DRAFT

Glass Half Full: Europe's Navies and Transatlantic Security

Dr. Peter Dombrowski

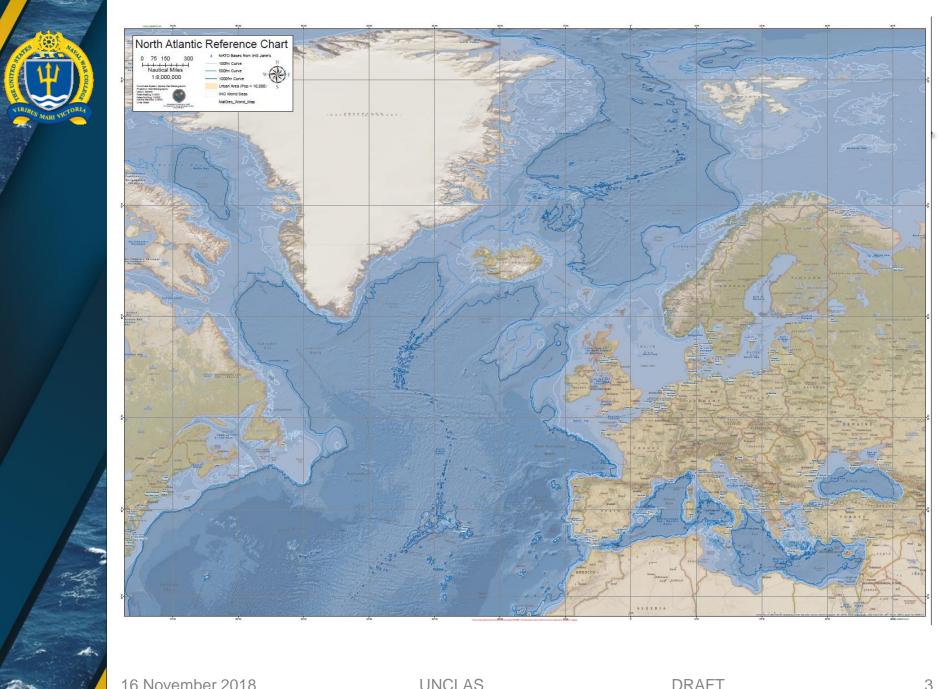
November 2018





Disclaimer

The views here are those of the briefer alone. They do not represent the official positions of the U.S. Naval War College, the U.S. Navy or the U.S. government.





Overview

- Challenges to transatlantic Security in the North Atlantic
 - Rising Russia
 - U.S. global commitments
- European Strengths
 - Relative weaknesses of Russian challenge
 - Latent dtrengths of European navies
 - U.S. strategic adjustments (NSS, NDS, USN . . .)
- What is to be Done?



Potential Additions to Russian Northern, Baltic Fleets, Black Sea by 2025

Northern Fleet	Additions to the Fleet
Kirov CGN	1 refit
Gorshkov FFG	3
Karakurt PGG	2
Severodvinsk SSGN	1
Dolgoruky SSBN	2
Baltic Fleet	
Steregushchiy FFG	2
Karakurt PGG	2
Black Sea Fleet	
FFG3 Grigorovich	3
Buyan-M and/or Bykov PGG	7-11







Transatlantic Naval Challenges

- Post Cold War Pause
 - Shrinking budgets
 - Fewer platforms
 - Focus on maritime security vice deterrence, sea control, sea denial, or naval warfighting
- Russia
 - Naval modernization program
 - Aggressive operational posture
 - Strategic initiative?
- Uncertain Future
 - RFN and the PLAN?
 - Russian intentions



Glass Half Full

High operational competence

Excellent classes of frigates and small boats

Solid naval industrial base

Reforms in Progress



But . . .

- Europe's navies remain
 - relatively small,
 - overstretched, and
 - In recovering from the post-Cold War pause.



Way Ahead

Political commitment

Increased funding

Focus on core competencies

• Division of labor?



Questions?