

Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)'s projects - Overview

Project and countries participating	Description	Press contact
TRAINING, FACILITIES		

<p>European Training Certification Centre for European Armies</p> <p><i>Italy, Greece</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The European Training Certification Centre for European Armies aims to promote the standardisation of procedures among European Armies and enable the staff, up to Division level, to practice the entire spectrum of the command and control (C2) functions at land, joint and interagency levels in a simulated training environment.</p> <p>The Centre will ensure that soldiers and civilian employees will work together in a simulated training environment with scenarios such as “Humanitarian Assistance” and “Support to Stabilization and Capacity Building” and eventually contribute to ensure that corporate experience and knowledge is consolidated, shared and made available to plan and conduct CSDP missions and operations.</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</p>
<p>Helicopter Hot and High Training (H3 Training)</p> <p><i>Greece, Italy, Romania</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The project’s objective is to provide EU's Helicopter Aircrews with specialized flight and tactics training within a "Hot-and-High" environment against known and new threats, with the establishment of a high-level course that will take advantage of the geographic features and the proven experience of Hellenic Army Aviation IOT deliver the knowledge to overcome the challenges of a Hot & High environment flight.</p>	<p>Thomas THOMOPOULOS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Greece</p> <p>thomas.thomopoulos@mfa.gr</p>

<p>Joint EU Intelligence School (JEIS)</p> <p><i>Greece, Cyprus</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The JEIS, in collaboration with member states, NATO CoEs, Intelligence and Security Services, will provide education and training in intelligence disciplines and other specific fields to EU member states intelligence and non military personnel.</p>	<p>Thomas THOMOPOULOS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Greece</p> <p>thomas.thomopoulos@mfa.gr</p>
<p>EU Test and Evaluation Centres</p> <p><i>France, Sweden, Slovakia</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>Sweden and France co-lead the PESCO project on Test & Evaluation (T&E), comprising two work strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETEC Vidsel, which is a proposed European Cooperation in advanced T&E for military systems and; • T&E centres network, which will promote the EU test and operational evaluation centre capabilities, ensuring that they are used in priority for EU supported projects. <p>This project allows to highlight synergies, to optimize the use of European centres, and overall improve European test capacities and capabilities.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>
<p>Integrated European Joint Training and Simulation Centre (EUROSIM)</p> <p><i>Hungary, Germany, France, Poland, Slovenia</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>The objective is to establish a tactical training and simulation cloud based network which could connect and integrate the geographically spread simulation sites and training capacities into one real time, joint level simulation platform.</p>	<p>Katalin HAHN</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Hungary</p> <p><u>Katalin.hahn@mfa.gov.hu</u></p>

<p>EU Cyber Academia and Innovation Hub (EU CAIH)</p> <p><i>Portugal, Spain</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>To ensure a secure cyberspace, it is key to develop a technologically skilled workforce, a cyber-savvy ecosystem, and an effective pipeline of future employees. The project of EU CAIH can add value by enhancing the creation of an innovative web of knowledge for cyber defence and cyber security education and training, providing a vital contribution to strengthening national, NATO and EU's capability to defend against the threats of the digital world. It would also act as a coordination point for future cyber education, training and exercises, explore synergies with industry and academia, and establish an international cooperative approach, at the EU and NATO levels.</p>	<p>Antonio Esteves MARTINS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Portugal</p> <p>aem@reper-portugal.be</p>
<p>Special Operations Forces Medical Training Centre (SMTC)</p> <p><i>Poland, Hungary</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>The main objective is to establish a medical training and excellence centre focused on medical support for special operations. The overall aim would be to enhance medical capabilities supporting the Special Operations Forces (SOF) missions and operations, in terms of training, procedures and interoperability.</p> <p>The intent of the project is to expand the Polish Military Medical Training Centre in Łódź, which has the status of a certified National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT) Training Center, into the Special Operations Forces Medical Training Centre (SMTC) to provide medical training capability for SOF personnel, increase coordination of medical support for SOF operations, boost professional cooperation of participating member state in that field, enhance readiness and capability of participating member state regarding personnel and materiel and intensify harmonisation in the subject matter.</p>	<p>Adrian BIERNACKI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Poland</p> <p>Adrian.Biernacki@msz.gov.pl</p>

<p>CBRN Defence Training Range (CBRNDTR)</p> <p><i>Romania, France, Italy</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>The project is designed to provide CBRND individual and collective training at EU level, both in simulated and live conditions, in order to increase the interoperability between EU Member States, by conducting training activities and tactical exercises as countermeasures to the current and persistent CBRN threats. Its implementation will support the specific needs for military training and evaluation of CBRND personnel assigned to EU BGs or participating in CSDP missions and operations. Additionally, the European CBRND industry will be invited to use the existing facilities, in order to test new CBRND equipment and technologies.</p>	<p>Iona DARBY</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Romania</p> <p>iona.darby@rpro.eu</p>
<p>European Union Network of Diving Centres (EUNDC)</p> <p><i>Romania, Bulgaria, France</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>The main objective is to coordinate and enhance the operation of EU diving centres in order to better support CSDP missions and operations, in particular by ensuring a commonly regulated education and training for divers.</p> <p>EUNDC will provide a full spectrum of authorised training courses for divers and rescue swimmers from member states in accordance with the common standards and procedures (including for inland waters diving).</p>	<p>Iona DARBY</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Romania</p> <p>iona.darby@rpro.eu</p>

LAND, FORMATIONS, SYSTEMS

<p>Deployable Military Disaster Relief Capability Package (DM-DRCP)</p> <p><i>Italy, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Austria</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The project objective is to develop a Deployable Military Disaster Relief Capability Package (DM-DRCP) through the establishment of a specialized military assets package deployable at short notice within both EU-led and non-EU led operations, in order to generate a mission tailored Task Force (TF), as a tool to properly face emergencies and exceptional events (public calamities, natural disasters, pandemics, etc.) within EU territory and outside of it.</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</p>
<p>Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle / Amphibious Assault Vehicle / Light Armoured Vehicle</p> <p><i>Italy, Greece, Slovakia</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The project will develop and build a prototype European Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle / Amphibious Assault Vehicle / Light Armoured Vehicle.</p> <p>The vehicles would be based on a common platform and would support fast deployment manoeuvre, reconnaissance, combat support, logistics support, command and control, and medical support. These new vehicles will also strengthen the EU CSPD ensuring, at the same time, the interoperability among European armies.</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</p>
<p>Indirect Fire Support (EuroArtillery)</p> <p><i>Slovakia, Italy, Hungary</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The Indirect Fire Support (EuroArtillery) will develop a mobile precision artillery platform, which would contribute to the EU's combat capability requirement in military operations.</p> <p>This platform is expected to include land battle decisive ammunition, non-lethal ammunition, and a common fire control system for improving coordination and interoperability in multi-national operations. This project aims at procuring a new capability / platform of a key mission component for land forces in the short to mid-term.</p>	<p>Pavol KUCHAROVIC</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Slovakia</p> <p>pavol.kucharovic@mzv.sk</p>

<p>EUFOR Crisis Response Operation Core (EUFOR CROC) <i>Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Austria</i> Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The EUFOR Crisis Response Operation Core (EUFOR CROC) will decisively contribute to the creation of a coherent full spectrum force package, which could accelerate the provision of forces.</p> <p>EUFOR CROC will improve the crisis management capabilities of the EU by enhancing the force generation preparedness, willingness and commitment of EU member states to act and engage in operations and missions. It should fill in progressively the gap between the EU Battlegroups and the highest level of ambition within the EU Global Strategy.</p>	<p>Sebastian FISCHER Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Germany sebastian.fischer@diplo.de</p>
<p>Integrated Unmanned Ground System (iUGS) <i>Estonia, Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Spain, France, Latvia, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Finland</i> Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The objective of the Project is to develop a Unmanned Ground System (UGS) capable of manned-unmanned and unmanned-unmanned teaming with other robotic unmanned platforms and manned vehicles to provide combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) to ground forces. The UGS will have the following capabilities: (1) Modular, multi-mission-capable UGV on which a variety of payloads can be mounted to support various mission functionalities (transport, fire-support, ISR, EW&C, etc.) and integration for required sensors and communication systems. (2) EW resistant networking Command, Control & Communications (C3) solution. (3) Cyber secure autonomous functions solution.</p>	<p>Marika POST Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Estonia marika.post@mfa.ee</p>

<p>EU Beyond Line Of Sight (BLOS) Land Battlefield Missile Systems</p> <p><i>France, Belgium, Cyprus</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The project aims at developing an EU new generation medium range BLOS Land Battlefield missile systems family. The output is intended to be integrated on an extensive variety of platforms (ground-to-ground and air-to-ground) and to provide integrated and autonomous target designation capability. The project includes joint training and formation aspects. Dedicated “users’ club” is envisioned develop a common European doctrine on BLOS firing.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>
<p>Main Battle Tank Simulation and Testing Center (MBT-SIMTEC)</p> <p><i>Greece, France, Cyprus</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>The project aims at the establishment of an MBT simulation center, based on existing national infrastructure, in order to: provide training in relevant simulation systems, test-create new tactics, concepts, doctrines and standardisation, define specifications on the development of new MBT subcomponents and further develop Modelling & Simulation capabilities, including networking with the training centers of the potential project members and designing/developing a modular MBT simulation system based on COTS hardware equipment and software.</p>	<p>Thomas THOMOPOULOS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Greece</p> <p><u>thomas.thomopoulos@mfa.gr</u></p>
<p>EU Military Partnership (EU MilPart)</p> <p><i>France, Estonia, Italy, Austria</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>The aim of the project is to improve European capacity to commit alongside and sustain partners’ military forces. It could serve as a platform for EU Member States and relevant EU actors to exchange on national cultures and strategies, share information and discuss best practices about Military Partnership (Advise, Train, Equip, Accompany, Reform) with a view to rebuild partners’ military institutions.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>

MARITIME		
<p>Maritime (semi-) Autonomous Systems for Mine Countermeasures (MAS MCM)</p> <p><i>Belgium, Greece, France, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The Maritime (semi-) Autonomous Systems for Mine Countermeasures (MAS MCM) will deliver a world-class mix of (semi-) autonomous underwater, surface and aerial technologies for maritime mine countermeasures. The project will enable member states to protect maritime vessels, harbours and off shore installations, and to safeguard freedom of navigation on maritime trading routes.</p> <p>The development of autonomous vehicles, using cutting-edge technology and an open architecture, adopting a modular set up, will contribute significantly to the EU's maritime security by helping to counter the threat of sea mines.</p>	<p>Niels TIMMERMANNS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Belgium</p> <p>niels.timmermans@diplobel.fed.be</p>
<p>Harbour & Maritime Surveillance and Protection (HARMSPRO)</p> <p><i>Italy, Greece, Poland, Portugal</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The Harbour & Maritime Surveillance and Protection (HARMSPRO) will deliver a new maritime capability which will provide member states with the ability to conduct surveillance and protection of specified maritime areas, from harbours up to littoral waters, including sea line of communications and choke points and offshore critical infrastructure It will deliver an integrated system of maritime sensors, software and platforms (surface, underwater and aerial vehicles), which fuse and process data, to aid the detection and identification of a range of potential maritime threats and will be properly prevent and counter asymmetric (drones included) threats in a three-dimensional environment.. The project will also deliver a command and control function for the deployable system, which could operate in harbours, coastal areas and the littoral environment.</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</p>

<p>Upgrade of Maritime Surveillance (UMS)</p> <p><i>Greece, Bulgaria, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The main objective of the program is to enhance the Maritime Surveillance, Situational Awareness and potential Response Effectiveness of the EU, by using the existing infrastructure, deploying assets and developing related capabilities in the future. The project on Upgrade of Maritime Surveillance will integrate land-based surveillance systems, maritime and air platforms in order to distribute real-time information to member states, so as to provide timely and effective response in the international waters. It aims to address timely and effectively new and old threats and challenges (such as energy security, environmental challenges, security and defence aspects); thus ensuring accurate Awareness and Rapid Response, so as to contribute to the protection of the EU and its citizens.</p>	<p>Thomas THOMOPOULOS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Greece</p> <p>thomas.thomopoulos@mfa.gr</p>
<p>Deployable Modular Underwater Intervention Capability Package (DIVEPACK)</p> <p><i>Bulgaria, Greece, France, Romania</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The project aims at developing an interoperable specialized modular asset for full spectrum defensive underwater intervention operations in expeditionary setting. The DIVEPACK unit will integrate a wide range of diving and Unmanned Underwater Vehicles materiel, operated by qualified personnel, in a comprehensive capability package. Its mission tailorable open architecture “plug-and-play” concept will facilitate the versatility of response in the framework of EU CSDP operations and will provide a quick reaction capability, applicable to a broad range of underwater scenarios, both at sea and in inland bodies of water, short of Special Forces missions.</p>	<p>Dimitar YAPRAKOV</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Bulgaria</p> <p>Dimitar.yaprakov@bg-permrep.eu</p>

<p>Maritime Unmanned Anti-Submarine System (MUSAS)</p> <p><i>Portugal, Spain, France, Sweden</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>The Maritime Unmanned Anti-Submarine System (MUSAS) aims to develop and deliver an advanced command, control and communications (C3) service architecture, for anti-submarine warfare, taking advantage of cutting-edge technology and artificial intelligence, in order to counter area denial methods of adversaries. Moreover, it will enhance the protection of underwater high-value infrastructures as well as sea-based energy systems, providing quick response with appropriate levels of force to intrusion or threat to sea lines of communication.</p>	<p>Antonio Esteves MARTINS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Portugal</p> <p>aem@reper-portugal.be</p>
<p>European Patrol Corvette (EPC)</p> <p><i>Italy, Greece, Spain, France</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>The objective is to design and develop a prototype for a new class of military ship, named “European Patrol Corvette” (EPC), which allows to host several systems and payloads, in order to accomplish, with a modular and flexible approach, a large number of tasks and missions.</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</p>
<p>Essential Elements of European Escort (4E)</p> <p><i>Spain, Italy, Portugal</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>The 4E Project aims to develop the most important systems of any surface combatant that may be built in Europe from 2035 to 2045 covering five areas: combat system, communication and information system, navigation system, platform management system and Integration of System of Systems. This time frame is set on behalf of the gathered experience for the development of any major naval program for shipbuilding. Nevertheless, during the development of these systems there will be intermediate baselines that could be</p>	<p>Ana Belen VÁZQUEZ GONZÁLEZ</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Spain</p> <p>ana-belen.vazquez@reper.maec.es</p>

	<p>implemented in the European escorts that see the light before the final results of the project.</p> <p>The project is aligned with the Focus Area EPC2S and the initial identified systems range from Antisurface Missile Defence, Electromagnetic Weapons, Directed Energy Weapons, Combat Systems, Passive sensing (including passive radars), Smart Damage Control Systems, C4ISTAR Multi-Domain combat cloud & Edge and Fog Computing supported, with Cyberdefence and Cyberattack capability, and Advanced Communication Systems above and under the water, Astronomical Navigation Systems independent from satellite, Efficient Energy and Propulsion Green systems on board with a common fuel for the EU fleet, and a layer for integration of every developed system to configure each ship class as a system of systems. However, it is important to remark that these systems are examples of common systems for future European escorts, but those selected and included in the 4E project will be finally agreed by all participant nations.</p>	
<p>Medium size Semi-Autonomous Surface Vehicle (M-SASV)</p> <p><i>Estonia, France, Latvia, Romania</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>The project will develop a medium size semi-autonomous surface vehicle with multiple mission modules (e.g., ISR, ASW, ASuW, NMW/NMCM). Manned when must, unmanned when possible, the platform will provide increased operational flexibility and crew protection. While the design focuses on littoral operations, the platform will be also deployable as part of naval task groups.</p>	<p>Marika POST</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Estonia</p> <p>marika.post@mfa.ee</p>

AIR, SYSTEMS		
<p>European Medium Altitude Long Endurance Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems – MALE RPAS (Eurodrone)</p> <p><i>Germany, Czechia, Spain, France, Italy</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The objective is a common use in dedicated areas (e.g. operational testing & evaluation, logistics, training, exercises) of a newly developed, operationally relevant, affordable and sovereign European military capability for the next-generation of MALE RPAS [Medium Altitude Long Endurance Remotely piloted Aircraft Systems], providing, at the horizon of mid to end of the 2020s decade, enhanced overall value compared to existing systems.</p>	<p>Sebastian FISCHER</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Germany</p> <p>sebastian.fischer@diplo.de</p>
<p>European Attack Helicopters TIGER Mark III</p> <p><i>France, Germany, Spain</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The objective of this project is to improve significantly the TIGER global efficiency through a consistent upgrade of its detection, aggression and communication capabilities to develop a modernised, innovative and life-time extended European attack helicopter.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p>Jean-noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</p>
<p>Counter Unmanned Aerial System (C-UAS)</p> <p><i>Italy, Czechia</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The aim is to develop an advanced and efficient system of systems with C2 dedicated architecture, modular, integrated and interoperable with C2 infrastructure, able to counter the threat posed by mini and micro Unmanned Aerial Systems. The system will be swift to deploy and reach operational status, to ensure protection to our troops in operational theatres, as well as employed for homeland defence, security and dual use tasks. The project will fulfil applicable certification and regulatory requirements, to allow homeland employment.</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</p>

<p>Airborne Electronic Attack (AEA)</p> <p><i>Spain, France, Sweden</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>This capability will allow European and NATO air forces to safely operate within EU territories and the projection of the force in other potential areas of operations. The system shall be interoperable with the existing and planned EU member states assets and in cross-domain operations. The project covers the design, development and testing of a multi-jamming capability (including stand-off, stand-in and scort jamming), that will be based in state-of-the-art existing technological cores at European industries level, including in particular Cyber Electro Magnetic Activities (CEMA).</p> <p>The system should follow a modular development approach, able to be integrated inside the aircraft or in a pod configuration, in order to be compatible with different aircrafts, manned and unmanned, of interest of the EU member states. The goal of the system is to enable a platform for Airborne Electronic Attack (AEA) missions that could adapt to the latest in electronic warfare requirements, which include (soft) suppression of enemy air defences, escort/modified-escort role, non-traditional electronic attack, self-protected/time-critical strike support, and continuous capability enhancement.</p>	<p>Ana Belen VÁZQUEZ GONZÁLEZ</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Spain</p> <p>ana-belen.vazquez@reper.maec.es</p>
<p>Strategic Air Transport for Outsized Cargo (SATOC)</p> <p><i>Germany, Czechia, France, Netherlands, Slovenia</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>The overall aim of the project Strategic Air Transport for Outsized Cargo is to fill the critical shortfall for Strategic Air Transport for Outsized Cargo by developing, in a gradual 3-steps approach, a European solution for the transport of outsized and heavy cargo. In the short-term to mid-term perspective (Block 1), the objectives are to identify a sufficient number of</p>	<p>Sebastian FISCHER</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Germany</p> <p>sebastian.fischer@diplo.de</p>

	project members (incl. Third State Participation), harmonize requirements and to identify and agree on a common solution.	
<p>Next Generation Small RPAS (NGSR)</p> <p><i>Spain, Germany, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>This project aims to develop the next generation of tactical UAS. The design characteristics and expected performance provide a potential use for tactical Army units (Brigade/Division size), for Maritime and Air domains, as well as for dual use (civilian defence), namely by law enforcement organizations or disaster/emergency agencies. Envisaged as a multi-purpose/multi-role system, it will enable different tactical solutions required by commanders. This UAS will be able to employ autonomous behaviours to reduce pilot and operator workload. Take-off and landing will be possible without runway –as it is required in a tactical environment– aiming for a medium range (up to 200km) and a medium duration (5-10 hours of mission). Technology advancements will allow an open architecture, payload modularity, and interoperability to maximize system effectiveness. The project will require significant development in fields such as EO/IR sensors, power system, BLOS and LOS radio communications.</p>	<p>Ana Belen VÁZQUEZ GONZÁLEZ</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Spain</p> <p>ana-belen.vazquez@reper.maec.es</p>
<p>Rotorcraft Docking Station for Drones</p> <p><i>Italy, France</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>The project objective is to provide the MoDs with a new capability to launch, operate, and recover large numbers of small (mini-micro) Unmanned Air Systems (UASs) from rotorcraft platforms.</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</p>
Small Scalable Weapons (SSW)	The objective of this project is to provide the MoDs with a new, small, low-	Davide BONVICINI

<i>Italy, France</i> Adopted on 16 November 2021	cost weapon, featuring the capability to provide scalable-effects and the ability to loiter/re-loiter. Equipping conventional and rotary, manned and unmanned aerial vehicles, this weapon could target moving, soft or lightly armoured vehicles in real-time, with a negligible collateral damage and with some automatic features aiding the ever-present man-in-the-loop.	Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy rpue.stampa@esteri.it
Air Power <i>France, Greece, Croatia</i> Adopted on 16 November 2021	The objective of this project is to increase the air superiority capabilities of the armed forces of EU Member States. Air Power intends to characterize which technological components will be needed for tomorrow's air superiority systems and identify the sub-systems that will be integrated for the update and conception of platforms dedicated to combat from and in the air.	Jean-Noël LADOIS Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France <u>Jean-</u> noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr
Future Medium-size Tactical Cargo (FMTC) <i>France, Germany, Sweden</i> Adopted on 16 November 2021	The objective of this project is to increase the air mobility capabilities of the armed forces of EU Member States with the new Future Mid-size Tactical Cargo (FMTC). It seeks to complement the missions of the A400M, including on narrow and short unprepared strips, to face collectively and efficiently the upcoming transport challenges in military operations or crisis response situations.	Jean-Noël LADOIS Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France <u>Jean-</u> noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr

CYBER, C4ISR		
<p>European Secure Software defined Radio (ESSOR)</p> <p><i>France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Finland</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The European Secure Software Defined Radio aims to develop common technologies for European military radios. The adoption of these technologies as a standard will guarantee the interoperability of EU forces in the framework of joint operations, regardless which radio platforms are used, thereby reinforcing the European strategic autonomy.</p> <p>The European Secure Software Defined Radio project will provide a secure military communications system, improving voice and data communication between EU forces on a variety of platforms.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>
<p>Cyber Threats and Incident Response Information Sharing Platform (CTISP)</p> <p><i>Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Portugal</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>Cyber Threats and Incident Response Information Sharing Platform will develop more active defence measures, potentially moving from firewalls to more active measures.</p> <p>This project aims to help mitigate these risks by focusing on the sharing of cyber threat intelligence through a networked Member State platform, with the aim of strengthening nations' cyber defence capabilities.</p>	<p>Thomas THOMOPOULOS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Greece</p> <p><u>thomas.thomopoulos@mfa.gr</u></p>

<p>Cyber Rapid Response Teams and Mutual Assistance in Cyber Security (CRRT)</p> <p><i>Lithuania, Estonia, Croatia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>Cyber Rapid Response Teams (CRRTs) will allow the member states to help each other to ensure a higher level of cyber resilience and collectively respond to cyber incidents. CRRTs could be used to assist other member states, EU Institutions, CSDP operations as well as partners. CRRTs will be equipped with a commonly developed deployable cyber toolkits designed to detect, recognise and mitigate cyber threats. Teams would be able to assist with training, vulnerability assessments and other requested support. Cyber Rapid Response Teams would operate by pooling participating member states experts.</p>	<p>Viktorija URBONAVICIUTE</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Lithuania</p> <p>viktorija.urbonaviciute@eu.mfa.lt</p>
<p>Strategic Command and Control (C2) System for CSDP Missions and Operations (EUMILCOM)</p> <p><i>Spain, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The project aims to improve the command and control systems of EU missions and operations through the provision of an ambitious strategic level suite of capabilities, in a modular and scalable approach for future developments.</p> <p>The Strategic Command and Control (C2) System for CSDP missions and operations includes the capability to conduct several simultaneous operations, with all kinds of forces, anywhere in the world, either independently or in cooperation with NATO. The Strategic C2 will integrate all kinds of Communication and Information Systems (CIS), Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) and Logistic (LOG) means and will be interoperable with Member States (MS), EU forces, NATO and civil agencies.</p> <p>Once implemented, the project will enhance the military decision-making process, improve the planning and conduction of operations and missions, and the coordination of EU forces.</p>	<p>Ana Belen VÁZQUEZ GONZÁLEZ</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Spain</p> <p>ana-belen.vazquez@reper.maec.es</p>

<p>European High Atmosphere Airship Platform (EHAAP) – Persistent Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Capability</p> <p><i>Italy, France</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The project aims at developing cost-efficient and innovative ISR platform (balloon based) that will provide persistence in the area of operations and a high degree of freedom of movement derived from its operating altitude and outstanding Dual Use characteristics.</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</p>
<p>One Deployable Special Operations Forces (SOF) Tactical Command and Control (C2) Command Post (CP) for Small Joint Operations (SJO) – (SOCC) for SJO</p> <p><i>Greece, Cyprus</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The project aims at developing and operating a SOCC for Small Joint Operations (SJO) with SOF (Special Operations Forces) Tactical C2 (Command and Control) capabilities. The project will cover European Capability shortfall requirements in the medium term according to the Progress Catalogue 2018 (PC 18).</p>	<p>Thomas THOMOPOULOS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Greece</p> <p>thomas.thomopoulos@mfa.gr</p>
<p>Electronic Warfare Capability and Interoperability Programme for Future Joint Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (JISR)</p> <p><i>Czechia, Germany</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The primary objective of the project is to produce a comprehensive feasibility study of the existing EU electronic warfare (EW) capabilities and the gaps that need to be filled. The findings of the feasibility study should potentially lead to the adoption of joint EW concept of operations (CONOPS). The CONOPS might include joint training of EW experts and, if agreed upon by the MS, the establishment of a joint EW unit.</p>	<p>Petr JANOUŠEK</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of the Czech Republic</p> <p>Petr_Janousek@mzv.cz</p>

<p>Cyber and Information Domain Coordination Center (CIDCC)</p> <p>Germany, France, Hungary, Netherlands</p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>The objective of the project is to develop, establish and operate a multinational Cyber and Information Domain (CID) Coordination Center (CIDCC) as a standing multinational military element, where – in line with the European resolution of 13 June 2018 on cyber defence – the participating member states continuously contribute with national staff but decide sovereignly on case-by-case basis for which threat, incident and operation they contribute with means or information.</p>	<p>Sebastian FISCHER</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Germany</p> <p>sebastian.fischer@diplo.de</p>
<p>Cyber Ranges Federations (CRF)</p> <p><i>Estonia, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>The primary objective is to enhance the European Cyber Ranges capability by federating existing national Cyber Ranges into a larger cluster with more capacity and unique services. This correspondingly enables to share and pool the capabilities and improve the quality of cyber trainings, exercises as well as using the federation for cyber-related research and development purposes.</p>	<p>Marika POST</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Estonia</p> <p>marika.post@mfa.ee</p>
<p>Automated Modelling, Identification and Damage Assessment of Urban Terrain (AMIDA-UT)</p> <p><i>Portugal, Spain, France</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>The main objective of this project is to create an automated system/equipment/tool for improved and faster mapping and identification of target structures, as well as to support and improve the operational effectiveness of planners, weaponeers, modelling and simulation analysts, battle damage assessors and commanders, in the decision-making process, or to support training activities.</p>	<p>Antonio Esteves MARTINS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Portugal</p> <p>aem@reper-portugal.be</p>

ENABLING, JOINT		
<p>European Medical Command (EMC)</p> <p><i>Germany, Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Spain, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>The EMC will support the EU with an enduring medical capability to enable joint and combined operations. The EMC is a coordinating entity to increase the readiness of military medical support as a whole, not only by multinational cooperation but also by civil-military interaction. The MMCC/EMC will host the projects of MMCC and EMC under one administrative and infrastructural framework as an extension of the already inaugurated MMCC.</p>	<p>Sebastian FISCHER</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Germany</p> <p>sebastian.fischer@diplo.de</p>
<p>Network of logistic Hubs in Europe and support to Operations</p> <p><i>Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>This project is aiming for a multinational network based on existing logistic capabilities and infrastructure. The goal is to use a network of existing logistic installations for MN business to prepare equipment for operations, to commonly use depot space for spare parts or ammunition and to harmonize transport and deployment activities. Nations around Europe are going to provide their capabilities to it so that several logistic hubs will be used.</p> <p>Connected with the European Multi Modal Transport Hub, which provides the lines of communication between the multinational hubs, it will grow to an entire network. With respect to possible operations, for the pre-deployment of materiel, depots and or maintenance facilities of other European countries could be used mutually as well. The network will decrease the reaction time and increase capacities and sustainability for military operations.</p>	<p>Sebastian FISCHER</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Germany</p> <p>sebastian.fischer@diplo.de</p>

<p>Military Mobility</p> <p><i>Netherlands, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>This project supports member states' commitment to simplify and standardize cross-border military transport procedures in line with the Council conclusions of 25th June 2018. It aims to enable the unhindered movement of military personnel and assets within the borders of the EU. This entails avoiding long bureaucratic procedures to move through or over EU member states, be it via rail, road, air or sea. Issues on which the project is currently focussed are the sharing of best practises, implementing the deliverables of the FAC-Defence Council conclusions of 25th June 2018 and strategic communication.</p>	<p>Nicander VAN DUIJN</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands</p> <p><u>Nicander-van.duijn@minbuza.nl</u></p>
<p>Energy Operational Function (EOF)</p> <p><i>France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Slovenia</i></p> <p>Adopted on 6 March 2018</p>	<p>Based on lessons learnt from recent operations, the project "Energy Operational Function" has a double objective: developing together new systems of energy supply for camps deployed in the framework of joint operations and for soldier connected devices and equipment and ensuring that the energy issue is taken into account from the conceiving of combat systems to the implementation of the support in operations, and including in the framework of operational planning.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>
<p>Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Surveillance as a Service (CBRN SaaS)</p> <p><i>Austria, France, Croatia, Hungary, Slovenia</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The CBRN Surveillance as a Service (CBRN SaaS) will establish a persistent and distributed manned-unmanned sensor network consisting of Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) and Unmanned Ground Systems (UGS) that will be interoperable with legacy systems to provide a Recognized CBRN Picture to augment existing Common Operational Pictures used for EU missions and operations.</p>	<p>Alexander PAIER</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Austria</p> <p><u>alexander.paier@bmeia.gv.at</u></p>

<p>Co-basing</p> <p><i>France, Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Spain, Netherlands</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The project aims at improving the sharing of bases and support points operated by project member states both within Europe and overseas.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>
<p>Geospatial, Meteorological and Oceanographic (GeoMETOC) Support Coordination Element (GMSCE)</p> <p><i>Germany, Belgium, Greece, France, Luxemburg, Austria, Portugal, Romania</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The objective of this project is to enhance geospatial, meteorological and oceanographic (GeoMETOC) support for missions and operations by means of an architecture that connects and improves significantly the European GeoMETOC capabilities through (1) the coordination and enhancement of the GeoMETOC data acquisition including installation of a Geo-Data Infrastructure EU (GDI-EU) (i.e. common procurement of hard- and software, licensing, where appropriate initiating co-production) (2) the harmonisation, coordination and management of joint training content and training, (3) a common policy for GeoMETOC training support, (4) the establishment of virtual training platforms, (5) the development of GeoMETOC Services based on Advanced Analytics and Big Data and (6) the coordination and guidance of GeoMETOC research for military purposes.</p>	<p>Sebastian FISCHER</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Germany</p> <p><u>sebastian.fischer@diplo.de</u></p>
<p>Timely Warning and Interception with Space-based TheatER surveillance (TWISTER)</p> <p><i>France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Finland</i></p>	<p>The spectrum of threats on the European territory is evolving towards more complex and evolving air threats, notably in the missile domain. The project therefore aims at strengthening the ability of Europeans to better detect, track and counter these threats through a combination of enhanced capabilities for space-based early warning and endo atmospheric interceptors. It promotes the European self-standing ability to contribute to NATO Ballistic-Missile Defence</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>

Adopted on 12 November 2019	(BMD).	
<p>Materials and components for technological EU competitiveness (MAC-EU)</p> <p><i>France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Romania</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>The objective is to develop the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB) in the area of materials and components technologies, specifically those for which the security of supply and the freedom of use may be restricted. The project will also enhance the competitiveness, the innovation and the efficiency of the EDTIB by supporting collaborative actions and cross border cooperation.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-</u> <u>noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>
<p>EU Collaborative Warfare Capabilities (ECoWAR)</p> <p><i>France, Belgium, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>The objective is to increase the ability of the armed forces within the EU to face collectively and efficiently the upcoming threats that are more and more diffuse, rapid, and hard to detect and to neutralize. The envisaged outcome of this project will allow the armed forces within the EU to engage together in actions requiring close interactions and interconnections between diverse current and future warfare platform, from sensors to the effectors, in order to foster their efficiency, interoperability, complementarity, responsiveness and their resilience.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-</u> <u>noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>
<p>European Global RPAS Insertion Architecture System (GLORIA)</p> <p><i>Italy, France, Romania</i></p> <p>Adopted on 12 November 2019</p>	<p>Using an incremental approach, the objective is to develop a robust and persistent Modelling and Simulation (M&S) architecture to analyse, evaluate and define Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) innovative procedures including insertion and integration into the Single European Sky system. It is also to establish a multinational competence centre able to ensure the development of concepts, doctrines and standardisation for Unmanned aircraft system (UAS) and counter-UAS use as well as basic and advanced training on</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p><u>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</u></p>

	selected RPAS.	
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SPACE		
<p>EU Radio Navigation Solution (EURAS)</p> <p><i>France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, Poland</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The project is to promote development of EU military PNT (positioning, navigation and timing) capabilities and future cooperation taking advantage of Galileo and the public regulated service.</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France</p> <p><u>Jean-noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u></p>
<p>European Military Space Surveillance Awareness Network (EU-SSA-N)</p> <p><i>Italy, Germany, France, Netherlands</i></p> <p>Adopted on 19 November 2018</p>	<p>The main scope of this project is to develop an autonomous, sovereign EU military SSA capability that is interoperable, integrated and harmonized with the EU-SST Framework initiative for the protection of European MS Space assets and services. It will also enable appropriate response to natural and manmade threats.</p>	<p>Davide BONVICINI</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Italy</p> <p><u>rpue.stampa@esteri.it</u></p>
<p>Common Hub for Governmental Imagery (CoHGI)</p> <p><i>Germany, Spain, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Romania</i></p> <p>Adopted on 16 November 2021</p>	<p>The objective is to establish a common hub to facilitate the exchange of classified governmental imagery at European level between MS as well as with EU entities, taking full benefit of the EUSatCen in order to enhance its capabilities to fulfil its core mission.</p>	<p>Sebastian FISCHER</p> <p>Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of Germany</p> <p><u>sebastian.fischer@diplo.de</u></p>
<p>Defence of Space Assets (DoSA)</p>	<p>The objective of this project is to increase the EU's operational efficiency in</p>	<p>Jean-Noël LADOIS</p>

<i>France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania</i> Adopted on 16 November 2021	the space domain by making the best use of current and future space assets through cross-cutting space functions of reactive access to space and in-space manoeuvrability, space resilience and training for space military operations.	Spokesperson of the Permanent Representation of France <u>Jean-</u> <u>noel.ladois@diplomatie.gouv.fr</u>
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