Department of Defence - Defence Forces - Equipment Development Plan 2020-24

An Roinn Cosanta
Department of Defence

Tionscadal Éireann
Project Ireland
2040

Óglaigh
na hÉireann
IRISH DEFENCE FORCES

Introduction

This is a plan for the continued re-equipment of the Defence Forces. It is being funded under the National Development Plan – *Project Ireland 2040*.

Capability is at the heart of Defence. Defence equipment is one of the most important components of capability. Ireland's Defence Forces are small by many international standards, however, a premium has always been put on ensuring that they have available the very best equipment to deliver on the roles set by Government and the range of tasks required to fulfil these.

The White Paper on Defence sets out overall Defence policy covering the roles of the Defence Forces, including the Reserve Defence Forces. It also sets out the plans in relation to the development and retention of military capabilities. The White Paper noted that capabilities are developed through appropriate investment in doctrine, human resources policies, regulatory reform, equipment, infrastructure, organisation, education and training.

Equipment Development Plan (EDP)

This is not the first Equipment Development Plan (EDP). It builds on previous plans and a range of work which over many years has led to the acquisition and delivery into service of a very wide range of defensive equipment.

Many of these procurements have been key capability drivers in delivering critical defence and security outcomes. The provision of up-to-date armoured vehicles for the Army has ensured the capability to deploy to a range of often robust overseas peace support missions which have delivered significant peace-keeping benefits to the people of these countries. The Air Corps, with unique military capabilities, through its operation of a combination of rotary and fixed wing aircraft, has provided air based mobility, saved countless lives, and protected our maritime resources. As the State's principal sea-going agency, the Naval Service has, through its fleet of well-equipped ships, provided 24/7/365 maritime presence, intervention capacity and significant maritime security responses to a wide range of demands.

The White Paper, reinforced by Update 2019, sets out the intentions in relation to a range of equipment acquisition, modernisation or upgrading. Some of these decisions deal with straight-forward retention of capabilities taking account of the passage of time and natural obsolescence. However, particularly in relation to major platforms, such as armour, aircraft, ships and communication suites, it is generally necessary to obtain enhanced levels of capability to keep pace with a fast changing international security context and technological advances. Especially in the case of major platforms, which are invariably high value items, there are long lead times required for the planning, acquisition and supply prior to their delivery into service. This context reinforces the

importance of very effective planning and project management. To date, the Defence Organisation (the collective term for the civil and military branches of the Department of Defence and Defence Forces) has a strong track record of delivery.

An EDP is understood to involve more than an inventory of acquisitions. It comprehends the total process associated with achieving outcomes which supply the equipment component of military capability. Thus, it is a "development" plan rather than merely a plan. This is given substance by the life-cycle process governing equipment from initial planning through to delivery into, and then sustained, in service. In all cases, the basics are identification of an existing or future capability gap; consideration of a possible appropriate equipment related response; assessment of options and determination of a recommended approach, followed by allocation of resources, procurement and acceptance into service.

The White Paper on Defence in Action

There are a range of key equipment projects being implemented through the White Paper on Defence over its ten year time-frame. All White Paper projects are pursued and governed through bespoke project management (PM) methodology. This involves the most senior level civil and military sponsorship and regular reporting of progress under the direction of the Minister. Joint civil-military teams work together from project definition through to closure. A further feature of the PM approach is its underpinning by dedicated training and other PM best practice supports.

All equipment projects are pursued through a joint civil-military approach. The present EDP has been developed in this way, overseen by the Defence Organisation's High Level Planning and Procurement Group (HLPPG), which is jointly chaired by an Assistant Secretary and the Deputy Chief of Staff (Support). It includes wide civil military membership covering planning, operations, logistics, infrastructure and finance. Project teams and relevant civil and military expertise are utilised to progress equipment projects from initial identification of requirements through to delivery into effective service. Depending on the nature and scale of the project, a variety of joint groups or boards are deployed. The EDP as a whole is a regular part of the Defence Organisation's Strategic Management Committee's agenda and is regularly reported to the Minister.

The EDP, in progressing this important component of capability, is in itself an important enabler for the White Paper and a range of other projects underway and in prospect.

Acquisition methodology

All acquisitions in the Defence Organisation are carried out in accordance with EU and national law and guidelines. Defence and Security Directive 2009/81/EC recognises the specific characteristics of defence and security procurement, its complexity and sensitivities, in particular security of supply and security of information considerations. Those considerations are also contained in Article 346 of the Treaty of the European Union. Office of Government Procurement frameworks are utilised wherever possible. There are also procurement possibilities through the European Defence Agency (EDA) or through bilateral government to government arrangements with other like-minded countries. Such possibilities will be actively pursued where they are likely to offer value for money approaches and, in particular, relate to equipment offerings consistent with an agreed EDP requirement.

Approvals process

The Public Spending Code (PSC), approved by the Government), sets out the procedures governing the utilisation of public funds, and in particular, the compulsory procedures covering the consideration, evaluation and associated approvals process. For all major projects, this involves the approval of the Minister, and in the case of some very large projects, the approval of the Government. In the case of the EDP and taking account of the PSC and depending on the item in question, particularly the overall cost element, the appropriate internal and external governance and expenditure evaluation procedures and approvals apply.

The best equipment for the job - orientation and innovation

Equipment procurement is generally based on the acquisition of tried and tested products with strong records of successful deployment in roles similar to Irish needs wherever these products are available. While some tailoring to meet specific Irish requirements may be necessary, the rule of thumb in the EDP is that the goal will be to keep any specific tailoring to a minimum. All procurements are being pursued from a joint "defence first" standpoint to ensure that equipment choices are made having regard to the identified capability and provide for a whole of Defence Forces perspective and a "joint" mind set. Force protection and minimisation of risk in what is frequently and may be an inherently dangerous operational setting will always be priorities.

Defence provides a range of supports to An Garda Síochána and a range of other public authorities. While the specification of equipment is determined in the first instance for defence operational and contingent requirements, the multi-role nature of equipment, and how it may be employed, is taken into account in all such acquisitions.

White Paper Update 2019

The White Paper on Defence (2015) introduced a system of fixed cycle reviews which are common internationally, involving an update every three years and a more comprehensive strategic defence review every six years. The Update 2019 completed the first iteration of this new system. In reviewing and updating the security environment assessment, it gave particular emphasis to capability development planning. This EDP is a very important contributing component.

Prioritisation

The EDP is based on a rigorous prioritised examination of the range of equipment requirements to deliver on roles and associated capabilities. Prioritisation must take account of the immediacy of any operational demand as well as planning, specification, procurement, production and delivery time-frames and relevant resourcing. At any one time, there will be a balance of what is feasible within available funding and what is needed taking account of equipment life-cycles and the needs of on-going and contingent requirements. Contingent requirements in the defence sphere are those required for likely future military operations. Contingent requirements also include those which are less immediately likely but which, particularly at the more extreme end of the defence spectrum, provision must be made. For example, Naval Service ships do not expect in the normal course of regular operations to fire their primary armament, in most cases, a 76mm gun. However, it is important that the weapon is available to deter and, if necessary, be available for use. Equipment

choices are made on the basis of sensible balanced determination of such priorities from a whole of defence standpoint. Force protection, personnel safety, ease of use and maintenance, lethality, longevity and long-term support and value for money will be important considerations.

EDP - Sustaining teams

An important element of delivery of the EDP is sustaining the required capacity within the Defence Organisation. The key branches in this regard are the relevant personnel in Contracts Branch and those in Defence Forces Headquarters as well as a number of key Corps as well as specific Army, Naval Service and Air Corps personnel. There is a strong track record of mobilising the relevant civil service and military competence across policy, technical and procurement areas. This is will continue to be feature of the EDP and measures will be taken into the future to enhance necessary capacity across the Defence Organisation, particularly in relation to capability development.

Equipment Investment

Funding for equipment is made through the capital allocation provided for Defence in Vote 36 under the National Development Plan (NDP). By international standards, Ireland has a relatively modest defence budget. However, investment over recent years allied to programmed increases in the NDP, through *Project Ireland 2040*, makes provision for increased funding so that some €358m is available in the period 2020 to 2022. In recent years, the capital programme has been enhanced by the allocation of savings from elsewhere in the Defence Vote. The White Paper confirmed the continuing commitment to this reinvestment policy. This will be taken into account in framing annual plans, and the appropriate timing and sequencing of projects under the EDP, based on expected funding availability.

Some €145m from the NDP allocation is planned for investment in barracks and other physical defence infrastructure under a five year plan, 2020 to 2025. Both the EDP and the Defence Forces Built Infrastructure Programme will be pursued to mutual optimal progression from financial management, delivery capacity and timing perspectives having regard to capability retention or development goals. Some projects are inter-dependent as between equipment and infrastructure where, for example, new or modernised infrastructure is required to support particular equipment. These inter-connections are the essence of a capability development led approach.

Therefore, the EDP will be managed carefully taking account of funding availability, the overall equipment prioritisation process and all timing issues. The listing will remain a living document - reflective of the EDP being a process rather than a single point-in-time presentation.

Overall conclusions

The EDP provides a comprehensive indicative list of planned equipment projects which will be advanced over the next five years. Timelines in many cases must remain indicative as they may depend on completion of planning work or the availability and speed of supply in the market of what is required. In the nature of an EDP, some projects are underway and overall, many will be brought fully to completion and into service during the life-time of the plan. Other projects not yet formally approved may subsequently be terminated or changed without any further explanation or liability. Details relating to a small number of classified and sensitive projects are withheld. These include

acquisitions for the Army Ranger Wing, covering investment in protection, clothing, mobility and endurance. Recent experience demonstrates the viability of the EDP approach having regard to the investment and delivery into service of a range of new equipment over the last ten years covering armour, vehicles, ships and aircraft as well as a very wide range of items contributing to all elements of capability. The equipment items in the EDP will ensure the retention or creation of defence capabilities necessary for the Defence Forces to fulfil the roles set by Government at home and overseas. The EDP includes major equipment acquisition in the land, sea and air domains, and as one distinct contrast to some years ago, sees major programmes being advanced concurrently. The EDP will continue to evolve, reflecting a strong forward-looking stance, grounded in a firm capability development orientation, based on the continuation of civil-military practices and expertise built up over many years.

In addition to the equipment identified in this plan, there is an on-going programme of investment covering supply of ammunition, clothing, fuel and other necessary purchases to support present and future operational and training needs of the Defence Forces.

Equipment Development Plan

Main Defence Platforms with Work Underway

The main ongoing investments are:

Land

- **80 Mowag Armoured Personnel Carriers – Mid-life Upgrade**

  Mid-life upgrade of the Army's fleet of 80 General Dynamics European Land Systems (GDELS) Mowag Piranha III armoured vehicles. This programme is on-going and continues to command significant resources and commitment of effort. The vehicle, which is the backbone of Defence Forces armoured capability, has been well proven in all its roles since the first vehicles were introduced in 2001. Further purchases were made in subsequent years. By end-2020, some 52 vehicles will have been upgraded including modernisation of protection systems and weapons. The overall programme will be completed by GDELS in 2022.

- **Military mobility - Four-wheel drive fleet**

  Mobility in all kinds of operational situations is a key military requirement. The Defence Forces fleet of all wheel drive vehicles are a unique national asset as a well as a critical element of military capability. Programmes are now underway to put in place an entirely new fleet of soft-skin Troop Carrying Vehicles (TCV) (Scania Four-Wheel Drive Trucks) and Four Wheel Drive Fitted for Radio (FFR) Light Utility Vehicles (Toyota Landcruisers). 120 TCVs will have entered service by 2023 and 280 FFR Light Utility Vehicles will have entered service by 2022.

Air

- **General Utility – Intelligence, (ISTAR)**

  A step change in military air-based capability is being achieved through the acquisition of Pilatus PC-12 aircraft. While nominally a replacement for the Cessna, the new aircraft move capabilities considerably ahead of the present level. The original order of three aircraft (due for delivery later in 2020) was augmented on an urgent basis by an additional aircraft delivered in April 2020 to enhance fixed wing capacity to meet demands arising from Covid-19. The PC-12 has proven itself an effective and versatile asset.

- **Maritime Patrol Aircra**ft

  An order was placed in December 2019 with Airbus Defence and Space for two new Casa CN-295 aircraft. These will replace the existing two Casa 235 aircraft and in line with the White Paper, their replacement models are "larger more capable aircraft". As well as providing superb delivery of capability in the maritime patrol role, the existing Casa and its replacement, provide a range of wider load carrying and mobility capabilities.

Maritime

- **Mid-Life refits P50 Class**

  The mid-life refits of Naval Service ships is a follow up to the recent Naval Service ship replacement programme, which saw four new ships procured and introduced into service in the period 2014-2018. The Mid-life Refit Programme is aimed at the LÉ Róisín and LÉ Niamh which were commissioned into service in 1999-2001. These provide an important naval capability and have proven themselves very successfully in operation. To attain their minimum expected thirty-year operational life-span they are both due a mid-life refit, the objective of which is to identify and carry out necessary upgrades to ensure that the operational capability remains relevant. Works on LÉ Róisín are underway and will be completed in 2020. LÉ Niamh's refit will commence immediately afterwards. The mid-life refits, as well as undertaking any remedial work to the hull and ship superstructure, involve updating of necessary internal systems and communications suites.

- An important sub-programme is the modernisation of each of the ships' 76mm main gun primary armament. The objective of the project is to identify and carry out upgrades to ensure availability for the rest of the technical life.

Joint Programmes

Most equipment items have a wide defensive role, although they may be operated primarily by the Army, the Air Corps, or the Naval Service. There are some very important investments in joint equipment which contribute across all formations. These programmes are underway and due for delivery in the period to 2023.

- ICT Systems - Virtual Desk Architecture – this modernises the Defence Forces ICT infrastructure into a fully enabled internet facing system while retaining the unique protections required in defence.
- Military communications – the Defence Forces use state of the art radio systems incorporating necessary encryption functionality – the existing radios will be continue to be supported and necessary spares and ancillaries procured as required.
- Joint Common Operational Picture (JCOP) – a range of equipment is procured which combine to provide a JCOP essential for the conduct of modern military operations. All major defence assets, such as Army communications suites, aircraft and ships' sensors contribute to this. The Programme provides on-going investment to maximise operational preparedness and outcomes.

Other main programmes for which procurements have commenced:

HOBO Mechanical Upgrade Force Protection Equipment

- Artillery Capability Fire Control Computer System (FCCS) – Upgrade

- Plant and Machinery, Equipment Heavy Lift – varied programmes to replace and upgrade logistics and engineering support capabilities as well as a new mobile crane in the Naval Dockyard.
- Acquisitions for the Army Ranger Wing. These are not detailed in this document due to security reasons.

Equipment Programmes in Advanced Planning

- Javelin Missile – this missile is deployed overseas to provide a capability to meet threats to deployed troops in a variety of operational situations. Small quantities of missiles are purchased from time to time to maintain holdings and meet training needs.

- Software Defined Radio – this will be a major acquisition. It involves a major upgrade of elements of the Defence Forces secure communications infrastructure. Procurement will take place over a number of years.

- Other projects being finalised involve replacement and upgrade of protective suits and equipment to deal with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) contaminants as well as a number of small scale specialist acquisitions.

Equipment Programmes at Planning Stage

This part of the EDP covers a wide variety of equipment including some that may involve potentially major commitments and will only be progressed over a number of years. Others, while still in planning, can be advanced more quickly when the planning process determines the optimal approach. Subject to the associated approvals process in each case, procurement of these will have commenced over the period to 2024.

Major platforms in planning

- Naval Service Multi-role Vessel - the White Paper on Defence indicated the decision to replace the LÉ Eithne, which is the current flagship with a multi-role vessel (MRV). Whilst the MRV will not carry a helicopter, it will be enabled for helicopter operations and will also have a freight carrying capacity. The White Paper indicated the intent that the MRV will provide a flexible and adaptive capability for a wide range of maritime tasks, both at home and overseas.

- PC-9 Mid-life refit – the Pilatus PC9, which entered service in 2004, is the Air Corps trainer aircraft as well as contributing to other military roles. They will be given various upgrades in the period 2022-24.

Other important platforms or associated equipment capabilities

- Armoured Utility Vehicles (AUV) – the Defence Forces use armoured light utility vehicles in a variety of roles, principally on overseas peace support operations. AUVs provide a level of protected mobility between the levels of soft-skinned light transport and heavier armoured vehicles.

- Combat System Support Demountable Rack Offload and Pickup System (DROPS) vehicles – these vehicles provide vital heavy logistics support in a range of different roles – armoured DROPS vehicles were purchased in 2018. The older original soft-skinned fleet will be due for replacement between 2021-23.

- Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) Radar – this is an important asset used by the Artillery Corps – an updated system is due for acquisition in the period 2021-22.

- 84mm Anti-Tank – this anti-armour large calibre support weapon is due for replacement/upgrade in 2021-23.

- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Drone Defence System - this project involves further development of anti-drone capability against malign and nuisance drones.

- Multi-Beam Sonar - Echo Sounder (MBES) – this is a capability which provides improved underwater surveillance for enhanced ships overall surveillance capability which is available on the P50 Class vessels and will be extended to the four P60 Class ships up to 2022.

- Naval Service 20mm Secondary Gun Replacement – the 20mm gun is the standard secondary armament on all naval ships. It is due for replacement which will be acquired between 2020-22.

- Naval Service Reserve Motor Launches – during 2021-24, all existing Naval Service Reserve launches will be replaced by more modern and effective vessels.

Other project in various stages of planning and development are:

- an upgraded Defence Forces Personnel Management System, Mine Clearance Equipment, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Equipment, Crash Rescue Vehicles at Casement Aerodrome, Infantry Assault Bridging and a Heavy Ground Mobility System, Overseas Deployments Camp Equipment, Engineer Specialist Search and Clearance Equipment, Remotely Controlled Vehicles, PSO equipment (real life support) and CBRN equipment (COLPRO).

There is also a very significant body of major and minor programmes aimed at replacing and updating important personal military protective items such as new Integrated Body Armour and General Service Helmets, Night Vision Equipment and Ballistic Glasses, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Suits.

Future programmes at pre planning stage

Beyond the very significant range of projects already underway or in existing planning streams, the EDP highlights others that are expected to progress in future phases of the plan. This is not an exhaustive list but gives an indication of the scale and range of programmes that will enter planning. At this stage there is not a definite commitment to pursue, or an associated time-frame, for these. These include a primary radar system, air combat interceptor, replacement of the two Coastal Patrol vessels, acquisition of diver based mine counter-measures and counter improvised explosive device equipment, field catering equipment, various vehicles such as replacement mini-buses, military

trailers and an armoured ambulance as well as various surveillance and explosive ordnance disposal equipment.

A number of weapon systems are also earmarked in this category of pre-planning such as upgrade of the 105mm light artillery gun, the 60mm mortar, under-barrel Grenade Launcher M203 Replacement, RBS 70 MANPAD replacement Programme, Steyr Rifle - Mod 14 Upgrade - Under Barrel Rail and Foregrip.

Other projects under consideration

There are always a variety of programmes which are not part of the plan or specifically ear-marked to proceed to planning but which are subject to some consideration. This may be because there are particular opportunities to enhance existing equipment in a specific way or because the preliminary examination has not reached a point where the level of priority for the programme can be finalised. For example, the existing Light Tactical Armoured Vehicles will not, in the normal course, be due for replacement under the present plan. However, future planning work will have to determine whether the optimal course will be to upgrade or replace the present fleet. This would in turn determine the level of prioritisation under the plan. Similar projects which fall into the category of warranted future more detailed consideration are ship-based mine and mine counter measure and counter improvised explosive device systems, ship-based air surveillance radars, air traffic control equipment and future replacement/development of the Steyr rifle.

Prioritised Equipment Development Plan 2020-24

List of main items in procurement or in planning with indicative timelines

Equipment	Nature of project	Description	Indicative Timeline
PROJECTS APPROVED AND UNDERWAY			
Land			
GDELS Mowag Piranha III Armoured Personnel Carrier Maintenance and Upgrade Programme, including acquisition and fitment where required of Dual Remote Weapon Station.	Replacement/Upgrade	Mowag APC mid-life upgrade	2020-22
HOBO Mechanical Upgrade	Replacement/Upgrade	Upgrade of EOD Robots	2020
Specialist Equipment - ARW	Replacement/Upgrade	ARW specialist equipment	2020-24
Replacement 4x4 FFR Fleet	Replacement/Upgrade	Procurement of 280 4x4 (Fitted for Radio) Toyota Landcruisers	2020-22
Troop Carrying and Artillery Gun Towing Vehicles (TCVs)	Replacement/Upgrade	Procurement of 120 4x4 TCVs as the utility vehicle capable of gun-towing, tactical troop transport (ROPS) and off-road stores vehicle including for ATCP/ATCP roles.	2021-23
Fire Control Computer System (FCCS)	New	Artillery Capability - Fire Control System to NATO standard.	2020
Maritime			
P50 Class Mid-life Refit	Replacement/Upgrade	Mid-life refit of LÉ Roisin and LÉ Niamh naval vessels.	2020-21
Primary Armament Overhaul and standardisation	Replacement/Upgrade	Refurbishment of 76mm Oto Melara on board P50 Class vessels	2020-21
Air			
Fixed Wing Utility Aircraft X 3	Replacement/Upgrade with additional capability	Procurement of three Pilatus PC12 aircraft.	2020
CASA Replacement Programme	Replacement/Upgrade	Procurement of 2 Airbus C295 maritime patrol aircraft	2020-23
Joint			
Joint Common Operational Picture (JCOP)	New	Defence Forces wide project to develop fully JCOP	2020-21
ICT Virtual Desktop Architecture (VDA)	New	Virtual Desktop Architecture project to enhance DF ICT systems	2020
Military Radios	Replacement	Acquisition/Replacement of radios as required.	2020-23

PROJECTS APPROVED SUBJECT TO CONTRACT			
Javelin Programmme - Missile Replacement/Launch Unit	Replacement/Upgrade	Procurement to maintain missile holdings.	2021-22
Software Defined Radio (SDR)	Replacement/Upgrade	Replacement of Combat Net Radio (CNR) with emerging SDR allowing for increased interoperability, security, encryption, increased data transmission and tactical internet.	2021-24
PROJECTS WITH PLANNING ON-GOING			
Multi-role Vessel (MRV) Naval Vessel	New	MRV per White Paper to replace LÉ Eithne	2020-24
Pilatus PC-9 Aircraft Mid-Life Upgrades	Upgrade	Target drogue, T-CAS, Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning system	2022-24
Armoured Utility Vehicle (AUV)	Replacement/Upgrade	Additional AUVs for overseas deployments and home training.	2020-21
Replacement DROPS Vehicles	Replacement/Upgrade	Maintenance of the capability provided by the current DF fleet of heavy, off-road trucking, which is capable of transporting and manoeuvring containerised loads in field (i.e. non-hardstand) settings. (Non-armoured)	2021-23
Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) Radar	Replacement/Upgrade	Replacement of the current GBAD radars operated by the Artillery Corp operate with a powerful 3D surveillance radar and C4I functionality; expected to have a UAV Detection ability, C-RAM (Counter Rockets, Artillery and Munitions) allied to a system that can be operated remotely or locally with the ability to provide a networked air picture.	2021-22
84mm Anti-Tank Weapon	Replacement/Upgrade	Anti-armour large calibre support weapon capability	2021-23
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Drone Defence System	New	Anti-drone capability against malign and nuisance drones	2021-22
MultiBeam Sonar P60 Class	New	The Multi Beam Echo Sounder (MBES) provides improved underwater surveillance for enhanced ships overall surveillance capability, available on P50 Class but required for P60 Class.	2020-22
20mm Secondary Gun Replacement (NS)	Replacement/Upgrade	Programme for the replacement of the secondary armament across the NS fleet (currently Rheinmetall 20mm)	2020-22
Naval Service Reserve Motor Launches	Replacement/Upgrade	Replacement of NS Reserve motor launches with modern and more cost effective vessels.	2021-24

SELECTION OF FUTURE PROJECTS AT EDP PRE-PLANNING STAGE
There are a wide range of projects in varying stages of pre-planning. These are recorded here to show the full range of equipment choices in scope of the EDP. They are of a very wide scale, type and likely timescales. Some involve potentially major platforms, others much smaller ancillary items. As all of these items are in pre-planning no assumption can be made in relation to whether or how they will progress. Some are specific White Paper on Defence commitments within its ten year timeframe but which are not currently scheduled to advance within this present EDP to 2024. The replacement of the existing Naval Service Coastal Patrol vessels, for example, is preceded by the mid-life refit of the existing P50 Offshore Patrol Vessels and acquisition of a new Multi-Role Vessel. Consideration of Air Combat Interceptors would be dependent on additional funding. The present listing, subject to necessary revision in the planning process is: 105mm Light Gun – Upgrade, 60mm Mortar, Air Combat Interceptor, Armoured Ambulance, Coastal Patrol replacement naval vessels, Diver Based Mine-Counter Measure and Counter Improvised Explosive Device Equipment, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Equipment, Field Catering equipment, Minibus Vehicles Replacement, Primary Radar, RBS 70 MANPAD, Steyr Rifle – Mod 14 Upgrade – Under Barrel Rail & Foregrip, Trailers – Replacement and Under-barrel Grenade Launcher M302 Replacement.