



NDIA International Division December 18, 2014

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NATO entering a new cycle – investing in the planning phase, earnestly seeking reform, and is attempting to define a minimum military requirement to support the political imperatives

- NIAG’s work now will help inform the NATO military committee’s plan for the next five years and “open the door for the future”
- NIAG leadership encourages NDIA members :
 - Contribute and to inform the NIAG study proposals through the unsolicited proposal mechanisms.
 - Review the Exploratory Group calendar for the 2015 studies (embedded document) and encourage participation.
 - Take on study leadership role (chairman, vice-chairman or rapporteur).

What military needs and what industry can offer sparked debate

- NIAG plays a role to bridge the gap between operational aspects – and aligned funding – so that aligned R&D and staffing/skills investments can be made with a view towards supporting a viable/relevant industrial base over next 10 and 20 years.
 - This much more of a European focus, as each EU home-market too small to sustain the complex network of redundant capacity
 - US firms have tremendous advantage in a peerless home-market upon which to develop export variants for their “funded” IP.
 - EU NATO members’ response to excess capacity and a reluctance to accept the zero-sum rules of a competitive market
 - One sign is potential increasing resistance to FMS and anti-ITAR rhetoric which may find traction in actual structural obstacles – again, challenging a NIAG concept which heretofore has been in operation since 1968

NATO INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY GROUP (NIAG)

Calendar of Exploratory Group meetings relating to 2015 NIAG studies to be held at NATO HQ during the first semester of 2015

Note by the Secretary

Reference: AC/259-D(2014)0056-REV1 – NIAG-D(2014)0034-REV1 (List of 2015 studies) dated 28 November 2014 and AS1 dated 8 December 2014

1. Attached is a calendar of the NIAG Exploratory Group (EG) meetings scheduled during the first semester of 2015.
2. A calling notice for each study will be issued 6 weeks before the scheduled date and published on the DI Portal (<https://diweb.hq.nato.int> – select NIAG – NIAG Calendar).

CALENDAR OF THE NIAG EXPLORATORY GROUP MEETINGS FOR THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2015

Sponsor	Study Title	Open to Partners Y/N	Date of Exploratory Group (EG) meeting
NAAG / JCGV L	Airworthiness certification of rotorcraft degraded visual environment (DVE) systems	N	Continuation of study launched in 2014 (SG.193 – no EG meeting)
C3B/ATMC	Global Navigation Satellite System(s) (GNSS) based precision approach and landing system (ALS) technical recommendations	N	20 Jan 2015
NAFAG / ACG/3	NATO Special Operations Aviation Battle Space Awareness	N	23 Jan 2015
NAFAG / ACG/2	NATO Universal Armaments Interface (NUAI)	SWE	27 Jan 2015
NAFAG / JCGIS R	Industrial Contribution to the Demonstration of ISR Information Exchange as part of the JISR Trial “Unified Vision 16 (UV16)”	N	3 March 2015
NNAG/ JCGUAS	Development of conceptual data model for a multi-domain unmanned platform control system	Y + AUS, ISR	17 Mar 2015
NAAG / ICGIF	Advanced technologies for improved target mensuration for fire support applications	Y	27 Mar 2015
NAAG/ JCGGGBA D	Low, Slow and Small (LSS) Threat Effector Study 1-1	AUT, FIN, IRL, SWE and SWI	23 Apr 2015 (afternoon)

CALENDAR OF THE NIAG EXPLORATORY GROUP MEETINGS FOR THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2015

Sponsor	Study Title	Open to Partners Y/N	Date of Exploratory Group (EG) meeting
IS/DI	TADIC - conference and measurables	AUT, FIN, IRL, SWE and SWI	No EG for this. More details to follow.
LCMG/WG1	System of interest (SOI) Maturity Assessment through NATO System Life Cycle Management (SLCM) perspective	Y	First half of September (date tbc)
NAFAG/ JToES	Current and planned space data, services and products that may benefit NATO JISR	N	Second semester (date tbc)

NATO – the alliance – is keen to tighten relations with industry

- Closer and more open NATO-Industry relationship benefit both
 - ACCS now ready to provide NATO with essential interoperability – in a major upgrade to NATO ability to boost allied C2 interoperability in the skies over Europe.
- ACCS being announced as a success and eyes are turning to the next milestone
 - Eventual replacement of major systems, such as the AWACS fleet within next 20 years, to be a spearhead of trans-Atlantic industrial cooperation
 - If that sounds too distant to be relevant, keep in mind that AGS was essentially a 20-year definition and scope project.

EU Perspective [interoperability investment – political & consensus focus]

- EU has ambition to act as a collective security provider – an extension of the political necessity to hang together or hang separately as demonstrated by a thousand years of competition and notable crescendos of conflict
- Collective ambition applies to its own neighborhood – as well as globally “to protect its own interests and contribute to international peace and security.” To do so, Europe needs capabilities
 - Capability implies investment – tied to consensus. Two key elements challenged to find in EU context.
- NIAG: Palmeros, “Helping define the main strategic needs is the best collaboration between Alliance leaders and industry.”
 - Industry R&D plans help the warfighters and Alliance administrators think about evolving tactics and doctrine.
 - Interoperability, in his view, the “ground rule” among many small and larger nations operating different national command-and-control systems
 - The lack of interoperability is compounded by the various national and NATO secrecy classifications which limit access.

US Perspective: [technology investment]

- (US Admiral Mark Ferguson, Commander of Allied Joint Force Command in Naples) “American sees growth in exquisite technological solutions - unmanned systems in all domains, cyber security, directed-energy weapons
 - “Electrical generation for lasers to replace powder and ammunition, commanders investing in importance of data mining, social media public policy hybrid warfare”
 - Contrast that with French Air Force General Jean-Paul Palomeros, head of NATO’s Allied Command Transformation and Patrick Auroy, NATO assistant secretary general in charge of defense investment...”C2 information sharing amongst 28 nation alliance is first priority”

How does NIAG stay relevant in an era of Hybrid Warfare?

- How do you form a STANAG around Russia's approach utilizing public diplomacy and "troops on holiday"? Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Romania would like to know.
- NATO, and, hence, NIAG, must not be quiet on this issue even if it does not fit a familiar category or easy reference –
- Technological response?
 - First anti-ballistic missile site goes active in Romania next year
 - Second base will go "online" in Poland in 2018
 - NATO proudly assures that "these bases will work on 10-12 minute reaction time"
 - How will this tool be used amongst a heterogeneous population of armed but not uniformed irregulars surrounded by Alliance civilians?