



Cooperação Estruturada Permanente

Propostas de projetos no âmbito da 3ª vaga da PESCO



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Group 1: Training, Facilities

3.1.17 - EU wide training on “Europe and European Defence” for staff officers

Project Coordinator: Germany

Project Objective(s):

Establishing a compatible and interchangeable training course across MS for staff officers in order to further develop the integration and cooperation of staff officers of MS.

Project Abstract:

The academies of the pMS jointly develop a module for the training of staff officers on the subject of Europe and European Defence. This training module is coordinated and harmonised in terms of content and could be used equally for training of staff officers in all pMS.

Desired Impact:

The EU wide training on “Europe and European Defence” for staff officers has no direct impact on the European defense capability landscape but contributes to strengthening the operational capability of EU forces by promoting the idea of a European Defence Union.

3.1.18 - Integrated European Joint Training and Simulation Centre (EUROSIM)

Project Coordinator: Hungary

Project Objective(s):

To establish a tactical Training and Simulation HUB, which, through decentralized governance, involving multi-national training capacities could integrate tactical training and simulation sites in Europe into a real-time, networked, connected system.

Project Abstract:

In connection with the EDIDP proposal, “EU Battle Lab”, the EUROSIM concept intends to fulfil the capability goals with providing missing capability in the field of multinational joint training and military exercises. Additionally, the EUROSIM would specify the higher-level military capability and technical requirements, expert-specified feasibility studies for the industrial stakeholders in EDIDP “EU Battle Lab”. A successful EUROSIM project creates the “architectural” framework and outlines the goals of the EDIDP proposal “EU Battle Lab”.

It will contribute to a battalion-level training and above as well as to raise the overall level of such trainings by exploiting and integrating existing but geographically spread training sites into a networked training system. The prearranged integrated system ensures the EU Member States’ forces’ concerted and harmonized training. The forming of the technical conditions is the most important cornerstone of the project.

3.1.19 - EU Cyber Academia and Innovation Hub (EU CAIH)

Project Coordinator: Portugal

Project Objective(s):

To help ensure a secure cyberspace, we must develop a technologically skilled workforce, a cyber-savvy ecosystem, and an effective pipeline of future employees. CAIH can add value enhancing the creation of an innovative web of knowledge for Cyber Defence and Cyber Security E&T, providing a vital contribution to strengthening National, NATO and EU's capability to defend against the threats of the digital world. Also acting as a coordination point for future Cyber Education, Training and Exercises (ET&E), exploring synergies with industry and academia, and establishing an International cooperative approach, namely at the EU and NATO levels. IOC by 2019/20 and FOC 2020/21. The CAIH core tasks will be: a. Education, Training and Exercises (ET&E); b. Research, Development, Innovation and Evaluation (RDI&E); c. Industry Development

Project Abstract:

There is a strong education dimension to cyber. Effective cyber relies heavily on the skills of the people concerned. Nevertheless, the cyber skills gap for professionals working in the private sector in Europe is predict to be 350,000 by 2022. The CAIH, within cyber, stimulates Education, Training, and Research, Innovation and Industry development in order to provide EU and Member States with the necessary competencies to address the needs of a new generation of professionals. It will establish a cooperative framework with Academia, Industry and other National and Multinational Projects, performing a central role at a "web of knowledge", which provide opportunities to enhance Cyber Defence and Cyber Security Education and Training (ET), to improve interoperability and capabilities.

3.1.20 - Special Operation Forces Medical Training Centre (SMTC)

Project Coordinator: Poland

Project Objective(s):

Main objective: 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 SOF missions and operations, in terms of training, procedures and interoperability. The intent of the project is to expand PL Military Medical Training Centre in Łódź, which has the status of a certified NAEMT Training Center, into SMTC to increase coordination of medical support for SOF operations, boost professional cooperation of pMS in that field, enhance readiness and capability of pMS regarding personnel and materiel and intensify harmonisation in the subject matter.

Short term objectives:

- To provide common medical education and certified training for medical operators and personnel in support of SOF operations, in accordance with commonly agreed standards and taking into account NATO standards.

- To establish an EU SOF Medical Training Course.

Mid-term objectives:

- To facilitate medical training for SOF at EU level by conducting defence research and capability development activities, in particular the development of military medical equipment, potentially partially funded by the EDIDP/EDF.
- To further enhance the existing doctrine in the area of medical support.

Long term objective:

- To have highly educated and commonly trained, interoperable personnel (medical and non-medical) ready to support a full spectrum of SOF missions, including within CSDP operations.
- To complement national and EU efforts in medical support for SOF missions and operations, without duplicating existing structures and formats.

3.1.21 (R)- CBRN Defence Training Range (CBRNDTR)

Project Coordinator: Romania

Project Objective(s):

Short term objectives: - increase the use of existing infrastructure and capabilities for training on demand; - organise collective training for pMS and two courses: RBC decontamination and Main aspects of CBRN Defence. Mid-term objectives: - further develop the CBRNDTR (Training Range) facilities in order to provide Live Agent Training Area capabilities; - involve the CBRND industry to use existing facilities for demonstration of new equipment capabilities. Long term objectives: - provide a full spectrum of practical training for CBRND specialist and small units, including live chemical agents training; - IOC 2021, FOC 2024.

Project Abstract:

The project addresses the standardized CBRND individual and collective training, using the existing facilities and infrastructure on demand. For that it is intended, by the end of the implementation of the project, to develop a facility that will provide a full spectrum of practical

3.1.31 (R)- European Union Network of Diving Centres (EUNDC)

Project Coordinator: Romania

Project Objective(s):

Main objective: to coordinate and enhance the operation of EU Diving Centres in order to better support the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations, in particular by assuring a commonly regulated education and training for divers from European Union Member States (MS). Short term objectives:

- To coordinate and conduct common education and training for a full range of defence diving and rescue operations, including certifying ship and rescue divers, according with commonly agreed standards, taking into account the NATO standards.
- To establish an EU Mine Clearance Diving Training Course.

Mid-term objectives:

- To facilitate the EU training for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD, including maritime C-IED), Special Operation Forces (SOF) and Amphibious Assault Groups by employing a pooling and sharing initiative, to support the defence research and capability development, in particularly the development of military diving equipment potentially partially funded by the European Defence Fund, and to further enhance the existing doctrine in the diving field.

Long term objective:

- To support the organization and co-ordination of maritime rescue operations (including a major SAR intervention), underwater EOD and Maritime Force Protection operations.

Group 3: Maritime

3.1.22 - Maritime Unmanned Anti-Submarine System (MUSAS)

Project Coordinator: Portugal

Project Objective(s):

To promote the development of an open architecture system capable of command and control different maritime unmanned systems (MUS), integrating multiple assets and sensors on a distributed network that will provide information superiority to counter underwater threats to naval forces, infrastructures and shipping; To extend the state of the art by developing a new concept for an open architecture system, permitting the scalability of sensors and assets, through increased interoperability, that will permit handover of MUS C3 between users; To develop, as a proof of concept, modules with the following main functions and characteristics:

- Handover of MUS: the capability to handover the command, control and communications (C3) of the MUS between the users, operating in the same network;
- Sharing of sensors: the ability to support a large variety of sensors and to share payload control and output between the users in the network;
- Interoperability: enable the management of various sensors providing the same services;
- Scalability: the platform should allow the management of an increasing number of sensors and of missions;
- User Interface: The C3 of multiple MUS and the setting of the sensors must be possible from a single user interface.

Project Abstract:

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 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.

3.1.23 (R) - European Patrol Corvette (EPC)

Project Coordinator: Italy

Project Objective(s):

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.

Project Abstract:

EPC is envisaged as a common platform to be used by different European countries based on a shared baseline which can be tailored to different Members’ needs. In the wake of PESCO cooperation, most of the Ship characteristics define a common baseline on which to apply national specific requirements. Specifically, the ship has been foreseen as a “Second line ship” (according to NATO nomenclature: Limited Warship Unit) based on a mono-hull concept, which allows accommodating the different weapon systems and the various payload compatible with the assigned missions. The overall displacement which is expected to range about 3,000 t, and it will allow the ship to operate from minor harbour (draft less than 5.5 mt). The length of each unit should be approximately 110 mt and the propulsion plant will be made up of by Diesel and/or Electrical engines, tailorable on PMS basic requirements.

Group 4: Air Systems

3.1.24 - Airborne Electronic Attack (AEA)

Project Coordinator: Spain

Project Objective(s):

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 multijamming 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 CEMA (Cyber Electro Magnetic Activities). 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 EW 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.

Project Abstract:

It needs the ability to locate, record, replay, and jam hostile communications while tracking across a broad frequency range. Maintaining the ability to communicate with allied forces while operating jamming electronics is another critical requirement. The Electronic Attack pod mounted system shall implement a highly efficient Phased Array based jamming system with powerful, efficient and wideband gallium-nitride (GaN) technology. The escort system would be able to mask an entire fleet of airships from a medium to long range. The system shall be designed to break the acquisition cycle of radar installations since the search or early-warning phase of detection. S-band radar installations are the threat most often considered, as they are used in most surface-to-air (SAM) missile systems and other Anti- Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) systems. The presence of threats in the ultra-high-frequency (UHF) to X-band range, and their spread in operational frequency and instantaneous bandwidth shall also be considered.

Group 5: Cyber, C4ISR

3.1.25 - Cyber and Information Domain Coordination Center (CIDCC)

Project Coordinator: Germany

Project Objective(s):

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 Parliament resolution of 13 June 2018 on cyber defence – the participating nations continuously contribute with national staff but decide sovereignly on case-by-case basis for which threat/incident/operation they contribute with which means or information. Initial operational objectives for the CIDCC are:

- Indication and Warning;
- Maintain operational freedom;
- Coordinate effects and
- Contribute to Cyber Defence Activities. Important note: According to the German understanding the Cyber and Information Domain integrates Cyberspace, the electromagnetic environment and the cognitive domain. CID is not limited to the Cyberspace but comprises the “J2” and “J6” areas of responsibility.

Group 6: Enabling, Joint

3.1.26 - Timely Warning and Interception with Space-based TheatER surveillance (TWISTER)

Project Coordinator: France

Project Objective(s):

The main focuses of the TWISTER project are:

- harmonising concepts, doctrine and requirements of systems architectures for space based early warning and endo atmospheric interceptors;
- developing enabling technologies for a future European space based Early Warning capability, i.e. a geosynchronous satellite carrying out the initial detection and tracking of ballistic missiles;
- developing a new multirole endo atmospheric interceptor able to face a large set of current and future complex and evolving air threats and missiles;
- developing technological demonstrators.

3.1.27 - Materials and components for technological EU competitiveness (MAC-EU)

Project Coordinator: France

Project Objective(s):

The objective of this project is to develop the 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.

Project Abstract:

The project will be organised according to the following. The participating member states will:

- jointly define the priorities for the development of materials and components technologies and define a roadmap taking into account the funding the participating member states may provide to support development activities,
- define common requirements,
- launch research and development activities according to the roadmap.

Materials and components could include for example electronic components for radars, sensors, navigation systems or embedded intelligence, high performance structural materials, stealth materials and materials for armours.

3.1.28 - EU Collaborative Warfare Capabilities (ECoWAR)

Project Coordinator: France

Project Objective(s):

The objective of this project is to increase the ability of the armed forces within EU to face collectively and efficiently the upcoming threats that are more and more diffuse, rapid, and hard to detect and to neutralize. The envisioned outcomes of this project will allow the armed forces within EU to engage together in actions requiring close interactions and interconnections between diverse current and future warfare platforms, from the sensors to the effectors, in order to foster their efficiency, their interoperability, their complementarity, their responsiveness and their resilience.

Project Abstract:

The collaborative warfare concept aims at gaining optimised and long-lasting exchanges of aggregated and enriched information based on data collected through multiple sensors. This ensures an accurate, unified and real-time operation situational awareness that will raise a better comprehension of the involved capabilities, a dramatically improved reactivity against high-end aggressor, a reduced risk of fratricide damages, an upgraded protection and a stronger survivability of the engaged forces.

3.1.29 (R) - European Global RPAS Insertion Architecture System

Project Coordinator: Italy

Project Objective(s):

- Incremental approach to develop a robust and persistent Modelling & Simulation (M&S) architecture to analyse, evaluate and define RPAS innovative procedures including insertion and integration into the Single European Sky system;
- Establish a multinational Competence Centre able to assure development of Concepts, Doctrines and Standardization for UAS & C UAS employment as well as basic and advanced training on selected RPA Systems.

Project Abstract:

The project stems from 15 years of ItAF expertise in RPAS operational employment, management (in terms of regulations, airspace insertion and flight safety). It aims at the common development of a Modelling Simulation system able to evaluate and mitigate safety and security issues connected to, initially, RPAS integration in future congested airspace (in the short to medium term) according to a military and air defence perspectives. In that respect, the project expands the capabilities through a Risk Reduction Tool based on MS geo-federated network, linking Air C2, Air Traffic Management, Air Defence and RPAS planning and execution stakeholders. In addition, the project is meant to develop a common basic and advance training capability for EU Member States, based on selected strategic RPAS (e.g.: Predator, EU-MALE etc.) and C-UAS Systems.

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