



EDA Bulletin

Issue 1, December 2005

A WORD FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The End of Beginning

So, how does it feel at the end of the EDA's first year of existence? Well, the EU Council has just expressed its "satisfaction" with the progress made, so I guess that is what we should feel, too. And, in truth, there is a good deal to feel pleased about:

Imagination as well as determination will be needed to overcome inertia

• first, a sense of having "arrived" – it is remarkable to realise that we have already welcomed over 2,000 visitors to our new premises, had 12,000 documents downloaded from our website www.eda.eu.int and received more than 800 references in the European media;

• second, some genuinely substantive achievements – notably the Steering Board's landmark decision on the European Defence Equipment Market. Continued on page 2

FT FINANCIAL TIMES
World business newspaper

Europe should pool its defence resources

By Javier Solana

Within the space of five years, the European Union has moved from rhetoric to action in matters of security and defence. Operational capacities have been planned, deployed and tested. Military missions have been launched in the Balkans and in Africa. More than 50,000 troops from EU member states are deployed on peacekeeping missions. These actions are guided by a European security strategy that seeks a secure Europe in a better world. Matching our defence capabilities to our ambitions and obligations will be a key challenge in the years ahead.

23 May 2005

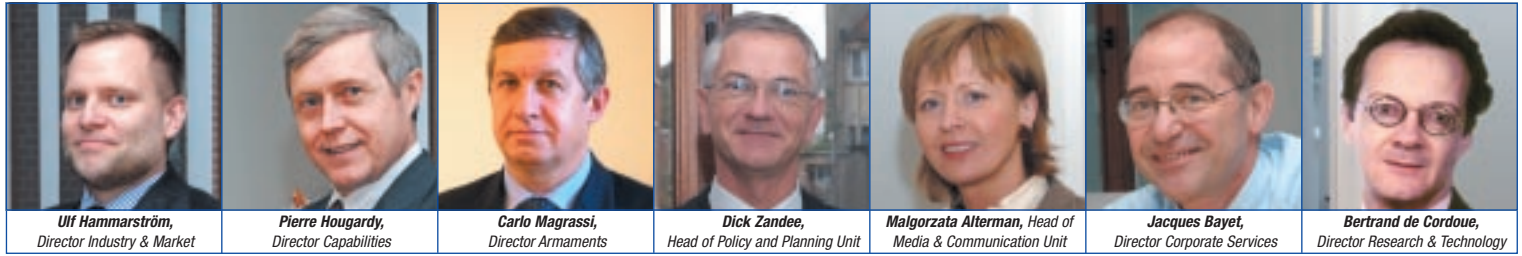
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Javier Solana (left), Head of the EDA, and Nick Witney, EDA Chief Executive.

Members of the EDA management team.



Les Echos

Le Quotidien de l'Économie

Nick Witney : “Il faut ouvrir le marché européen des équipements militaires”

L'Agence européenne de défense, qui est devenue opérationnelle cette année, est bien décidée à montrer la voie de « l'ouverture du marché européen des équipements militaires », souligne le britannique Nick Witney, son directeur, dans une interview aux « Echos ». En attendant, il espère bien qu'une décision sera prise à la fin de l'année sur un nouveau démonstrateur de l'avion sans pilote.

17 March 2005

The Industry and Market Directorate worked hard for that. But it would not have happened without a significant number of Member States really wanting it to, which leads me to;



Nick Witney, EDA Chief Executive (left) and Hilmar Linnenkamp, Deputy Chief Executive.

- third, clear signs of a real political and intellectual consensus in Europe on the necessity, the inevitability, of the agenda of convergence which the Agency has been created to promote;

- fourth, a concomitant sense of rising expectations – with the challenges set by the European Council on 15 December for the year ahead (for greater investment in defence R&T, with greater pooling of efforts and resources, and a renewed attack on key capability shortfalls) giving powerful impetus; and

- fifth, a host of other “irons in the fire” which promise further tangible results in 2006.

“Satisfaction”, though, is tempered with awareness of the gradient ahead. As the range and volume of business expands, so we have more to do on our internal management processes. Externally, we need to work even harder on relations with the Member States. We are wholly dependent on their commitment and support. So we must redouble our efforts to convince remaining sceptics that the Agency is an opportunity, not a threat.

And, the more we close in on specific proposals and initiatives, the more we will all run up against the sheer intractability of bringing about change in defence. Imagination as well as determination will be needed to overcome the inertia of existing plans and commitments, and the

friction inherent in such a fascinatingly complex business.

At heart, though, it is all a human enterprise. We have a strong lead at the political level; our particular sponsors in the Member States have shown themselves both supportive and tolerant; and I continue to be delighted by the quality and enthusiasm of colleagues who, assembled from all over Europe, have unhesitatingly embraced the common enterprise. So I think we are in good shape for a tough but rewarding 2006. ■



EU's quest: A leaner and meaner military Defense agency chief pushes for unity

BERLIN: The man charged with turning the European Union's fragmented defense industry into a leaner, more efficient and more consolidated sector is calling for a radical overhaul of how member states spend their defense budgets.

“This is about putting teeth into Europe's security strategy,” said Nick Whitney, chief executive of the EU's European Defense Agency, established a year ago to streamline the bloc's defense capabilities. “This means introducing some degree of market forces and some degree of consolidation.” Whitney's task is an awesome one, not least because defense is still regarded by EU member states as a sovereign national issue. Many want to keep Brussels at a distance.

29 June 2005

CAPABILITIES

Identifying and Acting on Europe's Capability Needs

Capabilities are at the root of the European Defence Agency's mission and at the heart of its activities. One of the Agency's main roles is to ensure that Europe has the military capabilities it will need for future operations under the European Security and Defence Policy. A thorough understanding of capability requirements is the vital first step which underpins everything the Agency does: R&T priorities, armaments programmes and work on the European Defence Equipment Market.

The Agency has also sought to ensure that its work on capabilities fits within the broader framework of a Comprehensive Capabilities Development Process, which starts with the overarching ESDP vision and proceeds through logical steps to the military capabilities which will be required. Many other actors have a role to play in that process.

In order to ensure that the Agency's work is aligned with the needs identified, the concept of Integrated Development Teams was launched in 2005. EDA-based, the IDTs are organised according to capability area - but their essence is to bring together a community of experts from different disciplines (research and



Working session with **Javier Solana**.

armaments experts, for example, as well as military officers) to work on solutions for military capability needs. They will analyse current shortfalls in capability terms, assess action already in hand and then consider which alternatives are feasible before proposing what and where the effort should be placed. The work of the IDTs results in proposals for specific projects and initiatives which can be taken forward by the Agency as a whole or by individual directorates.

The Agency's flagship programme on capabilities has focused on finding solutions to current Command, Control and Communications (C3) ESDP operational shortfalls and developing capacity and interoperability for the future.

An Agency study analysed the changes in the new security environment, which have created a greater need for information as well as a greater need to share that information. The new security environment and the European Security Strategy require a military and civilian C3 architecture to enable Command and Control and Communications from the political down

to tactical level. Information must also flow between national headquarters and the operational headquarters for particular ESDP missions. Meanwhile technology is offering novel capabilities and new possibilities for information exchange, even enabling new methods of command and control of forces within network-enabled operations.

There are substantial gaps which must be filled soon. Most crucial is the lack of a systematic approach to translate operational needs into the necessary C3 architecture.

There are substantial gaps which must be filled soon

As a result of this work, the Steering Board asked the Agency to

focus on six areas: satellite communications, software-defined radio, crypto and security, Information Exchange Requirements for interoperability, Network Enabled Capabilities and operational intelligence and network connections for EU Battlegroups.

In addition, the Agency will be managing an ad hoc initiative by 11 participating Member States to fill a gap in air to air refuelling, an essential capability for ESDP crisis-management operations. ■

Die Presse

Keine Chance, mit USA mitzuhalten

Der Chef der EU-Verteidigungsagentur fordert mehr militärische Forschung. Von Franziska Annerl

Die Presse: Europa besitzt im Moment nur ein Zehntel der Verteidigungsstärke der USA. Kann Europa in absehbarer Zeit aufschließen?

Nick Witney: Nein, ich denke, da gibt es keine Chance für Europa. Das jährliche Militärbudget der USA ist zweieinhalbmal so hoch wie das aller 25 EU-Staaten zusammen. Diese Differenz halte ich aber auch nicht für wichtig. Die Amerikaner sind eine Hypermacht und haben spezielle Sicherheitsaufgaben. Europa hat ein ganz anderes Konzept.

11 June 2005

RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY

Laying the Groundwork for Efficient Cooperation in R&T

Defence R&T is still largely a national business – only about 5% of the money spent in the EU goes on collaborative programmes. And in contrast to the Framework Programmes funded through the European Commission, such cooperation as exists is still largely a multinational affair in which each nation contributes its own funding to projects that are managed jointly by the participants. EU governments have made clear that they want to see more – and more efficient – collaboration.

At their summit at Hampton Court in the U.K. in November, EU leaders asked Javier Solana, High Representative for the CSFP and Head of the EDA, for a report on how to improve defence capabilities by increasing levels of research spending, finding opportunities for research collaboration and tackling capability gaps. This was the first time that heads of state and government had specifically discussed defence R&T and the Agency will be pursuing this agenda with vigour in 2006.

During 2005, the Agency has already taken a number of important steps in pursuit of these goals by:

- Creating a network of experts organised in technology groups, where military needs are matched with technological opportunities. Currently this network comprises around 500 people, but representation from the 10 new Member States needs to be increased.

Multinational cooperation is less than 5% of the total spent on defence R&T in the EU

- Devising a methodology to speed up the identification of more areas of common defence R&T, in close interaction with the Member States. A first list of eight high priority collaborative projects was proposed.

- Drawing up a set of General Conditions for managing and contracting R&T projects. This enables standardised contracting procedures which will cut the time from idea to contract. R&T contracts previously established by other organisations are being transferred to the EDA.

- Organising a major defence R&T conference under the auspices of the EDA, which is scheduled to take place on 9 Feb 2006.

The flagship project of the R&T Directorate is on Long Endurance Unmanned Aerial

Vehicles (LE UAVs), pilotless aircraft which can deliver vital intelligence to commanders. In 2005, the Agency launched two consultations with participating Member States (pMS) mapping LE UAVs' Capabilities, Major European and National Programmes, Major European Industrial Players and Critical Technologies.

As a result, two areas (out of a possible ten identified) have been selected for Technology Demonstration Studies: 'Sense and Avoid Technologies' and 'Digital Line of Sight (LOS) and Beyond Line of Sight (BLOS) Data Links'. The procurement phase for these studies is under way and the results will be part of the further work in this area during 2006. ■

Expansión

De blancos aéreos a piezas clave en la Guerra de Irak A la caza del avión europeo sin piloto

La Agencia Europea de Defensa (AED) ha invitado a más de cincuenta grupos industriales a participar en el desarrollo tecnológico del futuro avión sin tripulación del Viejo Continente.

Mercado común de la defensa Nuevo mapa industrial

La Agencia Europea de Defensa (AED) cumple hoy su primer aniversario con buenas noticias para la industria. El órgano creado para poner en común las políticas de defensa de los países miembros de la UE ha dado luz verde al esperado programa sobre aviones sin piloto, conocidos con las iniciales UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle). El cumpleaños coincide con la intención de la Comisión Europea de crear el mercado común de defensa.

12 July 2005



EDA issues study contract for UAV datalinks

THE European Defence Agency (EDA) has issued its first technology study contract for digital line-of-sight and beyond-line-of-sight datalinks on long-endurance unmanned aerial vehicles (LE UAVs).

Under the terms of the contract, a Finnish consortium, led by Patria and including privately owned company Instrumentointi, will assess "the availability of robust and reliable communication datalinks connecting the LE UAV with the ground infrastructure", according to a statement from the EDA.

Earlier this year, the EDA launched a procurement process for a LE UAV study into 'sense-and-avoid' technologies. Together, the two UAV studies will cover "critical gaps in the capabilities needed for long-endurance UAVs in a wider intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance (STAR) architecture", the EDA said in July.

The work on LE UAVs is one of four flagship programmes for the EDA in 2005. The other three covered are command, control and communication systems; armoured fighting vehicles; and a common code of conduct for the European defence procurement market.

January 1 2006

INDUSTRY & MARKET

Landmark Decision Opens Way to More Competition in EU Defence Procurement

European governments have realised for years – decades even – that the lack of cross-border competition in defence procurement has been bad news for taxpayers and an obstacle to building an internationally competitive European defence industry.

So the agreement on 21 November, 2005 by the EDA Steering Board to establish a voluntary code of conduct for defence procurement is a source of enormous satisfaction for the Agency in its first year of operations.

The majority of defence procurement by EU governments has been done outside the framework of internal market rules on public procurement because of the exemption allowed under Article 296 of the Treaty establishing the European Community. That led to too little competition, innovation and incentive for industry to restructure on a European level.

The key principles underlying the code are transparency and mutual accountability

From 1 July, 2006, Member States who subscribe to the new voluntary, inter-governmental regime will commit to maximising fair and equal opportunities for all suppliers based in other subscribing Member States by publicising procurement opportunities for contracts worth more than one million Euros through a single online portal and setting transparent and objective criteria for selecting bidders and awarding contracts.

The key principles underlying the code are transparency and mutual accountability: regular EDA data-collecting and reporting will allow all participants to satisfy themselves that the regime is working as intended and that all are moving forward together. Defence ministries will have to justify to each other a decision not to open a procurement to competition.

This will exert as much peer pressure as possible on the Member States to comply with the Code's rules.

But this regime will not prosper unless all Member States find benefit in subscribing to it. An important part of this is the expansion of opportunities for small- and medium-sized companies from across Europe to sell into a continental-scale market. That's why a Code of Best Practice in the Supply Chain will ensure that fair competition and the benefits of the regime are driven down the supply chain. Its principal tenets will be to promote transparency and fair competition at the sub-contract level.

For those concerned with the so-called "European preference", there is nothing in this plan which changes the rules of access for any third country defence companies. The aim is to get each Member State to accept bids to satisfy its defence equipment requirements from other EU countries, and then to evaluate them on a par with bids from its own national suppliers. Whether the Member State con-

cerned also wishes to invite any third-party to a competition will remain entirely a matter for the individual Member State to decide. ■

Le Monde
L'Union européenne adopte un "code de conduite" pour les marchés d'armement
 Les vingt-cinq Etats membres ont jeté, lundi 21 novembre, les bases de la libéralisation de ce secteur jusqu'alors très opaque, et qui représente 30 milliards d'euros par an.
 La défense européenne, comme antidote à la morosité de l'Europe politique, mais aussi comme méthode pour dépasser la panne que connaissent les institutions communautaires privées de Constitution depuis le double rejet franco-néerlandais lors du référendum du 29 mai : tel est le message que les ministres européens de la défense, réunis lundi 21 novembre, ont voulu adresser. L'illustration de cette posture politique a été fournie par l'adoption d'un "code de conduite" volontaire entre Etats-membres acceptant d'ouvrir leurs marchés d'armement à la concurrence, sur la base de la transparence des appels d'offres.
23 November 2005

Frankfurter Allgemeine
 ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND
EU öffnet europäischen Rüstungsmarkt / Verhaltenskodex vereinbart / "Mehr Wettbewerb und Transparenz"
 Bc. BRÜSSEL, 21. November. In der Absicht, das Entstehen eines international konkurrenzfähigen europäischen Rüstungsmarkts voranzutreiben, haben die Verteidigungsminister der EU einen gemeinsamen Verhaltenskodex für die Ausschreibung von nationalen Beschaffungsvorhaben beschlossen. Die Initiative soll für mehr Wettbewerb und Transparenz im Rüstungssektor sorgen, der bisher, nach Artikel 296 des EG-Vertrages, von den Regeln des Gemeinsamen Marktes ausgenommen ist.
22 November 2005

Berliner Zeitung
EU-Agentur will Rüstungsmarkt in Europa öffnen - Am Montag Entscheidung der Verteidigungsminister
 BRÜSSEL, 20. Mai. Die Europäische Union drängt ihre Mitgliedstaaten, in der Rüstung enger zusammenzuarbeiten. Beim Treffen der Verteidigungsminister am Montag in Brüssel sollen die Regierungen grundsätzlich zustimmen, ihre Märkte stärker für Militärgüter aus Partnerländern zu öffnen. Bei der Beschaffung könnten dann künftig nicht mehr vorrangig nationale Anbieter zum Zuge kommen, sondern Produzenten aus der gesamten EU. Die Bundesregierung signalisierte am Freitag ihr Einverständnis. Angestrebt wird zudem eine engere Kooperation bei Entwicklung und Produktion von Militärgerat.
21 May 2005

ARMAMENTS

Assembling the Components for a Future Common AFV Platform

The Armoured Fighting Vehicle (AFV), smaller than a Main Battle Tank and bigger than a 4x4 protected vehicle, is the backbone of every European army and its importance will only grow as the focus of operations shifts to providing protected mobility to soldiers in hostile environments. Given the very large number of AFVs in service now and required in the future, this sector is of special interest for those military and budgetary planners who want to consolidate demand and supply in order to achieve savings and contribute to better competitiveness of the European Defence Technology Industrial Base. So it was a natural choice for an Agency flagship programme.

The need to coordinate efforts at a European level became even clearer when an initial Agency study found that there would be demand for around 10,000 additional vehicles over the next decade, which could cost up to €30 billion, and no less than 23 separate national programmes were under way to meet this demand.

No less than 23 separate national programmes are under way

The Agency's Armaments Directorate faced the challenging task of structuring current and future AFV demand, identifying cooperation opportunities and recommending common projects. It decided on a step-by-step approach. As a result of first AFV seminar In April 2005, the Agency and participating Member States had a complete picture of ongoing and planned national development and procurement programs. It also showed that the majority of pMS are already equipped, so that in the next 20 years there are only a few opportunities for cooperation on a common platform.

The solution was to start with subsystems and components for AFVs. If these can be harmonized and procured in a cooperative way, the main architecture modules will become increasingly similar. That will naturally lead to a gradual convergence of the different national technical concepts towards in a more common European platform.

In July 2005, the Agency started the process of common subsystems with lists of around 130 AFV-related technology components on which different expert teams from government and industry had already agreed. In several joint seminars, the priority requirements were further refined by the participating national experts. The resulting chart of AFV-related technology and components gives a clear picture of where the European priorities are and where the focus should be for a cooperative approach on a possible future platform. So far, the process has identified 11 technology areas where cooperation would be feasible and fruitful.

The next step is to evaluate the selected technology areas in detail to avoid duplication of European resources. This will start at a meeting of experts at the end of January 2006. Then decisions on cooperative ad-hoc projects can be taken. ■



Ameryka nie wystarcza

Polska chce bliższej współpracy z Europą PRZEMYSŁ ZBROJENIOWY Polska chce bliższej współpracy z Europą Ameryka nie wystarcza
Polska chce w większym stopniu powiązać swój przemysł zbrojeniowy z krajami Unii Europejskiej. - To nie ma nic wspólnego z rozczarowaniem współpraca ze Stanami Zjednoczonymi - zapewniał wczoraj po rozmowach z szefem Europejskiej Agencji Obronnej (EA0) Nickiem Witneyem minister Jerzy Szmajdzinski. Czeszc ekspertów jest innego zdania.

01 February 2005

TESTING & EVALUATION

The Defence Test & Evaluation Base (DTEB) aims mainly to support participating Member States during the procurement process of defence systems which have to fulfil the user's requirements and deal with technological risks. The DTEB, which has to be independent from the suppliers, is usually state-owned or state-controlled.

The European DTEB today comprises more than 40 000 people, a great deal of expertise and assets worth several billion Euros. But there is a great deal of overcapacity which must be rationalised.

The Agency has concentrated its work on a test-case area (Electromagnetic Effects - EME) in order to identify budget savings options and to validate the rationalisation methodology. The key-word is inter-dependency. Next year, new areas will be investigated as well.

Il Sole **24 ORE** .com

Le politiche nazionali sono un freno

Witney (Eda): «I governi dei Paesi Ue spenderanno molto meglio il proprio denaro se lo spenderanno insieme»

Al momento ne ha circa 20mila disponibili ma molti sono modelli obsoleti. Nel prossimo decennio avrà bisogno di averne altri 10mila. Costo 30 miliardi di euro, una commessa più che allettante. Ma per produrre il nuovo AFV, la nuova generazione di blindati da combattimento, nell'Unione sono al lavoro ben 23 programmi nazionali perfettamente skoordinati tra loro. Questa è la non-Europa dell'industria della Difesa.

14 June 2005

hich cutting fits best with which article

STAKEHOLDERS

Building Relationships in a Complex World

The Agency operates in a complex world. Many national and international actors are involved in security and defence. The EDA is not an ivory tower; it can only be successful when closely co-operating with key stakeholders.

The 24 participating Member States (pMS) come first. Close interaction is ensured through networks and working groups, now established in many areas of work. For formal decisions, the Steering Board met eight times in 2005, of which three meetings were at the level of Defence Ministers. Others involved

The EDA can succeed only by working with its stakeholders

National Armaments Directors, R&T Directors and Capability Directors.

As an institution of the European Union, the Agency works closely with the Council General Secretariat (including the EU Military Staff), the Political and Security Committee and the EU Military Committee. As the European Security

and Defence Policy gains momentum, so the need for Europe to have the right capabilities becomes more pressing - and the Agency's task is to help

Member States meet the need. Another key EDA stakeholder is the European Commission, in particular on defence industry and market issues. In security

research, the Agency and the Commission have started to link military and civil efforts.

The Agency has also established practical working relations with the Lol/Framework Agreement nations, OCCAR and NATO. The take-over of responsibilities from WEAG/WEAO is under way, including the transfer of dozens of R&T contracts.

The defence industry and its associations, such as ASD (the Aerospace and Defence Industries Association of Europe), have become close interlocutors for EDA. Finally, the Agency has established relations with several think-tanks, research and academic institutions. ■

WORK PROGRAMME

Looking Ahead to 2006

The Agency's work in its first year has laid a solid foundation for 2006 and beyond. Systematic processes are in place to bring together capability requirements, R&T potential, armaments co-operation and defence industrial opportunities for comprehensive capability development. In 2006, projects and initiatives will start to emerge organically from these processes..

But much of the work will be a continuation of 2005 activities, with the four flagships at the centre:

- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs): to launch ad hoc projects by participating Member States, focussing on joint technology development to increase European standardisation and interoperability;

- Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFVs): to turn shared interest and requirements into ad hoc projects, focusing on technologies which will assist in improving the creation of a European family of vehicles;

The four flagships programmes will be at the centre of the 2006 Agenda

- Command, Control and Communications (C3): to improve co-ordination and to set requirements for future Satellite Communications and to assess the

scope for a joint civil-military effort regarding Software Defined Radio;

- Code of Conduct for Defence Procurement: to prepare for the implementation of the agreed Code on 1 July 2006, including further work on related issues such as Security of Supply.

The ad hoc group on Air-to-Air Refuelling, created in October 2005, will develop creative solutions to improve Europe's capabilities to operate over long distances. New areas of interest for the Agency in 2006 are strategic lift, space, and combat equipment for dismounted soldiers. ■

THE AGENCY WILL ALSO FOCUS ATTENTION ON THREE BROADER ISSUES:

- Developing a European Strategy for defence R&T following up the Hampton Court agenda ;
- Developing a Long-Term Vision to provide the basis for capability and capacity needs in the 2020-2030 timeframe. This is essential due to the long planning and equipment procurement cycles;
- Starting to map the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base, with particular focus on strategic issues such as defining key capabilities for Europe.

CORPORATE SERVICES

Growing Up Very Quickly

The progress of the Agency during 2005 is all the more satisfying when we consider that, at the start of the year, the EDA had a total of eight staff members. EDA offices were housed within the Council's Justus Lipsius building, and the Agency enjoyed the administrative support of the Secretariat.

We grew from a staff of 8 to 78 in one year

without disrupting operations.

Many other things were needed to for the day-to-day functioning of the Agency: security, contracting procedures, meeting arrangements, appropriate links on administrative matters with relevant institutions, and the Protocol on Privileges and Immunities. On the financial front, we had to audit the accounts for 2004 and prepare a budget for 2006.

By the end of July 2005, the Agency had a total of 78 staff members, working in brand new EDA premises, with the Agency's own administrative services and IT systems - including the EDA website www.eda.eu.int.

The current challenge, which will continue into 2006, is to structure our work: continuing to develop internal procedures, refining IT tools (website, extranet, intranet, filing system, project management) and reviewing existing regulations. There is still much to do to give the Agency the infrastructure it needs to operate effectively and even more successfully. ■

Getting to that point involved establishing financial processes, implementing a major recruitment and induction exercise for new staff, finding and fitting out offices, and executing the move to new premises



The EDA offices in Brussels.



Evropská obranná agentura se rozjždí

Evropská unie nepotřebuje soutěžit s USA ve výši vojenských výdajů. Měla by ale dávat víc peněz do vývoje nových zbraní a na vesmírny a letecký výzkum. Hospodářským novinám to řekl reditel nové zřízené Evropské obranné agentury Nick Witney.

Evropská obranná agentura vznikla z iniciativy Německa, Francie a Británie a má koordinovat výbrojování unijních armád. Agentura začala naplno pracovat letos v lednu. Witney tento týden navštíví Českou republiku, aby zjistil, jaké představy zdejší experti o agentuře mají.

25 January 2005



EDA Chief Executive **Nick Witney** (centre), pictured with Deputy Chief Executive **Hilmar Linnenkamp** (right) and Head of Media & Communication **Malgorzata Alterman**, announces the Code of Conduct for defence procurement at a news conference on 21 November, 2005.

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