

SCM-Orientation Course

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- Please tell the General that the United States is honored to be able to provide your country with \$5 billion worth of aircraft.
- The General says he is grateful to America and proud to be part of the free world defense structure! But, before you leave... He wonders if you have a little booklet on how to make the planes fly?
- The U.S. believes in the total package approach. We will include training that will ensure you can operate and maintain the planes that you buy.
- As you might guess, when foreign governments purchase defense equipment from the U.S., we don't just hand them the keys and say good luck. They need to get comprehensive training too! In fact, training is a key part of the total package approach. After all, it doesn't do any good to sell planes and tanks to a country if they don't know how to operate or maintain them.
- In this module, we'll provide you with enough information so that you'll be able to summarize international training, identify the key organizations involved, and explain the process.

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- Training is defined in both the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act. Definitions of training in each are nearly identical. Beyond the key governing documents, additional documents provide the parameters and constraints these laws place on training.

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- Why do we offer training? When you purchase goods or services from many places, you're on your own to figure out how things work. But, the U.S. government believes in what we call the total package approach. It doesn't do any good to sell defense articles to a nation if they don't know how to use them.
- Providing training to partner countries goes beyond helping the host country operate and maintain their equipment. It improves relationships between the U.S. and the partner country, furthers peace and stability, and helps the host nation manage its defense establishment.

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- As you might guess, training doesn't just happen. For a host nation to use U.S.-origin equipment, it requires participation from numerous organizations.

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- Now let's take a look at the different authorizations used to send an international student to training. This list is by no means complete -- these are just a few of the more common ones you'll encounter. The majority of international training is funding by FMS, FMFP, and IMET.

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- Before going further, review this situation about training assumptions, what do you think?

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- Let's take a look at the path an international student takes to end up in a U.S. military schoolhouse. First, the host nation, in consultation with the SCO, determines which courses it wishes to attend. This may be triggered by a related purchase of U.S. equipment, the need for leadership development through professional military education, or the requirement for numerous tactical, technical, and administrative skills.
- The SCO training manager forwards the request so that a determination can be made regarding available seats, student eligibility and releasability of the curriculum. For these reasons, the SCO training manager cannot by himself promise a confirmed quota for a given request until he receives confirmation. This approach avoids setting expectations too high or giving false impressions.

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- Now that we've reviewed the training process flow, let's take a look at the various types of training available to international students.

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- Most of the time, international students come to the U.S. for all of their training needs. But sometimes, the host nation will request that a Mobile Education or Mobile Training Team come to their country to conduct the training there instead.
- Sending our trainers abroad to educate students in-country is the exception, not the rule. Traditionally, we prefer that international students come to the U.S. for their training so they get exposure to the U.S. through the Field Studies Program.
- This program takes the training class on field trips to places like courthouses, state and city government buildings, local businesses, and more where they're able to experience U.S. life and culture. In this way, we can promote the importance of values like human rights, justice, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, civilian rule of the military, and a free-market economy in action.
- For example, international visitors to ISCS are taken to The Ohio State University, local museums, the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, and other attractions in Dayton, Columbus, and Cincinnati to give them an in-person view of democracy and a free society. This goal is second to the actual training, but helps build strong relationships with the host nation.

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- Sometimes training needs pop up without advance warning, but in many cases, training can be planned for ahead of time. I'll outline the process for when you know training needs are coming in the future.
- First, the SCO training manager meets with the host nation to outline upcoming training needs—now, next year, and two years down the road. The SCO training manager uses this input to formulate the Combined Education and Training Program Plan, and then turns the plan in to the Geographic Combatant Command one month prior to the Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Group conference, hosted annually by each Geographic Combatant Command.
- During this conference, the latest training policies are discussed and disseminated by organizations like the Defense Security Cooperation Agency and Department of State. The SCO training manager attends on behalf of the host nation to make sure they get the classes they need and that their International Military Education and Training and Foreign Military Sales dollars are being spent wisely.
- Each Geographic Combatant Command holds a Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Group for a week, typically sometime between March and June every year.

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- In this module, you've learned how to define international training and how the training process works. In addition, you've reviewed the different types of training and the key organizations and programs used to fund training.
- This module provided an introduction to international training 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.