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Konu: NATO - İnovatif Çözümler Kataloğu

Ankara, 17/03/2026

Sayın Üyemiz,

T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Savunma Sanayii Başkanlığı'ndan alınan bir yazıda, Müttefiklerin Dönüşüme yönelik gayretlerinin yönlendirilmesi ve NATO Yetenek Hedeflerinin (Capability Targets – CT) yaratıcı çözümlerden istifadeyle gerçekleşmesine yönelik çabalarının desteklenmesi kapsamında, İnovatif Çözümler Kataloğu (Innovative Solutions Catalogue – ISC) hazırlandığı iletilmektedir.

Anılan kataloğa katkı sunabilecek yetenek alanları Kara Platformları, Deniz Platformları, Hava ve Füze Savunma Sistemleri ve Düşman Hava Savunmasının Bastırılması olmak üzere dört kategoriye ayrılmakta olup katalogda yer alacak çözümler hem yazılım hem de donanım olabilmektedir.

Söz konusu kataloğa girmek üzere teknoloji hazırlık seviyesi yeterli olgunluğa ulaşmış (TRL6 ve üzeri) sistemlere ilişkin bilgilerin **18 Mart 2026** tarihine kadar <https://www.act.nato.int/about/isc.survey/> adresi üzerinden girilmesi ve birer kopyalarının ulusal temsilcimize binnur.akinci@msb.gov.tr ve Ulusal Silahlanma Direktörü Temsilcimize levent.can@mfa.gov.tr iletilmesi gerekmektedir.

İlgili alanda faaliyet gösteren firmaların anılan bağlantı üzerinden girdilerde bulunmalarında fayda mülahaza edilmektedir.

Bilgileri ve gereği rica olunur.

Musa DEMİR
Genel Sekreter

EK: Pilot of The Innovative Solutions Catalogue (13 sayfa)

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20 February 2026

**DOCUMENT
AC/259-D(2026)0027****CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL ARMAMENTS DIRECTORS****REQUEST FOR CONTRIBUTIONS:****PILOT OF THE INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS CATALOGUE****Note by the Vice Chair**

1. The NATO Defence Planning Process (NDPP) is embracing an “effects-based approach” to the delivery of agreed Capability Targets (CTs), thereby encouraging Allies to harness innovative solutions that better meet the requirements of the Alliance. New technological products offer substantial opportunities for Allies to deliver required effects, as identified in the NDPP. At present, awareness of available novel products that could help Allies address their Capability Targets (CTs) is fragmented and not sufficiently linked to particular CTs.
2. Against this background, in the Rapid Adoption Action Plan, Allies requested by Q2 2026 a catalogue of relevant available and scalable new technological products, facilitating market research for procurement officials.¹ Furthermore, Allies agreed in the Capability Target Summary Report to develop an innovation catalogue to support innovative, interoperable, effects-based solutions to capability targets.²
3. To meet this Allied guidance, IS-D2IA, IS-DPP and Allied Command Transformation (ACT), in coordination with the IMS, Allied Command Operations (ACO), Science and Technology Organisation (STO) and DIANA, and with inputs from the NATO Innovation Fund (NIF), developed the Innovative Solutions Catalogue (ISC).
4. The ISC will present a ‘one stop menu’ of possible innovative solutions³ that Allies may consider, wholly or in part as they procure the capabilities required to meet their defined and agreed NDPP CTs, or as they identify opportunities for multinational cooperation recognising that not all solutions listed in the ISC will fit all Allies’ needs.⁴

¹ PO(2025)0134, Rapid Adoption Action Plan, 26 May 2025, para 29.iii

² PO(2025)0116 – Capability Target Summary Report 2025, 30 May 2025, para 15, para 22.

³ Innovative solutions can be understood as more creative ways to deliver agreed effects providing Allies with a more effective or resource efficient means of delivering on their CTs. These solutions should exploit emerging technologies and/or non-traditional employment of technologies to replace, enhance or augment the effects provided by legacy/long standing capabilities. Solutions can include both software and hardware. Innovative solutions are developed by Allied militaries, innovative/dual tech companies as well as traditional defence contractors.

⁴ Without prejudice to sovereign, national procurement choices

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ISC pilot launch & request for contributions

5. To test the process for the collection of contributions to the ISC and inform the development of the underlying technical solution, an initial pilot is being launched. This initial pilot focuses on four shortfall areas reflective of NDPP priorities and feedback from Allies from the NDPP Step 5 Bilateral meetings.

6. **NADREPs are invited to distribute this request for contributions to relevant national stakeholders, including to relevant defence innovation agencies. Allies are kindly requested to provide initial contributions to the ISC no later than 18 March 2026** through the submission form in line with the guidance in Annex 1.

7. The information submitted detailing the solution will be reviewed for inclusion drawing upon the criteria outlined in the Capability Target Summary Report.⁵ The NATO Defence Planning Staff (NDPS) will follow up with the Ally concerned if required. Reviewed information will then be included in the ISC. Thereafter, an Ally may choose to further explore or adopt an innovative solution from the ISC in fulfilment of a CT.

8. When adopting innovative solutions, it remains the responsibility of an Ally to verify and demonstrate that chosen solutions meet the CT-related requirements. The viability of an Ally's implementation will be customarily reviewed in Step 5 of the NDPP.

9. Taking into account Allied feedback on the pilot and further guidance from Allies, in Q3 2026 a reviewed and updated version of the ISC will be launched. This will signal a second phase of the pilot, which will expand to cover more shortfall areas.

(Signed) Robert WEAVER

Action Officer: Neil Robinson, D2IA/IPE, ext. 3924
Original: English

Annex 1 INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS CATALOGUE (ISC)
Appendix 1 CAPABILITY AREAS COVERED BY THE PILOT

⁵ PO(2025)0116 Capability Target Summary Report para 15, para 22

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INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS CATALOGUE (ISC)

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PILOT

1. As part of the initial pilot, in line with NDPP priorities and the shortfalls identified by Allies⁶, Allies are invited to contribute innovative solutions to be considered for inclusion in the ISC across the areas listed below:
 - 1.1. Land Platforms (including, inter alia: infantry fighting vehicles and main battle tanks);
 - 1.2. Joint Fires;
 - 1.3. Surface Based Air and Missile Defence (SBAMD) and Suppression of Enemy Air Defences (SEAD);
 - 1.4. Maritime Platforms (including, inter alia: anti-submarine helicopters).
2. For more information regarding each focus area, please refer to Appendix 1 of this Annex.
3. For the pilot, innovative solutions are sought that have been developed by an Allied company which has already engaged with an Allied government for the testing, acceleration or production of the solution. This could include, for example, participation in a national, multi-national or NATO experimentation, testing, modelling and simulation, exercise, task force, innovation activity or production of a solution at scale.
4. The candidate solutions should be available or of sufficient maturity (at least TRL-6) to facilitate rapid fielding.⁷

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR EACH CANDIDATE SOLUTION

5. Drawing upon the established criteria, each contribution should provide the following information about the candidate solution:
 - a. **Brief description of the solution:** Describe the innovative solution and explain how it supports, enhances or meets a capability area identified in Appendix 1. Indicate which of the associated capability areas will be supported, enhanced or met by the innovative solution.
 - b. **Applicable Technology Readiness Level (TRL).** Indicate the solution's TRL (6 or higher).
 - c. **Description of operational effectiveness.** Describe the candidate solution's concept of employment or operating concept. If possible, provide information on how it will be or has been used to deliver the required military effect, and which efficiencies it introduces compared to traditional capabilities.

⁶ PO(2025)0157 NATO's Aggregated Demand Signal to Industry

⁷ TRL is a type of measurement system used to assess the maturity level of a particular technology on an ascending scale from TRL 1 to TRL 9, from basic research to a fully operational system. See: AC/346-D(2024)0040-FINAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENCE INNOVATION ACCELERATOR FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC: DX RAPID ADOPTION SERVICE REGULATION Annex 2

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- d. **Conceptual and evidenced basis of the solution.** Describe or provide evidence for the outcomes of the solution's employment or testing for operational effectiveness, impact or viability. This could be through operational analysis, experimentation, wargaming or modelling and simulation.
- e. **Level of interoperability of the solution.** Candidate solutions should support the configuration and employment of operational entities as multinational groupings. A list of standards and doctrine that the solution supports and/ or outcomes from the successful participation of the solution in any NATO interoperability exercises should be included.
6. Contributions from Allies that do not yet meet, or partially meet, the evaluation criteria listed above will still be included but highlighted accordingly, to ensure Allies' broader market awareness and stimulate opportunities for acquisition, capability development, including operational experimentation, testing and exercising.
7. All contributions offered during this pilot phase should be NATO Unclassified. Should contributors wish to provide input at a classification level above NATO Unclassified, they are advised to contact the PoCs listed below.
8. The aim of the ISC is to support Allied decision making without prejudice to sovereign, national procurement choices.

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE

9. During the pilot phase, in order to contribute to the ISC, Allies are invited to designate a national single Point of Contact (PoC) to coordinate contributions. This could be a representative from, for example, a Ministry of Defence or a national innovation agency.
10. Allies decide the modalities for national participation. The national, single PoC is responsible for selecting and conveying the Request for Contributions to national stakeholders. Where necessary, it is the responsibility of the PoC to ensure that the list of capabilities in Appendix 1 is available to those wishing to make contributions.
11. Participants must provide contributions by **18 March 2026 at the following link:** <https://www.act.nato.int/about/isc-survey/>. Additionally, they must send a copy of their submission form to the national POC copying in the NADREP.
12. From 11 March 2026 onwards, NATO subject matter experts will review the information provided in each candidate contribution and if required follow up with the Ally. Reviewed information will then be included in the ISC.

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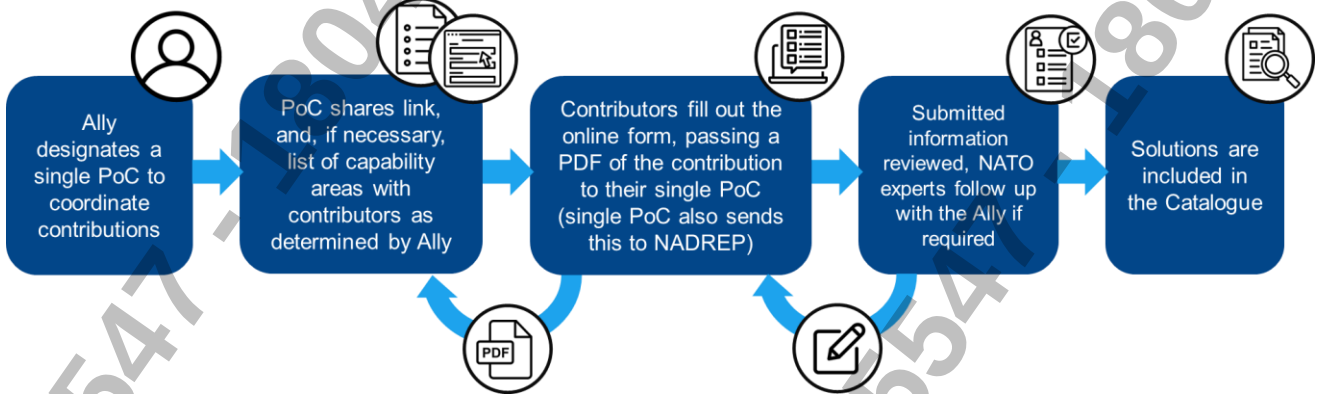


Figure 1: Illustration of the process to collect contributions for the ISC

ACCESS TO THE ISC

13. Following the collection of contributions, further information will be provided regarding access to the ISC. Access to the ISC during the pilot will be limited to national staff as designated by Allies.

POINTS OF CONTACT

14. **Neil ROBINSON** (Robinson.Neil@hq.nato.int) or **Mimi NGUYEN** (Nguyen.Mimi@hq.nato.int) Innovation Directorate, Defence Industry, Innovation and Armaments Division (D2IA), NATO HQ

15. Technical queries: Lt Col **Marco DE LUCA SAGGESE**, NDPP Integration and Engineering, Allied Command Transformation Marco.De-Luca@nato.int

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CAPABILITY AREAS COVERED BY THE PILOT

Land Platforms
Anti-Tank Weapon (Guided & Non-Guided) Common set of requirements: Capable of destroying enemy main battle tanks and armoured vehicles at all ranges up to 3000m using organic guided and non-guided-missile sections.
Infantry Fighting Vehicles/Armored Personnel Carriers - Capable of conducting a high degree of off-road battlefield / tactical manoeuvre by exploiting speed, cross-country mobility and minor obstacle crossing ability. - Capable of providing vehicle critical component protections against other modern armoured assets, and Improvised Explosive Devices. - Capable of conducting land tactical tasks while under hostile fire and during limited visibility conditions. - Capable of protecting vehicle mounted personnel against kinetic threats. - Capable of employing anti-tank guided weapon to destroy enemy main battle tanks at all ranges up to 3000 m. - Capable of employing and controlling augmented loitering munitions and autonomous ground systems in support of combat operations. - Capable of providing an appropriate capability level of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence in order to be able to operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear environment. - Capable of employing C2 systems for communications, battlefield awareness/understanding, and tactical planning. - Capable of employing EW assets for protection and attack.
Main Battle Tank - Capable of providing sufficient protection against other modern armoured assets, Improvised Explosive Devices and anti-tank missiles with sophisticated armour protection and/or active protection systems. - Capable of conducting a high degree of off-road battlefield / tactical manoeuvre by exploiting speed, cross-country mobility and minor obstacle crossing ability. - Capable of conducting land tactical tasks while under hostile fire and during limited visibility conditions. - Capable of employing vehicle-mounted direct-fire weapons to destroy opposing-force mobile armoured targets while moving at all ranges up to 3000 m, and neutralising / suppressing dismounted infantry with secondary armament at all ranges up to 1000 m. - Capable of employing and controlling augmented loitering munitions and autonomous ground systems in support of combat operations. - Capable of providing an appropriate capability level of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence in order to be able to operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear environment.

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- Capable of employing C2 systems for communications, battlefield awareness/understanding, and tactical planning.
- Capable of employing EW assets for protection and attack.

Combat Reconnaissance Vehicle

- Capable of employing specialised sensors for detecting, locating and identifying targets at significant ranges from concealed positions by day/night, also in condition when no line of sight is available.
- Capable of acquiring targets, in all weather conditions, by as many different collection means as integration into a wider JISR system will permit.
- Capable of conducting a high degree of off-road battlefield / tactical manoeuvre by exploiting speed, cross-country mobility and minor obstacle crossing ability.
- Capable of providing an appropriate capability level of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence in order to be able to operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear environment.
- Capable of protecting vehicle mounted personnel against kinetic threats at K5 level (STANAG 4569).
- Capable of employing vehicle-mounted direct-fire weapons to destroy opposing-force mobile armoured targets protected to at least K5 level while moving at all ranges up to 4000 m, and neutralising / suppressing dismounted infantry with secondary armament at all ranges up to 800 m.
- Capable of employing vehicle-mounted guided missiles to destroy enemy main battle tanks at all ranges up to 4000 m.
- Capable of employing and controlling augmented loitering munitions, autonomous ground systems, air/ground ISR assets, and EW assets in support of combat operations.
- Capable of employing C2 systems for communications, battlefield awareness/understanding, and tactical planning.
- Capable of employing EW assets for protection and attack.

Medical Ground Ambulances

- Capable of providing ground medical evacuation (CASEVAC/MEDEVAC) of casualties within theatre of operations.
- Capable of evacuating a minimum of 4 stretcher cases in a single lift to/from multiple locations and medical treatment facilities and casualty collection points in accordance with medical timelines.
- Capable of providing medical treatment including ventilation, fluids, and patient surveillance during transportation.
- Capable of operating on paved and unpaved roads.
- Capable of operating in cold or extreme hot weather conditions, and under austere conditions.
- Capable of deploying to theatre with a minimum of three days of supply.
- Capable of providing an appropriate capability level of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence in order to be able to operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear environment.

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Capable of controlling augmented autonomous ground systems in support of CASEVAC on paved and unpaved roads/trails.
Joint Fires
Indirect Fire Support/Artillery 105mm/ 155mm Common set of requirements: - Capable of supporting ground manoeuvre forces with fires and effects, delivering, responsive and decisive fire support in order to destroy, neutralise, suppress and degrade opposing forces. - Capable of delivering guided, unguided, conventional, or non-lethal munitions onto point targets or area targets in order to achieve lethal or non-lethal effects. - Capable of delivering loitering munitions that can orbit over a designated area and (independently or with man-in-the-loop) acquire, identify, and engage ground targets in order to shorten the sensor-to-shooter-link. - Capable of coordinating an array of fires to support the maneuver commander's plans. Specific set of requirements: - Capable of providing indirect close-fire support at a maximum range of at least 30 km. - Capable of providing indirect long-range support at a maximum of at least 80 km by the use of dedicated ammunition.
Attack Helicopter Common set of requirements: - Capable of conducting the full spectrum of attack helicopter missions, which include the rapid application of firepower in support of both offensive and defensive operations, as well as intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance operations to facilitate ground manoeuvre, day and night. Specific set of requirements: - Capable of engaging armoured targets at a minimum distance of 4000 meters. - Capable of conducting low-level flight (altitude = 500 ft. above ground level), day and night, with the use of appropriate night vision systems and in degraded visual environments such as brown out, white out, obstacles, terrain features, intense/insufficient light, fog, precipitation, spray etc.
Aviation Attack Unmanned Aerial Vehicle System - Capable of conducting remotely piloted air to surface attacks within an adversary's Integrated Air Defence System (IADS). - Capable of employing organic aviation assets to conduct kinetic actions by exploiting attack Unmanned Aerial Systems that will provide persistent, responsive, precision direct fire in support of both offensive and defensive land operations, as well as intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance operations to facilitate ground manoeuvre. - Capable of providing continuous airborne surveillance and reconnaissance.
Multiple Launch Rocket System

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- Capable of providing in-depth, all-weather precision-guided fire support in order to destroy, neutralise, suppress and degrade opposing forces and destroy/neutralise High Value Targets. - Capable of concentrating fire support at a maximum of at least 300 km.
Air to Surface Attack Missile - Capable of performing precision air to surface attacks in a denied/highly contested environment (i.e an IADS), having significantly high probability of survivability with a minimum range of 300 km from the launch point. Capable of attacking targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces. - Capable of performing air-to-surface attacks in any maritime environment to destroy or neutralise an adversary's naval surface capability with anti-ship missiles or other specialised weapons.
Indirect Fire Support – Very Long-Range Missile - Capable of providing in depth, all-weather precision-guided fire support in order to destroy, neutralise, suppress and demoralise opposing forces and destroy/neutralise High Value Targets. - Capable of concentrating fire support at a maximum of at least 300 km.
Maritime Strike Missile Extended Range - Capable of delivering maritime strike at more than 1080 NM; attacking targets accurately while minimising collateral damage, fratricide and civilian casualties. - Capable of attacking hardened targets in all terrain conditions in all-weather conditions, day and night.
Ground Deep Precision Strike Missile GDPS – Short Range⁸ GDPS – Medium Range⁹ GDPS – Long Range¹⁰ Common set of requirements: - Capable of delivering responsive and decisive fire in order to degrade, destroy, neutralise and suppress any ground targets, up to various ranges. - Capable attacking targets accurately while minimising collateral damage, fratricide and civilian casualties. Specific set of requirements: - Capable of following the desired trajectory and reaching the designated target with a high degree of accuracy (for up to 1500 km). - Capable of manoeuvring in flight or make unexpected changes in direction and range in order to reduce the effectiveness of opponent ground and space-based detection systems (for up to 1500 km and 2000 km). - Capable of reaching the target at high speed (above Mach 5 or faster) (for up to 2000 km).

⁸ Up to 500 km.

⁹ Up to 1500 km.

¹⁰ Up to 2000 km.

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- Capable of reducing the missile's heat signature and making it more difficult to be detected and intercepted.

Surface Based Air and Missile Defence & Suppression of Enemy Air Defence

SBAMD – Very Short Range System¹¹

SBAMD – Short Range System¹²

SBAMD – Medium Range System¹³

SBAMD – Long Range System¹⁴

SBAMD – Countering Unmanned Aerial System

Common set of requirements:

- Capable of providing Air and Missile Defence to vital static High Value Assets / Areas, including airbases and port facilities, with various effective ranges.
- Capable of acquiring targets, in all weather conditions, by as many different collections means as integration into a wider Joint Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance system will permit.
- Capable of detecting, locating, identifying, tracking and engaging air threats (except Ballistic Missile) by day and night in a joint combined environment.
- Capable of exchanging real-time track-data including early warning and cueing data from/to integrated Air Defence sensors and weapon systems.
- Capable of executing area Air and Missile Defence and/or asset/point defence, either in single or as part of cluster configuration.
- Capable of executing centralised, decentralised and autonomous modes of operation.
- Capable of being deployed by air / sea / rail / road.
- Capable of performing engagement evaluation and post attack analysis from engagement records.

Specific set of requirements:

- Capable of countering Class I – small Unmanned Aerial Systems in order to protect static High Value Assets/Areas with an effective maximum range of 10 km.
- Capable of countering Rocket, Artillery and Mortars in order to protect vital static High Value Assets / Areas with an effective maximum range of 2 km.
- Capable of deterring, nullifying or reducing the effectiveness of hostile air actions from air breathing threats (including, Low, Slow and Small).

SBAMD – Manoeuvre

Common set of requirements:

- Capable of providing Air and Missile defence to maneuvering troops with an effective minimum range of 2 km to an effective range of beyond 50 km.
- Capable of detecting, locating, identifying, tracking and engaging air breathing threats by day and night in a joint combined environment.

¹¹ Effective maximum range of 5 km.

¹² Effective minimum range of 5 km and an effective maximum range of 15 km.

¹³ Effective minimum range of 15 km and an effective maximum range of 50 km.

¹⁴ Effective range beyond 50 km.

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- Capable of acquiring targets, in all weather conditions, by as many different collections means as integration into a wider Joint Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance system will permit.
- Capable of executing real-time track-data exchange including early warning and cueing data from/to other Air and Missile Defence sensors, weapon systems.
- Capable of executing IR, radar, visual detection, acquisition, identification and engagement of low-level air targets.
- Capable of executing tactical road movements and deploy rapidly by road, rail, sea, and air in response to shifting Air Defence priorities.
- Capable of deploying/re-deploying systems while retaining the ability to perform Air Defence mission.
- Capable of moving at short notice in accordance with manoeuvre units in order to support mission success and survivability.

Specific sets of requirements:

- Capable of countering Class I – small Unmanned Aerial Systems in order to protect static High Value Assets/Areas with an effective maximum range of 10 km.
- Capable of countering Rocket, Artillery and Mortars in order to protect vital static High Value Assets / Areas with an effective maximum range of 2 km.
- Capable of deterring, nullifying or reducing the effectiveness of hostile air actions from air breathing threats (including, Low, Slow and Small).

Suppression of Enemy Air Defence (SEAD)

- Capable of precisely locating and neutralising, degrading, or destroying enemy (surface, air, or space-based) air defences by destructive and/or disruptive means.
- Capable of using Precision Guided Munitions, Anti-Radiation Missiles, Multi-mode weapons, Networked Enabled Weapons, or Directed Energy Weapons (such as lasers or high-power microwave), or Cyber Electromagnetic activities (such as radar jamming, communications jamming and GNSS jamming) to disrupt, degrade, or destroy components of an adversary's IADS.
- Capable of conducting signature management in order to reduce the possibility to be detected within the electromagnetic (EM) spectrum.
- Capable of controlling emissions in order to counter adversary passive detection and electronic surveillance systems.
- Capable of maintaining high speed and manoeuvrability to reduce the time spent in an adversary's Weapon Engagement Zone or to prevent an intercept from a surface-to-air missile.
- Capable of using advanced EM techniques to exploit the vulnerabilities of an adversary's IADS.
- Capable of employing airborne decoys (by an Air, Land or Sea based platform) that can replicate the electromagnetic signature of aircraft or missile in order to deceive or saturate adversary air defence systems to the point of disrupting their decision cycle.

Miniature Air-Launched Decoy (MALD)

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- Capable of replicating the electromagnetic signature of aircraft or missile in order to deceive or saturate adversary air defence systems to the point of disrupting their decision cycle.
- Capable of deceiving or saturating air defence systems, while remaining outside the weapons engagement zone of those systems.
- Capable of operating either individually or as a swarm/formation, to overwhelm or render ineffective a hostile air defence for a specific timeframe.
- Capable of being launched from any type of air, maritime, or land-based platform.

Anti-Radiation Missile

- Capable of neutralising, degrading, or destroying enemy (surface, air) air defence.

Maritime Platforms

Anti-Submarine Aircraft

- Capable of conducting airborne anti-submarine warfare; anti-surface warfare; and intelligence gathering, surveillance, and reconnaissance operations in any maritime environment.
- Capable of detecting, locating, classifying, and tracking sub-surface targets in favourable/adverse ambient conditions, through the use of specialised, passive and active acoustic devices (such as sonobuoys, radar and Magnetic Anomaly Detection), in all water depths and at the best range environmental conditions allow for prosecution and engagement.
- Capable of locating, identifying, targeting, and engaging surface targets with remote and on-board weapons systems at ranges greater than 50 nautical miles.
- Capable of conducting intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) operations in order to detect, classify, identify, monitor, and track targets in all weather conditions, day and night, in a maritime environment.
- Capable of establishing, maintaining and surveillance of a sonobuoy field, to include the processing of multi-static active coherent sonobuoys.
- Capable of operating with a minimum 6-hour on station time at a range of at least 500 nautical miles.
- Capable of integration in advanced multi-static active coherent elements of an Under-Water Battle Space mission network.

Anti-Submarine Helicopter

- Capable of conducting airborne rotary wing operations denying the enemy the effective use of their submarines in any maritime environment and engaging sub-surface targets.
- Capable of detecting, locating, identifying, classifying, and tracking sub-surface targets in favourable/adverse ambient conditions, through the use of fused sensor array that combines all water depth acoustic (variable depth sonar and sonobuoys), electro-magnetic and electro-optical sensors, at sufficient range to allow engagement.

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- Capable of employing sonobuoys tactically, to include the deployment of sonobuoys and processing of sonobuoy data for the independent/autonomous development of a targeting solution against sub-surface targets.
- Capable of conducting multi-static sonar operations.
- Capable of engaging sub-surface targets in favourable/adverse ambient conditions in excess of 5 NM, with appropriate means, such as anti-submarine torpedoes, in all water depths.
- Capable of conducting airborne operations from a deployed surface asset, denying the enemy the effective use of their submarines in any maritime environment and engaging sub-surface targets.