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Christian Schleippmann
Project Officer Standardisation

Evolution of the European Defence standardisation system

Outline

- Why developing the Defence standardisation system further?
- Who are the Defence standardisation stakeholders?
- Where are we right now with Defence standardisation in Europe?
- What do we want to improve?
- How will we achieve a common goal?

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Why developing the Defence standardisation system further?

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Our tasks

- **Materiel Standardisation Group (MSG)**
  The MSG discussed in March 2013 together with the Commission about an improved process of European standardisation in the Defence sector.
- **The European Commission**
  To establish together with EDA and ESO a mechanism to draft specific European standards for materiel. (COM (2013) 542/2)
- **The European Council**
  EDA and the Commission will prepare a roadmap for the development of defence standards without duplicating existing standards by mid 2014. (European Council 19/20 December 2013)

Why developing the Defence standardisation system further?

The objectives

- Enabling competition;
- Reducing costs;
- Spilling over from military to civilian use and vice versa;
- Facilitating access to open markets for innovative products;
- Reducing risks of complex projects by defining conventional parts through standards and focusing on innovative parts of the whole product;
- allow new entrants to obtain market recognition by complying with or exceeding quality levels endorsed by standards.

- Standardization is an important pre-condition to fulfil the building of an **efficient Defence industry**.
- Defence Standardization is a strategic tool for improving armament co-operation and it is the most cost effective way to reinforce and to perpetuate **interoperability**.

Why developing the Defence standardisation system further?

The challenges

- Defence standardisation in **Europe is fragmented** due to parallel national standardisation activities / national standards.

- Transatlantic Defence standardisation based on case-by–case group agreements leading to a fragmented standardisation landscape.
  (Note: 26 out of 28 NATO members are east Atlantic, so the biggest potential to decrease the degree of fragmentation is the consolidation of the this group.)

- Missing (direct) link between **EDA and NATO** for standardisation cooperation.

- No procedure established to create European Standard for EDA projects identifying standardisation gaps (missing link between **EDA and ESO**).

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Who are the main Defence standardisation stakeholders?

Standardisation stakeholders for Defence

- **Materiel Standardisation Group (MSG)** with representatives from **EDA Member States** and the European Commission
- The **European Commission** for civil standardisation including security/defence coordination (concept of hybrid standardisation)
- The **European Standardisation Organisations** (ESO): CEN – CENELEC and ETSI
  - Stakeholder Forum for Defence Procurement Standardisation (SFDPS)
- The **National Standardisation Bodies** and/or the National Defence Standardisation Bodies
- **NATO**
- For aeronautical sector: **ASD-STAN, EUROCAE and EUROCONTROL**

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Where are we right now with Defence standardisation in Europe?

Where are we right now with Defence standardisation in Europe?

Smart harmonisation through EDSTAR and EDSIS

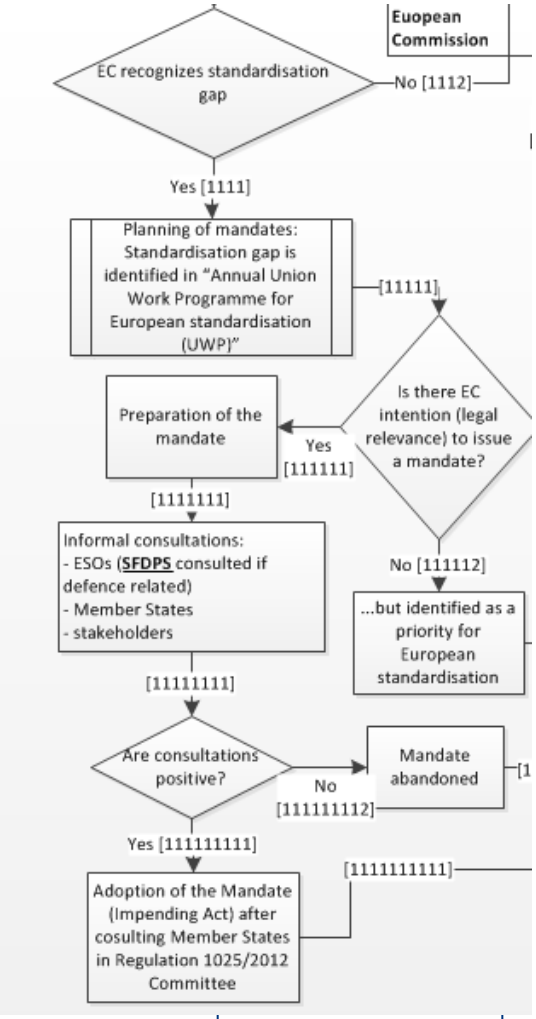
- The **European Defence Standards Reference system** (EDSTAR) contributes to the harmonizing of standards use by best practice recommendations
(for further information visit www.eda.europa.eu/edstar).

- The **European Defence Standards Information System** (EDSIS) opens a gate to invite interested Member States to national defence standardisation activities and offers a wider range of regularly updated information about defence standard
(further information available at www.eda.europa.eu/edsisweb).

Where are we right now with Defence standardisation in Europe?

Civil-military standardisation needs - hybrid standard concept

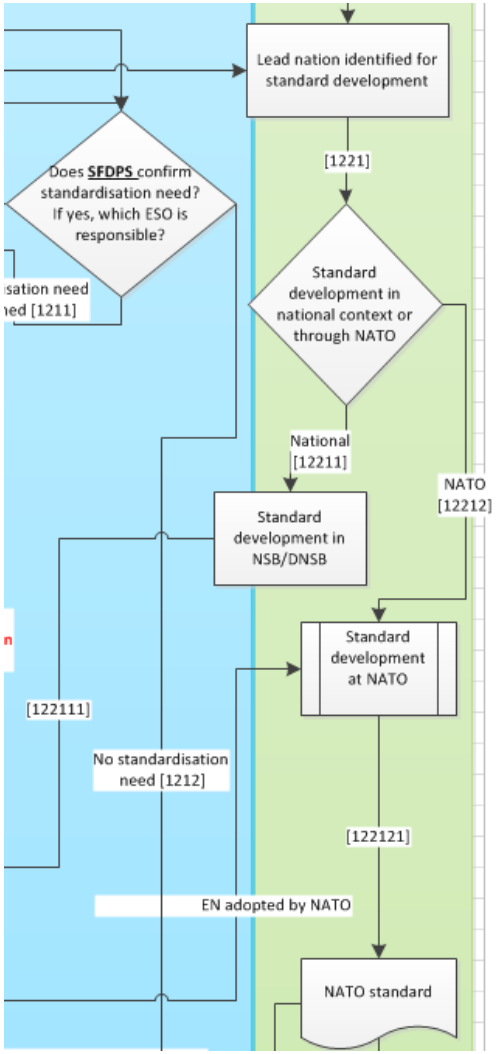
- Standardisation gaps are often of relevance both for **civil and military applications** (e.g. SDR technology, Single European Sky, CBRN, RPAS, ...)
- Civil security standardisation gaps can become part of the annual union work programme for European standardisation (**UWP**) of the Commission
- The standardisation tasks are mandated by the Commission to the European Standardisation Organisations (ESO) which may accept the mandate. The outcome is a **European Standard valid in 33 states** including all EU Member States and including all east Atlantic NATO Member States apart from Albania.



Where are we right now with Defence standardisation in Europe?

Defence standardisation through lead nation principle

- Several Member States have well developed national Defence standardisation procedures (e.g. DE, FR, SE, UK et al.)
- States being member of EDA and NATO can initiate a standardisation development within the NATO standardisation system
- Standards developed as national standard can be adopted as a European standard through the Stakeholder Forum for Defence Procurement Standardisation (SFDPS) with an established acceptance procedure within ESO



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What do we want to improve and how to achieve a common goal?

What do we want to improve?

Making European Standards for Defence

- Defining the role of MSG in the standard development process to
  - confirm standardisation need;
  - assess relevance of standard for security and defence or defence only;
  - assess if any information is sensitive to prepare standard.

- Strengthening the role of SFDPS
  - to confirm standardisation need (exclude duplication);
  - by an involvement during informal consultations of a EC mandate;
  - by expanding its competence through an equal acknowledgement of all three ESO;
  - extending the membership of SFDPS to other stakeholders (e.g. EASA, EUROCAE, EUROCONTROL).

What do we want to improve?

Making European Standards for Defence

- Define a routine to exchange sensitive information for preparation of standards within EDA and a connection to the competent ESO for the follow-on standardisation procedure.

- Create **ONE common place at ESO** for Defence standardisation in Europe covering all technical domains.

- EDA – NATO: reach a higher degree of standardisation within Member States of both organisations through the harmonisation effect of the European standardisation system.

What do we want to improve?

Concrete standardisation needs identified in EDA activities

- Scalable Multifunction RF system (SMRF) architecture
  Long term objective is to evolve the SMRF architecture into an open standard depending on SMRF cMS decision
- Land Vehicle with Open System Architecture (LAVOSAR)
  - European Standard for an Open Reference Architecture for Military Land Vehicle Mission Systems is key to a cost efficient approach throughout the whole vehicle life cycle and improved operational effectiveness.
  - Lack of future multi-national interoperability through current national standards
- CBRN
  - T&E Standards activities (on CBRN detection equipment) ensures quality and interoperability and contribute to the M487 Standards mandate of EC
- Unmanned Air Systems (UAS)
  - MIDCAS, AUTARKIA, DESIRE

How will we achieve a common goal?

Procedure of a European Standard for Defence

- pMS to endorse the new procedure to develop Security Defence and Defence standards.
- EC and EDA to approve the procedure to develop Security Defence and Defence standards.
- EDA – ESO partnership agreements including standard preparation within EDA in case of sensitive information exchange.
- Establishment of a joint Technical Committee for Defence for all three ESO.
- ESOs to sign a partnership agreement with other "look like" Standardization bodies (EUROCAE, ASD-STAN, EUROCONTROL …).
- EDA – NATO: letter of cooperation for standardisation.

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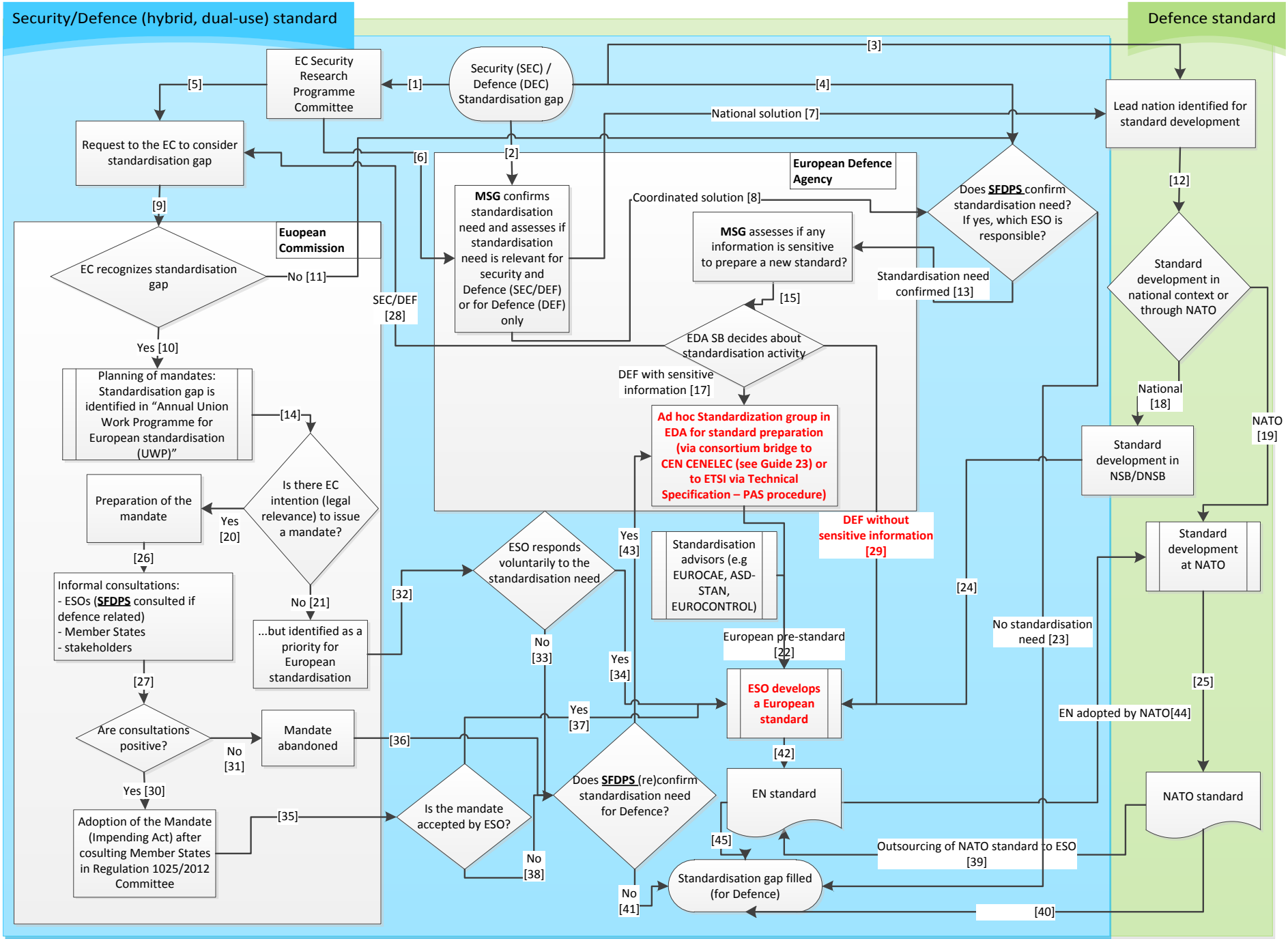
Thank you for your attention!


Security/Defence (hybrid, dual-use) standard
Defence standard
Security (SEC) / Defence (DEC) Standardisation gap
EC Security Research Programme Committee
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National solution [7]
Lead nation identified for standard development
Request to the EC to consider standardisation gap
European Defence Agency
MSG confirms standardisation need and assesses if standardisation need is relevant for security and Defence (SEC/DEF) or for Defence (DEF) only
Coordinated solution [8]
Does SFDPS confirm standardisation need? If yes, which ESO is responsible?
MSG assesses if any information is sensitive to prepare a new standard?
Standardisation need confirmed [13]
Euopean Commission
EC recognizes standardisation gap
No [11]
Yes [10]
SEC/DEF [28]
EDA SB decides about standardisation activity
DEF with sensitive information [17]
Ad hoc Standardization group in EDA for standard preparation (via consortium bridge to CEN CENELEC (see Guide 23) or to ETSI via Technical Specification – PAS procedure)
DEF without sensitive information [29]
Standard development in national context or through NATO
National [18]
NATO [19]
Standard development in NSB/DNSB
Standard development at NATO
Planning of mandates: Standardisation gap is identified in "Annual Union Work Programme for European standardisation (UWP)"
Is there EC intention (legal relevance) to issue a mandate?
Yes [20]
No [21]
Preparation of the mandate
Informal consultations:
- ESOs (SFDPS consulted if defence related)
- Member States
- stakeholders
...but identified as a priority for European standardisation
ESO responds voluntarily to the standardisation need
Yes [43]
No [33]
Yes [34]
Standardisation advisors (e.g EUROCAE, ASD-STAN, EUROCONTROL)
European pre-standard [22]
No standardisation need [23]
ESO develops a European standard
Yes [37]
Are consultations positive?
No [31]
Yes [30]
Mandate abandoned
Adoption of the Mandate (Impending Act) after cosulting Member States in Regulation 1025/2012 Committee
Is the mandate accepted by ESO?
No [38]
Does SFDPS (re)confirm standardisation need for Defence?
No [41]
EN standard
EN adopted by NATO[44]
NATO standard
Outsourcing of NATO standard to ESO [39]
Standardisation gap filled (for Defence)