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Nigeria's First Strategic Guidance (FSG) Document

In the beginning of 2013, Nigeria issued its First Strategic Guidance (FSG). This document clearly defines the problems Nigeria faces. Amongst others piracy and other forms of illicit activities that have led to loss in revenue in billions of dollars is cited as a major problem for the country's security. In order to tackle this problem FSG sets for operational objectives; robust policing functions (estate management of the sea) anchored on combating all acts of illegalities in the country's maritime domain such as crude oil theft, illegal bunkering, piracy and sea robbery; extended maritime security operations up to the limits of the *exclusive economic zone* (EEZ); internal security operations in and around the coastal and internal waters within the context of MACA and MACP; joint and combined operations and other activities with relevant agencies and friendly navies in support of national maritime interests in the Gulf of Guinea. In order to fulfill the aforementioned objectives the Nigerian Navy is expected to take delivery of a number of new vessels within 2014.

The fact that sea operations is of high importance for the country is also highlighted in the fact that for the period 2007-2012 ships were the second most important category of imports with a total amount of 95 US\$ m. at constant (1990) prices, following only the aircraft category which recorded sales of 231 US\$ m. at constant (1990) prices. Other areas such as missiles, armored vehicles and engines follow.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007 - 2012
Aircraft	10	11	26	181	3		231
Armoured vehicles	29	8					37
Artillery	12						12
Engines			2	2			4
Missiles				2			2
Ships			35		60		95
Total	51	20	64	185	63		382

Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

Among the purchase of ships Nigeria completed the previous years was that of (2) Shaldag Patrol crafts from Israel in 2011. The deal reached \$25 million US dollars. Additionally the country purchased (2) FPB-38 Patrol crafts from Singapore. Deliveries were concluded in 2011 and the vessels were manufactured from the Malaysian production line.

Kyriazis Vasileios,
Epicos Newsletter Head Editor

Nigeria to Purchase Super Tucano



Nigeria was the latest African country to express interest in purchasing EMB-314/A-29 Super Tucano. Super Tucano has recorded a number of orders from African countries, such as Angola, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Senegal. The main reason behind this success is that Super Tucano is a low cost light attack aircraft that can also be used as a trainer,

something that fits the strategic needs and the budget constrictions of the African countries. Defence web reported that the purchase was discussed in a meeting Nigerian Vice President Namadi Sambo had with his Brazilian counterpart Michel Temer in the last week of November.

Super Tucano's sales in the African continent include the purchase of three aircraft by the National Air Force of Angola. Deliveries were made on January 31, 2013. Aircraft is used for border surveillance, attack and pilot training. Additionally, Senegal Air Force ordered three aircraft. This was disclosed in April 2013 by the Brazilian minister of Defence.

The first African country to receive the Super Tucano aircraft was Burkina Faso.

Additionally, Mauritanian Air Force received two aircraft and one more is ordered. The first aircraft was delivered to the African country by Embraer on 19 October 2012, fitted with a FLIR Safire III infrared turret for border surveillance operations.



Brazil and Nigeria enjoy warm defence relations. One of the examples showcasing this was the fact that, in September 2012 the Brazilian Navy offshore patrol vessel (OPV) Amazonas (P120) visited Nigeria and conducted training with Nigerian personnel and vessels. This positive climate was further reinforced when earlier this year Brazil's new OPV Araguari (P122) visited Nigeria on its way home from the United Kingdom.

Kyriazis Vasileios,
Epicos Newsletter Head Editor

Epicos “Industrial Cooperation and Offset Projects”



Epicos “Industrial Cooperation and Offset Projects” provides a unique set of online tools enabling the structure, identification and implementation of comprehensive Offsets programs, through a searchable database. By introducing different offset projects and ideas proposed by local A&D industry it ensures the optimum cost for Prime Contractors and reassures that the priorities of local industry are fully met...

[For Further Information Press Here](#)

Rigid tubes and hoses manufacturing for A&D applications

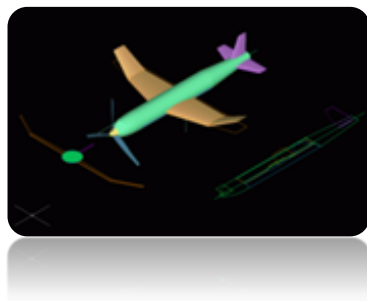


A company specialised in the production and commerce of hoses, control cables and rigid tubes for aircraft is willing to act as a lower tier subcontractor in the development and manufacturing of rigid tubes and hoses for A&D applications worldwide.

[For Further Information Contact our ICO Department](#)

Mail at: g-menexis@epicos.com

Provision of engineering services for the optimization of the structural design of a new Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)



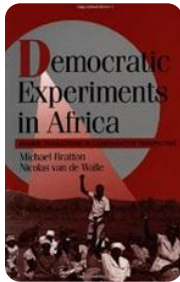
A company providing Engineering Design Services, as well as Project Management (turn-key projects) to the aerospace and automotive market is proposing, in the frame of an offset program, cooperation with aerospace prime contractors for the provision of engineering services for a new Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) design structural optimization.

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Democratic Experiments in Africa: Regime Transitions in Comparative Perspective (Cambridge Studies in Comparative Politics), by Michael Bratton and Nicholas van de Walle



Between 1989 and 1994, almost all of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa underwent significant political reform, including in many cases the first competitive elections in a generation. How can this wave of political liberalization be explained? Why did some countries complete a democratic transition, while others could not sustain more than limited political reform and others still suffered authoritarian reversals? What are the long term prospects for democracy in Africa? This study constitutes the first comprehensive analysis of democratic transitions in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The Politics of Military Reform: Experiences from Indonesia and Nigeria, by Jürgen Rüland, Maria-Gabriela Manea and Hans Born



This volume seeks to explain why democratization and military reforms stagnate in newly democratizing countries. The contributions blend historical, ideational, cultural and structural explanatory factors to analyze the trajectories of military reform in Indonesia and Nigeria, two major regional powers that share many structural commonalities. In the tradition of the literature on security sector reform (SSR), the book not only scrutinizes executive initiatives toward military reform, but also provides ample coverage of societal actors. Findings show that while military reform is stagnating in both countries, societal forces ought to be taken into account more as major driving forces in explaining military reform. Several chapters study how legislatures, non-governmental organizations and the civilian defence epistemic community contribute to the transformation of military institutions. The last part of the book tackles another aspect rarely studied in the literature on military reform, namely, the role of militias in military reform.



Kuwait Airways signs MoU with Airbus to buy 25 planes

Kuwait Airways Co. has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Airbus to buy 25 planes with an option for 10 more and to lease 12 planes, its acting chairman said Tuesday.

"We have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Airbus to purchase 25 planes to replace the existing ageing fleet," Jassar al-Jassar told a press conference.

He declined to reveal the value of the deal citing a confidentiality clause but local media, when talks of the deal first surfaced in May, estimated the cost at around \$3 billion.

State-owned KAC, which is undergoing privatisation, signed a letter of acceptance for the deal in May.

He said the airline has obtained all the necessary authorisations from the government.

Financial consultant for the deal Amani Buresli, a former minister of commerce, said the agreement includes the purchase of 15 A320neo and 10 A350-900 planes with the option to buy 10 more, five from each category.

She said delivery of the purchased planes would start in 2019 and the last planes would be delivered in 2020.

In the meantime, KAC will lease 12 planes, seven A320 and five A330-200, from the European manufacturer.

The final contract for the deal, the first plane order by KAC in more than 20 years, will be signed after a month, she said.

Part of the financing will be done through a syndicated loan by international and local banks and for the other part KAC will issue bonds or Islamic Sukuk, she said.

In addition to modernising its fleet, the loss-making KAC wants to make the airline profitable before offering a local or foreign investor a 40 percent stake.

Kuwait Airways has posted losses in all but one of the past 21 years, amounting to a total of more than \$2.7 billion, which has been covered by the government.

Source: 2013 AFP, Agence France-Presse (AFP)

Northrop Grumman Begins On-Time Production of First NATO Global Hawk

Northrop Grumman Corporation's (NYSE: NOC) Moss Point, Miss., Unmanned Systems Center started production of the first NATO Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS) Block 40 Global Hawk aircraft, enhanced to meet NATO operational requirements.

NATO representatives, state dignitaries, community leaders and Northrop Grumman employees gathered to celebrate the start of production for the first of five aircraft. The system will provide NATO with unprecedented near real-time terrestrial and maritime situational awareness information throughout the full range of NATO military and civil-military missions, including peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations. The NATO AGS system will be a major contribution to NATO's joint intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) capability.

"The variety of sensors and ability to support a wide range of missions will revolutionize how NATO collects ISR," said Jim Edge, general manager, NATO AGS Management Agency. "It was an honor to witness the start of production for the first NATO aircraft, and I'm excited at being one step closer to delivering the AGS system."

"Mississippi excels at advanced manufacturing, and the sophisticated aircraft that will be built at Northrop Grumman's Moss Point facility are a testament to the quality of the area's workforce," Gov. Phil Bryant said. "Our state is also building a strong presence in the aerospace industry, and this operation will certainly bolster our reputation."

The NATO AGS system will be equipped with the multimode Multi-Platform Radar Technology Insertion (MP-RTIP) airborne ground surveillance radar sensor to provide all-weather, day or night intelligence to the NATO Alliance. The system also includes an extensive suite of network-centric enabled line-of-sight and beyond-line-of-sight long-range, wide-band data links.

"With the ability to fly up to 60,000 feet and for more than 30 hours, the NATO AGS system is uniquely suited to support NATO missions worldwide," said Jim Culmo, vice president, High-Altitude, Long Endurance Enterprise, Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems.

The NATO AGS system also includes European-sourced ground assets that will provide in-theater support to commanders of deployed forces. Mobile and transportable ground stations will provide an interface between the AGS core system and a wide range of interoperable NATO and national command, control, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance systems.

NATO is acquiring the system with 15 nations participating including Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States.

The NATO Alliance Ground Management Agency awarded the prime contract for the system to Northrop Grumman in May 2012 during the NATO Summit. The company's primary industrial team includes EADS Deutschland GmbH (Cassidian), Selex ES and Kongsberg, as well as leading defense companies from all participating nations.

The NATO AGS system is a variant of the combat-proven Global Hawk, which has logged more than 100,000 flight hours and has supported operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya.

The system has also collected weather data in support of scientific missions and participated in humanitarian relief efforts after the devastating natural disasters in Haiti, Japan and the Philippines.

Northrop Grumman is a leading global security company providing innovative systems, products and solutions in unmanned systems, cyber, C4ISR, and logistics and modernization to government and commercial customers worldwide. Please visit www.northropgrumman.com for more information.

Source: PR Newswire Association LLC, Northrop Grumman

NATO seeks Afghan accord as it looks for new role

NATO foreign ministers were set to try Tuesday to nail down an accord with Kabul on the alliance's new role in Afghanistan as pressing problems in Ukraine, Syria and beyond all call for attention.

The immediate issue is NATO's planned training and advisory mission in Afghanistan after it ends its biggest ever combat operation there next year, clearing the decks for leaders to set a new course for the alliance at a summit in late 2014.

Officials say the focus of the two-day meeting in Brussels is to build on NATO's active military role since the early 1990s, from the Balkans to Afghanistan and Libya, safeguarding gains in inter-operability and capability at a time when defence budgets are under strain.

The aim is a NATO which remains relevant and effective in a changing world where the challenges are as much military as political and economic, threatening to boil over into conflict and social upheaval.

"We have got to ensure that we sustain NATO's military edge," a senior US official said.

"In the context of extreme budgetary constraints ... it is incumbent on us all to do more with (the money) that we have."

The 28 allies, plus NATO's partners and sometimes adversaries such as Russia, will review issues such as how to destroy Syria's chemical weapons arsenal.

Missile defence, a hugely sensitive issue for Moscow, is on the agenda given US and European concerns of a threat from Iran despite the recent signing of an initial deal on its contested nuclear programme.

Relations with Ukraine and Georgia provide another difficult issue for Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov and his US counterpart Secretary of State John Kerry as NATO seeks to maintain and boost ties with former Soviet states.

Continued and growing protests in Ukraine after the government ditched a planned association accord with the EU are likely to test ties.

Following the NATO meeting, Kerry will travel to Moldova which did sign up with Brussels last week despite intense Russian pressure not to.

"We are making this brief stop to demonstrate US support for the important choice that Moldova made," the US official said.

On Afghanistan, the sticking point is President Hamid Karzai who is refusing to sign a Bilateral Security Agreement with Washington until after April's presidential elections, when he stands down.

The BSA sets the legal and operational framework for the up to 12,000 troops, mostly American, who will train and assist Afghan armed forces post-2014.

Without a BSA, and a parallel accord for the allies, there is "no post-2014 mission," a senior NATO official said Monday.

In 2011, the US government took the 'zero option' of complete withdrawal from Iraq when it could not get a troop status deal.

Diplomatic sources stressed that military and political realities allow now only limited time for the post-2014 Afghan mission to be finalised.

"You cannot wait until mid-2014 and expect the United States to (then) write a big cheque," one senior NATO diplomat said, adding: "This has been made very clear."

Other NATO officials warned that future aid could be put at risk without a deal as donors want the reassurance of a troop status accord and continued alliance presence.

One official put aid for the Afghan armed forces at \$4.1 billion annually -- of which Kabul at best could only raise \$500 million -- and \$4.0 billion for development.

If there is no post-2014 mission, funding "in theory could continue to be forthcoming ... but in practice there must be a question whether donors would have the confidence to contribute," the official said.

Karzai on Sunday accused Washington of halting essential supplies to some army and police units in an effort to force him to sign, a charge rejected.

About 75,000 NATO combat troops are still deployed in Afghanistan, the majority of them American, and are being steadily drawn down.

Source: 2013 AFP, Agence France-Presse (AFP)

NATO presses Afghanistan, calls for dialogue in Ukraine

NATO foreign ministers pressed Afghanistan Tuesday to sign an accord on the alliance's new role in Afghanistan and called for dialogue in Ukraine after Kiev ditched an accord with the EU, sparking violent protests.

NATO said recent developments in the former Soviet state had been discussed and a declaration agreed, even though Ukraine was not formally on the agenda.

"We condemn the use of excessive force against peaceful demonstrators in Ukraine," the declaration said.

"We urge the government and the opposition to engage in dialogue and launch a reform process," it said.

Ukraine is a partner of NATO, the military alliance formed in the Cold War to counter the Soviet Union, but Moscow jealously guards its influence in former Soviet states and trumped an EU association pact last week with a mixture of threats and inducements.

"We urge the Ukraine government to listen to the voice of its people," said US Secretary of State John Kerry.

There was "extraordinary support" for Ukraine, Kerry said, adding he hoped the country would soon get back on the road of integration with Europe.

The two-day meeting in Brussels is focused on Afghanistan and NATO's planned training and advisory mission after it ends its biggest ever combat operation there next year.

If that can be resolved, it will clear the decks for NATO leaders to set a new course for the alliance at a summit in late 2014.

Afghanistan troop status accord held up

The problem, however, is that Afghan President Hamid Karzai is refusing to sign a Bilateral Security Agreement required by Washington to set the legal and operational framework for the training force of up to 12,000 troops, likely to be mostly American.

Washington and NATO have made clear that without an accord, there is "no post-2014 mission," in which case both military and even development aid could be at risk.

NATO head Anders Fogh Rasmussen reiterated that position, stressing the need for Karzai to sign the agreement and soon.

"It is clear that if there is no signature ... there can be no deployment and the planned assistance will be put at risk," Rasmussen said.

"This is not fooling around, this is serious business," Kerry said, urging Karzai to sign the BSA in accord with the wishes of the "vast majority" of the country.

Both Kerry and Rasmussen stressed the practical issues involved -- the US and its NATO allies need time to put resources in place for the post-2014 mission and cannot be left hanging.

Neither would set a specific deadline despite being pressed on the issue, saying only that the sooner the better.

In 2011, the US government took the 'zero option' of complete withdrawal from Iraq when it could not get a troop status deal.

NATO officials put annual aid for the Afghan armed forces at \$4.1 billion -- of which Kabul at best could only raise \$500 million -- and \$4.0 billion for development.

On NATO's future, a key issue is how to build on its active military role since the early 1990s, from the Balkans to Afghanistan and Libya, and safeguard gains in inter-operability and capability at a time when defence budgets are under strain.

The aim is a NATO which remains relevant and effective.

"We have got to ensure that we sustain NATO's military edge," a senior US official said.

"In the context of extreme budgetary constraints ... it is incumbent on us all to do more with (the money) that we have."

The 28 allies, plus NATO's partners and sometimes adversaries such as Russia meet for a second day Wednesday when Ukraine and Afghanistan may again figure prominently.

Missile defence, a hugely sensitive issue for Moscow, is also on the agenda given US and European concerns of a threat from Iran despite the recent signing of an initial deal on its contested nuclear programme.

Relations with Georgia provide another difficult issue as NATO seeks to maintain and boost ties with former Soviet states.

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"We are making this brief stop to demonstrate US support for the important choice that Moldova made," the US official said.

Source: 2013 AFP, Agence France-Presse (AFP)

Japan's new NSC to have hotline with US, Britain

Japan will set up hotlines to Washington and London to boost cooperation with its allies when its new US-style National Security Council starts work, a report said Tuesday.

The NSC, which comes into operation on Wednesday, gives the prime minister's office greater authority at a time Japan is grappling with the shifting balance of power in East Asia.

Its first meeting, to be attended by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga, and the ministers of defence and foreign affairs, will discuss mid- to long-term security strategies and defence guidelines, Suga told reporters on Tuesday.

In January, the NSC will set up a 60-strong secretariat whose offices will have dedicated lines to its opposite numbers in the United States and Britain, the business daily Nikkei reported, without citing sources.

The head of the secretariat, Abe's special adviser Shotaro Yachi, will stay there on a permanent basis, it said, bringing a constant point of contact.

Under the present system the defence minister, the foreign minister and the chief cabinet secretary separately contact their US and British counterparts to discuss security issues, the paper said.

Establishing an NSC has been a priority for conservative premier Abe since he came to power last December, and comes as Tokyo is involved in an increasingly bitter stand-off with Beijing over the sovereignty of an island chain.

Japan will also ask Australia, France, Germany, India, South Korea and Russia to create hotlines with its NSC to address threats from North Korea and China as well as cyber attacks and other security concerns, the Nikkei said.

An official at the cabinet office declined to confirm the report citing the sensitive nature of the issue, but Suga has said the NSC will closely cooperate with its foreign counterparts.

Late last month China announced it was creating an Air Defence Identification Zone in the East China Sea, including over the disputed islands.

Aircraft entering the zone must obey Beijing's orders, it said, or face unspecified "emergency defensive measures" in a move condemned as "inflammatory" around the world.

The report of the NSC comes as US Vice President Joe Biden begins a tour of East Asia, starting with meetings in Tokyo.

Source: 2013 AFP, Agence France-Presse (AFP)