



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO

OPNAVINST 5711.95C
N512

24 DEC 1997

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 5711.95C

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj : U.S. NAVY PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION
CONDUCTED WITHIN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION,
THE AIR STANDARDIZATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE, AND
THROUGH AMERICAN-BRITISH-CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN QUADRIPARTITE
STANDARDIZATION

Ref: (a) SECNAVINST 5710.1C
(b) SECNAVINST 4200.31C (NOTAL)
(c) NAVSEAINST 5711.1A (NOTAL)
(d) Marine Corps Order 5711.1F (NOTAL)

1. Purpose. To provide guidance and delineate the responsibilities for U.S. Navy participation in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Air Standardization Coordination Committee (ASCC) and American-British-Canadian-Australian (ABCA) Working Parties and the development of NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs), ASCC Air Standards (AIRSTDs), and Quadripartite Standardization Agreements (Q STAGs). This instruction is substantially revised and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAV Instruction 5711.95B.

3. Background. The Secretary of Defense has directed all Services to ensure that the concepts of rationalization, standardization and interoperability (RSI) are observed to the maximum extent in all current and future planning concerning doctrine, research and development, force structure, weapons systems, communications, training and logistics. Accordingly, the U.S. Navy will support fully and participate in RSI programs where such participation is in the overall best interest of the United States. References (a) and (b) provide basic guidance for Navy participation in international rationalization and standardization programs. This instruction supplements these references by delineating specific responsibilities for coordinating Navy policy on RSI and Navy input to the development and maintenance of NATO STANAGs and Allied Publications (AP), ASCC AIRSTDs, or for participation in international working parties.

a. The Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) is the principal NATO Military Committee agency concerned with standardization of operational and logistical procedures, tactical doctrines, and measures to achieve interoperability and

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interchangeability of existing items of equipment. Established in 1951, it is organized into three Service Boards, covering naval, army, and air matters. The end-products developed by the Service boards are NATO STANAGs in the 1000, 2000, and 3000 series or APs. The MAS Naval Board sponsors the 1000 series, the MAS Army Board sponsors the 2000 series, and the MAS Air Board sponsors the 3000 series.

(1) A STANAG is the record of an agreement among the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and stores, and operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. It is negotiated among nations, discussed with NATO commands, ratified by some or all nations, issued by MAS, and issued to Ministries and Departments of Defense and NATO commands.

It is not implemented until the necessary orders or instructions have been issued by the appropriate Ministry of Defense/Department of Defense.

(2) APs are NATO manuals covering doctrine, tactics, intelligence, training, exercise procedures, or security. There are two categories of APs:

(a) Purely factual or technical data that does not require ratification.

(b) Those which address procedures and/or tactics which require some approval action on the part of the nations. These documents are ratified by means of a covering STANAG whereby nations agree to adopt and use them.

b. Defense Support Division reporting to the Secretary General of the NATO International Staff sponsors STANAGs in the 4000 series.

c. Command, Control, Communications Systems (CCCS) Division reporting to the International Military Staff sponsors STANAGs in the 5000 series.

d. The Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) and subordinate groups sponsor STANAGs in the 4000 and 5000 series dealing with technical parameters of communications-electronics equipment.

e. The ASCC is composed of representatives from the air forces of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and the United States; the navies of Australia, United Kingdom, and United States. The committee's objective is to achieve standardization among its members in order to ensure the conduct of combined air operations with a minimum of obstacles, to provide essential aircraft cross-servicing facilities and logistic support, and to promote economy in the use of national resources.

f. The ABCA Naval Quadripartite Standardization Program (Field Z) was established by the Service Chiefs of the United States Navy, Royal Navy, and Canadian Navy in 1950. The Royal Australian Navy joined in November 1971. New Zealand is an observer for ABCA. The objective of the program is to improve the operational compatibility of the four navies and

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to facilitate mutual engineering, maintenance, and supply support capabilities. Field Z was specifically established to provide standardization of engineering materials and practices.

4. Responsibility

a. Heads of U.S. Delegations should be aware that U.S. positions are to be provided to the U.S. delegation only and not by U.S. representatives from other commands/organizations. Consistent with the policy established in reference (b), the Department of the Navy will establish and maintain organic resources to perform its basic management functions, including liaison with or representing other departmental activities before other activities, government agencies, or commercial concerns. Contractors will not be used to perform work of a policy/decision-making or managerial nature which is the direct responsibility of Department of the Navy personnel.

b. The Director, Strategy and Policy Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), (N51) on behalf of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Plans, Policy, and Operations), (N3/N5) is responsible for:

(1) Providing overall policy guidance and advice on RSI and coordinating Navy action on RSI matters.

(2) Monitoring Navy RSI programs for consistency with Department of Defense RSI policy and plans.

(3) Acting as Navy point of contact for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy) for RSI matters.

(4) Coordinating tasking and assignment of responsibilities to appropriate offices within the Navy concerning RSI efforts and serving as consolidation/coordination point for reports that are required in conjunction with RSI.

c. The Director, Information Transfer Division (N61), OPNAV, is responsible for providing overall U.S. Navy position for U.S. ratification and ensuring implementation of all STANAGs in support of command and control and combat data systems.

d. The Assistant for Allied Interoperability (N60Q), OPNAV, is responsible for:

(1) Providing U.S. Navy position for U.S. ratification and ensuring implementation of STANAGs in the 4000 series, especially the 4100 and 4200 series and those in the 5000 and 55000 series which deal with communications/electronics.

(2) Providing U.S. Navy position for U.S. ratification and ensuring implementation of STANAGs in the 5500 through 5900 series which deal with data links.

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e. The Head, JMCIS/Ashore Officer (N62K), OPNAV, is responsible for providing U.S. Navy position for U.S. ratification of STANAGs in the 5500 and 5600 series dealing with Character Oriented Messages.

f. The Head, Aviation Plans and Requirements Branch (N880), OPNAV, is responsible for:

(1) Coordination of USN representation in ASCC Working Parties.

(2) Coordination of USN participation in the ASCC Exchange of Equipment Program (Test Project Agreements).

(3) Coordination of USN review of ASCC documentation to include liaison with Commander, Naval Doctrine Command.

(4) Attendance at ASCC Assistant for Standardization and national director meetings as required.

g. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics), OPNAV, is responsible for providing to the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) the technical support needed in developing USN position relative to those international standards (i.e., STANAGs, AIRSTDS, QSTAGs) being coordinated that address weapons system/equipment and/or materials under the cognizance of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics).

h. The Director, Doctrine Development Division, Naval Doctrine Command, is responsible for:

(1) Coordinating the ratification and implementation of STANAGs sponsored by the MAS Naval Board that impact on naval (Navy and Marine Corps) forces. In the accomplishment of this task, he/she will work through the U.S. Navy member of the MAS.

(2) On matters sponsored by the MAS Air Board, he/she will provide the Navy inputs on ratification and implementation to the Air Force counterpart for forwarding to the Service board.

(3) Acting as the U.S. Navy custodian and correspondent for APs that come under the purview of MAS. As such he/she will perform the following functions:

(a) Ensure APs are reviewed by Navy Fleet units, as scheduled in NWP 1-01 and Terms of Reference (TOR) for MAS Navy Board Working Groups.

(b) Prepare change proposals and drafts for APs as required.

(c) Take appropriate action on change proposals submitted by other NATO nations.

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(d) Coordinate the procurement or production of APs (and changes) to USN and USMC forces.

(4) Coordinate attendance of naval personnel and provide representation, as appropriate, to international standardization conferences covered by MAS.

(5) Assisting U.S. Navy delegates in preparing to present coordinated U.S. positions on agenda items to be discussed at international standardization conferences. Coordinate liaison between delegates and other appropriate agencies to establish U.S. positions and provide information from previous conferences and meetings. Manage travel funding for authorized U.S. Navy delegates.

(6) Coordinating Navy, Joint, and Allied Terminology matters for CNO and serving as the Navy member to the Joint and Allied Terminology Committees.

i. In accordance with reference (c), the following Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYSCOM) offices have standardization responsibilities:

(1) The Engineering Standards Division COMNAVSEASYSCOM (SEA 03R4) is responsible for:

(a) Coordinating all COMNAVSEASYSCOM participation in international standardization programs.

(b) Maintaining records of active COMNAVSEASYSCOM international standardization projects and copies of agreements.

(c) Take action as necessary to insure that military or federal specifications or standardization form the basis for international standardization agreements, and that the agreement is reflected in the U.S. document.

(d) Functioning as the U.S. Navy Collaborating Authority for ABCA Navy Field Z program.

(e) Recommending assignment of ABCA project officers.

(f) Prepare correspondence, standards, and specifications as required based on information provided by COMNAVSEASYSCOM technical branches.

(3) The COMNAVSEASYSCOM Technical Branches are responsible for:

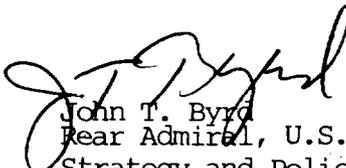
(a) Developing COMNAVSEASYSCOM technical position on international standardization projects.

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(b) Ensuring that, when international standardization is implemented, that the agreement is cross referenced when amending, revising and canceling military and federal specifications and standards.

(c) Coordinating draft ABCA Navy Field Z standards (QSTDS) with other agencies as required.

j. The Commandant of the Marine Corps is responsible for international standards as specified in reference (d).


John T. Byrd
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Strategy and Policy Division (N51)

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