



INTERNATIONAL ARMAMENTS COOPERATION

Precision Strike Technology Symposium
October 18, 2005

NEXT GENERATION FLIGHT DEMONSTRATION TEAM



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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

B

(Program Initiation)

C

IOC

FOC

Concept Refinement

Technology Development

System Development & Demonstration

Production & Deployment

Operations & Support

Concept Decision

Design Readiness Review

LRIP/IOT&E

FRP Decision Review

Pre-Systems Acquisition

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

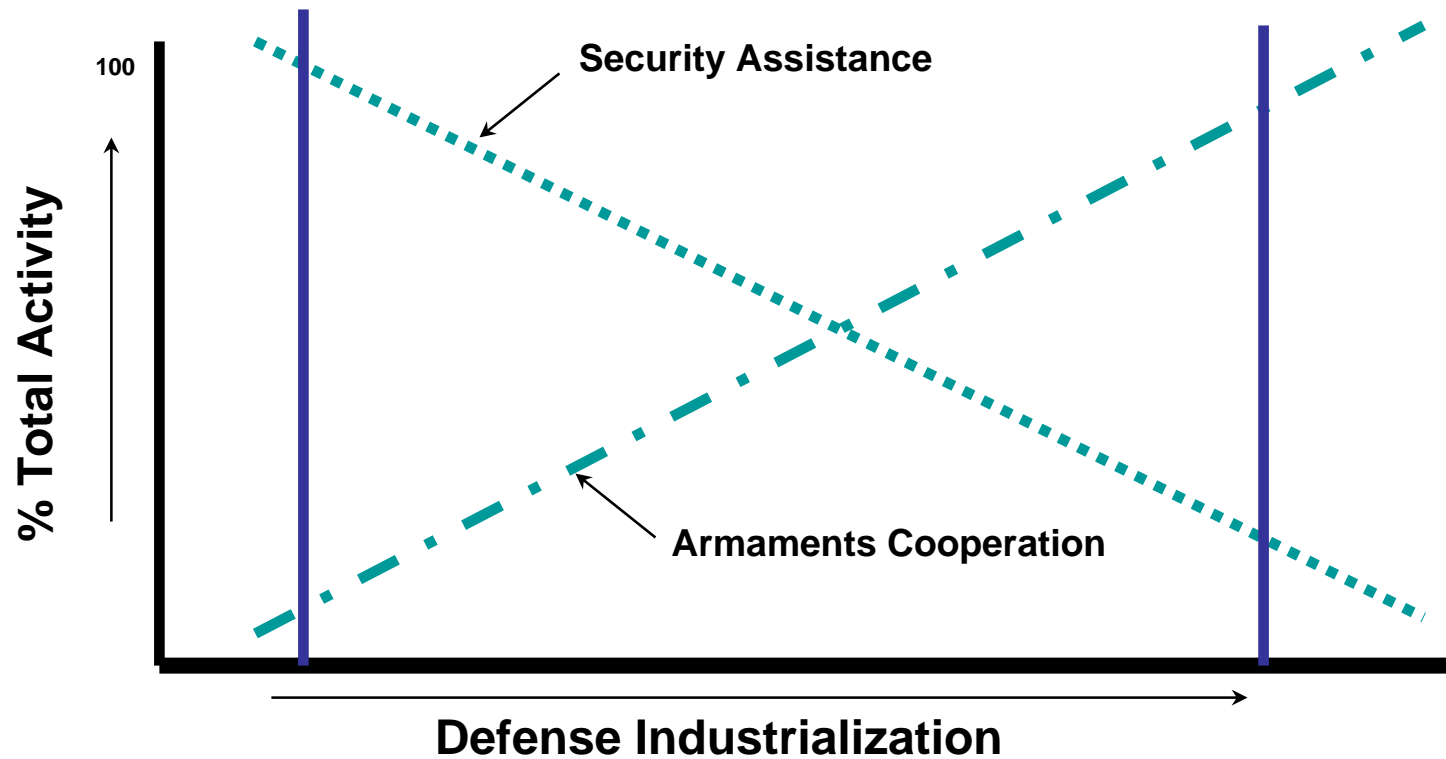


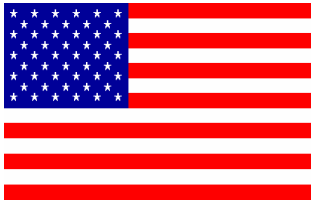
International Agreements

- 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

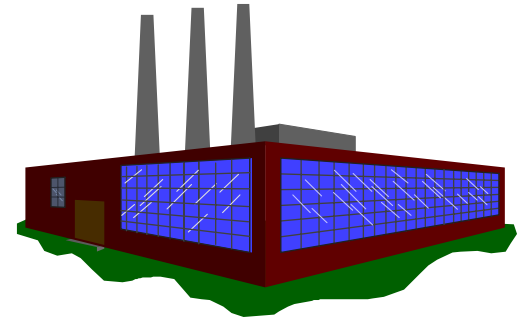
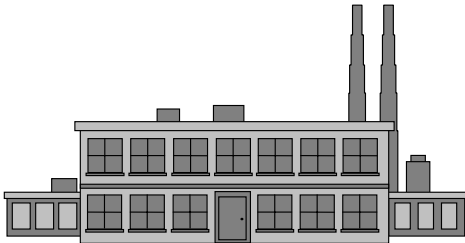


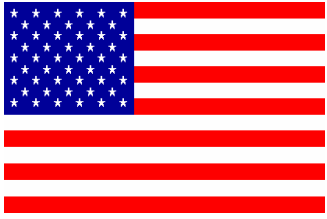
Cooperation vs. Assistance





Why Cooperate?





Public Law

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.**



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



International Cooperation in Acquisition, Technology and Logistics

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

AS OF 240500ZFEB05

AFGHANISTAN

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

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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

21

IRAQ

Armenia Moldova
 El Salvador Georgia
 Japan Ukraine
 Kazakhstan

7

(#s include ISAF Contributions)

Contribution Totals (Approx.)

	Afgh	Iraq	Total
U.S.	18,000	152,000	170,000
Coalition	9,800	24,700	34,500
Total	27,800	176,700	204,500

47 Countries
 Supporting Afghanistan & Iraq

UNCLASSIFIED



Interoperability

“...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**

**Chemical Decon
Norway FCT**

**M240 Machine Gun
Belgium MOU**

**Armor
UK & Canada MOUs**

**Hunter/Killer
Sight (cooler)
Germany FCT**

**Chem-Bio
Detector
UK/Germany
FCT & MOU**

**Kerr Recovery Rope
UK FCT**

**Ammunition
Germany FCT**

**Ammo Rack
Germany MOU**

**Camo Netting
(ULCANS)
Sweden FCT**

**Smoke Grenade
Launcher UK MOU**

**120mm Gun
Germany
MOU**

**Fire Control
Canada MOU**

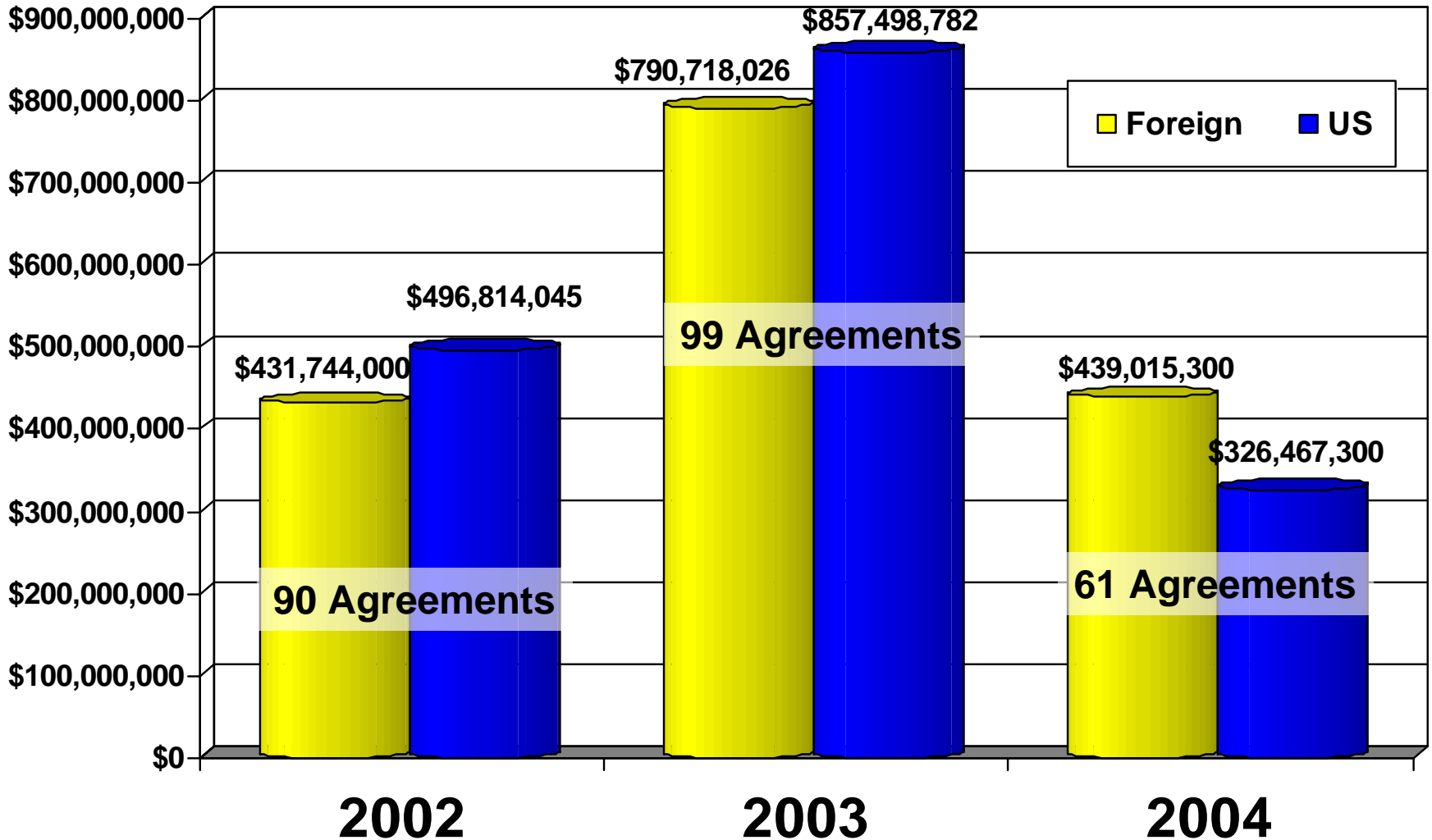
**Mine Clr/Actuate
IS MOU & FCT**







R&D Contributions





Significant International Programs

- **Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)**



- **Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS)**

- **Guided Multi-Launch Rocket System (GMLRS)**



- **Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS)**

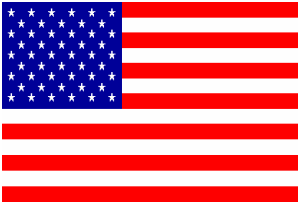
- **NATO Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS)**





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

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/ic/handbook.pdf>

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

