



# EIB World Trade Headlines

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## West Readies Package of Sector Sanctions on Russia

The United States and its European allies are finalizing a package of sanctions on Russia's key economic sectors that could be levied as early as this week, though the penalties might be delayed because of positive signals from Russian President Vladimir Putin, administration officials and others close to the decision-making said Tuesday.

Penalizing large swaths of the Russian economy, including its lucrative energy industry, would ratchet up the West's punishments against Moscow over its threatening moves in Ukraine. The U.S. and Europe have already sanctioned Russian individuals and entities, including some with close ties to Putin, but have so far stayed away from the broader penalties, in part because of concern from European countries that have close economic ties with Russia.

But with the crisis in Ukraine stretching on, a senior U.S. official said the U.S. and Europe are moving forward on "common sanctions options" that would affect several areas of the Russian economy. A Western diplomat said those options included Russia's energy industry, as well as Moscow's access to world financial markets.

The U.S. and Europe have been eyeing a European Council meeting in Brussels later this week as an opportunity to announce the coordinated sanctions. However, the enthusiasm for new sanctions, particularly among European leaders, appears to have waned in recent days as countries evaluate whether Putin plans to follow through on a series of promises that could ease the crisis, officials said.

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The Russian leader acted Tuesday to rescind a parliamentary resolution authorizing him to use the Russian military in Ukraine. He also urged the new Ukrainian government to extend a weeklong cease-fire and called for talks between Ukraine and pro-Russian rebels that are widely believed to be backed by the Kremlin.

Putin's moves came one day after he talked by phone with President Barack Obama, their first known conversation in more than two weeks.

The threat of sector sanctions may be driving Putin to try to avoid penalties that could have a devastating impact on the already shaky Russian economy. However, there were no guarantees that Moscow would abide by the West's requests to pull back its troops from the Ukrainian border, stop arming separatists and negotiate seriously with Kiev.

Indeed, there were signs Tuesday of just how fragile the situation on the ground remains. Hours after Putin called for the cease-fire to be extended, pro-Moscow separatists shot down a Ukrainian military helicopter, killing nine servicemen.

Vice President Joe Biden spoke to Ukraine's new president, Petro Poroshenko, for the third time in as many days and offered his condolences for the deaths. The White House said Biden also underscored the importance of having monitors in place in Ukraine to verify violations of the cease-fire, as well as the need to stop the supply of weapons and militants from flowing across the Russian border.

At the State Department, spokeswoman Marie Harf described the situation on the ground as "two steps forward, one step back."

"We do see some positive signs on the ground," she told reporters. "The cease-fire, some separatists have accepted it, but the same day some other separatists shot down a helicopter. That President Putin says he'll go to the Duma, that's good, but then they continue the military buildup."

At the White House, spokesman Josh Earnest said that if Russia were to make positive changes, it would make additional sanctions "less likely."

Even if the U.S. and European Union decide not to levy sector sanctions this week, they could outline clearer intentions to ultimately take that step. In Europe, the 28 nations that form the EU may at least agree on the details of a package of sanctions so the penalties could be levied quickly, according to the Western diplomat, who like other officials insisted on anonymity because they were not authorized to discuss the internal deliberations by name.

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An industry expert and legislative aides with knowledge of the sanctions said the penalties being readied by the U.S. are expected to focus on energy and aim to hurt the Russian economy without causing undue harm for U.S. industry — a shared concern among administration officials, business lobbies and members of Congress.

Obama and British Prime Minister David Cameron discussed Ukraine on Tuesday, including the possible implementation of "additional coordinated measures to impose costs on Russia" should Russia fail to make positive changes, the White House said.

Although American officials have examined the possibility of unilateral action, they are still trying to do everything in concert with European countries. Officials said implementing restrictions on American companies exporting oil and gas exploration technology to Russia, for example, without similar rules for European competitors, risks harming major U.S. players in Russia's burgeoning energy sector such as ExxonMobil and Halliburton.

Several U.S. businesses are worried about the prospect of imminent sector sanctions on Russia and have held meetings with senior administration officials over the past 10 days.

Given their reliance on Moscow for fuel supplies and far deeper economic integration with Russia, European countries are unlikely to go along with any far-reaching energy sector action. So if the U.S. moves ahead on its own, the Obama administration fears Russia would be able to escape punishment by shifting business from U.S. firms to European energy giants such as BP, Total or Royal Dutch Shell.

## ITAR Registration Form Change

If you will be renewing registration for ITAR after July 1, 2014, please note a change has been made to the form.

Please see this link <http://www.pmdtc.state.gov>

**Industry Notice:** In support of [Federal Register Notice 79 FR 34](#) and internal revisions, DTrade online forms, DS2032, and Common Schema have been updated. Effective July 1, 2014 earlier versions of these forms will not be accepted. To access the updated forms and schema, [click here](#). (06.18.14)

## FDA Sued Over Failure to Issue Export Certificate

By Dara Katcher Levy –

We have long been waiting for a company to sue FDA for failing to issue an export certificate. Unfortunately, we may need to wait a bit longer for a case that will resolve the standards for when FDA must issue an export certificate. Today, one can argue that FDA is “allowing” companies to sell products in the U.S. when FDA is unreasonably prohibiting the same products from being shipped outside the U.S.

As background, export certificates, while not mandated by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDC Act”), have become a practical requirement for many companies seeking to market their U.S.-manufactured products globally. Foreign customers and importing countries generally require that these FDA-issued certificates accompany the import of a regulated product, and some countries rely on certain types of export certificates before issuing their own product approvals/registrations. Under the FDC Act Section 801(e)(4), exporters may request, and if criteria are met FDA is required, to issue an export certificate within 20 days of a request.

There are several types of export certificates (see [here](#) and [here](#)) that exporters may request – those that certify a product may be legally **marketed** in the U.S. as well as those that simply certify a product may be legally **exported** from the U.S. A typical reason FDA may refuse to issue the first type of export certificate for a drug or device is FDA’s concern over whether the company is manufacturing the product in conformance with current good manufacturing practices (“cGMPs”) or FDA’s quality system regulations (“QSRs”). In fact, FDA often refuses to issue these certificates if the company has received a Warning Letter relating to those regulations. We are aware that in such circumstances, FDA has refused to issue an export certificate until the Warning Letter “close-out” process has been completed. As we have [previously blogged](#), this close-out process can take many months and it is unclear whether the delay is due to industry failure to correct serious regulatory problems or whether FDA is unwilling to conduct prompt follow-up to confirm corrections. FDA’s failure to timely issue a Warning Letter “close-out” in many instances may lead to its failure to issue an export certificate – even where the company may already be in substantial compliance. When FDA fails to issue an export certificate, it can effectively destroy a company’s ability to market its U.S. manufactured product outside the U.S. although there may be no impact on the company’s sales in the U.S. market, because FDA has not taken enforcement action to block the domestic sales of relevant product. We were eager to read Pharmaceutical Innovations, Inc. (“PI”)’s [complaint](#) seeking declaratory judgment and injunctive relief to compel the FDA to issue a Certificate to Foreign Government (“CFG”), a type of export

PI manufactures and markets ultrasound gel, which is regulated by FDA as a medical device. As we read the complaint, and reviewed FDA’s website, we were curious as to PI’s assertion that FDA has not taken any action to restrain PI from distributing its devices in interstate commerce. FDA’s website shows that, in addition to a [Warning Letter](#) relating to QSR violations, certain lots of PI’s products are the subject of an open Class I recall, and that Deputy U.S. Marshals, at FDA’s request, had seized certain lots of PI’s product in April 2012. This action was undertaken less than one month before FDA’s [denial](#) of PI’s request for a CFG in May 2012. In addition, the July 2011 Warning Letter to PI advises, “Requests for Certificates to Foreign Governments will not be granted until the violations related to the subject devices have been corrected.” According to FDA’s website, the PI Warning Letter has not, to date, been subject to “close-out.”

PI maintains that it is currently manufacturing and distributing its products in the U.S. with no action from FDA to restrain the manufacture or distribution of these products. PI also maintains that it has “responded fully and completely to the warning letter as well as to subsequent FDA inspectional observations and has repeatedly expressed its desire to meet with FDA officials to address the issues raised therein.” PI further alleges that FDA has not responded to numerous written communications and verbal requests to FDA representatives for a meeting. It is unclear whether FDA still has concerns about the quality of PI’s product, or whether FDA resources are hampering its ability to issue a Warning Letter “close out.” If the issue is the latter, FDA’s inability to timely issue a Warning Letter “close out” is unreasonably (and unfairly) harming the company’s ability to obtain a CFG. If the former, one could argue that FDA’s failure to take further action against products in domestic commerce could be viewed as FDA “allowing” the company to distribute products that FDA would otherwise view as adulterated or misbranded.

We are anxious to see whether PI will be successful in its suit. If not, we will wait to see whether, if the facts were different, a lawsuit filed by another company without a Warning Letter “close-out” could be successful in requiring



FDA to export

certificate.

## Singapore - F-16 Pilot Training

The State Department has made a determination approving a possible Foreign Military Sale to Singapore for F-16 Pilot Training and associated equipment, parts, training and logistical support for an estimated cost of \$251 million. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency delivered the required certification notifying Congress of this possible sale on Jun 11, 2014.

The Government of Singapore has requested a possible sale of follow-on support and services for Singapore's Continental United States (CONUS) detachment PEACE CARVIN II (F-16) based at Luke Air Force Base (AFB) for a five-year period. MDE consists of 80 CATM-9M Captive Air Training Missiles. Also included: jet fuel, containers, publications and technical documentation, tactics manuals and academic instruction, maintenance, clothing and individual equipment, execution and support of CONUS exercise deployments, airlift and aerial refueling, support equipment, spare and repair parts, repair and return, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated cost is \$251 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a friendly country that has been, and continues to be, an important force for economic progress in Southeast Asia.

Singapore needs this training and equipment to support its F-16 aircraft. The continuation of this training program will enable Singapore to develop mission-ready and experienced F-16 pilots. The well-established pilot proficiency training program at Luke Air Force Base will support professional interaction and enhance operational interoperability with U.S. forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Raytheon Corporation in Tucson, Arizona. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government and contractor representatives to Singapore.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

This notice of a potential sale is required by law and does not mean the sale has been concluded.

Source: **Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)**

*(\*Continued On The Next Column)*

## Military Flight Training Conference

22 September, 2014 - 23 September, 2014, London, United Kingdom

The training of military aviators has long underpinned the success and efficacy of air forces around the world. As the nature of warfare changes there is a requirement for training to continuously evolve along side it; technical advancements such as sophisticated mission planners, night vision technology, integrated simulated cockpits and fully actuated deployable simulators have made today's pilots better practiced and more operationally prepared than ever.

This year's event will look at what technology is on offer in the field of fixed wing, rotary wing and UAS training, analysis of the advancements in live, constructed and simulated training as well as examining future skill requirements of pilots for flight training programmes.

### Benefits of Attending

Our 3rd annual **Military Flight Training conference** will build upon the 2013 event with focused sessions from industry leaders on today's hot topics in the field, including training for 5th generation fighters, international cooperative training, Unmanned Aerial Systems and cutting edge simulator technology. With the air domain becoming an increasingly prevalent part of battlespace and military spending being increasingly focused it has never been more important to keep ahead of the game. Military Flight Training 2014 will provide a forum for the some of the world's leading military experts in the field to discuss and share ideas supported by a panel of leading industrial providers to unveil their latest technology. For military decision makers, pilot trainers, and industrial leaders, you cannot afford to get left behind.

- HEAR presentations on the practical experiences and challenges faced by key speakers and opinion leaders in Military Flight Training
- ANALYSE how different organizations and nations provide flight training and what can be learned through international cooperation
- EVALUATE the different viewpoints on synthetic training and assess the options available in full, part-task, and integrated & constructed simulations
- UNDERSTAND the evolution of pilot training on rotary, fixed wing and UAS aircraft and the increasing role of human factors in pilot training
- GAIN insight into future skill requirements of pilots for flight training programmes

[https://www.asdevents.com/event.asp?id=3285&utm\\_source=ASDNews&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=Channel\\_15\\_17\\_06](https://www.asdevents.com/event.asp?id=3285&utm_source=ASDNews&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Channel_15_17_06)

**Post-Conference Interactive Workshop - 24th September 2014 Simulation and Learning Technologies – Developing your Enterprise Strategy**

Hosted by Andy Fawkes, Director, Think Company Ltd.  
8.30am - 12.30pm

06/17/14 79 FR 34408

### Update of Short Supply Export Controls: Unprocessed Western Red Cedar, Crude Oil, and Petroleum Products

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) publishes this final rule to amend two supplements in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), which contain lists of controlled crude oil and petroleum products (produced or derived from the Naval Petroleum Reserve (NPR)) and unprocessed western red cedar, respectively. These lists provide relevant Census Bureau Schedule B commodity numbers and associated commodity descriptions of these short supply commodities. Many of the Schedule B commodity numbers and associated commodity descriptions listed prior to publication of this rule in the two supplements are now obsolete. This rule updates the lists in the two supplements to remove obsolete descriptions and Schedule B commodity numbers, and to add relevant descriptions and Schedule B commodity numbers for these short supply commodities. This rule also clarifies the description of petroleum products in other sections of the EAR to ensure those references are current. This rule will not alter or otherwise affect BIS's current enforcement practice with respect to the EAR's controls on unprocessed western red cedar or crude oil and petroleum products.

#### § 742.1 Introduction.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(1) Short Supply. ECCNs containing items subject to short supply controls ("SS") refer the exporter to part 754 of the EAR. These ECCNs are: 0A980 (Horses for export by sea); 1C980 (certain inorganic chemicals); 1C981 (Crude petroleum, including reconstituted crude petroleum, tar sands, and crude shale oil); 1C982 (certain other petroleum products); 1C983 (certain natural gas liquids and other natural gas derivatives); 1C984 (certain manufactured gas and synthetic natural gas (except when commingled with natural gas and thus subject to export authorization from the Department of Energy); and 1C988 (Unprocessed western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) logs and timber, and rough, dressed and worked lumber containing wane).

## Reports Due Encryption

*Reminder reports of all exports 5A002, 5D002, 5E002 exports that occurred January 1- June 30, 2014 due to BIS by August 1, 2014*

How and when to file semi-annual reports

The semi-annual reporting requirement for License Exception ENC can be found in 740.17(e) of the EAR.

Semi-annual reporting is required for exports to all destinations other than Canada, and for re-exports from Canada ONLY for items described under paragraphs 740.17(b)(2) and 740.17(b)(3)(iii).

Items other than those described in 740.17(b)(2) and 740.17(b)(3)(iii) will no longer require a report to BIS.

Certain encryption items and transactions are excluded from this reporting requirement, see paragraph 740.17(e)(1)(iii) of this section. These exclusions include:

- Encryption commodities or software with a symmetric key length not exceeding 64 bits.
- Encryption items exported (or re-exported from Canada) via free and anonymous download.
- Encryption items from or to a U.S. bank, financial institution or its subsidiaries, affiliates, customers or contractors for banking or financial operations.
- Items listed in paragraph 740.17(b)(4), unless it is a foreign item described in 740.17(b)(4)(ii) that has entered the United States.
- Foreign products developed by bundling or compiling of source code.

What to file:

- Commodity Classification Automated Tracking System (CCATS) number.
- Name of the item(s) exported (or re-exported from Canada).
- Distributors or resellers. For items exported (or re-exported from Canada) to a distributor or other reseller, including subsidiaries of U.S. firms, the name and address of the distributor or reseller, the item and the quantity exported or re-exported and, if collected by the exporter as part of the distribution process, the end user's name and address.
- Direct sales. For items exported (or re-exported from Canada) through direct sale, the name and address of the recipient, the item, and the quantity exported.
- Foreign manufacturers and products that use encryption items. See 740.17(e)(1)(i)(C) for full details.

## When to file:

- For exports occurring between January 1 and June 30, a report is due no later than August 1 of that year.
- For exports occurring between July 1 and December 31, a report is due no later than February 1 the following year.
- These reports must be provided in electronic form.
- Recommended file formats for electronic submission include spreadsheets, tabular text or structured text.
- Exporters may request other reporting arrangements with BIS to better reflect their business models.
- Reports may be sent electronically to BIS at [crypt@bis.doc.gov](mailto:crypt@bis.doc.gov) and to the ENC Encryption Request Coordinator at [enc@nsa.gov](mailto:enc@nsa.gov), or disks and CDs containing the reports may be sent to the following addresses:

Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security Office of National Security and Technology Transfer Controls 14th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., NW Room 2705, Washington, DC 20230

## Wassenaar Reports

Items for which reports are required You must submit reports to BIS under the provisions of this section only for exports of items on the Sensitive List (see Supplement No. 6 to part 774 of the EAR).

(d) Country Exceptions You must report each export subject to the provisions of this section, except for exports to Wassenaar member countries, as identified in Supplement No. 1 to part 743. (e) Information that must be included in each report

(1) Each report submitted to BIS for items other than those identified in paragraph (e)(2) of this section must include the following information for each export during the time periods specified in paragraph (f) of this section:

- (i) Export Control Classification Number and paragraph reference as identified on the Commerce Control List;
- (ii) Number of units in the shipment; and NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (e)(1)(ii): For exports of technology for which reports are required under §743.1(c) of this section, the number of units in the shipment should be reported as one (1) for the initial export of the technology to a single ultimate consignee. Additional exports of the technology must be reported only when the type or scope of technology changes or exports are made to other ultimate consignees. Additionally, do not report the release of technology or source code subject to the EAR to foreign nationals in the U.S.

## (f) Frequency and timing of reports

You must submit reports subject to the provisions of this section semiannually. The reports must be labeled with the exporting company's name and address at the top of each page and must include for each such export all the information

specified in paragraph (e) of this section. The reports shall cover exports made during six month time periods spanning from January 1 through June 30 and July 1 through December 31. reports are due according to the provisions of paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section.

(2) Reports for the reporting period ending June 30 must be submitted to and received by BIS no later than August 1. (3) Reports for the reporting period ending December 31 must be submitted to and received

by BIS no later than February 1. (g) Mailing address and facsimile number (1) Two (2) copies of reports required under this section shall be delivered via courier to:

Bureau of Industry and Security  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Attn: "Wassenaar Reports" Room 2099B  
14th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., NW.  
Washington, DC 20230

BIS will not accept reports sent C.O.D.

(2) Reports may also be sent by facsimile to:  
(202) 482-3345, Attn: "Wassenaar Reports".

## (h) Contacts

General information concerning the Wassenaar Arrangement and reporting obligations thereof is available from the Office of Strategic Trade and Foreign Policy Controls, Tel: (202) 482-0092.



The following name was amended with a new address and added to the DPL:

Kue Sang Chun 1476 U-Dong, 11th Floor Haeundae-Gu, Busan Seoul, 612-020 Republic of South Korea

The Federal Register Notice has been added to the DPL for the following:

Luis Alejandro Yanez Almeida Inmate # - 07362-379 Big Spring Correctional institution 2001 Rickabaugh Dr. Big Spring, TX 79720

Please visit [http://export.gov/ecr/eg\\_main\\_023148.asp](http://export.gov/ecr/eg_main_023148.asp) for more information.

## Giant Telescopes Pair Up to Image Near-Earth Asteroid

NASA scientists using Earth-based radar have produced sharp views of a recently discovered asteroid as it slid silently past our planet. Captured on June 8, 2014, the new views of the object designated "2014 HQ124" are some of the most detailed radar images of a near-Earth asteroid ever obtained.

The radar observations were led by scientists Marina Brozovic and Lance Benner of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California. The JPL researchers worked closely with Michael Nolan, Patrick Taylor, Ellen Howell and Alessondra Springmann at Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico to plan and execute the observations.

According to Benner, 2014 HQ124 appears to be an elongated, irregular object that is at least 1,200 feet (370 meters) wide on its long axis. "This may be a double object, or 'contact binary,' consisting of two objects that form a single asteroid with a lobed shape," he said. The images reveal a wealth of other features, including a puzzling pointy hill near the object's middle, on top as seen in the images.

The 21 radar images were taken over a span of four-and-a-half hours. During that interval, the asteroid rotated a few degrees per frame, suggesting its rotation period is slightly less than 24 hours.

At its closest approach to Earth on June 8, the asteroid came within 776,000 miles (1.25 million kilometers), or slightly more than three times the distance to the moon. Scientists began observations of 2014 HQ124 shortly after the closest approach, when the asteroid was between about 864,000 miles and 902,000 miles (1.39 million kilometers and 1.45 million kilometers) from Earth.

Each image in the collage and movie represents 10 minutes of data.

The new views show features as small as about 12 feet (3.75 meters) wide. This is the highest resolution currently possible using scientific radar antennas to produce images. Such sharp views for this asteroid were made possible by linking together two giant radio telescopes to enhance their capabilities.

To obtain the new views, researchers paired the 230-foot (70-meter) Deep Space Network antenna at Goldstone, California, with two other radio telescopes, one at a time. Using this technique, the Goldstone antenna beams a radar signal at an asteroid and the other antenna receives the reflections. The technique dramatically improves the amount of detail that can be seen in radar images.

To image 2014 HQ124, the researchers first paired the large Goldstone antenna with the 1,000-foot (305-meter) Arecibo radio telescope in Puerto Rico. They later paired the large Goldstone dish with a smaller companion, a 112-foot (34-meter) antenna, located about 20 miles (32 kilometers) away.

A recent equipment upgrade at Arecibo enabled the two facilities to work in tandem to obtain images with this fine level of detail for the first time.

"By itself, the Goldstone antenna can obtain images that show features as small as the width of a traffic lane on the highway," said Benner. "With Arecibo now able to receive our highest-resolution Goldstone signals, we can create a single system that improves the overall quality of the images."

The first five images in the new sequence -- the top row in the collage -- represent the data collected by Arecibo, and are 30 times brighter than what Goldstone can produce observing on its own.

Scientists were fortunate to be able to make these radar observations at all, as this particular asteroid was only recently discovered. NASA's NEOWISE mission, a space telescope adapted for scouting the skies for the infrared light emitted by asteroids and comets, first spotted the space rock on April 23, 2014.

For asteroids, as well as comets, radar is a powerful tool for studying the objects' size, shape, rotation, surface features and orbits. Radar measurements of asteroid distances and velocities enable researchers to compute orbits much further into the future than if radar observations were not available.

NASA detects, tracks and characterizes asteroids and comets passing close to Earth using both ground- and space-based telescopes. The Near-Earth Object Program, commonly called "Spaceguard," discovers these objects, characterizes a subset of them and identifies their orbits to determine if any could be potentially hazardous to our planet. To date, U.S. assets have discovered more than 98 percent of the known near-Earth objects.

Along with the resources NASA puts into understanding asteroids, it also partners with other U.S. government agencies, university-based astronomers and space science institutes across the country that are working to find, track and understand these objects better, often with grants, interagency transfers and other contracts from NASA. In addition, NASA values the work of numerous highly skilled amateur astronomers, whose accurate observational data helps improve asteroid orbits after they are found.

The contributions of JPL engineers Jon Giorgini, Joseph Jao and Clement Lee were critical to the successful execution of these observations.

Through its Asteroid Initiative, NASA is developing a first-ever mission to identify, capture and redirect a near-Earth asteroid to a stable orbit around the moon with a robotic spacecraft. Astronauts aboard an Orion spacecraft, launched by a Space Launch System rocket, will explore the asteroid in the 2020s, returning to Earth with samples. Experience in human spaceflight beyond low-Earth orbit through this Asteroid Redirect Mission will help NASA test new systems and capabilities needed to support future human missions to Mars. The Initiative also includes an Asteroid Grand Challenge, which is seeking the best ideas to find all asteroid threats to human populations and accelerate the work NASA already is doing for planetary defense.

Source : **NASA**

## Combat Helicopter 2014 Conference

18 November, 2014 - 19 November, 2014, Rome, Italy

### Combat Helicopter is the premier international gathering for armed forces and industry

The recent use of rotary assets during operations has identified the need for each platform to provide a multitude of capabilities for each individual mission. Original platform requirements have often been disregarded in order to achieve mission success on the modern battlefield.

**Combat Helicopter** provides the tri-services community with the unique opportunity to gain a clear understanding of future requirements and capabilities for next generation, multi-role rotary platforms.

#### Key Focus Areas:

Attack and Specialist Platforms (CSAR, SF, MEDEVAC)

Utility and Troop Transportation

ISTAR

Unmanned Systems

Survivability

Multi-role Requirements and Platforms

Weapon and Self Defense Systems

Airworthiness



## Puma Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle Makes Paris Debut Following Successful Desert Trials

Now being built in series for the German Army, the new Puma armoured infantry fighting vehicle is on show at this year's Eurosatory for the first time (Stand C220).

During recent heat (UAE 2013), cold (Norway 2012) and live-fire trials conducted in cooperation with experts from the Federal Office of Bundeswehr Equipment (BAAINBw) and the German Army, the Puma performed very well under all climatic conditions.

Germany's new armoured infantry fighting vehicle combines superb tactical and strategic mobility with maximum crew protection and massive firepower, placing the Puma literally in a class of its own.

In terms of technology, the Puma AIFV is on the cutting edge in every respect, with an extremely effective modular protection concept, a remote-control, stabilized turret armed with an ABM-capable 30mm automatic cannon, decoupled running gear with hydro-pneumatic shock absorber elements, and last but not least its compact, newly developed MTU main engine (800 kW).

Another vital aspect of the forward-looking Puma concept is its network-enabled warfare capability, including battle management and future soldier systems and digital communications equipment. This too will make the new AIFV a key element in modern operational scenarios.

To help soldiers sharpen their skills, each vehicle can be quickly transferred to training mode, enabling it to serve as an autonomous training platform. Moreover, special networking technology makes it possible to connect up to four vehicles in a training formation. In addition, advanced simulators (e.g. driving simulators) and computer-supported training aids are available for training the entire crew.

The Puma's unrivalled growth potential – closely linked to systematic use of open interfaces – will enable the system to evolve to meet future challenges, keeping it combat-ready for decades to come.

Its roomy interior, offering roughly nine cubic metres of space, permits integration of various mission equipment kits. From mobile tactical operations centres to field ambulances to armoured recovery systems, the Puma lends itself to a wide variety of different vehicle families.

The Puma AIFV is the product of a globally unique partnership of Europe's top two makers of land systems, Krauss-Maffei Wegmann and Rheinmetall. Founded specifically to manage the German Puma procurement project on the contractor side, PSM Projekt System & Management GmbH is a 50:50 joint venture owned by the two groups.

Source : **Rheinmetall AG**

## RAF Flying High in New Chinook Helicopters

*The first of 14 new RAF Chinook helicopters has been unveiled today by the Defence Secretary following their entry into service on time.*

During a visit to RAF Odiham in Hampshire, the home of the Chinook Force, Philip Hammond also announced a new £115 million agreement with Boeing Defence UK to maintain the engines of the RAF's increased fleet of 60 Chinooks; a move that will replace 5 existing support contracts with one arrangement, saving the taxpayer over £20 million.

The first of 14 Chinook Mark 6 helicopters, which were ordered in 2011 as part of a £1 billion programme, have now achieved their entry into service on time, and 3 of the new aircraft have been delivered to the RAF, who have commenced training in the UK.

The Defence Secretary and the Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Pulford, who himself is a Chinook pilot, were given a tour of one of the brand new aircraft and shown the upgraded capabilities that the helicopters provide to pilots and crew.

Benefiting from a new digital automatic flight control system that provides improved handling qualities and aircraft stability, offering increased safety, the Mark 6 is the most advanced heavy-lift helicopter ever operated by the RAF.

Philip Hammond said:

These state-of-the-art aircraft will provide a significant uplift in helicopter capability, operating as the battlefield workhorse of the RAF, supporting the army on the front line for decades to come. The 14 new Chinooks will boost our fleet to 60, already the largest in Europe.

The new aircraft are part of an £11 billion investment to update, replace and support all of MOD's helicopter capability over the next decade that will sustain truly world-class rotary wing capabilities for the UK armed forces.

*(Continued On The Following Column)*

*The best way to predict the future is to create it.*

*~Peter Drucker~*

Air Chief Marshal Pulford said:

The Chinook Mark 6 represents the pinnacle of the RAF's heavy-lift capability and is the most advanced Chinook helicopter we have ever operated.

Chinook has proved itself time and again on operations, most recently in Afghanistan. The new Mark 6 variant will ensure the Chinook fleet is able to continue to play a key role in future operations, wherever they may be.

MOD's Director of Helicopters, Adrian Baguley, who was responsible for delivering the Mark 6 and the engine support contract, said:

The Chinook Mark 6 has been delivered into service on time less than 3 years after MOD signed the main contract with Boeing, which is a truly outstanding achievement.

This has been achieved through the excellent work of Defence Equipment and Support working together with our industry suppliers, Boeing and the front line to deliver this exceptional new heavy-lift helicopter capability for UK defence.

All 14 new aircraft will be delivered to MOD before the end of 2015 and are on track to be fully operational by early 2017.

Source : **Ministry of Defence (United Kingdom)**

