

**Investment Committee's Role
For Financing Capabilities
through the
NATO Security Investment Programme**

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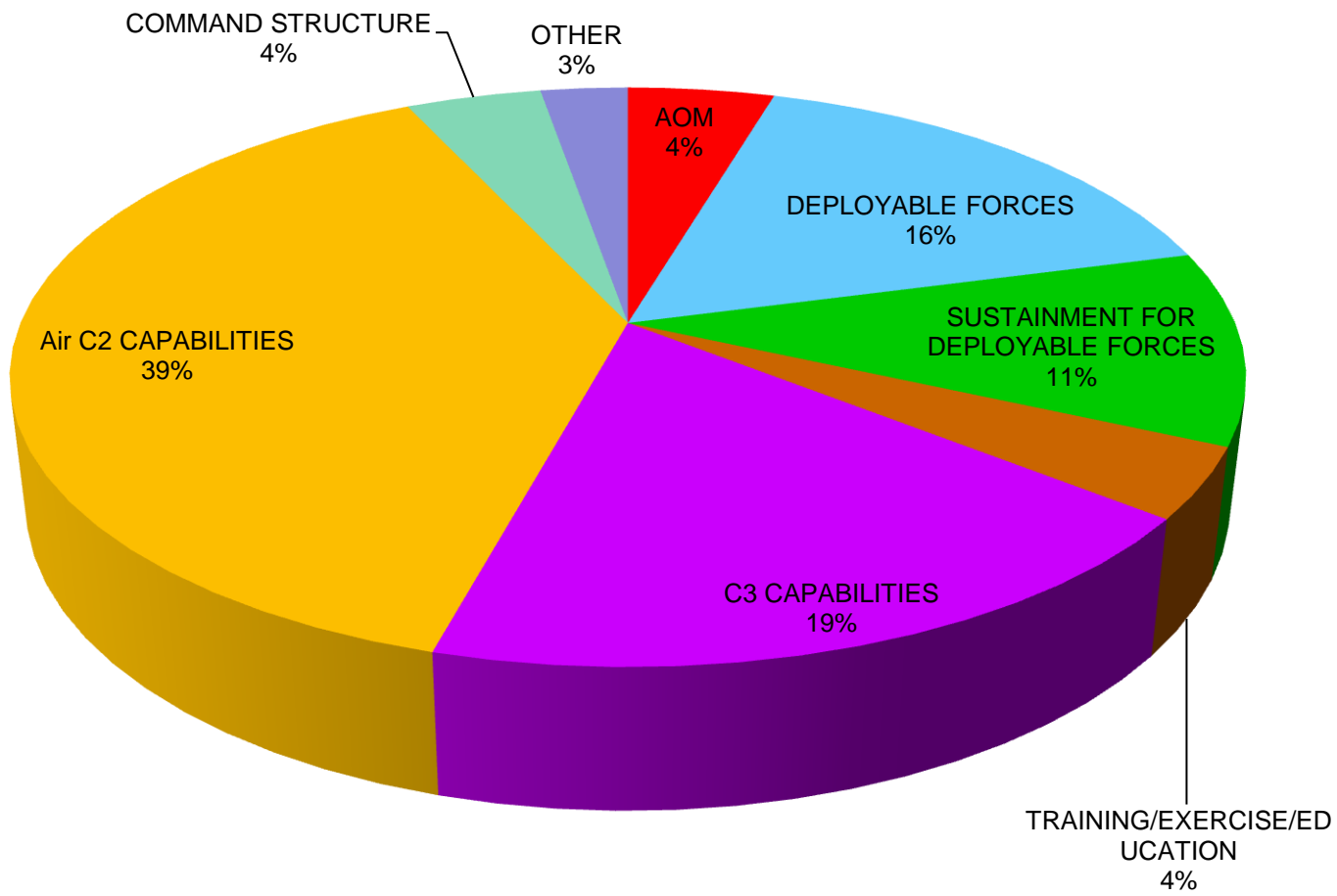
NATO Security Investment Programme Principles

- Military Requirements of the Alliance
- Managed by the 28 Nations
- Annual ceilings approved by the North Atlantic Council (2014: 700 M€)
- Authorised by the Investment Committee
- Implemented by Host Nations (nations and NATO Agencies)

Role of the Investment Committee

- Authorises requirements (project scope and funds)
- Agrees procurement methods
- Monitors project implementation
- Monitors financial spending

Total NSIP as at 30 June 2014 4,936 MEUR



Required NSIP Capabilities

- Alliance Operations and Missions (including Article 5 engagements);
- Provide deployable forces;
- Capabilities in support of deploying forces;
- Training, exercises and education;
- Research & Development for NATO Transformation;

Required NSIP Capabilities

- NATO-wide C3 capabilities;
- NATO-wide Air C2 capabilities;
- Maintain NATO Command Structure;
- Maintain nuclear deterrent posture; and
- Develop cooperation initiatives.

Principles of NSIP Procurement

- International Competitive Bidding (unless the Investment Committee agrees otherwise)
- Open to Firms from 28 Nations
- Non-discrimination
- Declaration of Eligibility
- Rights and Obligations of Host Nations
- Dispute Procedure

The Host Nation Concept for Project Implementation

- 28 Nations
- NATO Agencies (NCIA and NSPA)
- Headquarters (SHAPE, SACT)
- Host Nation Responsibilities

Upcoming Procurements

- Mainly Civil Works -

- NATO Headquarters ≈ 190 M€
- Logistic Support and Resupply Facilities ≈ 189M€
- Alliance Ground Surveillance ≈ 377 M€
- Garrison Facilities for NATO Deployed Forces ≈ 35M€
- Provide Facilities in New Member Countries ≈ 82M€
- Electronic Warfare (civil works portion) ≈ 180M€

Upcoming Procurements

- Mainly C3 –

- NATO-wide Static Automated Information System (ITM project) \approx 346 M€
- Core Communications Network Services (NCI) \approx 76 M€ over a 5-year lifecycle
- CIS Security Services (NPKI) \approx 18 M€ over a 5-year lifecycle
- Several Software Intensive Projects \approx 61 M€ over a 5-year lifecycle (C2 of maritime operations \approx 21 M€; C2 of CBRN \approx 12 M€; operational planning \approx 20.5 M€; C2 of Electronic Warfare \approx 7.5 M€)
- Signals Intelligence CIS \approx 6 M€ over a 5-year lifecycle

Upcoming Procurements

- Mainly Deployable Assets –

- Deployable CIS capabilities (NATO Response Force) \approx 104.8 M€ over a 12-year lifecycle

Upcoming Procurements

- Mainly Air C2 -

- ACCS – New Command Structure adaptations ≈ 174 M€
- Missile Defence ≈ 780 M€

Future Capability Packages

- Satellite Communications \approx 1,500 M€ (investment)
- Wireless Communications other than Satellite \approx 187 M€ (investment)
- Software to support Logistics C2 \approx 40 M€ (investment)
- Air Base Requirements \approx 243 M€*
- POL Requirements \approx 260 M€*

* Very rough initial estimates

The Future for NSIP Procurement

- Increasing use of NATO Agencies
- Deployable Assets
- Best Value Competitions
- Life Cycle Costing

Getting Started With the NSIP

- What to do
 - Be visible to Your Delegation
 - Work with NATO Agencies
 - Seek out the Opportunities

- NSIP not the only NATO Source of Business