

SCM-Orientation Course

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- The U.S. government has been continuously engaged in security cooperation and security assistance with many partner nations since the end of World War II. The legal authorities, functional programs, and appropriated funding have evolved over time, which is understandable since they're all dependent on changing congressional interests, different foreign policies within presidential administrations, the growth of geographic combatant commands, and other factors.
- The terms security cooperation and security assistance mean different things to different people. Even people within the business often confuse the two terms. In this lesson, you will be able to summarize definitions, foreign and national security policy objectives, key organizations, legislative authorities, and key programs.

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- As I previously mentioned, the terms security cooperation and security assistance can be confusing. Let's take a closer look at each.
- Security cooperation includes all DoD interactions with foreign defense and security establishments, including all DoD-administered security assistance programs, that: build defense and security relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests; develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations; and provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access to host nations.
- Security assistance programs are programs under the general control of the Department of State which support U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives. These programs are designed to provide economic military aid to increase the ability of our friends and allies to deter and defend against possible aggression, promote the sharing of common defense burdens, and help foster regional stability, which contributes to our own security.
- There are a wide variety of legislative authorities, appropriations, and executing organizations required for security cooperation. Often, one DoD organization may have responsibility for a number of security cooperation programs, but use different legislative authorities and sources of funding for each.

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- Because security assistance is a tool of our foreign policy, the statutory responsibility for security assistance rests with the Secretary of State under the direction of the President. The DoS is responsible for the supervision and general direction of all U.S. foreign assistance, which includes security assistance programs.

- The DoS also determines whether there will be a security assistance program with a given country and whether sales of defense articles and any grant aid should be allowed. Finally, the DoS must ensure that security assistance is effectively integrated with other U.S. policies and activities on a country-to-country, regional, and global level.
- While each of the organizations you see on the chart has a critical function in arms transfers, there are a few we want you to learn more about.

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- Many DoD organizations and offices play a role when it comes to security cooperation programs. The DoD executes security assistance programs delegated to them by the DoS, which are primarily the foreign military sales and international military education and training programs.
- As the DoD fulfills this role, they must manage all logistical support for defense articles, including acquisition, transportation, and follow-on support. Finally, the DoD is also responsible for developing and implementing its own plans and strategies for security cooperation. While each of the organizations you see on the chart has a critical function in arms transfers, there are a few we should examine more closely.

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- DoD and DoS cannot execute security cooperation or security assistance in a vacuum. They have to operate within the parameters and constraints of the law.

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- Now that we have discussed security assistance and security cooperation, let's look at both sets of programs and where there's delegation or shared responsibility. Listed here is a representative sample of DoD security cooperation programs.
- Each program has been authorized in legislation by Congress and some have explicit funding appropriations. On occasion, DoD may seek additional authorities or expand limits from Congress to pursue individual programs or initiatives. One important item to note: some are targeted at Iraq, Afghanistan, or partner nations that participate in U.S. operations.
- Others are peacetime activities, which apply broadly around the world. Each program, as you would expect, has its own limitations in law and policy; not all programs will apply to every partner nation.
- Listed on the right side of the chart are some of the security assistance programs that fall under the responsibility of the DoS. Remember, security assistance programs involve interface with foreign governments, so the primary responsibility for these programs rightly falls under the DoS umbrella.
- However, in some instances DoD is responsible for executing and managing some of these programs for DoS. DoS treats security assistance programs as a tool of foreign policy while DoD considers them a subset of security cooperation. The programs in the middle are security assistance programs the DoD executes as security cooperation.

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- FMS is the largest and among the most well-known of all U.S. security cooperation programs. FMS is a Title 22 security assistance program, authorized by the AECA, and implemented by DoD whereby our international partners contract with the U.S. government to obtain defense articles, services, and training via stock, other internal resources, or through procurement. Looking at this graphic, you can see the magnitude of the FMS program.

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- The FMF program furnishes financial grants or loans authorized by the AECA to enable eligible foreign governments to purchase U.S. defense articles and services.

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- IMET is a program, authorized by the FAA, on a grant basis, to foreign military and related civilian personnel for training in U.S. and overseas facilities. As you can see in the chart above, IMET isn't a large item in the U.S. national budget, but this important program has funded training in the U.S. for thousands of international military students from the majority of the world's countries.

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- The final DoS security assistance program executed by DoD as security cooperation is the transfer of excess defense articles. Articles no longer required to remain in military department inventories might be made available for transfer, via an FMS sale or grant, to other countries for their use.

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- We have introduced FMS, FMF, IMET and EDA as DoS security assistance programs authorized under Title 22 of the U.S. code that are executed and managed by DoD as security cooperation. There are two additional programs we'll cover in this module. The first is purely security assistance, direct commercial sales. After a country decides to buy U.S. military articles, services and/or training it may buy them via FMS or DCS.

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- Finally, we'll quickly cover some programs which we call Building Partner Capacity programs. These programs include both DoD programs authorized under Title 10 of the U.S. code and some DoS programs authorized under Title 22.
- These programs are focused on building partner nation capabilities to conduct counter narcotics, counter terrorism and peacekeeping support operations as well as to support U.S. forces conducting stability operations abroad.
- A key point to remember here is that when funding from these programs is used to buy articles, services or training for a partner nation in support of the program objectives, the U.S. executes this through the FMS infrastructure via a "Pseudo LOA".

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- You might be saying to yourself, "Wow — there are so many people involved and a lot of governing documentation, not to mention the fact that it can be extremely complicated working with partner nations. Why do we even do arms transfers?" The reasons we conduct security cooperation are listed here for you.

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- This module provided an introduction to security cooperation management. Since there's a lot to retain, we've created a continuity book that summarizes key terms, organizations, and policies that you can download before you exit.