

A usable defence



Stockholm 2009-06-10

Defence Minister Sten Tolgfors

Sweden's defence capability enhanced



- The whole of Sweden will be defended. Availability and mobility is key.
- Armed Forces that actually are usable and relevant.
- Unchanged defence budget.
- No garrisons will be closed during this term of office.

Time plan

Defense Bill

Describes the Armed Forces	2014
Enters into force	2010
Presented to Parliament	2009



The first step in an extensive reform

Additional bills regarding for example personnel structures.

Governmental budget bills

Check points



A logical process

- Strategic assessments and analysis
 - Direction and over-arching aims
 - Size and depth of the Armed Forces
-
- The Armed Forces' structure and production facilities



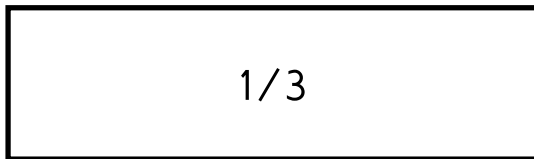
Today's problems and limitations

- The Armed Forces not adapted to operating here and now.
- Only 1/3 of the force structure has been tasked with a readiness up to a year. The rest has lower readiness.
- We have had two separate organisations: one for national operations and one for international engagement.
- For international operations we establish new units that are separate and not part of the regular force structure. These experienced units have been disbanded as soon as they completed a mission.
- An inadequate and antiquated personnel organisation.

Today's force structure

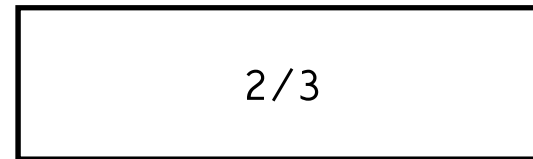
Total 30 000

- Operational units



- Within one year

- Other units



- Previously no political demands regarding availability.

Objectives

Availability – here and now

- nationally and internationally
- mobility

Usability – at home – and beyond

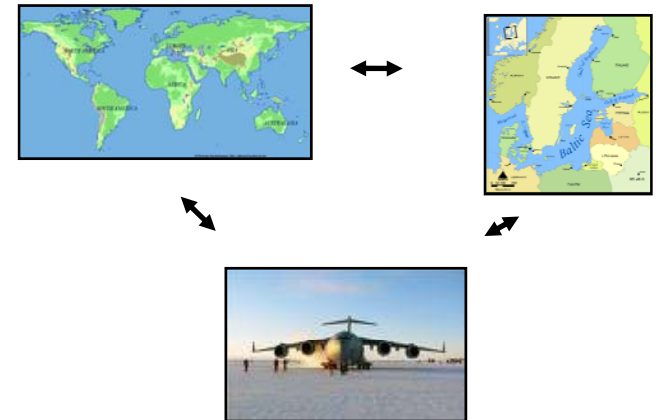
- for real – not only on paper

Flexibility – conflict intensity

- composition
- adaptability

Coordination

- other countries and organisations
- policy areas



Today

National operational units

Other units



Force structure.

Units in international registers

Units in international ops

Home Guard

2014

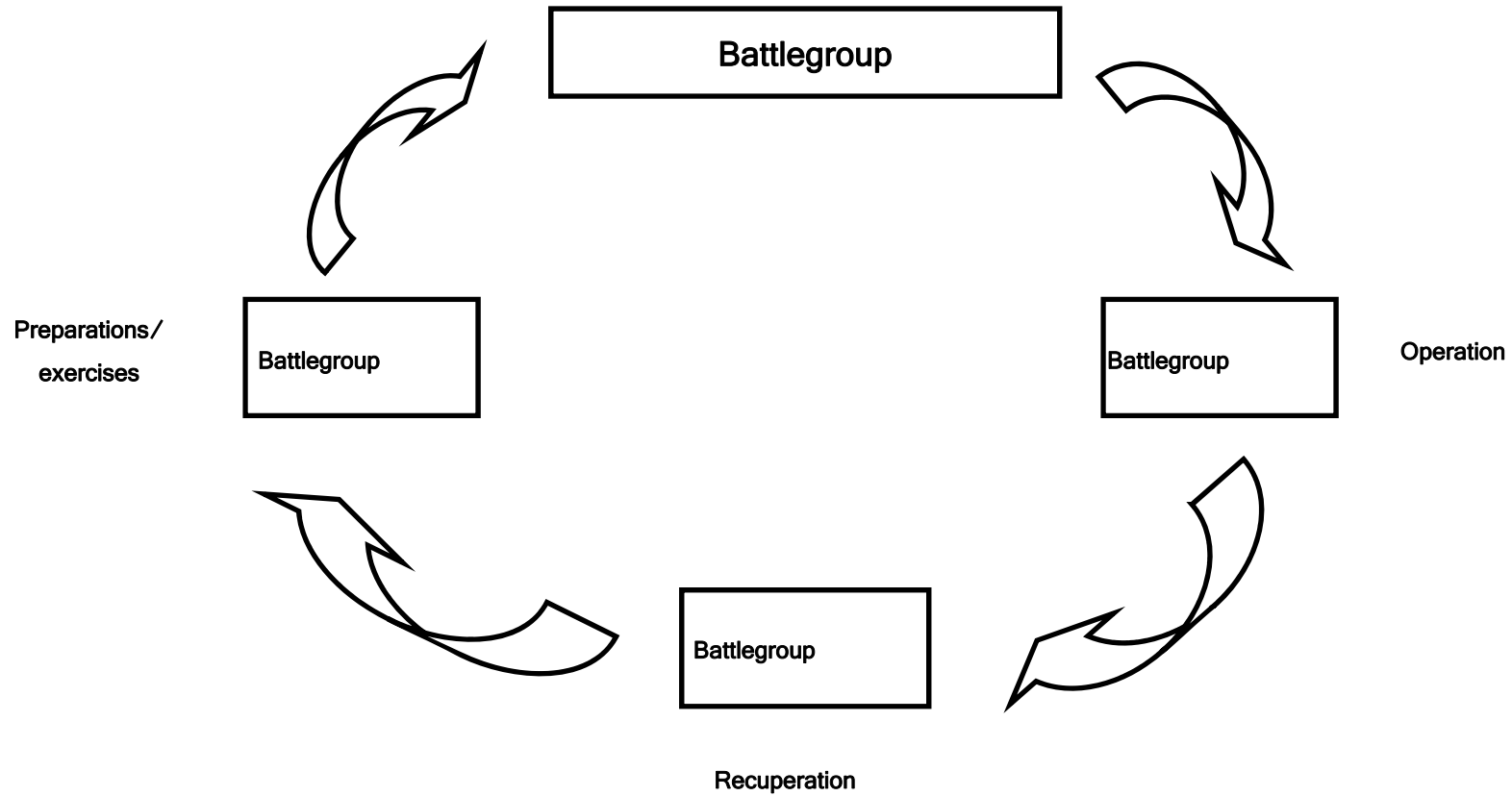
Contract units

Standing units

Home Guard with
National Guard units

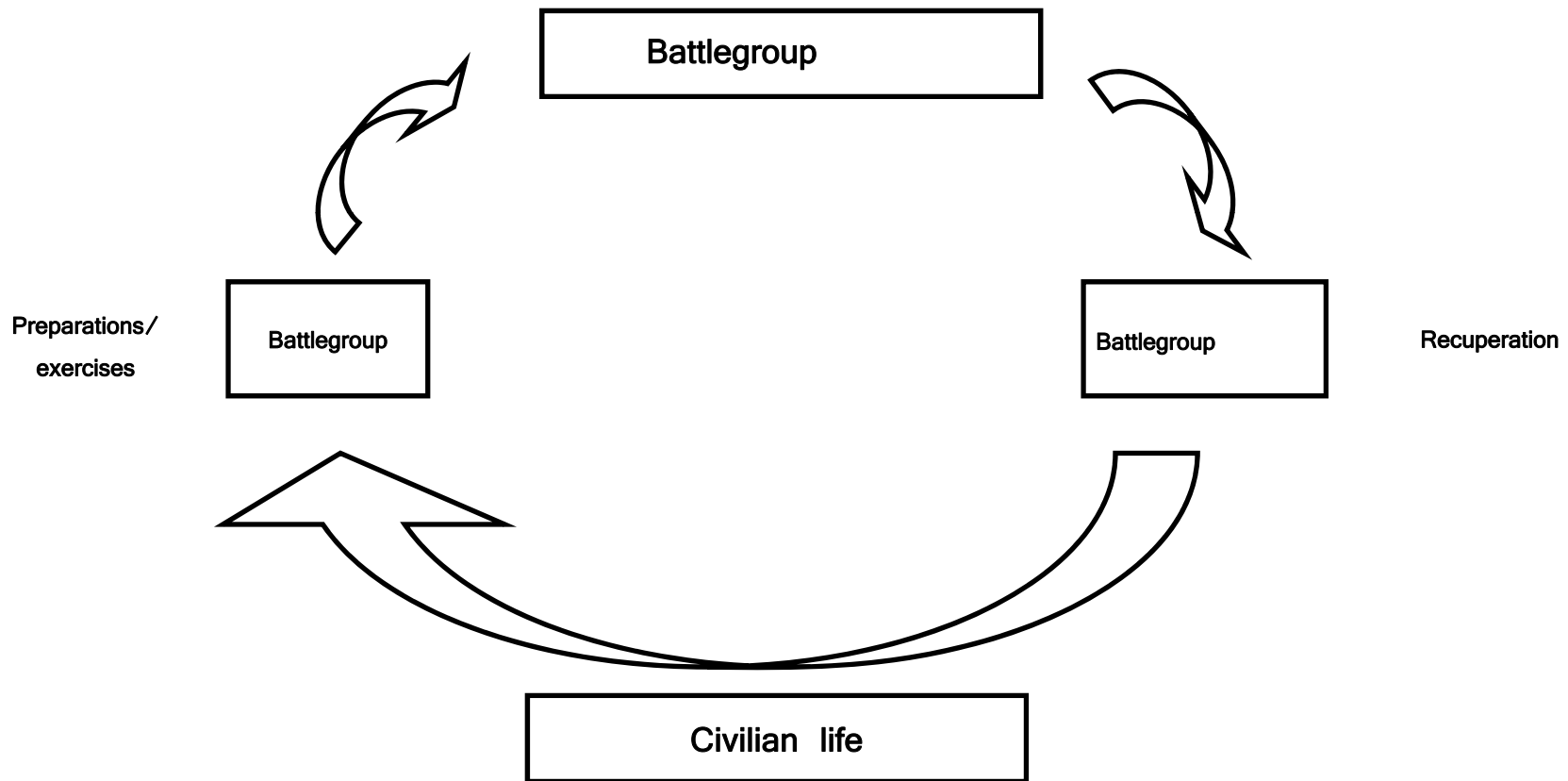
Standing units

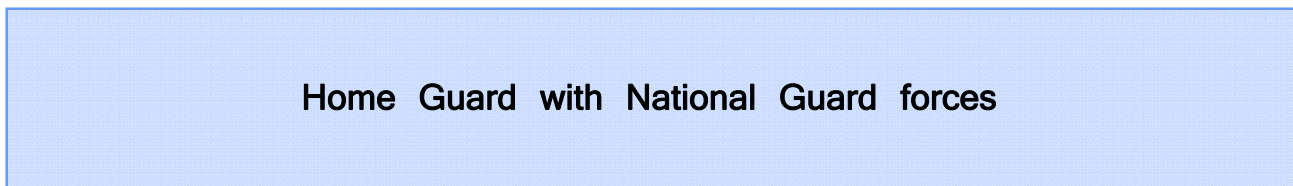
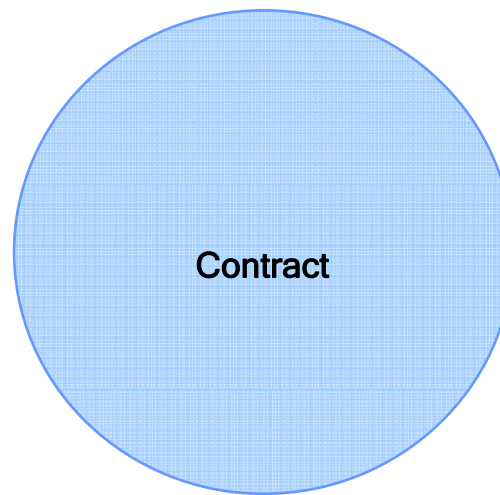
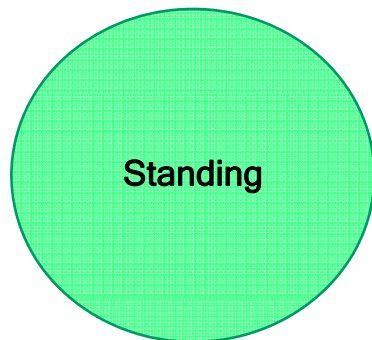
High readiness/available



Contract units

Endurance, quantity and planned deployments

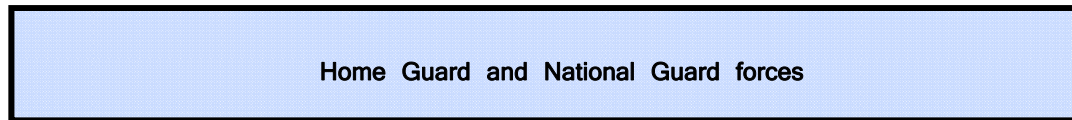
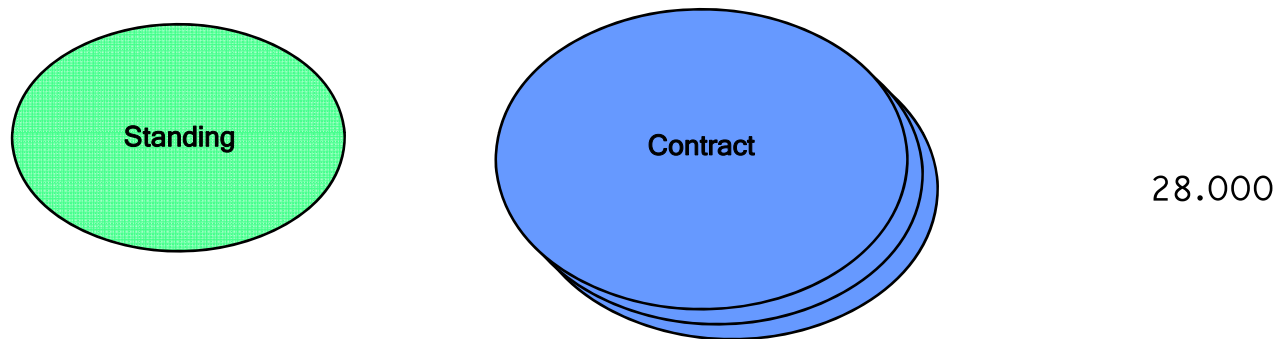




Force Structure

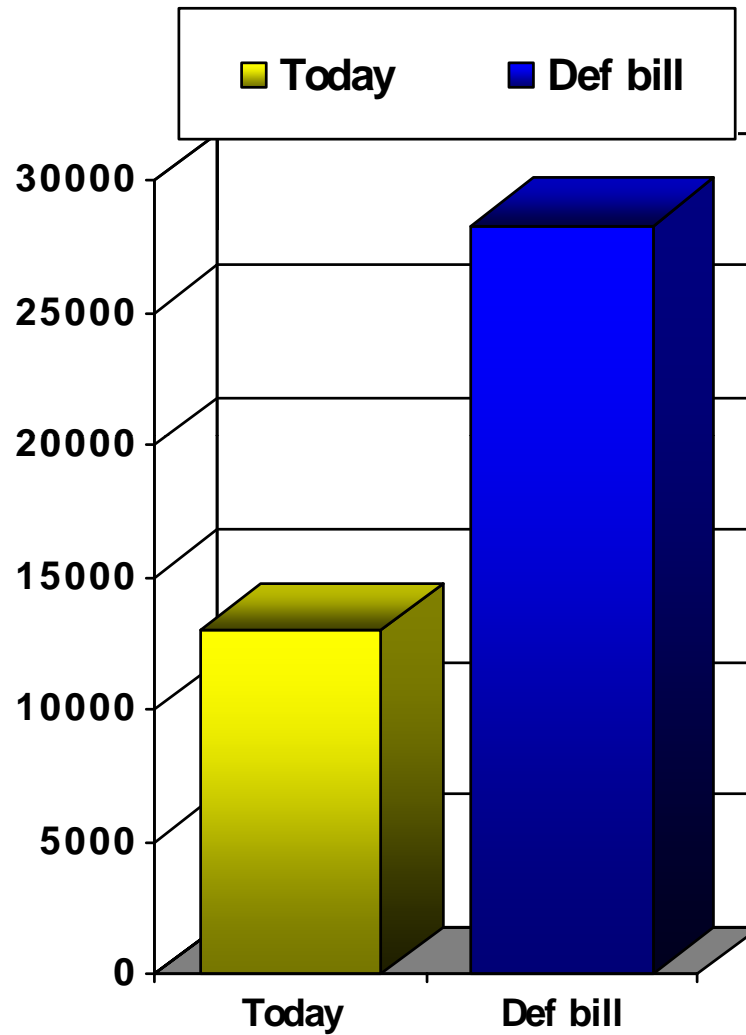
50.000 soldiers and
sailors

High availability

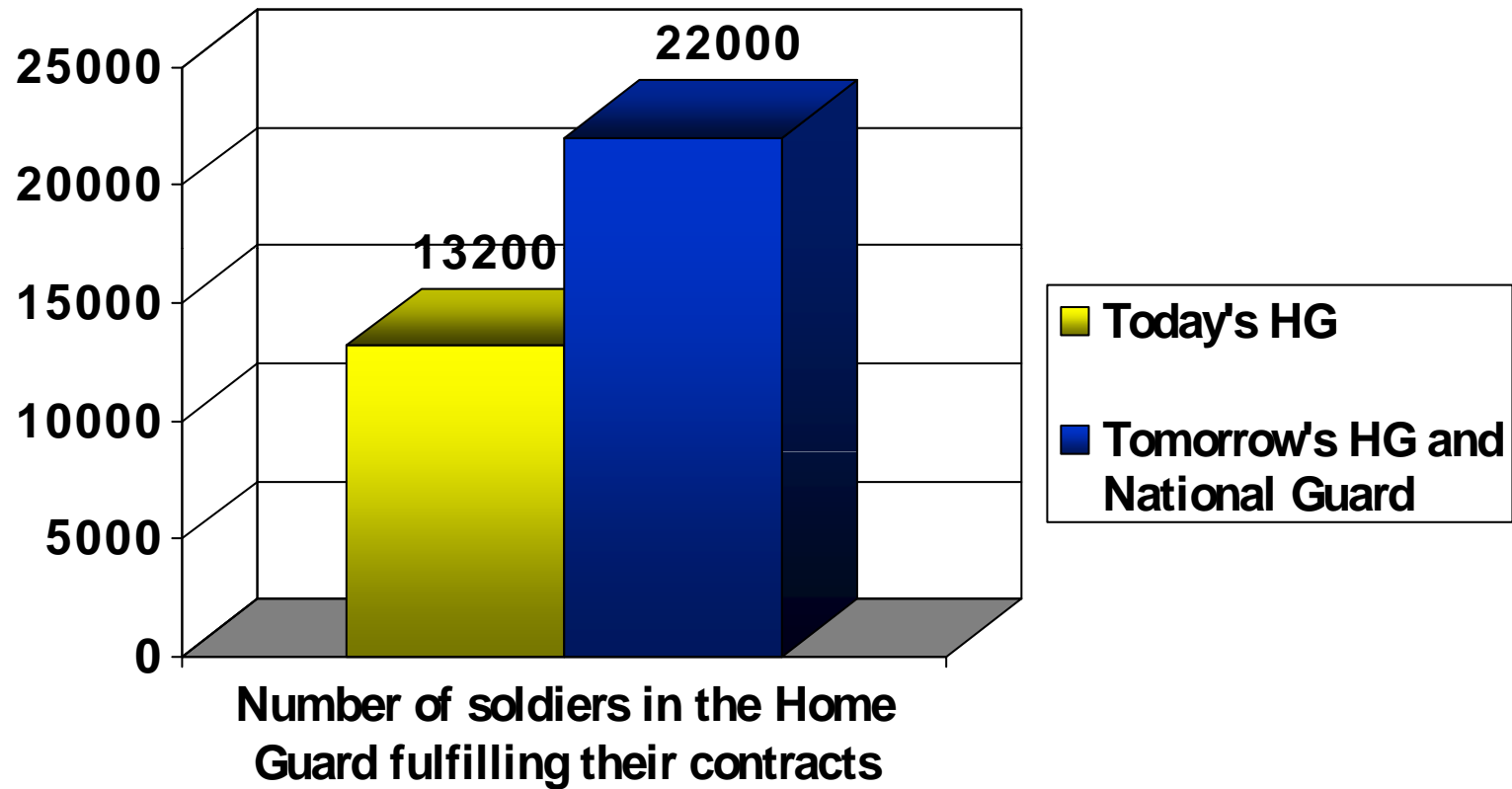


22.000
of which
around 17.000
in the National Guard
forces

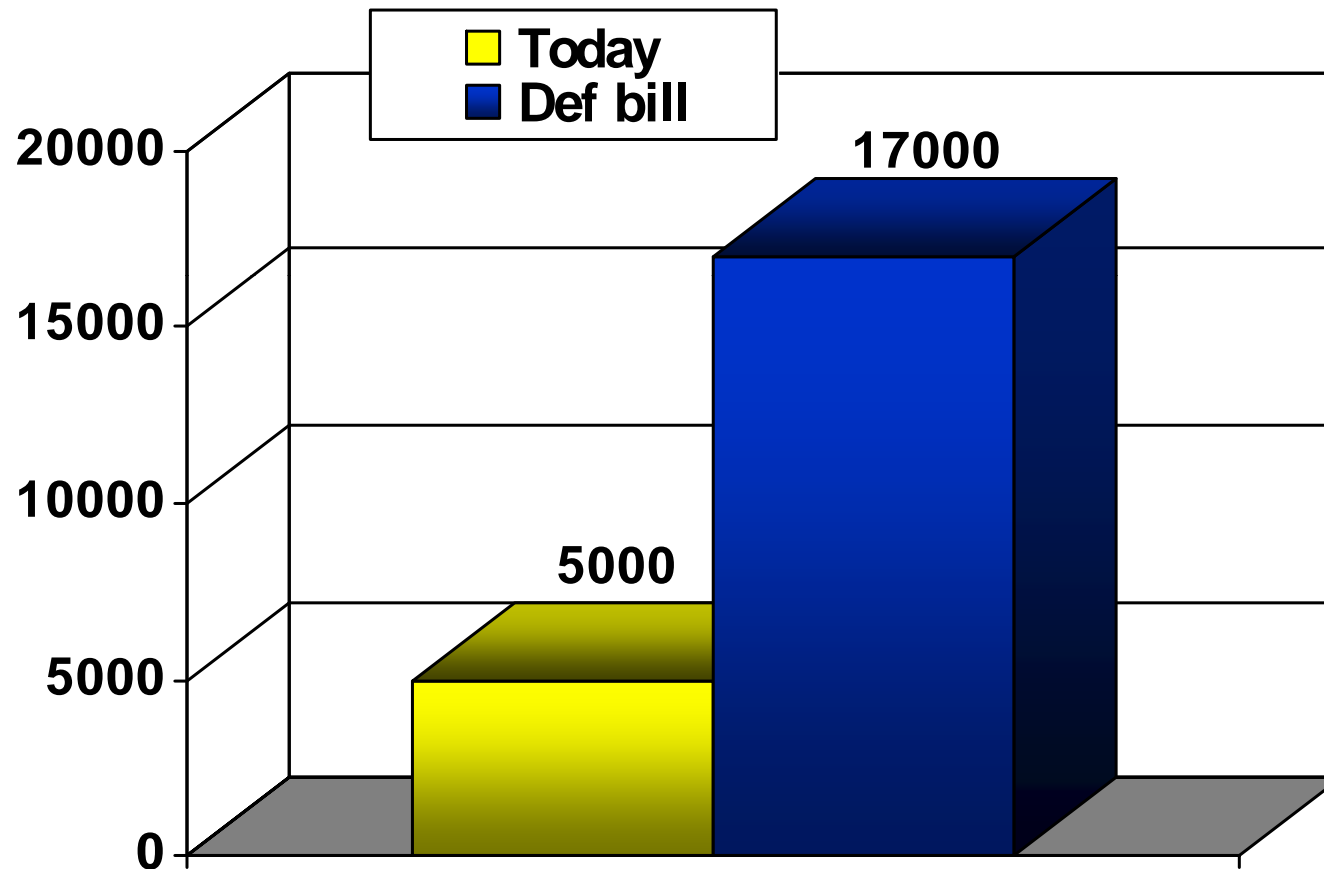
Combat units – increased availability



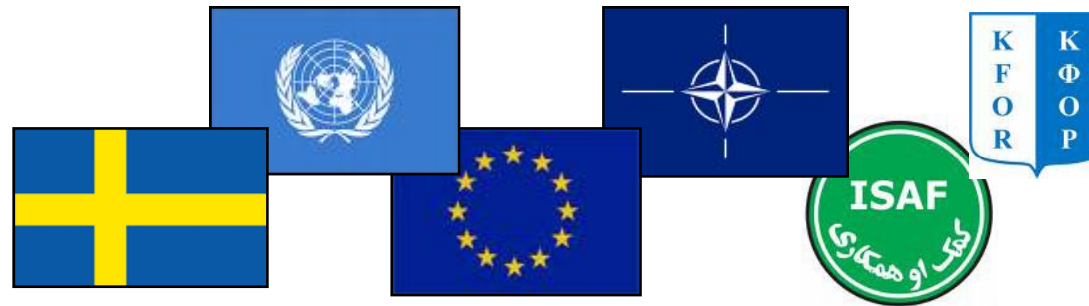
Strengthening the Home Guard



The National Guard – increasing the quality of the Home Guard



The Armed Forces in operations

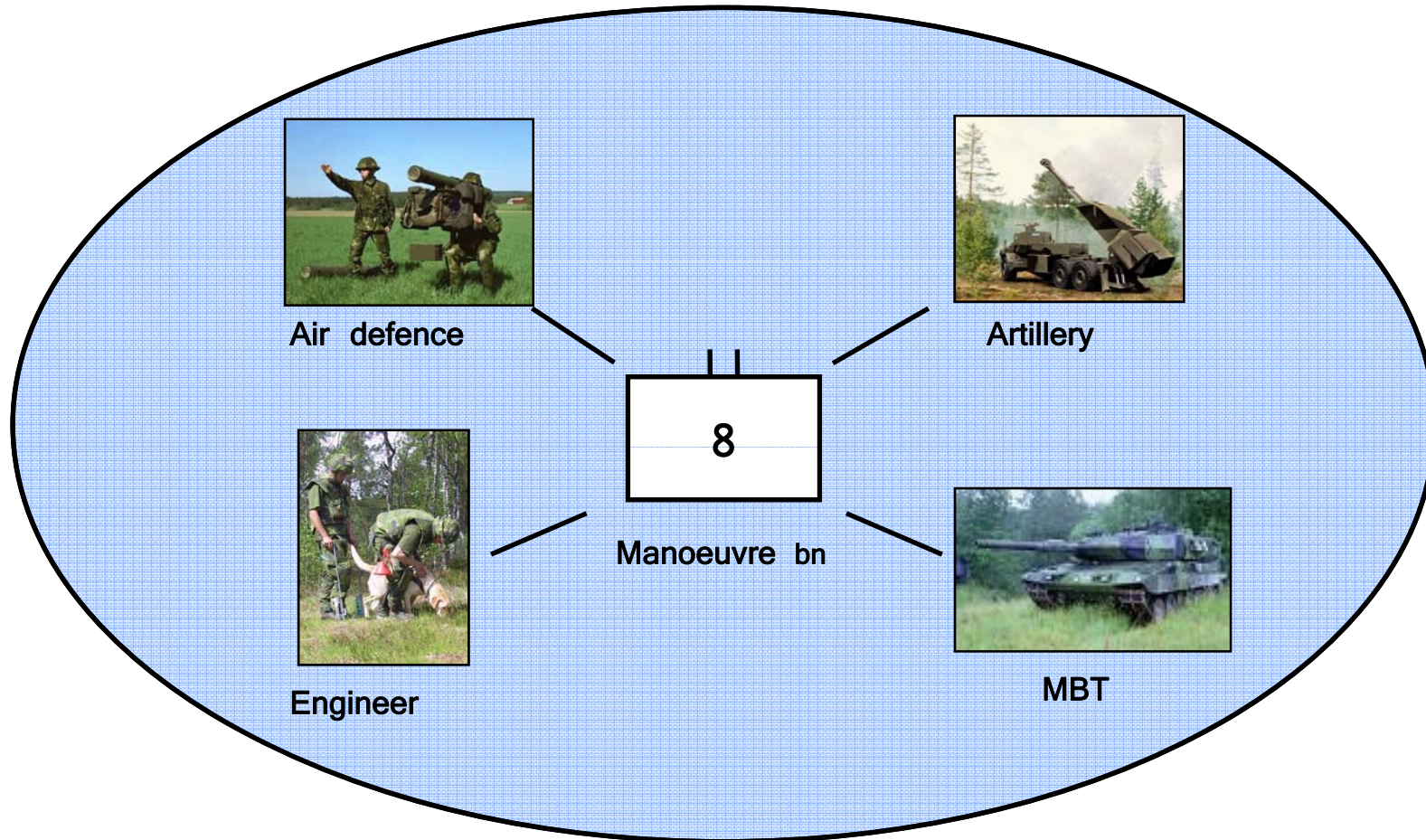


1.700 soldiers and sailor continually deployed and operational,
nationally and internationally

Further 300 soldiers as high readiness reinforcement

In sum, this is double of what we have today.

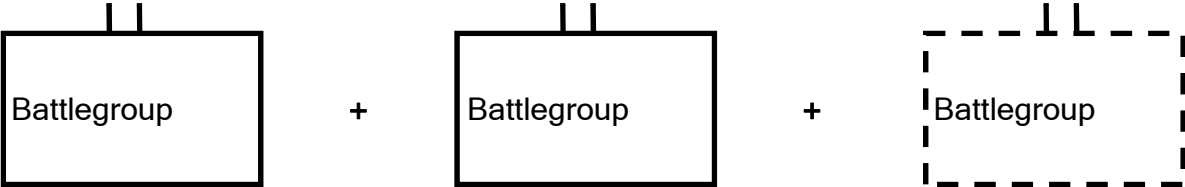
The battlegroup concept



Predetermined reinforcement elements:



Brigade command capability



Key units and systems



100 JAS 39 Gripen C/D



Enhanced



MBT 122 will remain



Enhanced



2 bn – as today



2 bn – as today



7 corvettes



4 submarines – as today

Units in reserve in case the security situation deteriorates

The force structure will have the ability to increase its strength. This is ensured by:

- four additional mechanised bns can be established after a future political decision. A limited amount of equipment is stored for this purpose.
- a personnel reserve, with individuals who have already served in the Armed Forces, will be maintained. These reserves will be ear-marked for the four units in reserve.
- Dormant conscription.

Conscription today

- 5 000 – 8 000 trained
- Limited quality standards
- Only compulsory to serve nationally
- Needs mobilisation in order to deliver usable units and capabilities.
- Long lead times between selection and basic training.
- Few women



Recruitment tomorrow (by 2014)

- All volunteer recruitment
- Shorter basic training
- Thereafter selection and application for a contract
- Better recruitment for the HG and NG
- An all volunteer force – but not an occupation for life
- Equal opportunity and obligations for men and women alike
- The individual's willingness and the Armed Forces' requirements dictate the process
- Conscription dormant



A considerable increase in Sweden's defence capability

Increased availability – increased usability – increased quality

The right training – the right equipment – the right experience

Available and usable – now!



The Swedish declaration of solidarity and international cooperation

(The Swedish Defence Commission's report from December 2007)

Sweden will not remain passive if a disaster or an attack would strike another member state or a Nordic country. We expect that these countries act in the same way if Sweden was affected.

(”Sverige kommer inte att förhålla sig passivt om en katastrof eller ett angrepp skulle drabba ett annat medlemsland eller nordiskt land. Vi förväntar oss att dessa länder agerar på samma sätt om Sverige drabbas.”)



The Swedish declaration of solidarity and international cooperation

(The Swedish Defence Commission's report from June 2008)

This means that Sweden can contribute with military support in crisis and conflict. We should be able and willing to help each other in the event of emergencies, crises or conflicts with the relevant skills. Sweden will in the light of this, both have the ability to receive and provide military support. The Solidarity Declaration is premised on the understanding that the most serious crises that can affect our country will demand both civilian and military resources.

”Detta innebär att Sverige kan bidra med militärt stöd vid kris- och konfliktsituationer. Vi ska kunna och vilja hjälpa varandra i händelse av olyckor, kriser eller konflikter med relevanta förmågor. Sverige ska mot bakgrund av detta både ha förmåga att ta emot och ge militärt stöd. Solidaritetsförklaringen tar sin utgångspunkt i insikten att de mest allvarliga kriserna som kan drabba vårt land och region kommer att ta såväl civila som militära resurser i anspråk.”

Underlying documents

- The Swedish Defence Commission
- Principles from the Report on Conscription
- “Genomförandegruppen” on procurement
- The Armed Forces’ answer to the directives



planning



The Force Structure (key elements)

- 1 Force HQ
- 2 Brigade command staffs
- 7 Manoeuvre bns (mech, light mech & light)
- 3 MBT companies
- 2 Artillery bns
- 2 Engineer bns
- 2 Logistics bns
- 2 Air defence bns
- 1 Ranger bn
- 1 Special Forces unit
- 1 Intelligence bn
- 1 Security bn
- 40 Home Guard/National Guard bns



cont.: key elements

- 7 Corvettes
- 4 Submarines
- 7 Mine countermeasures ships
- 2 Support ships
- 1 Manoeuvre bn (amphibious)



cont.: key elements

- 4 Combat aircraft squadrons (JAS39C/D)
- 2 Transport squadron (Tp84 and Tp102)
- 1 Helicopter bn (Hkp10,14 & 15)

