### Foreign Military Sales

VS.

#### **Direct Commercial Sales**

A Customer's Point of View

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#### Overview

- Security Assistance/Cooperation
- FMS vs. DCS
- Offset

# Security Assistance **Security Cooperation**

- Security Assistance concerns the transfer of military defense articles and/or services from the United States to friendly foreign governments and specific international organizations.
- Security Cooperation is a reengineered designation of the same laws, processes and procedures.
- DSCA, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency is responsible for Security Assistance, Foreign Military Sales and related issues for the Office of the Secretary of Defense.
- DSCA's guidance is published in the Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM) that provides definitive guidance for Security Assistance matters.

#### **Direct Commercial Sales**

- Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) are sales made by U.S. companies directly to an international customer.
- DCS agreements are not administered by DoD and do not involve a government-to-government agreement.
- U.S. industry is responsible for obtaining a license from the Office of Defense Trade Controls in the Department of State for each of these sales.
- Under DCS the foreign customer engages directly in contract negotiations and program management decisions with a U.S supplier or manufacturer.
- In broad terms, the contract follows commercial rules and procedures.

# Foreign Military Sales

- Foreign Military Sales (FMS) is a U.S. Government program that allows a foreign government to purchase defense articles, services, construction services, and training from the U.S. Government.
- FMS is conducted under the authority of the AECA of 1976 and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, both as amended.
- By law, FMS is operated on a "no-profit" and "no-loss" basis to the USG.
- FMS follows an unusual set of rules, regulations and procedures.
- On the basis of a Letter of Request (LOR) from an international customer, the U.S. Government issues a government-to-government agreement, known as a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA).
- Once the LOA is accepted (signed) by the foreign government and the initial financial requirements are fulfilled, the FMS case is implemented.

### Positive Aspects of FMS

- Foreign customer gains access to a vast knowledge base.
- Release process is facilitated with assistance from DOD and military services.
- Acquisition of experience and project management.
- "Most favored" pricing is guaranteed.
- Government audits are the norm.
- USG allows access to primes and subs.

### **Negative Aspects of FMS**

- Release processes are not transparent.
- FMS cases are gov't-to-gov't agreements not contracts. Commitment is for "dependable undertaking."
- "Dependable undertaking" concept difficult to sell at home.
- LOA preparation schedule is unpredictable.
- FMS customer subjected to bureaucratic attitudes.
- Co-production or license production MOUs take nine(!) months.
- Before FMS reform, case closure used to be an everlasting accountants quandary: "no gain-no loss."

### Positive Aspects of DCS

- Follows commercial rules and procedures.
- The customer has control over his money.
- Payment schedule tied to contractual performance.
- Customer can negotiate penalties for late delivery and poor performance.
- Books can be closed when contract is fulfilled and final payment is made.
- Offsets and Industry Participation are part of the deal.

### Negative Aspects of DCS

- Foreign customer often encounters difficulties in gaining access for pre-award and price audits.
- Purchaser has to provide additional manpower for project oversight and quality control.
- Repairs or replacements of faulty parts or workmanship are often disputed.
- ▶ U.S. contractor may try to implement contract as an open-ended U.S. Government contract irrespective of the actual contractual terms.

#### Recommendations for FMS

- U.S. Government should manage LOAs as an ombudsman for the foreign government.
- Make LOA, MOU, NDP, etc. approval processes transparent to customers.
- ► FMS offices need to adopt a "can do" attitude.
- Offsets are a fact of business. Why fight them?
- Make closing FMS cases a priority.
- Recognize that foreign orders reduce cost for U.S. acquisitions.
- Cash paying countries deserve better treatment.

DSCA is committed to continued improvements though FMS Reform and Business Process Re-engineering

#### Recommendations for DCS

- Commercial contracting is not the solution to all (FMS) problems.
- Commercial contracts should reduce bureaucratic waste, not quality and performance.
- Keep lawyers out of the customer's hair.
- Prepare for foreign governments' requests for audits. Foreign governments have legal requirements, too.

## Offsets in FMS & DCS Programs

- Offsets are political necessities
- Offset is a fact of defense business and is here to stay.
- Every country employs a form of Offset. Even the U.S., but with another spin.
- There are no free lunches.
- Instead of fighting it, governments should help to make it work.

### Offsets in FMS Programs

- Contract/Agreement with contractor separate from FMS case.
- USG agencies not involved in Offset negotiations and performance.
- <u>Any</u> Offset cost allowable, if contracting officer deems reasonable.
- Note on Offset costs in LOA
- Statutory notification to Congress

#### Offset's Win-Win Formula

- \* The buying country acquires defense equipment which satisfies its requirements.
- The supplier sells sophisticated defense equipment, thus supporting his country's industrial base.
- The buyer's industry broadens its technology and market base and increases sales of competitive products.
- The supplier expands his business base and saves money through buying competitive products from abroad.

#### **Offset Conclusions**

Offset is Real!
Offset is Important!
Offset is REAL IMPORTANT!

**Steve Piro of Lockheed Martin** 

# Thank You For Your Attention