



# Flash mission on operational readiness

## Summary of the report



### Rapporteurs

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Operational readiness results from several key factors: doctrine, efficient equipment and soldiers trained in the right tactics. In short, operational readiness reflects the ability of our armed forces to be ready at all times. An adapted operational readiness, as much by the quality of the training offered as by the volume of hours devoted to it, guarantees the credibility of our armies and, thus, contributes to discouraging the adversary. Combat readiness is a true factor of operational superiority and also fosters the forces' attractiveness, as it is the main activity of the military in peacetime.

If the very good level of operational readiness of the French army is acknowledged by all our allies and partners, the main difficulty today lies in the need to constantly adapt operational readiness to the evolution of the strategic context and to technological changes, as well as new threats. However, the rise in operational readiness remains strongly conditioned by the availability levels of men and equipment, which are all obstacles to the necessary hardening of operational readiness.

With a view to the next military programming law, your rapporteurs will be vigilant to ensure that the beneficial effects of the dynamic initiated by the current LPM (military programming law) are not diminished or postponed due to the highly inflationary macroeconomic context nor the need to finance additional costs not provided for in the programming. Operational readiness must not be used as an adjustment variable. It seems imperative today to concentrate efforts on achieving the activity targets set out in the LPM and to give the forces the means corresponding to the ambitions set. In particular, it will be necessary to ensure that the balance between the funds allocated to equipment and those allowing the forces to train on and support this same equipment is maintained.



Your rapporteurs therefore make **seven proposals**:

1. **To continue and intensify the budgetary effort in favor of operational preparation and maintenance in the next LPM**, in order to ensure high levels of equipment availability guaranteeing the maintenance of a sufficient level of operational activity.
2. **Fund the development of realism and the scaling up of simulation tools**, while ensuring that simulators correspond to the latest standards of equipment in use by the forces.
3. **Seize the opportunities offered by the possibility of contracting with the private sector**, while ensuring the competitiveness, confidentiality and the sovereignty of the proposed solutions and without losing key skills internally.
4. **Increase the level of ammunition stocks**, including complex ones, to allow the military to train more in real conditions.
5. **Deepen the consideration of the challenges of multi-environment and multi-field combat and the acquisition of know-how at the top end of the spectrum** in order to meet the requirements of high intensity.
6. **Continue to seek greater interoperability between the three armies and with partner armies** through the organization of joint and allied exercises.
7. (Brigitte Liso) **Raise awareness and reflect on the modalities of associating all the Nation's components to the challenges of operational preparation.**