

MINISTERO DELLA DIFESA SEGRETARIATO GENERALE DELLA DIFESA E DIREZIONE NAZIONALE ARMAMENTI DIREZIONE ARMAMENTI AERONAUTICI E PER L'AERONAVIGABILITÀ



PeSCo – What could it mean for NMAAs?

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Madrid, September 2018



OVERVIEW



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BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

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BLUF - BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT



EMACA – Key enabler for European Defence and European Defence aeronautical industry



Roots and Content of PeSCo

PeSCo = Permanent Structured Cooperation

- Roots go back to the ideas of 'flexibility', and 'closer' and 'enhanced' cooperation in EU policymaking that arose between the 1992 Maastricht Treaty and the 2001 Nice Treaty.
- Incorporated with the 2007 Lisbon Treaty (entered into force on 1 December 2009), hence PeSCo is now part of the Consolidated Treaty on European Union (TEU), Art. 42.6, 46 and Protocol 10.







Roots and Content of PeSCo

- PeSCo provides an effective binding legal framework to pioneer groups of willing Member States (MS) to move forward more rapidly on cooperation in the field of EU security, defence capability development and operations.
- PeSCo is not about creating an EU Army or taking sovereignty away from individual member states but a tool to strengthen European defence and improve transatlantic burden sharing (good for Europe and NATO).
- ➢ pMS undertake the objectives of PeSCo to:
 - (1) **develop** their **defence capacities** through the development of their national contributions and participation, where appropriate, in multinational forces, in the main European equipment programmes and in the activity of the European Defence Agency (EDA); and
 - (2) have the **capacity to supply targeted combat units** for the missions planned, structured at a tactical level as a battle group (already operational—albeit never used—since 2005, objective already achieved without PeSCo).













How does it work?

- PMS are free to associate to and submit any project they deem useful for the purposes of PeSCo, though sufficiently ambitious to stimulate the buy-in of ministries of defence and industry.
- They will publicize their intention, in order to gather support and to give other pMS the opportunity to join in collectively, and submit the proposal to the PeSCo Secretariat.
- The PeSCo Secretariat will coordinate the assessment of projects proposals (compliance, no duplication, etc). On this basis, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP) will provide a recommendation to the Council to decide on the list of PeSCo projects within the PeSCo framework following a military advice by the EUMC.
- pMS commit to submit, before the adoption of the Council decision establishing PeSCo, a National Implementation Plan (NIP) outlining their ability how to meet the binding commitments. As a matter of transparency, access to those Implementation Plans will be granted to all participating Member States.



PeSCo Projects

Current developments

More than 50 PeSCo projects were initially proposed by EU member states. In the end, national defence policy directors and the EDA cut the number down to **17**, either a **capability or** an **operational dimension**, in three areas:



COMMON TRAINING AND EXERCISES

- European Training Mission Competence Centre
- European Training Certification Centre for European Armies



• Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle • Maritime Surveillance

- Indirect Fire Support
- Deployable Military Disaster Relief
- Capability Package
- European Crisis Response Operation Core (European Force)
- Maritime Mine Counter Measures
- Harbour Protection
- European Cyber Information Sharing Platform
- European Cyber Rapid Response Teams

JOINT AND ENABLING CAPABILITIES (BRIDGING OPERATIONAL GAPS)

- European Medical Command
- Network of logistic Hubs in Europe and support to Operations
- Military Mobility
- Strategic Command and Control System for CSDP Missions and Operations
- Energy for Operational Function
- European Secure Software for Radio Systems

Council of the EU Decision (CFSP) 2018/6393 of 1 March 2018



- The European Commission has already indicated that it is prepared to increase the 20% contribution to joint EU capability projects under the European Defence Fund (EDF) by an additional 10% if these projects are placed within PeSCo. This is a financial incentive that many EU governments may find hard to resist.
- On 6 March 2018, the Council of the EU (Council) adopted a roadmap for the implementation of the PeSCo. This roadmap provides strategic direction and guidance on how to structure further work on both processes and governance, including for projects and in relation to the sequencing of the fulfilment of commitments.
- > On 25 June 2018, the Council adopted a decision a **common set of governance rules** for PeSCo projects.







PeSCo Projects

Considerations

- PeSCo makes clear that governments recognise the need to pool and share existing capabilities and to bring their defence apparatus into line with each other as far as possible and bearing in mind the need for European defence industry to gain competitiveness.
- Launching any capability programmes within PeSCo especially where they seek EDF support will need to fit within the phased rolling out of initiatives such as CARD (the first full review is planned for 2019) and the EDF (i.e. to be fully phased in with the next multiannual financial framework in 2021). Therefore, PeSCo defence capability projects may not take off until at least 2025 and joint capability development projects depending on the *type* and *scale* of these projects would only bear fruit after this timeframe.
- Forces and capabilities developed within a PeSCo project may be used individually by project members or collectively, as appropriate, in the context of activities undertaken by the European Union as well as the UN, NATO or other frameworks.
- > EU Military capabilities are provided by the pMS as, contrary to NATO, the EU does not own capabilities.





PROPOSAL OF A DEFENCE CAPABILITY PROJECT

What could be leveraged by MAAs?

- Identify a Member States' defence capability gap, strategically relevant, related to Military Airworthiness and make it a joint and "collaborative" PeSCo Project.
- Work on agreement, by unanimity, for the modalities, scope of their cooperation, and governance rules, including the necessary contribution needed to join the project (evaluate EDF resources).
- Submit the Project within the next opportunity deadline: 01/2019, preceded by duly communication to the other pMS.





A MULTI-PHASED APPROACH WITHIN EUROPEAN DEFENCE







Military Airworthiness CErtification Tool (MACET) INITIAL DRAFT SET OF REQUIREMENTS

- Repository of EMAR + EU Members Military AW Regulations
- Smart common build of AW criteria
- Cert Basis development
- Smart Cert Team appointment and coordination
- Management of EU MAW SMEs (training, currency, experience exchange,...)
- Smart management of compliance processes and products
- Automatic metrics and reporting functionality
- Open to industrial counterpart, MTC Applicant and Holder organizations
- Smart privileges management



A MULTI-PHASED APPROACH WITHIN EUROPEAN DEFENCE (ALTERNATIVE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION)



EMARs / MAWA Forum

Military Aw Certification Tool

AW Requirements developing will continue. Within MAWA Fora focused working groups will be established

European tool for sharing common, recognized and integrated cert process

EMACA

A new agency to strengthen cooperation on European program certification and build pillars of common regulation, processes and procedures

EMAA

Evolution of EMACA from cooperation to agency responsible for military aw regulation and certification across Europe. An AW only Military EASA like agency.



ITA PROPOSAL



PROPOSAL OF A DEFENCE CAPABILITY PROJECT

ITA identifies a Defence capability gap related to Military Airworthiness consisting in the **lack of:**

COMMON CERTIFICATION TOOL	 to serve as a joint platform for airworthiness certification 	Leverage and build upon the embrional NL tool already developed
STANDARDIZATION	 of airworthiness regulations, processes and procedures (initial, continued, continuing airworthiness, safety oversight, and cyber defence aspects); 	reach full spectrum of benefits of EMARs implementation, for european aviation industry as well (EUGS/EDAP goal)
JOINT TRAINING	 for a centralized Center of Excellence for European Military Airworthiness 	optimize professional development in the field of Military Airworthiness for the EU foster correct and uniform understanding of common requirements (EMARs)
SINGLE EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION	 for NATO, Industry, and other bodies for the specific matter (i.e EASA). For provision of guidance, assistance, and expertise to small MAAs or pMS without one 	maximize availability and interoperability of assets for EU defence;





THAT CAPABILITY GAP COULD BE SOLVED BY THESE INITIAL TWO PESCO/EDF PROJECTS:

- 1. A MILITARY AW CERT TOOL (MACET), AND
- 2. A PERMANENT COOPERATION STRUCTURE (EMACA), WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BECOME AN AGENCY (EMAA), WHEN AND IF THE CONDITIONS ARE MET.

INITIAL DECISION REQUIRED ON

NEED TO ESTABLSH TWO WORKING GROUPS, REPORTING TO MAWA FORUM, FOR APPROVAL OF:

- DETAILED PROPOSAL AND PLAN TO RELEASE MACET NLT 2020 WITHIN PESCO/EDA FRAMEWORK;
- DETAILED PROPOSAL AND PLAN TO ESTABLISH EMACA NLT 2022
- WORKING GROUPS WILL BE INITIALLY RESPONSIBLE TO FOLLOW AND MANAGE THE CONSEQUENT ACTIVITIES UNTIL A MORE SPECIFIC PROCESS AND FRAMEWORK WILL BE DISCUSSED.