NATO SMART DEFENCE
HOW TO TAKE IT FORWARD?

Presented by
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Military Operations are more demanding...

Military operations performed by the Armed Forces have increased over recent years:

- Global Reach
- Deployment in hostile areas - front line support
- Logistic and training transport missions
- Longer time required on Air to Air Refueling military missions
- ISR missions over the theater of operations

The world remains unstable

Source: Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK)
... and face a large variety of new requirements!

Global Demand

- Rapid response to Natural Disasters
- Support to Multilateral Peace Operations
- Humanitarian needs
- SAR missions
- Anti-piracy missions
- Immigrants Control
- Oil Spill Response
- Drug traffic Control
- International conflicts

The world is changing!

April 2012
Over the past decade, more than 2 billion people have been affected by natural disasters. On average, 62,000 lives were lost per year.

Rapid response is a must

Source: Munich RE-NatCatSERVICE 2010-2011 Main Natural disasters/ International Committee of the Red Cross
Oil Spill

Approximately 5.71 million tonnes of oil were lost as a result of tanker incidents from 1970 to 2010.

A growing environmental concern worldwide

Drug traffic control

Global cocaine traffic

Global opium traffic

Route growth

New routes

The Northern Route

The Balkan Route

The Southern Route

Global cocaine production have grown by a factor of 6 during the last three decades.

Global opium production have grown by a factor of 7 during the last three decades.

A never ending story

Source: UNODC World Drug Report 2009
Tracking immigrant movements

Main routes for African irregular migrants to Europe

On average +50,000 irregular immigrants per year

An issue worldwide, current example: the Mediterranean area
Multilateral Peace Operations

Four-fifths of peace operation personnel are deployed to Africa and Asia

In 2010, nine organizations were involved in 52 operations with a personnel of some 263,000. More than 90% of these were from NATO and the UN

Rising new missions worldwide

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations 2010
Piracy Attacks

More than 440 attacks during 2010. Somalia: the most affected region.

A growing asymmetric threat

Source: Chamber of Commerce, International Maritime Bureau, Piracy Reporting Center
Search and Rescue (SAR) Missions

More than 25,900 persons rescued during 1994 - 2009
Only in 2009, 1596 persons were rescued in 478 SAR events

Increasing global assistance needed

Source: CospasSARSAT Data 2010
Military Expenditure in 2011

Total 2011: US$ 1,738Bn (0.3% increase)

World military expenditure stops growing in 2011

Source: SIPRI Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
* Data not available for some CIS countries
NATO countries: Decreasing expenditure in 2011

Between 2008 and 2011, twenty NATO countries reduced defence spending

Total NATO 2011: US$ 1,038Bn (4% reduction)

Source: NATO press release April 2012 “Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO Defence”
(*) Data do not include non-deployable elements of Other Forces; Turkey from 2002 and Italy from 2007
Economic outlook

- Traditional military operations conducted by military bodies of each country
- New missions involving new customers, such as governmental agencies

Increasing need for more resources and capabilities

World Military Expenditures

GAP

New Generation Products and Services
- Versatility
- Interoperability
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency

Forecast

A requirement for more versatile/efficient products

Sources: SIPRI Stockholm International Peace Research Institute April 2011/ Airbus Military

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A New Geo-Strategic Paradigm
NATO´s Level of Ambition

2 Large Scale Conflicts + 6 Small Scale Conflicts

Sources: NATO
One Year Ago: 19 March 2011, Libya

BBC News Quote on Saturday 19 March 2011

“Good evening and welcome to our continuing live coverage as coalition forces launch military action against Libya”

“Western planes are leading air strikes against Muammar Gaddafi’s military as world leaders ordered the biggest intervention in the Arab world since allied forces invaded Iraq in 2003”
“Secretary-general Anders Fogh Rasmussen confirms Nato will enforce no-fly zone, a move agreed by all 28 member nations, and to put the entire military campaign under Nato command”

Handover to NATO completed 31 March

1,500 nm separated these two images
OUP Lessons Learned on Assets and Capability

• To include shortfalls in:
  ✓ Air-to-Air Refueling (AAR)
  ✓ Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR)
  ✓ Precision Guided Munitions (PGM)
  among others

• “Despite the challenges faced by NATO in standing OUP the operation was brought to a successful conclusion, principally due to the determination of participating Nations, and the dedication, flexibility, creativity and professionalism of all the personnel involved in getting the job done”

Source: NATO JALLC report on OUP Lessons for the Alliance
OUP Lessons Learned - The AAR Case

• Strong dependency on diminishing US assets
• Limited, Obsolete and Fragmented EU fleet
  ✓ Multiple Aircraft needed due to Limited Fuel capacity tankers
  ✓ Complexity of planning due to limited interoperability
  ✓ Increased Risk of Mission Failure due to poor reliability
  ✓ Poorly “Networked”
  ✓ Poorly Protected
  → Very inefficient operations
Existing Success Stories

• Pooling & Sharing concept is already at work in Europe for Military Transport.

“Probably the biggest challenge the EATC is facing is its deep integration into the national military structures”

Source: Captain Eric van Osch EATC Functional Division at ARSAG’12
The proposed way forward: Pooling & Sharing

- Solve current European shortage in AAR capability

- Generating an European capability to replace decreasing US support in AAR
- Taking advantage of synergies and economies of scale of a pooled approach
- Making the acquisition of European AAR capability more affordable by sharing the assets among more countries
- Taking advantage of the additional savings offered by the versatility, efficiency and interoperability of new generation solutions
Main Elements

• EDA initiative for a multi-national acquisition (conventional, leasing, services) of a common fleet
  ✓ Fully interoperable with European and allied receiver, seamless integration nav/comm infrastructures including data link and EWSP
  ✓ True multi-role for providing troops, cargo and medevac capabilities, without reconfiguration
  ✓ Standard off-the shelf solution to minimise risk, lead time and cost both in the platform and in its support

• Full In Service Support (FISS) guarantying fleet availability and mission success in a pay by hour scheme
Key Benefits

- Improved operational output through seamless interoperability and integration in the tactical network
- Better cost/efficiency
  - Economies of scale for LCC thanks to a rationalized fleet
  - Much lower maintenance costs and higher fuel efficiencies than legacy aircraft
  - Avoidance of deployed bases and intermediate stops in deployments thanks to significant larger capacity
  - Multi-role capability maximises the usage of the assets
  - State of the art technology increases mission reliability
- Increased EU autonomy
Conclusions

An European solution to an Atlantic problem:

• Smart Acquisition, Operation and Support Approaches
• Versatile and Interoperable Multi-Role Solutions
• Efficient and Effective Products and Services
Thank you!

Any questions?