Stakeholder Forum for Defence Procurement Standardization (SFDPS)

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History

- CEN Working Group 125 (BTWG 125) formed in May 2001
- CEN Workshop 10 (Standardization for Defence Procurement) started in 2002, three phases, completed 2011
  - 16 Expert Groups
  - Produced European Handbook for Defence Procurement (EHDP), now EDSTAR

SFDPS (1)

- Formed in 2010 jointly by CEN and CENELEC, replacing CEN BTWG 125
- Has the formal status of a CEN-CENELEC BT Working Group
- Scope
  - Help to improve interaction between the Military and Civil standards communities
  - Consider new standardization management activities to facilitate defence procurement

SFDPS (2)

- Objectives
  - Advise defence procurement community on suitable civil standards for military applications
  - Where none exist, define arrangements to provide them (preferably internationally)
  - Consider where the defence need can be met by amending civil standards
  - Advise on proposals to transfer military standards to the civil sector (following NATO policy)

SFDPS (3)

- Membership (1)
  - CEN & CENELEC national members
  - EDA
  - NATO Standardization Agency (NSA)
  - Organization for Joint Armament Co-operation (OCCAR)
  - National defence standardization organizations

SFDPS (4)

- Membership (2)
  - European Commission, DG Enterprise
  - EFTA Secretariat
  - ETSI Secretariat
  - ASD-STAN
  - Other participants on a case-by-case basis

Current Issues

- The paper COM (2013) 542 from the European Commission (July 2013) (para 3.1) stated:-
  - "… the need for creating incentives for the Member States to develop European civil-military standards"
  - "Clearly, these should remain voluntary and there must be no duplication with the standards-related work of NATO and other relevant bodies."
  - "However, much more could be done to develop standards where gaps and common needs are identified."

Current Issues

- The European Council (December 2013) (EUCO 217/13) (para 19) declared an intention to
  - Prepare a roadmap for the development of defence industrial standards
  - Develop options (with EDA) for lowering the costs of military certification, including increasing mutual recognition

Defence Procurement (1)

- The downward trend in EU Member States' real-terms level of defence spending appears set to continue
- At the same time, the military require equipment that has ever higher levels of performance and interoperability
- It is assumed these two conditions can be achieved by requiring industry to be 'more efficient'

Defence Procurement (2)

- Some of this greater efficiency can come from the use of Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) equipment
- The re-use of a design with little or (ideally) no change can reduce or avoid development and qualification costs
- Thirdly, use of commonly-used standards helps industry control its costs

Standards in Procurement

- Standards may be
  - Pre-existing, not requiring any change
  - Pre-existing, requiring transfer to the civil sector, perhaps with amendment
  - Non-existent, requiring a new defence standard
  - Non-existent, requiring a new civil standard

The role of the SFDPS (1)

- The wide membership of the SFDPS allows it to take a broad view of the defence standardization landscape
- It can (and does) act as a forum, relying on the links its members have with other bodies
- It may be appropriate for it to have a greater role in the actual standards-making process, whilst recognizing the existing standards bodies activities

The role of the SFDPS (2)

- This may be relevant in cases where military standards are to be transferred to the civil sector, or where a new civil standard is required
- In the UK, BSI and DStan are jointly developing techniques for assessing the feasibility of these options as a part of their continuing support of defence procurement standardization

Stakeholders - membership

- To ensure we consider all existing standards and avoid duplication, we need to maximise the involvement of standards-making bodies
- We may need to consider expanding the SFDPS membership to achieve this
- It may be appropriate to invite greater involvement of ETSI, EUROCAE and EUROCONTROL, for example

Stakeholders – standards bodies

- National civil and defence standards bodies (and others) send representatives to SFDPS, however there are no formal links between them
- This allows SFDPS considerable flexibility but if it should have an expanded role, it may be appropriate for CEN-CENELEC to consider whether there should be more formal arrangements

Discussion?

- Thank you for your attention
- The presenter would be grateful for your comments – either now or during lunch!