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# **‘Air and Space Power in NATO – Future Vector Project’**

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## **Presentation purpose:**

To inform about origin, set up and some key findings of the  
'Air and Space Power in NATO - Future Vector Project'



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# Agenda

- Air Power Challenge
- The Initial Study 'Present Paradox – Future Challenge'.
- Compendium – Future Vector Project
- Some key recommendations
- Conclusions
- The Essence.



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# ‘Air and Space Power in NATO’



General  
Frank Gorenc  
Director

‘Our Alliance now faces the *increasingly dire risk* of not having the right capabilities and/or sufficient quantities of air power and access to space capabilities to cope with the security challenges outlined in NATO’s forward looking Strategic Concept.’

- *General Frank Gorenc, JAPCC Director*



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# ‘Air Power Challenge’

- 2012 JAPCC Annual Air and Space Power Conference.
- Mr. Diego Ruiz Palmer addressed Air Power in NATO in a new age of austerity:
  - **‘The Good’**: Resource constraints prompt new innovative forms of multinational cooperation and NATO air forces retain their sharp edge.
  - **‘The Bad’**: Because of declining defence spending, capable and deployable NATO air forces and naval air services become non-usable in expeditionary operations.
  - **‘The Ugly’**: Having lost their operational and resource viability, air forces and naval air services are disbanded as a self-standing component of Allied armed forces.

## Conclusion:

- This leads to a ‘spiral of death’ driven by declining readiness, a shrinking force structure and an ever smaller residual fighting capacity.
- NATO’s six decade long air power odyssey is at risk: ‘cooperate and share, or decline’.



# Initial Study: 'Present Paradox – Future Challenge'

- Joint Air and Space Power in NATO faces paradoxical situation:
  - Pivotal toolbox.
  - Defence budget cuts → diminishing capabilities.
- Risk: NATO will lack:
  - Joint Air Power capabilities/competencies.
  - Assured access to space sourced information/data.
- **Study Conclusions:**
  - NATO's Air Power is at risk: '**cooperate and share, or decline**'.
  - Holistic approach: comprehensive Air and Space Power study towards 2040
    - Broad range of thoughts, ideas, food for thought focusing at the political-military- and operational-strategic level, R&D, S&T, Partners.



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# Future Vector Project

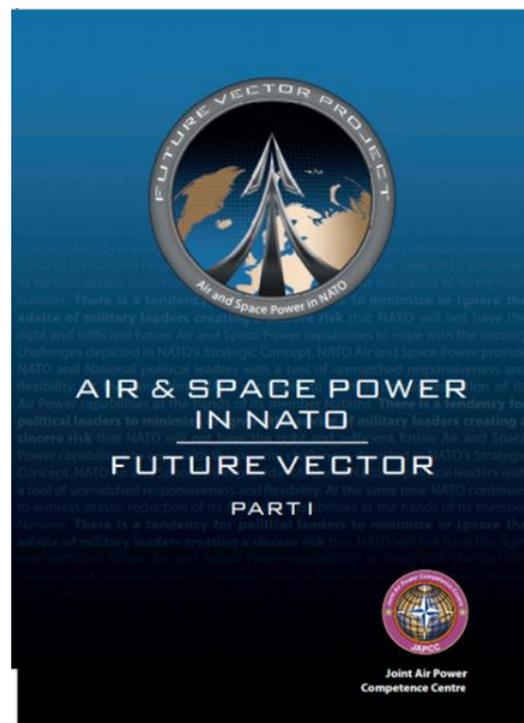
- **Objective:** *To identify viable options and solutions to guarantee that air and space power continue to be key enablers for the security and success of NATO and its Allies.*
- Two Compendia of each 8 essays:
  - Part One: political and military strategic essays: published July (NATO Summit).
  - Part Two: military- and operational-strategic essays: to be published mid October.
- Outreach to the key decision makers in NATO and the Nations:
  - Advisory Team: senior POL/MIL/Academia leaders who guide content & outreach.
  - Senior JAPCC leadership briefs to various political and military audiences.
  - JAPCC Annual Air and Space Power Conference (18-20 Nov 2014).



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## Recommendations: broad themes:

- Political-military strategic aspects.
- Budget.
- Capabilities.
- Air C2.
- ETEE/Doctrine.
- Space & Cyber.
- TMD/BMD
- R&D, S&T, Industries.
- Partnerships.
- A2/AD.
- Counter Insurgency.





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# Pol-Mil Strategic Aspects and Trends

- Sense of urgency.
- Political will.
- Capability oriented planning: increased interdependence.
- Commitment to deliver: assured access, assured availability.
- Widening the concept of sovereignty.
- Need for extended and innovative forms of bi-and multinational cooperation.
- Cooperate and coordinate in defence planning, capability and competence development.



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# Capabilities and Competencies

- Capability gap NATO/Europe and the US continues to increase.
- Ensure a set of full spectrum Joint AP capabilities and competencies in NATO/Europe.
  - With a focus on SJO –AH as a minimum.
  - Which is deployable, ready (trained, exercised, validated) and sustainable.
  - That is also capable of effectively operating in a joint integrated cross domain concept to maintain FoM and assured access.
- Retain a credible DCA capability in Europe.
- Discuss ability to share (strategic) intelligence in NATO.
- Strengthen strategic partnerships (Golden Triangle)



## Conclusions

- Air and Space Power/Problem is real: common sense of urgency.
- Political-military strategic developments and challenges future security environment of extra concern.
- Capability oriented planning: increased interdependence.
  - Need for coordination and harmonization.
- Commitment to deliver, assured access and availability.
- Need for a NATO/European set of full spectrum Joint Air and Space Power capabilities and competencies (SJO-AH as a minimum).
- Need for extended bi-multilateral cooperation (capabilities and competencies).



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## The essence

‘If NATO wants to remain a credible security provider and wants to be able to act throughout the entire spectrum of conflict, its Member States should show the will and support to embark on a set of solutions, thereby mitigating especially NATO/Europe’s Joint Air and Space Power capability and competency gaps.

*Air and Space Power In NATO: Future Vector, Part I*  
Executive Summary

# Questions or Comments?



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