



Mr. Moore's presentation should address:

What is EUCOM, why is it important to Sweden

Historically, the bilateral US-SW relationship has to a large extent been based on defense technology. Throughout the cold war, Sweden was given access to top-of-the-line US defense technology in order to enable Sweden (a non-aligned country) to build a strong national defense as a bulwark against the Warsaw Pact in Northern Europe. For this and other reasons, Sweden's interactions with the U. S. have primarily gone through Washington.

It is important to for Sweden to understand EUCOM's mission now that the focus has shifted to coalition building, expeditionary capability, and interoperability.

Emphasize how Sweden is increasingly becoming a pro-active player in international operations

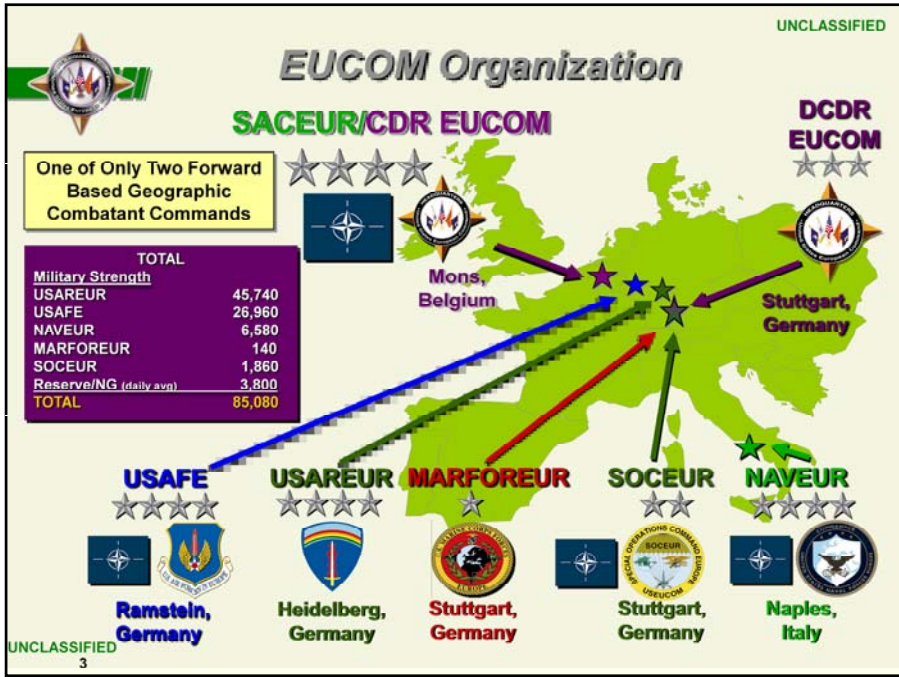


EUCOM AOR and Mission



Defend the Homeland Forward and Support U.S. and Partner Strategic Interests by:

- Maintaining ready forces for global operations (unilateral or in concert with coalition partners)
- Securing strategic access and enabling global freedom of action
- Enhancing transatlantic security through support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Promoting regional stability
- Countering terrorism





Strategic Vision

Theater Objectives & Security Challenges

Capable and Expeditionary NATO



Strengthened Partnerships



Improved Partner Nation Capabilities and Capacities



Russia as Responsible Partner



- Dynamic and diverse AOR
- Wide spectrum of challenges
- Rising Russia; near abroad and energy
- Extremists in Europe
 - Sanctuary, battleground, recruitment, logistics base
 - AQ-inspired terrorist groups plotting operations
- Potential flashpoints in Balkans, Caucasus, Levant, and Turkey
- Illegal immigration and drug trafficking
- Shifting Demographics

Transformed, Expeditionary, Trained and Ready Forces



Protection of Allies, Partners, and U.S. Interests is Assured



Strategic Freedom of Action



Regional Crisis Precluded





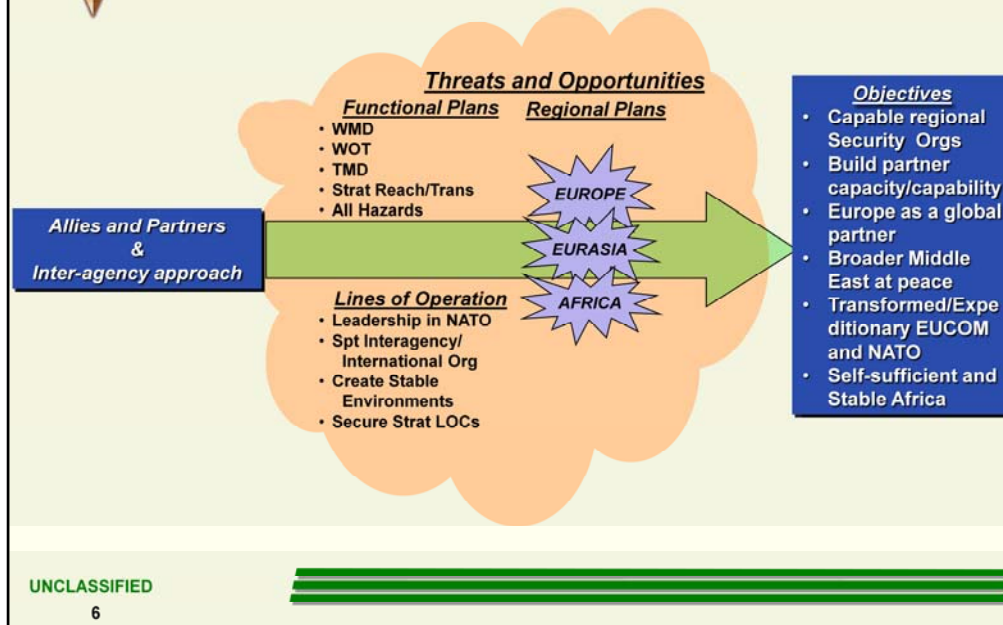
EUCOM Strategy of Active Security

- **Derived from National level guidance**
- **Supports two over-arching Strategic Objectives:**
 - **Defend the Homeland**
 - **Create and Maintain an Environment that Supports the Strategic Interest of the U.S. and our Allies and Partners**
- **USEUCOM is uniquely positioned to actively engage our strategic partners in Europe, Eurasia, and the Levant**
 - **Forward presence and strategic location**
 - **New and enduring partnerships allow us to proactively foster opportunities and rapidly respond to challenges**

BUILDING PARTNERSHIP CAPACITY



Strategy of Active Security





Building Partner Nation Capacity & Capability (Implementing a Strategy of Active Security)

- Coalition Support to OIF and OEF
 - International Security and Assistance Force (ISAF)
 - Georgia Sustainment, Stability Operations Program
- State Partnership Program (SPP)
- Partnership for Peace (PfP)
- Membership Action Plans (MAP)
- Partner SOF Development
- NATO Special Ops Force Coordination Center
- Maritime Domain Awareness and Security
 - Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOR
 - Maritime Cooperation in the Black and Caspian Seas
- Joint Task Force-East
- Joint and Combined Exercises
- George C. Marshall Center

Potential for near-term increases to support for Georgia and neighboring countries





Exporting Security From Europe Coalition Partners in OEF/OIF




Building Partner Capacity brings Forces to the Fight

75%




87%



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Sweden's Evolving Role



- EUCOM regards Sweden as an active partner in many international efforts
 - Stabilizing force in the Baltic, Nordic, Arctic and Barents Sea regions
 - Ongoing ISAF in Afghanistan
 - 2008 deployment of reinforced rifle company to Chad for EUFOR
 - 2008 Framework Nation for Nordic Battlegroup (and again in 2011)
 - 2009 International Corvette Force in Operation Atalanta

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(U) As of March 2009:

~800 Swedish Army Troops overseas:

~240 soldiers in Kosovo

~380 soldiers in Afghanistan (set to increase to 500 in 2009, possibly up to 570).

(U) Sweden: Although the territorial defence role and littoral warfare remains at the core of future capabilities (with the intro of the Visby-class corvettes over the next 4 years), **future planning** is drawing its direction from the expectation of the key role that future contributions to international missions are going to play.

(U) **International Corvette Force** - two Stockholm-class corvettes and one patrol craft tender being transported by heavy-lift ship to the piracy center in the Gulf of Aden for maritime security ops May-Sep 2009.

(U) **Operation Atalanta**: May 26, 2009 -- The Swedish navy arrested seven pirates as they tried to hijack a Greek merchant vessel in the waters off Somalia.

Ad omnia paratus = Prepared for all things (motto of Nordic Battlegroup)

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Sweden's Evolving Role



- **Sweden shows commitment to increase international involvement**
 - 2006 first Swedish participation in U. S. territory exercise (air operation Red Flag in Alaska)
 - 2007 Participation in ground exercise Bold Quest
 - 2008 Participation in Red Flag Nellis
 - 2009 Sweden hosting NATO air exercise Loyal Arrow
- **Sweden supports coalition objectives by providing deployable resources and skills**
 - Initiative to increase personnel deployed internationally is welcomed and supported by EUCOM
 - Anticipating additional opportunity for interaction while Sweden holds EU presidency in 2009



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(U) **Red Flag** - Multi-service, multi-national, multi-platform combat ops exercises focused on aircraft employment.


(U) **Bold Quest** – Focuses on Close Air Support Interoperability

(U) **Loyal Arrow** – Air exercise that focuses on training the NATO response force


(U) Sweden has proposed raising number of Swedish troops deployed internationally to ~2000.


(U) Sweden will assume EU presidency on July 1, 2009 for 6 months.

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Sweden's Evolving Role



- **The Security Cooperation Program significantly contributes to the EUCOM goal of enhancing Sweden's capability as a coalition partner**
 - **Command and Control (C2) issues are addressed through the bilateral Command and Control Interoperability Board (CCIB)**
 - **FMS-based process moving toward aerial refueling (AR) capability in the Swedish Air Force**
 - **Sweden has added C-17 aircraft flight hours to the strategic airlift capability consortium (second largest contributor of flight hours)**
- **Security Cooperation Training Program – crucial to building readiness and interoperability**

 - **~60 Swedish students per year train in the U. S.**
 - **Includes professional military, EOD, C-17 crews, and other specialty training programs**

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(U) (AR) – JAS 39 Gripen fighter cleared for AR from US aircraft, followed by a possible request for training Swedish pilots in receiving AR

(U) (SAC) – Sweden is the second largest participant in SAC in terms of flight hours (550 out of a pool of 3000) and training of Swedish C-17 crews has commenced in the U. S. The first C-17 is scheduled to arrive in July 2009, aiming to be operational by end of July 2009. SAC includes 15 other member nations.

- May highlight that negotiations for C-17 commenced in summer 2006, with first aircraft delivery 3 years later, very rapid by international standards
- SAC is becoming increasingly important to quickly respond to today's challenges
- Will be stationed in Papa, Hungary (25 officers/civilians and their families)

Security Cooperation Training Program – note that the new Supreme Commander, GEN Göranson, is an Army CGSC alumnus

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Sweden's Evolving Role



- EUCOM's strategy for global security supports Sweden's initiative to develop a modern, flexible operational defense force
 - Greater ability to deploy rapidly and remain on station
 - Shift toward all-volunteer force will cultivate skills and experience levels, broadening capabilities to operate with international forces
- Sweden's initiative to further network-enabled capabilities moves toward greater inter-operability with coalition forces
 - Working toward seamless communications with multiple nations in the global security environment
 - Sets the stage for rapid information sharing in support of theater operations

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(U) *General Sverker Goranson, Supreme Commander of Swedish Armed Forces, stated in March 2009, "We have worked extensively for about two years to look at and define what the demands will be on the Swedish armed forces...in the next 5, 10, 15 years." Further, he stated that currently, "there are too few units ready to deploy at short notice."*

(U) *Swedish Government, in 2007, formed the Swedish Defence Commission (one member from each of the 7 parties in parliament), that concluded, "A military defence, working together with other parties outside Sweden, is a defence of our core values and interests and increases our security....Sweden will, therefore, continue the transformation from a threat-based defence to an operational defence guided by political will and prepared for prioritised operations as demanded."*

(U) *The phrase "**Network-enabled capabilities**" is being encouraged by Gen Goransen, "We can't do our own thing or when you get out there with other nations you won't be able to communicate. We are now part of what is going on elsewhere."*



Challenges for the Coalition Forces

- **Widely dispersed operations** Demands a globally-distributed concept of support
- **Interoperability** Force multiplier when stovepipe support systems are consolidated and optimized
- **Interagency & Multinational Cooperation** Need for cooperation ranges across Services, Department of Defense and US government agencies, to multinational partners – VERY COMPLEX
- **Insufficient (and decreasing) controlled airspace** for realistic air combat training with allies and coalition partners
- **Coordination** New partners in austere environments with various infrastructure and support capabilities



Insufficient (and decreasing) controlled airspace for air combat training — *Karl Andenberg recommended this discussion point since Sweden has a huge training and testing area - Vidsel - in the far northern part of the country.*



EUCOM's International Armaments Cooperation (IAC) Objectives

Unclassified

Primary Focus on NATO

Emphasis On
Industrialized Nations
With The Most Potential

- Operational
 - Interoperability
- Technical
 - Technology dominance
 - US does not have a monopoly on innovation
- Economic
 - Most cost-effective solution
 - Reduce system costs
- Political
 - Strengthen Alliances
 - US commitment to their Allies security
- Industrial
 - Bolster domestic/allied defense industrial bases

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International Armaments Cooperation

- Cooperative R&D, production, logistics, and more...
- Benefits to United States and Kingdom of Sweden
 - ✓ Improved interoperability
 - ✓ Access to the best technology and equipment
 - ✓ Builds effective defense relationships
 - ✓ Saves \$ via joint programs & strengthens industrial bases



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International Armaments Cooperation



- **Excalibur Cooperative Development Program with Kingdom of Sweden (KoS)**
 - Providing improved fire support with greatly increased accuracy
 - Significant reductions in collateral damage



- **US-KoS Responsive Nanosatellite and Plug-and-Play (PnP) Architectures Collaboration**
 - Cultivating capabilities for operational responsiveness to urgent needs
 - Enables tactical commanders to directly and quickly order up inexpensive, light, tailor-made tactical satellites for ad-hoc applications during limited time.

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- Excalibur provides improved fire support through a Precision Guided Extended Range family of munitions with greatly increased accuracy and offer significant reduction in collateral damage in most of all urban environments.

- Excalibur is an international program, teamed with the Kingdom of Sweden (KoS), who contributes resources towards the development in accordance with an established Project Agreement.

- Sweden and the US are working on finalizing a Project Agreement entitled “US-Sweden Responsive Nanosatellite and PnP Architectures Collaboration” (PnP = Plug and Play). One of the applications thereof is to enable tactical commanders to directly and quickly order up inexpensive, light, tailor-made tactical satellites for ad-hoc applications during limited time.

NOTE: The PA has not yet been signed by the Swedish cabinet, and the **details of the proposed PA should thus not be elaborated upon**. But the Operational Responsive Space application is general enough to address.



Conclusions

- EUCOM's objectives in the region support continued improvement of Sweden's capabilities as a coalition partner
- Sweden's continued international presence is a key component of the active security strategy
- International Armaments Cooperation is improving our interoperability on many fronts (technical, training, communications, operations)





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