

Building Up Interoperable Capabilities – The role of Standardization in the NATO Defence Planning Process (NDPP)



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1. Introduction to the NDPP

2. Standardization in the NDPP

3. Conclusions

Aim / Purpose of the NDPP

- To provide a **common framework** for national and Alliance defence planning activities
- To **harmonize** national and Alliance defence planning activities to meet NATO agreed targets
- To **facilitate** the timely identification, development and delivery of military and non-military capabilities
- To **ensure** that national contributions are interoperable and adequately prepared, equipped, trained and supported

New NDPP endorsed by
Defence Ministers in October 2016

Focus of the NDPP

Timely identification, development and delivery of the forces and capabilities needed to undertake Alliance missions in SACEUR's area of responsibility

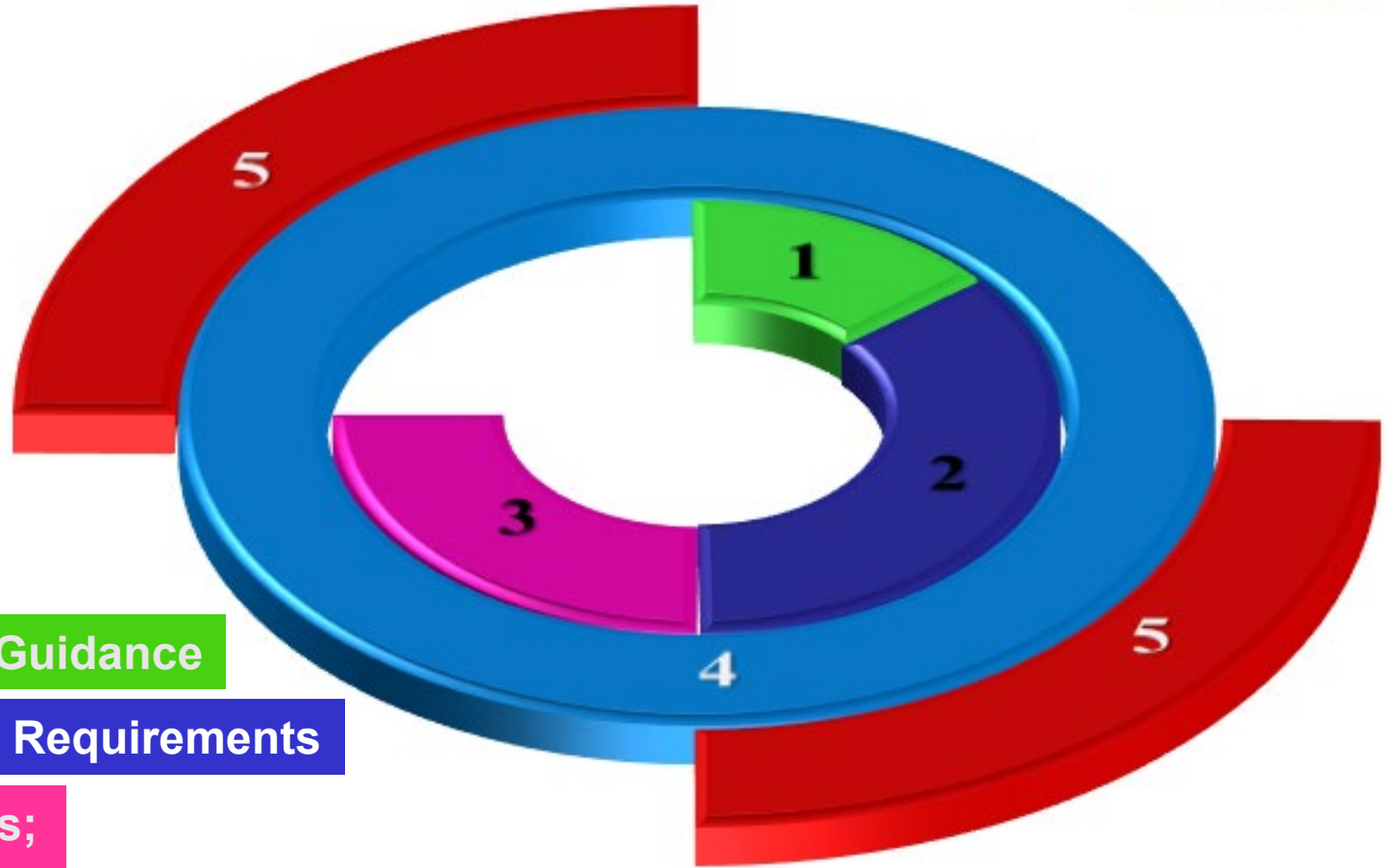
The vehicle for capabilities development in NATO

New NDPP endorsed by
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Steps of the NDPP



NDPP: Constantly Running Circle



1. Establish Guidance

2. Determine Requirements

**3. Set Targets;
Apportion
Requirements**

**4. Facilitate
Implementation**

5. Review Results

Agenda

1. Introduction to the NDPP

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Standardization in the NDPP

- **Standardization and Interoperability one of 14 planning domains** contributing to the various stands of capability development through the NDPP
- **NDPP Outline Model endorsed by Defence Ministers in October 2016:** ‘NATO staffs will facilitate the development and implementation by Allies of agreed common standards (e.g. STANAGs and Allied Publications)’
- More focus on interoperability and standardization due to increased multinationality of high-readiness tactical forces
- Use on NDPP as tool to encourage Allies to improve national implementation of standards

NDPP – Step 1

Develop Guidance for NDPP Cycle

Final Product: Political Guidance

PO (2019)0077 **Political Guidance** (Appendix 1):

“...**standardization** is critical to defence planning. Implementation of NATO STANAGs by individual Allies and also NATO bodies is essential to bolster Alliance readiness and responsiveness.”

“Allies should align their standardization activities with NATO’s planning priorities and initiatives.”



NDPP – Step 2

Determine Requirements



Final Products:

- **Minimum Capability Requirements** (defined pool of capabilities required to meet NATO's level of ambition) and **Prioritized Shortfall Areas**
- **Bi-SC Capability Code and Capability Statements Catalogue**

BiSC Capability Codes and Statements - Purpose -

- Provides **common language for capabilities** in Defence Planning and Operational Planning
- Describes each of the roughly 350 capabilities required by the Alliance
- Crucial **standards** supporting delivery of the capability are **addressed as reference documents**

Standards in Support of Capabilities (CC/CS Catalogue, Example 1)

PROTECT (P)

DEFENCE - Maritime Threats (P.2.4)

Capability Code: NMWH
Capability Name: Mine Hunting
CC Cross Reference: NWL, NMCMV, NHP, VSWMCM
Reference Docs: **ATP-1 Ch 13; ATP-6 vol I/II; ATP-24 vol I; AJP-3.1**
Linkage with CRR12: NMWH

CAPSTONE CAPABILITY STATEMENTS

1.01 Capable of conducting mine hunting operations in water depths at least down to 200 m using unmanned/manned surface, sub-surface and/or air assets means.

PRINCIPAL CAPABILITY STATEMENTS

2.01 Capable of detecting, classifying and identifying all types of sea mines and mine-like objects over 10 NM sq., with a clearance > 95%, and on-task-time < 5 days in all types of bottom conditions.

2.02 Capable of detection, classification, identification, plotting and marking of sea mines in water depths at least down to 200 m.

2.03 Capable of destroying or neutralising sea mines in water depths at least down to 200 m.

2.04 Capable of conducting MCM Area, Channel or Route Surveillance operations.

2.05 Capable of exchanging data with a (deployable) Mine Warfare Data Centre (MWDC).

2.06 Capable of executing accurate mine hunting operations with a robust (e.g. jamming resistant) navigation system.

ENABLING CAPABILITY STATEMENTS

3.01 Capable of operating as part of a larger unit or on an installation from which it may draw logistic, support and force protection, if required.

3.02 Capable of complying with CIS requirements stated in MC 195 for a NMWH/NMWS .

3.03 Capable of providing an appropriate level of CBRN Defence in accordance with ACO Force Standards.

Standards in Support of Capabilities (CC/CS Catalogue, Example 2)

SUSTAIN (S)

SUPPLY OF MATERIAL AND SERVICES - POL (Class III) (S.3.3)

Capability Code: SUP-POL-STO-FBFI
 Capability Name: POL Storage (Forward Bulk Fuel Installation)
 Reference Docs: **STANAG 4605 (AFLP-7); STANAG 3756; STANAG 3149**
 Linkage with CRR12: SUP-POL-STO-FBFI

CAPSTONE CAPABILITY STATEMENTS

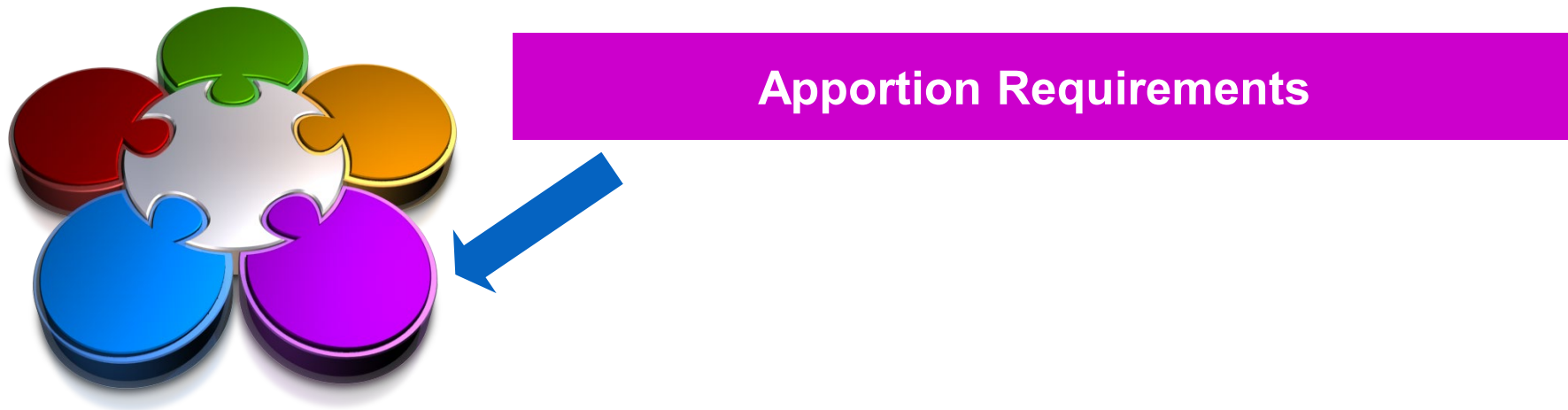
1.01 Capable of constructing, certifying and operating a readily deployable and transportable tactical refuelling capability for providing direct support to deployed forces in the forward area of operations.

PRINCIPAL CAPABILITY STATEMENTS

- 2.01 Capable of being readily transportable by road and by air and storing 10 m3 of bulk fuel (F-35, F-34, F-44, F-54 or F-76) in flexible or rigid tanks.
- 2.02 Capable of positive segregation of fuel grades in accordance with the requirements for appropriate fuel quality control (STANAG 3149) and with all required equipment for receipt and delivery, by means of the 'STANAG 3756-compliant' couplings or authorised adaptors.
- 2.03 Capable of issuing fuel to ground vehicles and/or refuelling one rotary wing aircraft (220 l/min) using Hose End Pressure Couplings (HEPCs).
- 2.04 Capable of accurately recording all issues using bulk fuel meters.
- 2.05 Capable of providing Quality Assurance Control and pollution prevention as specified in STANAG 4605 and STANAG 3149.
- 2.06 Capable of providing appropriate Fire Fighting capability.
- 2.07 Capable of receiving fuel from landed aircraft; either by offloading from inboard tanks, or via an airlifted Bulk Fuel Delivery System (BFDS).

ENABLING CAPABILITY STATEMENTS

- 3.01 Capable of contributing to the Recognised Logistics Picture (RLP) by asset tracking using standard NATO automatic information systems.
- 3.02 Capable of operating only as part of a larger unit or on an installation from which it may draw logistic support and force protection.
- 3.03 Capable of providing an appropriate level of CBRN Defence in accordance with ACO Force Standards.
- 3.04 Capable of an appropriate level of IED preparedness in accordance with STANAG 2294/ACIEDP-01 Counter Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Training Requirements.



Final Product:

**A set of Targets for each NATO nation
(National Target Packages / Blue Books)**

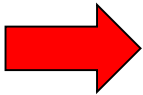
Link Between Targets and Standards Supporting Delivery of Targets

- **Blue Books** are the ACT **Targets Proposal** sent to nations for their study before the Joint Consultation Meetings (tailored to every NATO nation)
- **Standards** supporting a specific target are **not** addressed in the **Blue Books** but in the target related **Capability Codes**

Blue Books and CC/CS

- Example -

L 5301 N: TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES FOR DEPLOYABLE LAND FORCES



Target Number:	L 5301 N
Title:	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES FOR DEPLOYABLE LAND FORCES
Related Capability Codes:	INF-M-BDE; INF-L-ABN-BDE
Target issued to:	
<p>Target 2017:</p> <p>Requirement:</p> <p>Ensure rapid, secure, reliable and survivable information sharing, all deployable land formations assigned to NATO are to have the capability to communicate at the tactical level both in national and multinational formations. Nations are to develop and maintain interoperable tactical communication and information systems (CIS) for individual, platform and command post to Deployable Land Forces to support secure communications, both voice and data, at the tactical level.</p> <p>Short-Term (0-6 yrs):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the beginning of 2018, introduce an individual, platform and command post Tactical CIS interoperable with NATO Force Structure (NFS) elements, capable of : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tactical communication on common agreed VHF and UHF waveform to support deployed forces in compliance with STANAGs 5630, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5634, 4372 and 5048. b. Integrating with Land Command and Control Information Services (LC2IS) to all NFS tactical level HQs; c. Integrating with a Friendly Force Identifier and Track (FFIT) system in accordance with STANAG 5527 able to track the lowest tactical units deployed in the theatre of operations and able to exchange 	

NDPP – Step 4

FINAL PRODUCT:

Targets delivered by Allies: procurement of materiel, establishment of training courses, facilities, personnel at the level of interoperability required (DOTLMPFI), includes implementation of standards referenced in related CC



Facilitate Implementation

Nations shall report implementation of standards (reflected in NSDD)

Review Results



Purpose:

To review efforts to address targets

Final Product:
NATO Capability Report
(every two years)

Defence Planning Capability Survey: Main Vehicle for Review Process

- The Defence Planning Capability Survey (DPCS) **seeks information on national plans and policies, including on Allies' efforts** (national, multinational and collective) **to address their targets**. It also seeks information on the national inventory of military forces and associated capabilities
- 2017 and 2019 DPCS Questionnaires included a **number of specific questions regarding the implementation status of some critical STANAGs**
- The **answers to these questions were assessed by NSO Branches**, consolidated NSO assessment provided for each country to IS DPP

Standard Related Questions in DPCS - Examples (1) -

Please indicate whether STANAG 3971 Ed 7 covering ATP 3.3.4.2, Air-to-Air Refuelling has been fully implemented. If not, please elaborate on the limitations preventing your nation from full implementation and indicate when you intend to fully implement this STANAG in the future

Standard Related Questions in DPCS - Examples (2) -

Question in DPCS 2017: *“Considering that usability of multinational land manoeuvre formations requires a high level of interoperability, please specify if your nation has fully implemented the STANAGs and covered standards below. If not, please provide the reasons preventing your nation from full implementation:*

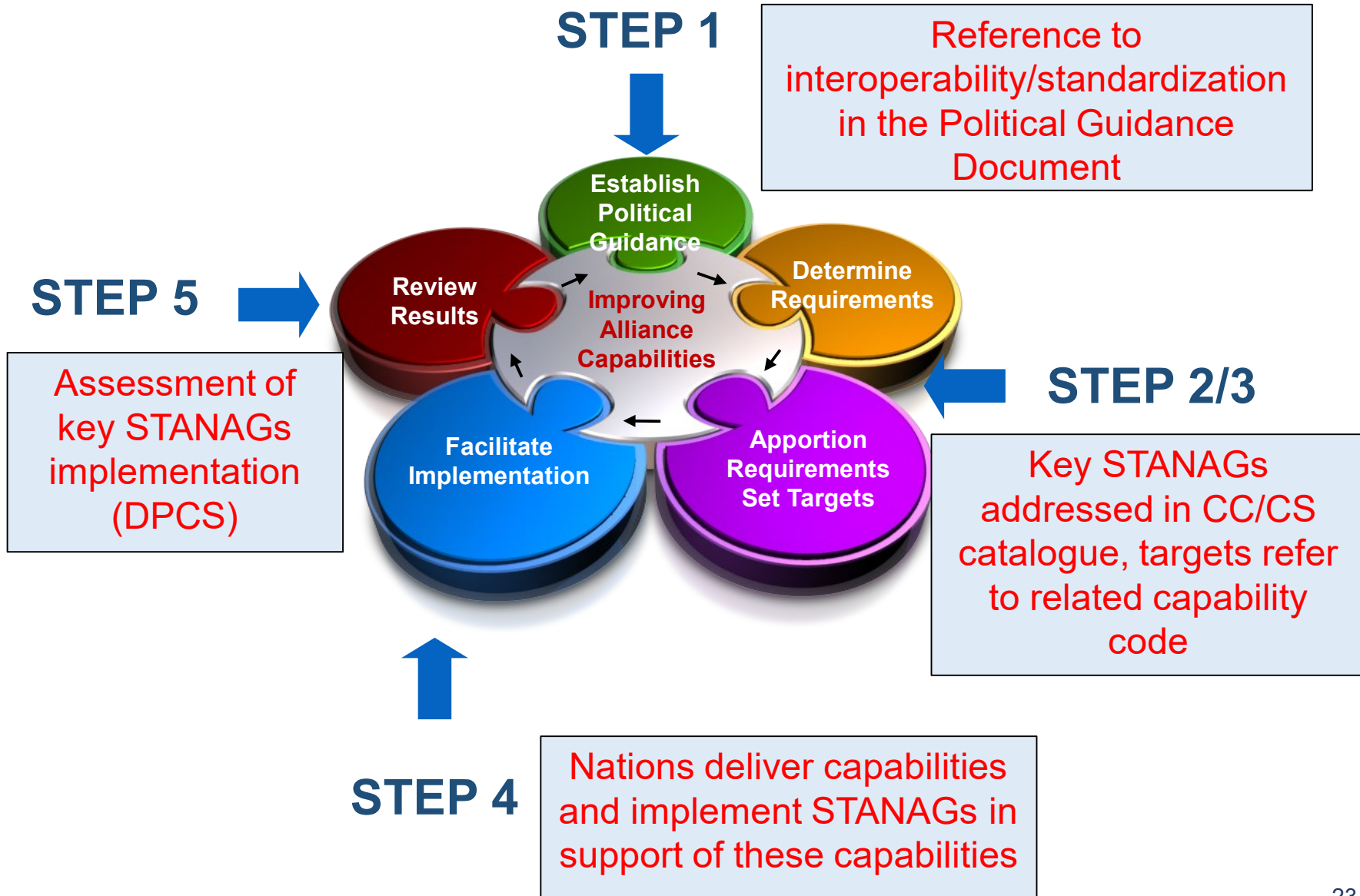
STANAG 2288 Ed 2 and AJP-3.2, Allied Joint Doctrine for Land Operations
STANAG 2394 Ed 4 and ATP-3.12.1, Land Force Combat Engineer Doctrine

- ...

- Provide specification on how your nation plans to address the implementation of standards mentioned (detail the **timelines, national caveats, capabilities**)?
- If standards are not being implemented, what are the reasons? What **mitigation measures** is your nation taking if these standards are not being implemented?

NDPP and Standardization

- Summary -



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Interoperability by design

STANAG 4193
IFF MOD 5

National Interoperability by “design” or
“Born Interoperable” mechanism

IFF MOD 5 Major
Capability
Requirement



Introduction of Interoperability and Standardization Requirements as an
integral part of the Defence Planning

Steps of National Defence Planning Process

➤ GRC Ministerial Guidance on Defence Planning



Standardization in the National Defence Planning Process

➤ GRC Ministerial Guidance on Defence Planning

Assessment of key NATO Standards implementation- Tracking tool

Reference to interoperability/standardization in the National Defence Policy

Definition of Interoperability/ Standardization as a major Defence Planning Discipline

Definition of IRS/SRs as part of our Capabilities Targets – Integration of NATO IRs-SRs from Step 2-3 NDPP

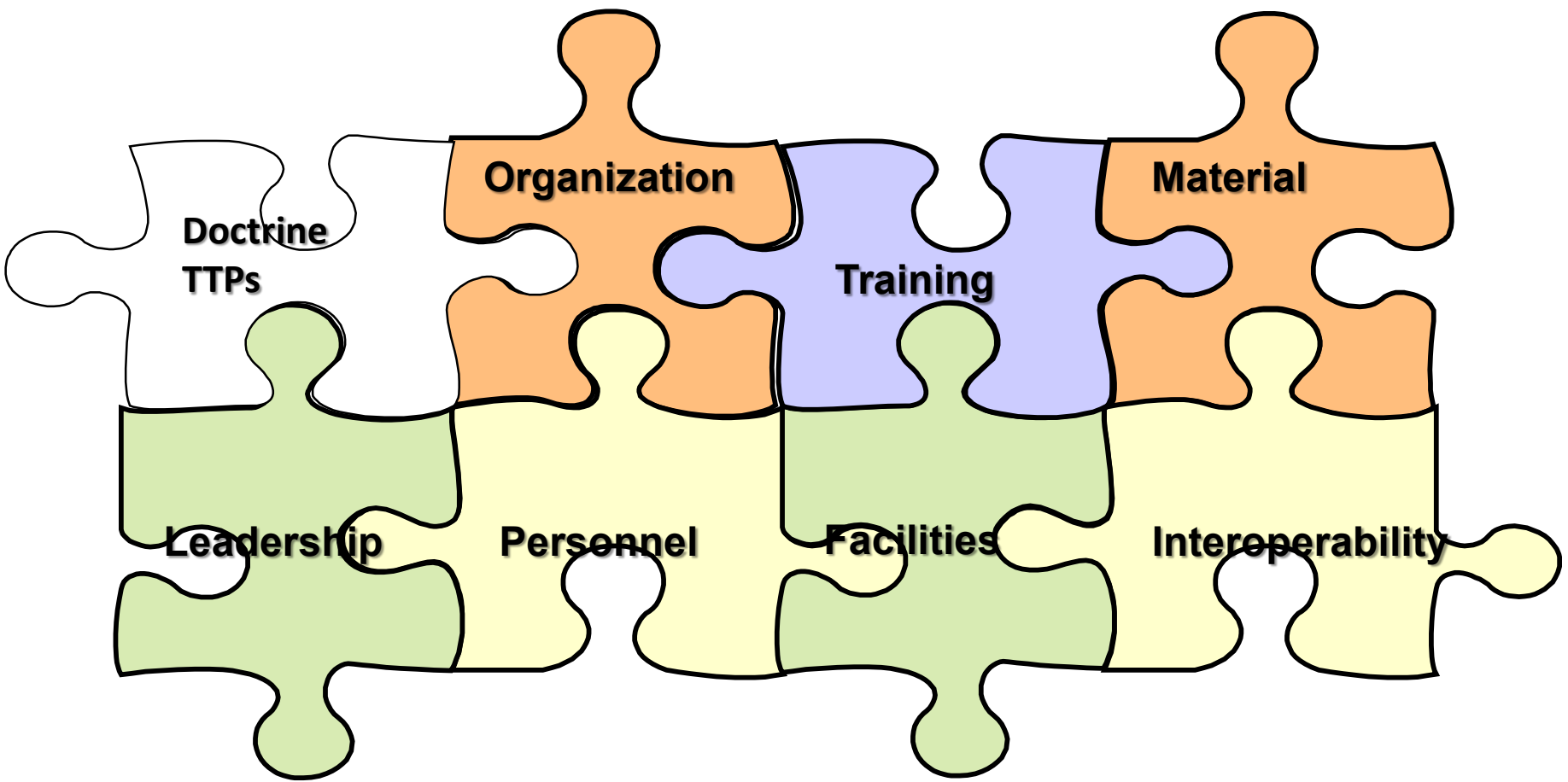
Definition of NATO Standards (Priority on Critical Standards) as an integral part of all Capabilities Targets and Armaments Implementation Plans





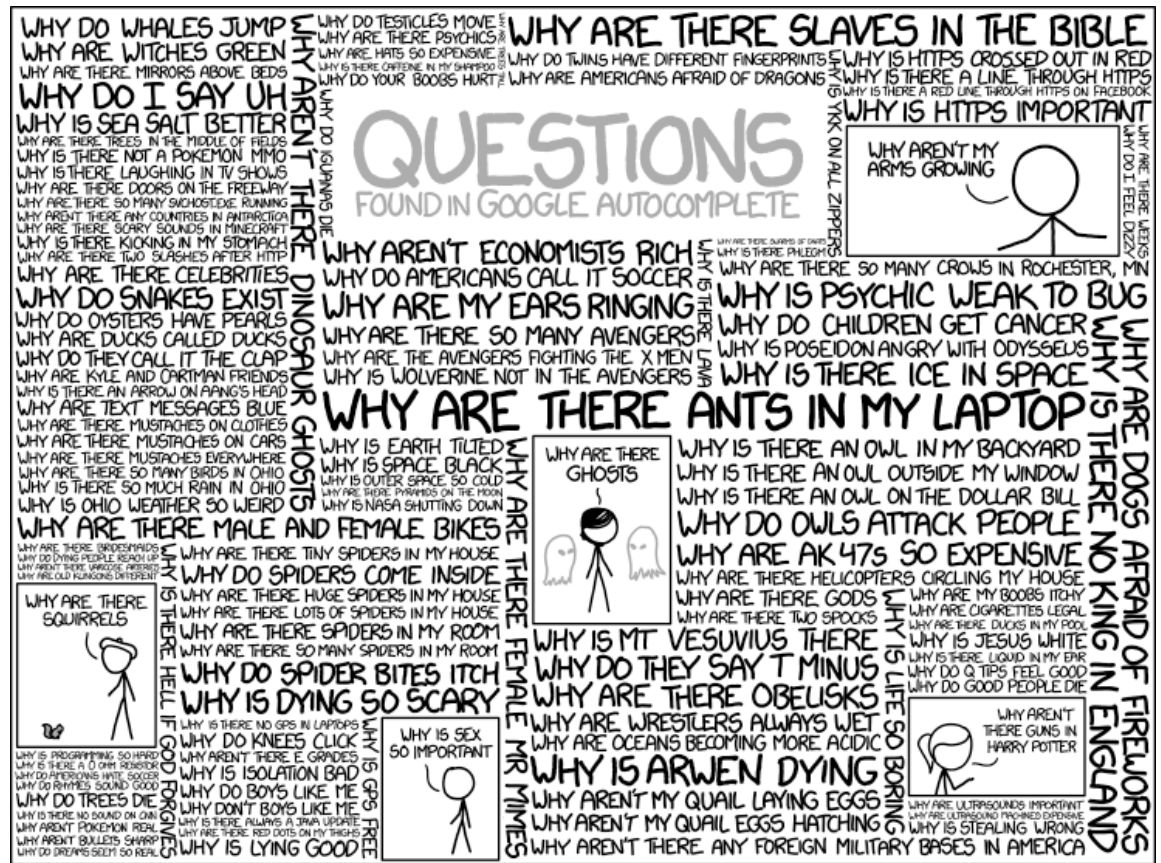
Building up Interoperable Capabilities

From DOTMLPFI To D(s)O(s)T(s)M(s)L(s)P(s)F(s)



Assess Impact of Operational Standards to Materiel ones and vice versa

Time for your questions...



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