# WHICH ECONOMICAL MODELS FOR EUROPEAN MILITARY MRO?

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# I - MAPPING AND REALITIES:

- I -1 : Europe of defence
  - The forces
    - > The hard core of major countries
    - > The 28 Members
  - The commun and specific missions
    - ➤ Nations alone, in coalition, in multinational operations
  - The needs and operational requirements
    - ➤ National aspects, overseas operations
  - The national and international requirements
  - The multicultural, political and financial issues
    - ➤ Choice of acquisition and or versus choice of maintenance?
    - > Economical choice and defence choice?

# ● I – 2: The realities of military MRO (Army, Airforce and Navy) in Europe and its evolution

- History about logistic and maintenance since the 18th century
  - ➤ Between public-private partnership and integration in armed forces
  - > Success and failure stories during conflicts
- The different kinds of material and their configurations
  - > Old, rustic, strong and upgraded
  - > New, efficient, technical but fragile and dependant
- The differences between operational needs and overseas actions
  - > Current management in peace to crisis management in war time
  - > Overseas interventions brakes dues to budgetary aspects
- The national state actors
- The national and European private actors
- Public-private initiatives experiences
- The process and different intervention level and their management within the countries and for projected action
- The MRO structural models
  - > Case of materials developed and used in only one country
  - > Case of materials developed and used through cooperation
  - > Case of materials bought « on the shelf »
  - ➤ NATO and OCCAR models
  - Innovative models, and impacts about costs, delays and performance
  - > The common bases Army, Navy and Air Force
- The different models of contracts by types of materials and equipment
  - > Usual and simple contracts
  - > MCO contracts with period of time of utilisation
  - > The optimum duration

> After sale ou sale included, other

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- I-3: Jobs and Human resources consideration for Maintenance Repair and Overhaul
  - Necessity of industrial flexibility with small series / production line
  - Concept of service / Concept of product
  - The adaptability of the workers
  - The economical options to repair or to change
    - ➤ The advantages of a cost reduced by 30% to 50%
    - > The industrial risks
    - > The risk of spare parts copy
  - The best technical and economical options for intervention
    - > Scheduled visit or visit when failure
    - > Contractual or « a la carte »,
    - ➤ Global or specific
  - The necessary intelligence between maintainers and manufacturers
    - ➤ Differences of capacities and know how between Maintenance & Repair companies on the one hand and Manufacturing on the other hand
    - > Different jobs for the same quality
    - Advantages and risk to contract with an independent company from the Manufacturer (OEM), eventually to a group of Small & Medium companies with direct payment
    - > The key or missing link of the permanent technical link and a financial fee to the manufacturer
  - The necessary understanding between companies and the customer for the higher capacity
    - ➤ The possibility, for industrial companies, to balance the lack of orders by an increase of the MRO
    - > To war to be the closer with the customer for its satisfaction
    - ➤ The natural national link but why not a externalization?
    - ➤ Risk and opportunities to contract in Europe, and outside of Europe, for each product
    - > The limits of the game when the forces must go to war
    - > The limits of the ethic of the armament contract
  - The key elements of the supply and value chain : the spare part and logistic
    - ➤ When equipment are often stocked by the industry and not on the bases. Does-it mean that (many choices possible):
      - They don't manage the process with sub-contractors?
      - They don't manage the process with final customer?
      - They give preference to foreign customers because of margins?
      - They give preference to foreign customers because of the state guarantees?
    - Origin of industrial margins (several choices)
      - Made at different industrial levels
      - Made from final customer and shared between companies

 Made from final customer and not shared between prime contractor and sub

#### ■ The false costs increase

- ➤ Can we really consider that it is really a "take off" of the MRO costs? How is it possible when the number of equipment is decreasing? Which are the real reasons and unsaid reasons? How can we solve it?
- ➤ Realities, common points and differences about the economical models between overseas actions and national management
- ➤ The difficult attitude of risk sharing, working with open book, with objective cost, contract with bonus or malus.
- Psychological considerations: the military reluctance to use a second hand piece that belonged to an other one
- The existing models
  - > Particularity of the British process model
  - > Particularity of the German cooperation model
  - > Particularity of the mixed French model
  - ➤ Particularity of the US model
  - ➤ The other models (Eastern Europe, ...)
  - > The prefered model in Europe
  - ➤ Is necessary to have only one model? Exercise of segmentation by consistent groups through Europe

#### • I-4: The global comparison between public and private MRO solutions

- Risk and advantage to give all or part of the MRO process to the private industry
- Risk and advantage to externalize all or part of the logistic
- Costs and timeframes for repair and overhaul
- Adaptability to the lifetime of the equipment and small series
- Adaptability to the configuration management
- Reactivity and intervention performance
- Productivity and quality
- Safety, risk sharing and public service
- Identity

### • I-5: Connections with economical and organization theories

- Micro et macro economics approaches
- Political and international approaches
- Scale optimization (Arrow-...)
- Borders of the firm and activity
- The Nash balance
- The Berne's Theory of Organization

#### II – WAYS OF OPTIMIZATION

- ullet II -1:A global issue switched into a competitive advantage: to create a new opportunity of synergy for European defence industry et armed forces by common service and MRO
  - To be able and to learn to act together what ever the type of equipement and the battle field
  - Use of « military industrial reservists » as a solution to solve the legal problem of civilian near the battlefield
  - For the benefits of Europe but of other blocks of nations as well
  - Valorization of the services more than only the product
  - Level effect towards other domain of harmonization
  - Best sharing and mutual consolidation of experiences
  - Improvement of public-private experiences
  - Creation of small factories with global know-how easely exportable oversea to limit the risk of logistic
  - Setting-up of delivery agreement with customer states of European products to get spare parts near from the battlefield
  - Consolidation of existing structures : OCCAR and European Defence Agency for manufacturing and after sale
  - Improvement in taking advantage of and benefiting from NATO structures
  - Creation of a « Buy European Act » for MRO
  - Creation of country groups of coherence about habits, capacities and technical skills
  - Restarting of the MAME (European Aeronautic Military Maintenance) club

# ● II – 2 : Operationnal and organisational considerations

- Creation of Rapid Intervention Logistic Units
- Strategic and permanent Planting
- Optimization of the logistic flow
- Creation of a Centre of excellence for logistic simulation
- Commun training

#### • II - 3: standardization considerations

- Natural harmonisation to the benefice of the MRO
- Development of spare parts pools
- Development and valorisation of OCCAR role for after sale programme management and MRO promotion

# ● II – 4: structures, process and contractualisation considerations

- Research of a synergy among state owned « depôts »
- Research of a synergy among private industry
- Creation of a European state/private cooperative hard core
- Creation of industrial platforms
- Global vision and controlled externalization
- Increase in financial and political support
- Re-ingeneering of working and operational levels
- Development of new customer relation management
- To give to MRO a better consideration at the beginning of manufacturing process
- Harmonization and efficiency of working level and process
- Research of segmentation and working group intra/extra Europe
- Development of a medium and long term technical and financial vision
- The solution of the unique Prime contractor
- Generalization of global after sale contrats
- Development of a better risk sharing policy
- How to solve the limit of leasing consideration in war time
- How to solve the problem of Equipment Insurance consideration in war time
- Development of a cost objectives policy
- Contratualization « a la carte » or « by hour »

### ● II – 7: Financial and economical profitability

- Research about MRO cost reduction
  - ➤ Harmonization between peace and war time
  - > To obtain cost without margin in war time
- Research about reduction of the development costs
- Adapted economical models : global versus partial vision of the iceberg of costs for a better supply chain management

# • II – 8 : National and European Research as a vector of facilitation

- General considerations : synergy, exchange, return of experience, mutuality, rationalization
- Links with Horizon 2020, Eureka and Eruopean specific programs
- Links with National Research (competitivity poles and cluster)
- Academic Research in Management School and University
- Creation of the European agency for performance