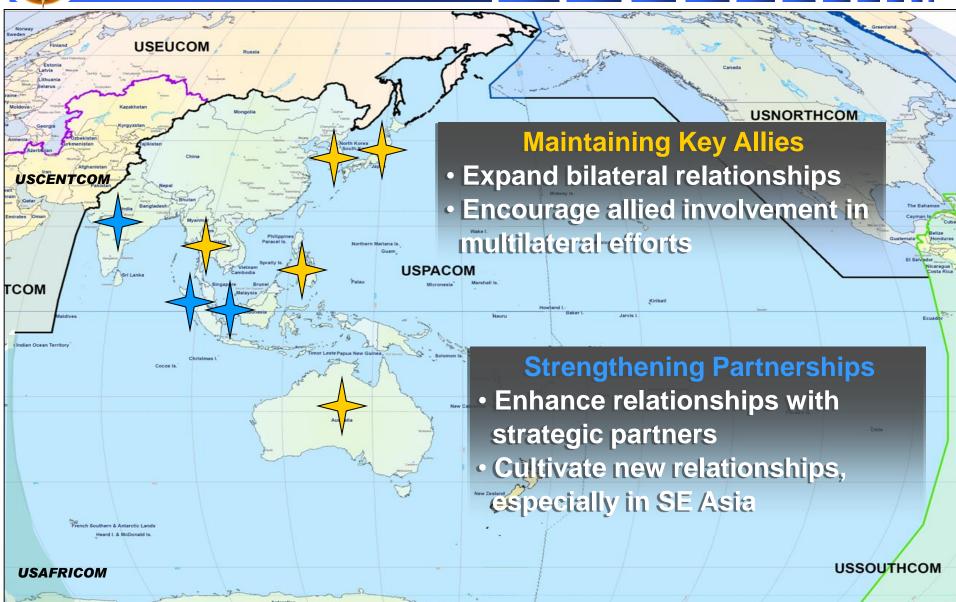


## Focus Area: India





## Focus Area: Allies and Partners





#### **Key Defense Initiatives with Australia**

- > Enhanced interoperability of allied forces through:
  - Joint military exercises (e.g., Talisman Saber 2011)
  - Development of the Joint Combined Training Capability (JCTC)
  - Exchanges
- Shared intelligence and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) platforms
  - Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty (ratification pend.)
  - F/A-18 Super Hornet; C27J Light Cargo Aircraft; MH-60R helicopters; M-777 towed howitzer; Wedgetail Airborne Early Warning and Control aircraft; Joint Strike Fighter
- Cooperation on counterterrorism, counterproliferation and HA/DR



#### **Key Defense Initiatives with Singapore**

- > 1971 Five Power Defense Arrangement (FPDA)
- > 1990 MOU
  - COMLOGWESTPAC (Sembawang)
  - Changi Naval Base carrier pier, Information Fusion Center
- > 2005 Strategic Framework Agreement
- > Joint Military Exercises
  - Commando Sling (USAF, USMC)
  - Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC)



#### **Key Defense Initiatives with Japan**

- Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement
- > Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security
  - Host nation support \$2.2 Billion
  - Futenma
- Ballistic Missile Defense
  - Kongo class DDGs (AEGIS technology)
  - Patriot PAC-3
  - Co-development of SM-3 missile



### A Dynamic Region – Just in the past year...

- Elections in Japan, Taiwan, Australia, Nepal, Philippines, India, Sri Lanka
- HA/DR American Samoa (tsunami), Indonesia (earthquake/volcano), Haiti (earthquake)
- Refugee/Ethnic Conflict Issues Rohingya (Burma/Thailand), Hmong (Laos/Thailand), Uighurs (China/Central Asia), Tamils (Sri Lanka)
- Border/Territory Disputes Thailand/Cambodia, India/Pakistan, India/China, Spratley Islands, Senkaku Islands
- North Korean Provocations CheonanSinking, YP Do Shelling
- ➢ Insurgencies India, Thailand, Sri Lanka
- > Piracy migration to Indian Ocean



### Conclusion

- The Asia-Pacific region is complex; by focusing our efforts we will achieve synergy of action
- By leading credibly, focusing strategically, enabling the warfighter, ensuring Joint and Combined Capability, and aligning with U.S. Government Agencies, we will achieve our mission
- Our desired end state is that the United States, its territories and interests are protected; and the Asia-Pacific region is stable and secure

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### **U.S. Pacific Command**



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