

Multinational Projects

Multinational projects are a concrete illustration of the Smart Defence initiative, a new way of cooperation among NATO nations.

As defence budgets are under pressure, Smart Defence represents a renewed emphasis on multinational cooperation in order to provide cost-effective security in a period of economic austerity.

I. Smart Defence multinational projects

There are currently 24 Smart Defence multinational projects that will deliver improved operational effectiveness, economies of scale and connectivity between national forces. Nations continue to discuss promising areas for multinational cooperation such as logistic cooperation, collaborative training opportunities, and protection of forces. Smart Defence projects will be funded by participating nations.

The projects are:

1. **NATO Universal Armaments Interface.** This project will enable fighter jets to use munitions from various sources and nations. It will facilitate the flexible use of available munitions across the Alliance and promote multinational cooperation. The air operation over Libya has demonstrated the importance of such a project.
2. **Remotely controlled robots for clearing roadside bombs.** Based on experience gained in Afghanistan, the project will identify the best remotely controlled robots for route clearance operations. This equipment avoids exposing military personnel to explosive devices. The project will promote joint procurement of state-of-the-art equipment and facilitate multinational cooperation on deployment.
3. **Pooling Maritime Patrol Aircraft.** This project will bring different maritime patrol aircraft from various nations into a multinational pool to be available to all participating nations, and, upon request, to other nations as well, thus enabling a more flexible use of available assets.
4. **Multinational Cooperation on Munitions (Munitions Life-Cycle Management).** The aim of this project is to establish an overall framework for strengthening international cooperation within the munitions sector. Precision-guided munitions that allow precise targeting are very expensive. Based on the lessons learned from the air operation over Libya in 2011, national stockpiles cannot always be immediately re-supplied. Therefore more flexible exchange of munitions among nations is needed.
5. **Multinational Aviation Training Centre.** Building on operational experience gained in Afghanistan, this project will provide top quality training to helicopter pilots and ground crews. The training will focus on the deployment of helicopter detachments in support of NATO operations as well as preparing Aviation Advisory Teams which provide training to Afghan National Security Forces.
6. **Pooling & Sharing Multinational Medical Treatment Facilities.** A project to develop standardised modular medical facilities for effective and efficient multinational deployments in support of operations. This will allow nations to make the best possible use of existing medical assets.
7. **Multinational Logistics Partnership for Fuel Handling.** This project optimises the provision of fuel to deployed forces through a multinational partnership.
8. **Multinational Logistics Partnership - Mine Resistant Ambush Vehicle (MRAP) maintenance.** The project will facilitate economies of scale on maintenance of deployed equipment.



9. **Deployable Contract Specialist Group.** This project will develop the creation of a pool of contract specialists with expertise in NATO procedures to establish and monitor contracts in theatres of operations.
10. **Multinational Logistics Partnership – Helicopter Maintenance.** Experience in Afghanistan has demonstrated that considerable efficiencies can be made by pooling and sharing maintenance support for similar vehicle types. The programme will address interoperability including procedures, standards and availability issues. Expected benefits include cost savings and smaller deployed footprints.
11. **Immersive Training Environments.** This project will enable nations to share the development and use of advanced computer systems that can simulate realistic environments for the training of soldiers, airmen and sailors.
12. **Centres of Excellence as Hubs of Education and Training.** NATO nations maintain a number of multinational and national centres of excellence, many of which provide education and training for national and NATO purposes. With this project, specific centres of excellence will be given a lead role in education and training within their areas of expertise for the benefit of all nations with more efficient, effective and affordable training.
13. **Computer Information Services (CIS) E-Learning Training Centres Network.** This project will assist nations to develop personnel to plan, install and maintain computer networks through national CIS training institutions.
14. **Individual Training and Education Programmes.** This project will provide more efficient, effective and affordable training for personnel assigned to NATO peacetime and crisis establishment training institutions. The project will bring together the training requirements of different NATO and national training institutions using online tools.
15. **Multinational Joint Headquarters Ulm.** This project will transform a national joint command in Ulm, Germany, into a deployable multinational joint headquarters. This new permanent headquarters will contribute to Alliance and EU operations. The project supports the current NATO command structure review.
16. **Female Leaders in Security and Defence.** This project will develop human resources by integrating diversity and gender perspectives into strategic planning, capabilities development and force preparedness. The project will promote the role of women as key contributors to innovative approaches to defence and security, in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.
17. **Joint Logistics Support Group (JLSG HQ).** This project will save manpower and resources with the establishment of a trained multinational joint logistics support group headquarters, providing more efficient logistics at theatre level.
18. **Pooling of Deployable Air Activation Modules (DAAM).** This project will create a deployable airbase by pooling components required for deployable airfields in support of operations (called deployable air activation modules). A multinational pool of deployable air activation modules will be built from capabilities available across various nations.
19. **Theatre Opening Capability.** This project will provide savings in the opening of ports of debarkation in theatres of operation. The project will establish a joint expeditionary capability for cooperation in the establishment, operation and conduct of cargo handling in forward nodes.
20. **Dismantling, Demilitarization and Disposal of Military Equipment.** This project will ensure that demilitarized military equipment will no longer be used in offensive or defensive capacity and will provide procedures for the efficient logistics support of dismantling and disposal requirements.
21. **Multinational Military Flight Crew Training.** This project will allow the shared use of basic and undergraduate pilot and flight crew training, providing for savings in the costs for maintaining national flight training facilities.
22. **Counter IED – Biometrics.** This project will provide a comprehensive strategy for common standards and multinational training in countering improvised explosive devices (IEDs) making use of forensic analysis based on biometric techniques.
23. **Establishment of a Multinational Geospatial Support Group (GSG).** Through this project, a Multinational Geospatial Support Group (MN GSG) will provide enhanced standardised geospatial information, such as mapping and terrain imaging to NATO operations and planning.
24. **Multinational Cyber Defence Capability Development (MNCD2).** This project will facilitate the development of cyber defence capabilities within NATO nations to prepare for, prevent, detect, respond to and recover from attacks that could affect confidentiality, integrity and availability of information.

II. Continued multinational cooperation on strategic programmes

Smart Defence has given an impulse to ongoing projects that depend on multinational cooperation. The Chicago Summit has reinforced the need to further strengthen multinational cooperation, in particular on some strategic programmes.

1. **NATO's Missile Defence capability.** At the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, NATO Heads of State and Government decided to develop Ballistic Missile Defence as a collective capability for the Alliance. Through multinational cooperation, Allies can achieve more and better protection from ballistic missiles than any one Ally could provide alone. The United

States is providing the majority of assets at this stage. Several European Allies have agreed to host elements of the US system. European nations will also provide complementary assets such as Patriot missiles and radar-carrying ships. And NATO as a whole is providing the communication network and the missile defence command within its Air Command in Ramstein, Germany.

2. **Alliance Ground Surveillance programme (AGS).** 13 Allies are coming together to provide a capability which will benefit the whole Alliance. This is a system that will employ drones with sophisticated radar systems to provide a picture of ground conditions from high altitude. No single nation in Europe can afford such a capability on its own. The system will be made available to the Alliance in the 2015-2017 timeframe. Denmark will be the 14th procuring nation to join the programme, following an announcement at the Chicago Summit. All Allies will contribute to the development of the AGS capability through financial contributions covering the establishment of the AGS Main Operating Base in Sigonella, Italy, as well as to communications and life-cycle support of the AGS fleet. Some Allies will replace part of their financial contribution through 'contributions-in-kind' (national surveillance systems that will be made available to NATO).
3. **NATO Air Policing.** Building on NATO's experience including in the Baltic States, Allies will promote air policing on a regional basis. Cooperation in this area offers an example of Alliance solidarity through avoiding additional defence spending on capabilities already adequately available in the Alliance. It allows economies of scale through the pooling and sharing of existing or future air assets. This approach is of particular importance for Allies faced with the replacement of aging aircraft in the coming decade.
4. **Joint Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (JISR).** Enhanced cooperation will provide for a more powerful network linking national and NATO surveillance assets (such as AWACS and AGS), collaborative training and education programmes for intelligence specialists and better procedures for the exchange of information. Cooperation in this area aims at enhancing the collection, processing and sharing of key information in support of political and military decision makers. At the Chicago Summit, Allies agreed to launch an initiative in this area. A technical trial was conducted on 17 June 2012 to test interoperability of national and NATO systems. The findings of this trial will contribute to the further development of the JISR initiative.

III. Past experience with multinational cooperation

NATO Allies are not starting from scratch. They have a long experience of working together. Here are some examples of longstanding multinational cooperation:

1. **Air Policing in the Baltics.** NATO Allies take turns to provide peacetime air policing over the Baltic States. By doing so, the Baltic Allies do not have to spend money on fighter aircraft and can invest in other capabilities in support of NATO operations.
2. **The Strategic Airlift Capability.** This initiative has brought together 10 Allied and 2 Partnership for Peace nations in a consortium to procure and operate C-17 heavy transport aircraft. By doing this together, these nations have acquired an important capability that individual members of the consortium could not obtain individually.
3. **The Strategic Airlift Interim Solution (SALIS).** A multinational consortium of 14 NATO member countries and 2 partner nations pooled resources to charter special aircraft that give the Alliance the capability to transport heavy equipment across the globe by air. The airlift consortium charts Antonov An-124-100 transport aircraft capable of handling 'outsize' (unusually large) cargo.
4. **AWACS.** NATO operates a fleet of seventeen Boeing E-3A 'Sentry' Airborne Warning & Control System (AWACS) aircraft, which provide the Alliance with an immediately available airborne command and control, air and maritime surveillance and battle management capability. This is one of the few military assets that are owned and operated by NATO.

October 2012

Public Diplomacy Division (PDD) - Press & Media Section Media Operations Centre (MOC)

Tel.: +32(0)2 707 1010/1002

E-mail: mailbox.moc@hq.nato.int

www.nato.int