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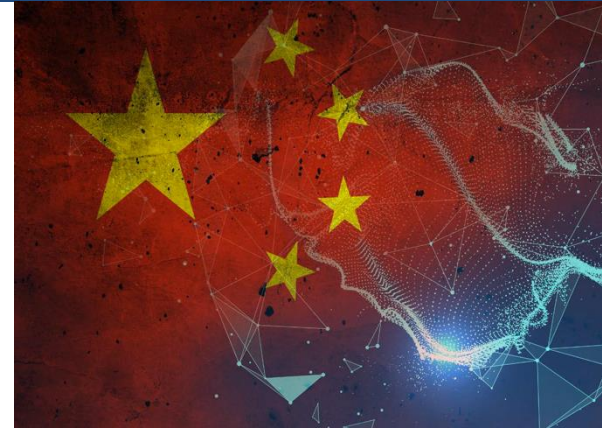
# Ensuring Air Operations in the Presence of Advanced Threats

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# Strategies of Russia and China in Warfare



- In war with a peer/near-peer, Russia's military will attempt to use indirect action and asymmetric responses across multiple domains
- Russia will attempt to terminate a conflict quickly, using a series of measures that aim to control escalation dynamics
- Conventional and unconventional warfare approaches will likely be mixed
- Russia will likely focus on disrupting, degrading, or destroying adversary command and control and enemy power projection capabilities



- PLA's approach to warfare has been shaped by systems thinking – modern conflict is thought of as between opposing “operational systems”
- PLA seeks to wage “system destruction warfare”, not necessarily attrition warfare
- Degrading information flows, critical systems, operational architecture and timing are goals
- Key targets include command and control (C2), reconnaissance intelligence, and firepower capabilities

# Growing Threats to Air Operations

## Kinetic threats while in the air



Reduced signature aircraft

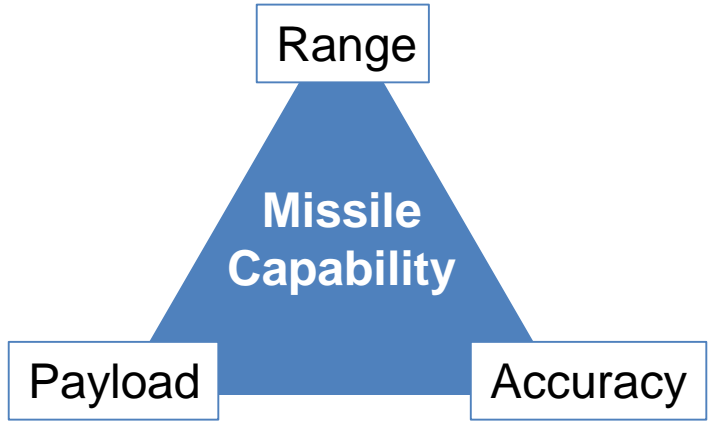


Long range surface-to-air systems

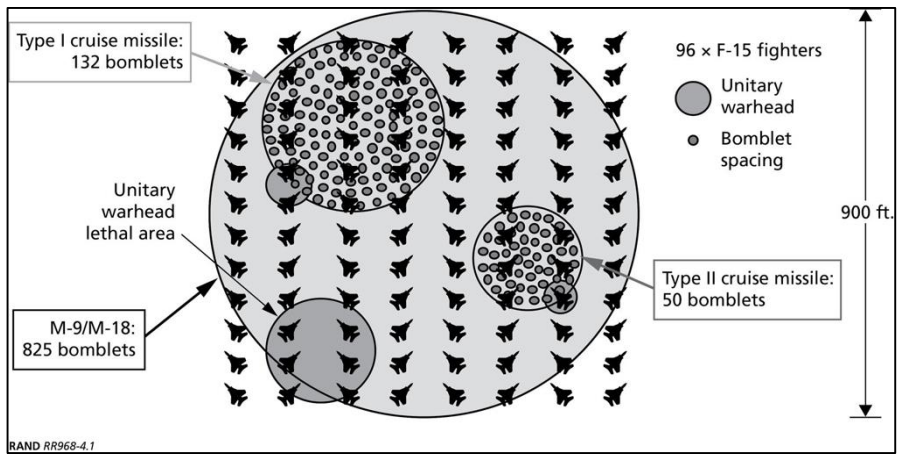


Long range air-to-air missiles

## Kinetic threats while on the ground



Ballistic and cruise missiles



RAND RR968-4.1

# Growing Threats to Air Operations

## Threats to air operation enablers



Contesting space operations and spectrum



Cyber operations against military targets

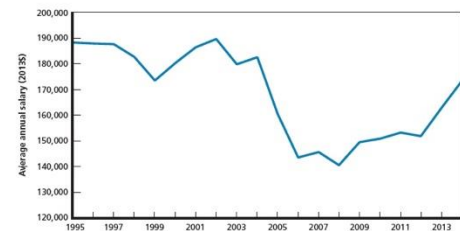


Hackers are targeting defence industry employees

## Threats to retaining skilled airmen



Figure 4.1  
Average Annual Salary of Pilots and Co-Pilots at Major Airlines, 1995–2014 (in 2013 dollars)



SOURCES: DOT Form 41 via Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), Schedules P6 and P10, MIT Airline Data Project.  
NOTE: Deflated with the CPI-U.  
RAND R449-41

One example - Increased commercial airline hiring and higher pay



Leads to lower military pilot retention

# Strategies to Ensure Air Operations

- Start to ensure air operations during system procurement
  - Secure the entire supply chain
  - Design for cyber security early in system acquisition
  - Weigh risk vs benefit when cyber connecting systems
- Survive in the air
  - Continue to pursue things airmen have done to survive over time
  - Recognize that “weak links” are threatened from long distances
    - Command and control aircraft
    - Air refuelling
    - ISR platforms
    - Enabling capabilities (communications, GPS, cyber systems)

# Strategies to Ensure Air Operations

## Survive on the ground

- Improve active defences (systems and CONOPS)
- Harden base assets (when it makes sense)
  - Aircraft shelters
  - Fuel
  - Sleeping and eating quarters
  - Command centres
- Disperse aircraft (on-base and to many bases)



Shaikh Isa, Bahrain, Early 1991



Ramstein Air Base, 2014 via Google Earth

# Strategies to Ensure Air Operations

## Survive on the ground



- Employ camouflage, concealment, and deception
- Minimize time on ground while under missile threat
- Plan to recover the air base after attack

# Strategies to Ensure Air Operations

- Mind the vulnerable links
  - Protect airborne refuelling, command and control, and ISR assets
  - Protect the AOC from kinetic and non-kinetic attack
  - Understand the vulnerabilities of enablers and protect them
- Utilize and integrate all available tools
  - Effectively employ multi-domain capabilities
  - Examine new command and control concepts
  - Understand and integrate the capabilities of allies and partners
  - Train to situations where various enablers are degraded or lost
  - Retain the best and brightest





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