Army Regulation 34–1

Standardization

Multinational Force Compatibility

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 34–1
Multinational Force Compatibility

This revision--

o Changes the title from *International Military Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability* to *Multinational Force Compatibility*.

o Prescribes a revised approach to facilitating the U.S. Army's ability to operate as a member of an alliance or coalition that responds to the end of the cold war and the emergence of transnational military threats.

o Includes guidance on Army security cooperation activities that support and influence multinational force capability.

o Prescribes responsibilities for multinational force capability activities; these responsibilities reflect the reorganization of Headquarters, Department of the Army and an expanded role of the Army component commands in defining multinational force capability requirements (chap 2).
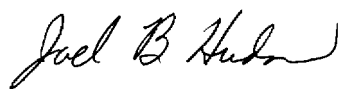
Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
6 January 2004

*Army Regulation 34–1

Effective 6 February 2004

Standardization

Multinational Force Compatibility

By order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

[signature]

JOEL B. HUDSON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation establishes Department of the Army policy for multinational force capability and the activities that contribute to it and prescribes responsibilities for resourcing, implementing, managing, integrating, and assessing Army participation in those activities.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3 has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3 may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions, but it does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3, ATTN: DAMO–SSI, 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3, ATTN: DAMO–SSI, 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

*This regulation supersedes AR 34–1, dated 15 February 1989.

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Contents—Continued

Chapter 1
Introduction

Section I
General

1–1. Purpose
This regulation defines the concept of multinational force compatibility (MFC) and establishes Department of the Army (DA) policy for enhancing MFC through international military standardization and other Army security cooperation activities. The regulation also prescribes responsibilities and procedures for international military standardization activities that support MFC.

1–2. References
Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and terms used in this publication are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities
Army responsibilities for MFC activities are contained in chapter 2.

Section II
MFC Overview

1–5. Definition
As used in this regulation, MFC is the collection of capabilities, relationships, and processes that together enable the Army to conduct effective multinational operations across the full spectrum of military missions. It encompasses not only the capability to conduct effective military operations with coalition partners, but also the factors that contribute to the development and maintenance of an alliance or coalition relationship.

1–6. Army MFC policy
The policy of the U.S. Army is to develop and improve MFC to enhance the Army's capability to support U.S. security cooperation goals. Army organizations will support MFC policy as appropriate across the full spectrum of the Army's statutory functions and responsibilities. Army MFC policy also supports the DOD acquisition policy requirement that materiel interoperability will apply not only within and among U.S. forces, but also within and among U.S. coalition partners. To support Army MFC policy, Army organizations must have the structure and capability to pursue specific MFC objectives in accordance with the Army International Activities Plan (AIAP).

1–7. MFC concept
a. The emergence of multiple asymmetrical, uncertain, and transnational threats—such as terrorism, drug and human trafficking, and international crime—adds an expanded dimension to the challenge of building and operating in multinational coalitions. Army MFC activities must effectively meet the near-term requirements of the new security environment and the war against terrorism while at the same time supporting the long-term goals of Army Transformation. MFC programs are not reactive or passive. They must address strategic challenges—such as the emergence of a peer competitor—that may arise in the future.

b. The MFC concept provides a comprehensive framework for enhancing the U.S. Army's ability to lead or to operate as a member of an alliance or coalition. Distinguishing features of this concept are as follows:

(1) The scope and focus of MFC and supporting activities are tailored to the specific military mission of the alliance or coalition and to the roles of the participating nations' governmental and/or nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, and/or informal nonstate military organizations.

(2) In addition to enhancing the operational effectiveness (through improved interoperability) of an alliance or coalition, MFC activities may contribute to the creation and maintenance of alliances or coalitions.

(3) MFC achievements must be measurable and will be subject to analytical assessment on a regular basis.

c. The MFC concept contributes to the Army's capabilities in a changing world by—

(1) Reinforcing the success of established organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the American, British, Canadian, and Australian (ABCA) Armies Standardization Program.

(2) Stimulating and shaping strategic change.

(3) Codifying best practices.

(4) Focusing and coordinating diverse Army activities.

1–8. MFC and U.S. strategic guidance

a. MFC enhances the Army's ability to support the four goals of U.S. defense policy: assuring allies and friends, dissuading future military competition, deterring threats and coercion, and enhancing U.S. forces' ability to decisively defeat any adversary if deterrence fails. MFC activities also contribute directly to strengthening alliances and partnerships—a key tenet of U.S. defense strategy.

b. Army MFC activities support and form a significant part of the DOD Security Cooperation Program, which focuses on international activities that serve U.S. security interests and build international defense partnerships for the future. MFC activities, along with other security cooperation activities, enable the United States and its allies and friends to prepare for unforeseen circumstances and respond effectively to multiple and diverse threats.

c. MFC also contributes to full spectrum dominance—defined as the ability of U.S. forces, operating unilaterally or in combination with multinational and interagency partners, to defeat any adversary across the full range of military missions.

d. MFC supports the Army Vision's objective of "land forces in joint and combined formations for a broad variety of missions, extending from humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to peacekeeping, peacemaking, and major theater wars." Specific functional and regional objectives for Army MFC are defined and promulgated in the Army International Activities Plan.

1–9. Scope of MFC

a. MFC relies heavily upon efforts to improve interoperability with allies, friends, and potential coalition partners, including nonmilitary and nonstate actors, but is conceptually broader than these programs. MFC activities seek not only to enhance interoperability in general, but also to achieve interoperability improvements that best contribute to the achievement of assigned missions or tasks.

b. In conducting MFC activities, the Army will influence armies or other actors involved in multinational operations to seek to resolve security problems collectively. The predisposition to work together toward a common military goal must be achieved in conjunction with the military capabilities needed to yield an effective level of MFC. In this way, Army MFC activities enhance both the willingness and ability of other armies or actors to operate effectively with the United States.

1–10. Achieving MFC

a. The Army pursues MFC through a broad range of Army security cooperation activities. Among the most important is the development of NATO standardization agreements and ABCA Armies Standardization Program standards and participation in associated international forums. These forums include, but are not limited to—

(1) NATO forums.

(2) ABCA Armies Standardization Program forums.

(3) Five Power Armies forums such as the Five Power Senior National Representatives (Army) (SNR(A)).

(4) Army-to-Army staff talks and bilateral SNR(A) meetings.

b. The Army will also seek to improve MFC as a secondary outcome of other Army security cooperation activities. These activities, known as MFC-related activities, primarily support other national or Army political, strategic, economic, technical, or other objectives, but they also concurrently enhance the Army's ability to operate effectively and efficiently as a member of an alliance or a multinational coalition across the full spectrum of military missions. The Army will seek to maximize the contribution of MFC-related activities to MFC while pursuing the primary objectives of that activity. MFC-related activities include—

(1) Educational exchanges, to include foreign students at U.S. Army schools and U.S. Army students at overseas schools.

(2) Personnel and unit exchanges, liaison officers, and visits of senior military and civilian officials.

(3) Geographic Combatant Commander and Regional Army Component Commander sponsored forums.

(4) Combined exercises/operations.

(5) Regional Army programs.

(6) International cooperative research, development, and acquisition (RDA).

(7) Purchase of materiel designed and/or produced by other countries.

(8) Transfer of materiel designed and/or produced by the United States to allies and potential coalition partners.

(9) Multinational logistics.

(10) Foreign Area Officer Program.

(11) Cooperative religious, moral, morale, and ethical support activities conducted with the chaplain corps of allies and potential coalition partners.

c. Army MFC objectives will be included in all appropriate programs managed under the Army Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process.

d. The objectives of MFC will be integrated, where appropriate, with the development of Army force design, force structure, doctrine, and training programs.

e. MFC will be an integral consideration in developing Army materiel requirements and in pursuing international cooperative RDA programs addressed in Army Regulation (AR) 70–41.

f. Materiel management and logistics support processes will be designed to facilitate the attainment of Army MFC objectives.

g. Army MFC activities will support and reflect a set of integrated Army MFC objectives that are tailored to the operations plans, contingency plans, other anticipated military missions, and security cooperation objectives for each geographic combatant command. These objectives will form the basis of metrics for Army MFC activities. The Army will regularly assess the effectiveness of its worldwide MFC activities as part of the Strategic Readiness System (SRS) process and to support decisions made as part of the PPBE/resource allocation process.

h. The Army will manage its MFC activities in accordance with the AIAP and an Army-level management plan that provides—

(1) An Army-wide definition and criteria for MFC.

(2) A list of integrated and prioritized MFC activities, responsible Army organizations, and objectives.

(3) A procedure for assessing the contribution of MFC activities to Army strategic goals and objectives.

(4) A process for establishing and disestablishing Army MFC activities.

1–11. Resourcing Army MFC Activities

a. Integrated planning, programming, and budgeting are essential to the success of Army MFC activities. As with other requirements, Army MFC activity requirements are integrated into the PPBE process and are validated and approved in the Army program objective memorandum (POM) and budget.

b. Major Army commands (MACOMs) and other agencies providing heads of delegation, subject matter experts, or other support for MFC activities will include associated resource requirements in their POM and budget submissions.

c. For near-term exigencies that cannot be anticipated, and for essential representation directly tasked by the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3 (DCS, G–3), the DCS, G–3 will support travel and per diem to allow personnel from specific supporting organizations to participate in the MFC activity.

Chapter 2
Responsibilities

Section I
Proponent and General Responsibilities

2–1. Proponent and oversight responsibilities: DCS, G–3

As the proponent and oversight authority for integrating Army MFC activities, the DCS, G–3 will—

a. Develop, review, and promulgate Army MFC policy and priorities.

b. Provide oversight of Army MFC activities to ensure that U.S., Department of Defense (DOD), and Army goals and objectives are supported and to eliminate duplication among those activities. This responsibility does not imply direct control of those MFC activities for which other Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) staff elements, MACOMs, or Army agencies have proponency.

c. Promulgate a comprehensive integrated management plan for Army MFC activities.

d. Integrate and disseminate regional combatant commander and institutional Army priorities for MFC to responsible Army commands and agencies.

e. Ensure that Army MFC objectives and positions are included in the Army submissions to Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Joint, and multinational planning, policy guidance, and programming and budget documents.

f. Act as advocate for all Army MFC activity resource integration during the POM and budget building processes in accordance with AR 1–1.

g. Support essential participation (travel and per diem) of Army subject matter experts in international MFC forums for which the DCS, G–3 has proponency.

h. Provide guidance for the development of Army objectives for MFC activities.

i. Promulgate detailed procedures for Army participation in MFC forums and for developing NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) and ABCA Standards.

j. Act as the single ratification authority within the Army for NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards.

k. Designate HQDA staff elements, MACOMs, or other agencies with responsibility for supporting individual MFC forums.

l. Designate heads of delegation (HODs) and/or national points of contact (NPOCs) for—

(1) NATO Standardization Agency (NSA) Army Board working groups.

(2) ABCA capability groups and project teams.

(3) Ad hoc forums that report directly to the ABCA Board of Directors or the NSA Army Board.

m. Provide oversight and policy guidance for the conduct of specified bilateral and multilateral Army-to-Army staff talks in order to facilitate their integration with other Army international affairs. In fulfilling this responsibility, the DCS, G–3 will—

(1) Develop an overall strategy for staff talks.

(2) Ensure that staff talks address current and future strategic, operational, and tactical security challenges that will confront both the U.S. Army and likely allied and coalition partners.

(3) Establish priorities to ensure that staff talks enhance mutual understanding, influence the development of future battlefield requirements, and contribute to our ability to conduct combined operations.

(4) Integrate the results of staff talks into pertinent Army programs in support of Army Transformation and the global war on terrorism.

(5) Establish management metrics.

n. Monitor the establishment and effectiveness of U.S. Army delegations to MFC forums and resolve conflicts with appropriate Army commands and agencies concerning unfulfilled requirements for Army participation.

o. Establish metrics to support a regular assessment of MFC activity effectiveness that is linked with the PPBE process.

p. Maintain and distribute information on the organization, objectives, processes, and representational duties for the MFC forums identified in *l,* above.

q. Ensure that appropriate education and training is provided for all Army participants in MFC activities.

r. Maintain an office of record for international standardization agreements (NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards). This office will—

(1) Support coordination of U.S. Army positions on the proposal, ratification, and implementation of all NATO STANAGs, ABCA Standards, and other international standardization agreements affecting the U.S. Army.

(2) Maintain the Army record of each ratified NATO STANAG and ABCA Standard.

(3) Develop procedures to ensure the implementation and periodic evaluation of each NATO STANAG and ABCA Standard by the designated implementing Army organization.

s. Ensure that MFC agreements designated as international agreements (generally, those agreements that have policy significance or require the commitment of DOD resources) are processed in accordance with the provisions of DOD Directive (DODD) 5530.3 and AR 550–51.

t. Provide the U.S. delegate to the Army Board of the NSA.

u. Provide the following representation to the ABCA Armies Standardization Program:

(1) The U.S. member of the ABCA Board of Directors.

(2) The U.S. deputy member to the ABCA Board of Directors.

(3) The U.S. National ABCA Coordination Officer.

(4) The Chief of Staff to the ABCA Board of Directors (who also serves as the director of the ABCA Program Office) (in rotation with other ABCA Armies).

(5) A U.S. staff officer and administrative support to the ABCA Program Office.

2–2. General responsibilities: all HQDA staff elements, MACOMs, and other agencies

All HQDA staff elements, MACOMs, and other agencies, including those identified separately below, will—

a. Designate and provide contact details to DCS, G–3 for a primary point of contact (POC) with responsibility for coordination and reporting of MFC activities within their assigned functional area of responsibility.

b. Exercise authority, direction, and control over all MFC activities for which the staff element, MACOM, or other agency has responsibility.

c. In coordination with the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3 (ODCS, G–3), program, budget, and manage funding for all costs directly associated with participation in MFC activities for which the HQDA staff element, MACOM, or other agency has responsibility.

d. Provide HODs, ABCA NPOCs, subject matter experts, and other representatives to MFC forums when directed by the DCS, G–3.

e. Develop and coordinate proposed national, Army, or command positions on NATO STANAGs, ABCA Standards, and other MFC agreements or MFC-related actions within their assigned functional area of responsibility.

f. Implement and periodically evaluate U.S.-ratified NATO STANAGs, ABCA Standards, and other MFC agreements within their assigned functional area of responsibility.

g. Evaluate and report on the effectiveness of MFC activities for which the HQDA staff element, MACOM, or other agency has responsibility in accordance with guidance provided by the ODCS, G–3.

Section II
MFC Specific Responsibilities

2–3. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)
The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) (ASA(ALT)) will—

a. Incorporate MFC considerations and requirements in Army-wide technology base strategy, policy, guidance, planning, and acquisition programs.

b. Support HQDA staff elements and Army commands and agencies in the development and processing of PPBE and other funding submissions to support participation in RDA-related international MFC forums and agreements.

c. Designate HODs for—

(1) The NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG).

(2) NAAG land groups.

(3) Ad hoc forums that report to the NAAG.

(4) Five Power and bilateral SNR(A) meetings.

(5) Five Power SNR(A) working groups.

(6) Materiel developer representatives to bilateral army-to-army staff talks.

(7) Other RDA-related MFC forums.

d. Maintain and distribute information on the organization, objectives, processes, and representational duties for the MFC forums identified in *c*, above.

e. Review and approve NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards affecting acquisition in accordance with DOD 4120.24–M.

f. Provide input to the ODCS, G–3 for development of procedures for developing acquisition-related NATO and other standardization agreements.

g. Review, coordinate, and process for approval those RDA-related MFC agreements designated as international agreements in accordance with AR 550–51 and AR 70–41.

h. Sign agreements for the loan of Army materiel and technology authorized under Section 65 of the Arms Export Control Act.

i. Monitor the establishment and effectiveness of U.S. Army delegations to RDA-related MFC forums and resolve conflicts with appropriate Army commands and agencies concerning requirements for Army participation.

2–4. Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research)
The Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research) will—

a. Sponsor and oversee MFC forums for the exchange of ideas, data, and models and simulations (M&S) to foster collaboration between the U.S. Army and allied and other nations.

b. Act as the final release authority for M&S to a foreign government or international organization in accordance with AR 5–11.

2–5. The Chief Information Officer, G–6
The Chief Information Officer, G–6 (CIO/G–6) will develop, review, coordinate, and promulgate Army international command, control, communications, and computers (C4) interoperability policy.

2–6. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2
The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2 will—

a. Ensure that Army MFC agreements conform to requirements and protect critical infrastructure and technology.

b. Develop and promulgate policies and procedures for disclosure of classified military information to foreign representatives associated with participation in MFC activities.

c. Review NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards for foreign disclosure considerations prior to ratification.

d. Manage the foreign liaison officer program in support of MFC.

e. Oversee the development of interoperable simulation tools.

f. Integrate MFC requirements in the identification of technologies to meet Army intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements.

g. Assist the DCS, G–3 and the Army component commanders in identifying the degree to which regional MFC objectives have been met.

2–7. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4
The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G–4) will—

a. Incorporate MFC considerations and requirements in Army bilateral and multinational logistics planning.

b. Designate U.S. Army HOD/representatives to the Senior NATO Logisticians' Conference (SNLC), if required by Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)).

c. Provide technical review and input to logistics-related NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards.

d. Monitor the establishment and effectiveness of U.S. Army delegations to international logistics interoperability forums and resolve conflicts with appropriate Army commands and agencies concerning unfulfilled requirements for Army participation.

2–8. The Chief of Engineers

The Chief of Engineers (COE) will—

a. Integrate MFC where appropriate in all OCONUS facilities planning, engineering, and construction for allies and potential coalition partners and keep DCS, G–3 informed of programs with MFC implications.

b. Provide engineering and technical support both to MFC forums and for execution of construction in support of MFC agreements.

c. Provide real estate services and support for allies and potential coalition partners when required.

2–9. The Judge Advocate General

The Judge Advocate General (International and Operational Law Division) will—

a. Act as the Army office of record for those MFC agreements designated as international agreements in accordance with DODD 5530.3 and AR 550–51.

b. Review NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards for legal sufficiency prior to ratification.

2–10. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (CG, TRADOC) will—

a. Integrate MFC where appropriate in all assigned doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) development activities.

b. Ensure that operational requirements stated in Army requirements documents integrate operations with NATO/ABCA, coalition partners, and other armies when appropriate.

c. Act as action agent for the Bilateral Staff Talks (BST) program and other bilateral and multilateral Army-to-Army staff talks and selected subject matter expert exchanges (SMEEs).

d. Ensure that nonmateriel NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards are incorporated in the appropriate Army field manuals and other doctrinal publications.

2–11. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (CG, AMC) will—

a. Provide logistics and technical support for the development of international logistics and operational support agreements.

b. Provide science, technology, and materiel support to bilateral and multilateral MFC forums and other MFC activities when requested.

c. Review all NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards and forward those agreements affecting acquisition to the ASA(ALT) for review and approval prior to ratification as specified in DOD 4120.24–M.

d. Coordinate the preparation and implementation of Army, multi-Service, and multinational plans and agreements for RDA and logistics support of materiel to be used by the United States, its allies, and potential coalition partners.

e. Provide supervision and direction for U.S. Army international technology centers (ITCs). Under the direction of the CG, AMC, the commanders of the ITCs will—

(1) Keep U.S. Army materiel developer organizations fully informed of technology advances and research and development (R&D) activities taking place in their areas (countries) of responsibility.

(2) Promote MFC by assisting in establishing MFC agreements that address, harmonize, and advance technology development, materiel interoperability, logistics, concepts, doctrine, organization, training, and operations in coalitions.

2–12. Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command (CG, FORSCOM) will—

a. Develop and propose Army MFC issues for inclusion in combatant command integrated priority lists (IPLs), regional strategies, and exercise plans.

b. Develop and inform the ODCS, G–3 of the combatant commands' Army MFC requirements, objectives, and priorities.

c. Include MFC considerations in the development of Army training scenarios, opportunities, and objectives.

d. Provide supervision and direction for FORSCOM staff directorates to coordinate directly with Army MFC counterparts.

e. Coordinate with Army liaison officers, Army exchange officers, Standardization Representatives (StanReps), and other members of the MFC community in the region or area of interest to ensure cohesion of country- and region-specific Army MFC activities.

f. In coordination with the DCS, G–3, periodically assess progress made in meeting MACOM MFC objectives and requirements. This assessment will identify causes of shortfalls and propose measures to address them.

2–13. Commanding generals, regional Army component commands
The CGs, regional Army component commands will—

a. Develop and propose Army MFC issues for inclusion in their respective regional combatant commanders' IPLs, theater security cooperation plans, and/or regional strategies.

b. Develop and inform the ODCS, G–3 of the regional combatant commanders' Army MFC requirements, objectives, and priorities.

c. In coordination with the DCS, G–3, periodically assess progress made in meeting regional Army MFC objectives and requirements. This assessment will identify causes of shortfalls and propose measures to address them.

d. Coordinate with Army liaison officers, StanReps, and other members of the MFC community in the region to ensure cohesion of country- and region-specific Army MFC activities.

2–14. Heads of delegation/ABCA national points of contact
HODs/NPOCs will—

a. Coordinate with appropriate Army and other DOD organizations the proposed agenda, U.S. positions, and U.S. delegation membership for meetings of the MFC forum for which they are responsible. Detailed procedural guidance for the planning and preparation for MFC meetings is available at http://international.army.mil.

b. Ensure that any disclosure of U.S. military information planned for an MFC meeting is properly cleared for release in accordance with AR 380–10 and that U.S. classified information is protected in accordance with AR 380–5.

c. Ensure coordination of travel arrangements, transmit security clearances, and obtain theater/country clearance for the delegation, if required.

d. Ensure that the delegates and delegation support personnel understand the organization and processes of the forum to which they are appointed and their duties relative to that forum.

e. Present and discuss the U.S. position at meetings of MFC forums (HODs only).

f. Provide a report on the outcome of the meeting to the DCS, G–3 or ASA(ALT) and interested Army and other DOD organizations, as directed.

g. Coordinate U.S. actions required as a result of the meeting, including preparation, technical review, ratification, and implementation of any standardization agreements or other MFC agreements developed by the forum. Detailed procedural guidance for the processing of NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards is available at http://international.army.mil.

Chapter 3
Army Policy for Participation in MFC Forums and Agreements

3–1. Designating Army responsibility for MFC forums
a. The DCS, G–3 will designate HQDA staff elements, MACOMs, and Army agencies with responsibility for new or ongoing MFC forums. Army organizations will participate in all MFC forums for which the organization has responsibility and has been tasked to provide representation. Army organizations providing HODs, subject matter experts, or other representation to MFC forums will include associated resource requirements in their POM and budget submissions.

b. HQDA staff elements, MACOMs, and Army agencies that have responsibility for an MFC forum will identify, in writing, a U.S. Army HOD and/or NPOC and provide contact information on these individuals to the ODCS, G–3.

c. When the Army is requested to nominate a person to serve as the international chair, secretary, or other similar position of an MFC forum, committee, working group, or panel, the HQDA staff element, MACOM, or Army agency that has been designated with responsibility for the forum will propose personnel to DCS, G–3 or ASA(ALT), as appropriate, for U.S. nomination. Army organizations providing the international chair, secretary, or other similar position of an MFC forum will include the associated resource requirements in their POM and budget submissions.

3–2. Army participation in MFC forums
a. Personnel selected to represent the Army in MFC forums, including supporting delegates, will be of the appropriate grade and possess the requisite skills and experience for those positions. In particular, they must be knowledgeable about the organization, objectives, processes, and duties relative to the forum to which they are appointed. Information on MFC forums can be obtained from the ODCS, G–3 or ASA(ALT), as appropriate.

b. To enhance stability of U.S. Army representation, U.S. Army HODs and NPOCs should be appointed for a minimum of 2 years or for the duration of the activity.

c. U.S. Army HODs, NPOCs, and/or POCs for MFC forums will maintain records/reports on the activities of those

forums. These records will be made available to the DCS, G–3, who will distribute them to U.S. Army HODs, NPOCs, and/or POCs for other related MFC forums in order to facilitate integration and coordination of Army MFC activities.

d. Contractor representatives may attend MFC forum meetings as technical experts in support of Army delegations when the progress or quality of the work will be enhanced. Attendance will be subject to the guidance and control of the U.S. Army HOD. The DCS, G–3 or ASA(ALT) will approve attendance of nongovernment representatives at meetings of MFC forums for which they have proponency.

3–3. Development and presentation of agendas and U.S. Army positions

a. Detailed procedural guidance for participating in international MFC forums is maintained by the ODCS, G–3. This guidance is available at http://international.army.mil. General guidelines for developing agendas and U.S. Army positions are presented below.

(1) Agendas for meetings of international MFC forums will be coordinated by the U.S. Army HOD or proponent NPOC (for ABCA armies forums) and forwarded for information through command, activity, or forum channels to the HQDA staff element or other agency that has proponency for the forum prior to the meeting.

(2) HQDA staff elements, MACOMs, and other Army agencies with primary responsibility for agenda items for MFC forums will prepare proposed U.S. Army positions for those items.

(3) Proposed U.S. Army positions for meetings of MFC forums will be coordinated for technical accuracy by the U.S. Army HOD. HODs will forward proposed position papers to HQDA and other cognizant agencies at least 30 days prior to the meeting for review and approval. These papers will be reviewed and coordinated by HQDA to ensure consistency of U.S. Army or national positions. For purely technical or administrative topics, a synopsis of the positions will be forwarded to the HQDA proponent for review.

(4) U.S. Army positions in MFC forums will be presented and discussed as approved during the coordination process. On issues for which a U.S. Army position has not been established, or on proposals counter to the approved U.S. Army position, the U.S. Army HOD may enter into discussion solely for the purpose of making recommendations for further action or resolution of the issue to the HQDA forum proponent.

b. Disclosure of classified information and/or controlled unclassified information associated with an international forum will be approved in accordance with AR 380–10. Public disclosure of information associated with an international forum will be coordinated with, and made through, the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Army in accordance with the AR 360–series.

3–4. MFC agreements and publications

The U.S. Army participates in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the following types of MFC agreements and publications:

a. NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG). A NATO STANAG is the record of an agreement among several or all the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores as well as operational, logistic, and administrative procedures.

b. NATO Allied Publication (AP). A NATO AP is an official NATO standardization document that some or all NATO nations agree to use as an implementing document and that is distributed down to the user level.

c. ABCA Armies Standardization Program Standard. An ABCA Standard is a formal ratified agreement among member armies of the ABCA Armies Standardization Program that defines the levels of standardization to be achieved and maintained in specified materiel and nonmateriel fields.

d. ABCA Advisory Publication. An ABCA Advisory Publication is a lower level of ABCA standardization document used when a formal agreement between member armies to achieve and maintain specified levels of standardization in a specified field is not necessary or achievable but the listing of national data or information would promote MFC.

e. Other Services' standardization agreements. These include Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC) Air Standards, ASCC Advisory Publications, and ABCA Navies Standardization Agreements.

f. Other MFC agreements. These include agreements with allies and potential coalition partners on such matters as the standardization of doctrine, training, and operational procedures. These agreements also may address cooperative RDA and may serve as the basis for broader MFC agreements in related forums. Such agreements are generally considered *international agreements* and are subject to the processing and reporting requirements of AR 550–51, AR 70–41, and DODD 5530.3. Examples of this category of MFC agreement include, but are not limited to, international cooperative RDA agreements such as Information Exchange Program agreements, project arrangements/ agreements, and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)/Agreement (MOAs); reciprocal procurement MOUs; and acquisition and cross-servicing agreements as well as MOUs/MOAs established to promote alliance and/or coalition operations.

3–5. Development of MFC agreements and publications

a. Those MFC agreements classified as international agreements will be developed in accordance with AR 550–51, AR 70–41, and DODD 5530.3. This guidance requires, among other things, obtaining prior OSD or HQDA approval

through the Office of the ASA(ALT) to negotiate and conclude the agreement. Detailed guidance on the development of these agreements will be provided by the Office of the ASA(ALT) and the Office of the Judge Advocate General.

b. NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards that document the acceptance of like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores or of operational, logistic, and administrative procedures are not considered international agreements for purposes of compliance with AR 550–51.

c. NATO STANAGs that provide for mutual support or cross-servicing of military equipment, ammunition, supplies, or stores or for the mutual rendering of defense services, including training, are considered international agreements requiring compliance with the requirements of AR 550–51.

d. NATO guidance on the preparation, format, and content of NATO STANAGs is contained in Allied Administrative Publication (AAP)-3(H). Comprehensive ABCA guidance on the preparation, format, and content of ABCA Standards is contained in the ABCA Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs).

e. All NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards will be coordinated for technical accuracy with all affected Army and other DOD organizations during both the technical development and ratification phases of the development process. During the ratification phase, NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards will also undergo a policy and legal review within HQDA. The development and ratification of NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards will be documented on DA Form 4797 (International Standardization Agreement Ratification—Implementation Data Sheet). Evaluation and review of promulgated NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards will be documented on DA Form 4797–1 (International Standardization Agreement Review Data Sheet). Additional guidance for developing, ratifying, and evaluating NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards is maintained by the DCS, G–3. This guidance is available at http://international.army.mil.

f. NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards affecting acquisition are subject to additional review and approval by cognizant Army organizations in accordance with DOD 4120.24–M. Among other things, this guidance states that standardization agreements affecting acquisition should be ratified only if the proposed agreement—

(1) Does not conflict with DOD acquisition reform initiatives.

(2) Is technically correct and adequate to meet DOD needs.

(3) Will not adversely affect the performance, quality, cost, or reliability of U.S. materiel.

(4) Will be consistent with existing DOD standardization documents.

(5) Will not require extensive reservations.

(6) Will not conflict with U.S. law or policy, military practice, or other ratified standardization agreements.

(7) Is supported by a viable implementation plan.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AAP–3(H)
Procedures for Development, Preparation, Production, and Updating of NATO Military Standardization Agreements and Allied Publications. (Cited in paras 3–5*d* and B–2*c*.) (Available from the Central U.S. Repository, U.S. NATO Document Repository, 3072 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–3072.)

ABCA SOPs
ABCA Standing Operating Procedures. (Cited in paras 3–5*d*. and B–3*d*.)
(Available at http://www.abca.hqda.pentagon.mil.)

AIAP
Army International Activities Plan, FY 2003–2004, 26 June 2002. (Cited in paras 1–6, 1–8*d*, and 1–10*h*.)
(Available at http://international.army.mil.)

AR 5–11
Management of Army Models and Simulations. (Cited in para 2–4*b*.)

AR 11–31
Army International Affairs Policy. (Cited in para B–6*d*.)

AR 70–41
International Cooperative Research, Development, and Acquisition. (Cited in paras 1–10*e*, 2–3*g*, 3–4*f*, 3–5*a*, and B–6*d*.)

AR 380–5
Department of the Army Information Security Program. (Cited in para 2–14*b*.)

AR 380–10
Foreign Disclosure and Contacts with Foreign Representatives. (Cited in paras 2–14*b* and 3–3*b*.)

AR 550–51
International Agreements. (Cited in paras 2–1*s*, 2–3*g*, 2–9*a*, 3–4*f*, and 3–5*a* through *c*.)

DOD 4120.24–M
Defense Standardization Program (DSP) Policies and Procedures. (Cited in paras 2–3*e*, 2–11*c*, and 3–5*f*.) (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODD 5530.3
International Agreements. (Cited in paras 2–1*s*, 2–9*a*, 3–4*f*, and 3–5*a*.) (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

Section II
Related Publications
A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read a related reference to understand this publication.

AAP–1
NATO Organization and Command. (Available from the Central U.S. Repository, U.S. NATO Document Repository, 3072 Amy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–3072.)

AAP–4
NATO Standardization Agreements and Allied Publications. (Available from the Central U.S. Repository, U.S. NATO Document Repository, 3072 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–3072.)

AAP–6
NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions. (English and French) (Available from the Central U.S. Repository, U.S. NATO Document Repository, 3072 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–3072.)

AAP–15
Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents. (Available from the Central U.S. Repository, U.S. NATO Document Repository, 3072 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–3072.)

ABCA Armies Standardization Program Information Booklet
ABCA Armies Standardization Program Information Booklet. (Available at http://www.abca.hqda.pentagon.mil.)

AR 1–1
Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

AR 10–5
Headquarters, Department of the Army

AR 12–1
Security Assistance, International Logistics, Training, and Technical Assistance Support Policy and Responsibilities

AR 25–400–2
The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 34–4
Army Standardization Policy

AR 73–1
Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 310–25
Dictionary of United States Army Terms

AR 360–series
Army Public Affairs

AR 700–47
Defense Standardization and Specification Program

AR 700–131
Loan and Lease of Army Materiel

Arms Export Control Act (22 USC 2778–2780)
(Available at http://www.pmdtc.org/reference.htm.)

CJCSI 2700.01A
International Military Agreements for Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI) Between the United States, Its Allies, and Other Friendly Nations. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives.)

DOD 7000.14–R
Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation (FMR). (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODD 2000.9
International Co-Production Projects and Agreements between the United States and Other Countries or International Organizations. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODD 2010.6
Standardization and Interoperability of Weapons Systems and Equipment within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODD 3100.3

Cooperation with Allies in Research and Development of Defense Equipment. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODD 3100.4

Harmonization of Qualitative Requirements for Defense Equipment of the United States and Its Allies. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODD 4630.5

Interoperability and Supportability of Information Technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS). (Available at htts://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODD 5000.1

The Defense Acquisition System. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODD 5100.53

U.S. Participation in Certain NATO Groups Relating to the Research, Development, Production, and Logistical Support of Military Equipment. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODI 2015.4

Defense Research Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) Information Exchange Program (IEP). (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

DODI 4120.24

Defense Standardization Program (DSP). (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.)

International Armaments Cooperation Handbook

(Available at http://www.acq.osd.mil/ic/handbook/handbk.pdf.)

Joint Publication 1–02

DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives.)

MC 20/8

The Military Committee Policy on Standardization. (Available from the Central U.S. Repository, U.S. NATO Document Repository, 3072 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–3072.)

NSAP

NATO Standardization Agency Procedures. (Available from the Central U.S. Repository, U.S. NATO Document Repository 3072 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–3072.)

Section III
Prescribed Forms
These forms are available on the APD Web site at http://www.apd.army.mil.

DA Form 4797

International Standardization Agreement Ratification—Implementation Data Sheet. (Prescribed in para 3–5e.)

DA Form 4797–1

International Standardization Agreement Review Data Sheet. (Prescribed in para 3–5e.)

Section IV
Referenced Forms
This form is available on the APD Web site at http://www.apd.army.mil.

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms.

Appendix B
International MFC Forums

B–1. General

a. Purpose. This appendix identifies and describes the major international MFC forums in which the Army participates. These forums are important vehicles for achieving the Army's objective of enhancing its ability to conduct or lead effective coalition operations across the spectrum of military missions.

b. Scope. This appendix describes the NATO, ABCA, bilateral, and other MFC forums whose primary purpose is to enhance MFC. The Army may participate in these forums either as lead or supporting DOD component. It does not describe those international forums that primarily support other national or Army political, strategic, economic, or technical objectives.

B–2. NATO forums

The U.S. Army participates in several NATO forums whose primary purpose is to enhance MFC. They are—

a. The Military Committee. Operating under the authority of the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and the Defense Planning Council, the Military Committee (MC) is the highest military authority within NATO. Its membership includes Chiefs of Staff and, when designated, their permanent military representatives at NATO headquarters. The MC, in coordination with the NATO Committee on Standardization and other NATO committees, provides input into NATO standardization policy. In particular, it serves as the focal point for operational standardization proposals and acts as the tasking authority for its subordinate bodies, which include the NATO Standardization Agency and the Joint C^3 Requirements and Concepts Subcommittee (JC3RCSC), described below.

b. The NATO Committee for Standardization. The NATO Committee for Standardization (NCS) is the senior NATO authority on all standardization matters and reports directly to the NAC. It is supported by national NCS representatives, who provide harmonization and guidance at delegate level under the overall direction and management of the NCS. The main task of the NCS is to harmonize standardization activities between NATO and national bodies and promote interaction between them in the standardization field. The NCS is chaired by the Secretary General (http://www.nato.int/docu/handbook/2001/hb1003.htm), who is normally represented by two permanent cochairpersons, the Assistant Secretary General for Defense Support and the Director of the International Military Staff. The U.S. HOD to the NCS is provided by the Office of the Secretary of Defense; the U.S. Army representative is provided by the ODCS, G–3.

c. The NATO Standardization Agency. The NSA is a single integrated body established by the NAC and is composed of military and civilian staff. This body is responsible to the NCS for the coordination of issues in all fields of standardization. The NSA establishes procedures, planning, and execution functions related to standardization for use throughout the alliance, and is responsible for the preparation of work for meetings of the NCS, NCS representatives, and the NATO Standardization Staff Group and for the administration of all STANAGs and APs. In addition, the NSA oversees and supports the Joint and Single Service Boards, each of which, as delegated by the NATO MC, acts as a tasking authority for operational standardization, including doctrine. The service boards are responsible for the development of operational and procedural standardization among member nations. The NSA's responsibilities are described in AAP–3(H).

d. The NSA Army Board. The Army participates in the NSA primarily through the NSA Army Board. The Army Board comprises a permanent secretariat and national officers (one member per nation) assigned as delegates to the board, which sits in permanent session and normally meets once per month. The U.S. Army Delegate to the NSA Army Board (U.S. Army DELNSA) is provided by the ODCS, G–3. The Board oversees the work of approximately 14 working groups responsible for proposing and developing STANAGs and other allied standardization publications. U.S. Army representatives to these forums are provided by HQDA, AMC, TRADOC, and other MACOMs as appropriate. Meetings of NSA working groups are usually conducted once a year at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

e. The Conference of National Armaments Directors. The Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) coordinates the development of armaments by member countries. It reports directly to the NAC and oversees a number of subordinate bodies charged with promoting cooperative research and development and the production of future military equipment. These bodies also develop materiel-related NATO STANAGs. The CNAD main groups include the NAAG, the NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG), the NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG), and the NATO Industrial Advisory Group. In addition to the main groups, the CNAD oversees a number of cadre groups that work on functional issues related to research, development, and procurement of military equipment.

f. The NATO Army Armaments Group. The NAAG supports the work of the CNAD by coordinating armaments cooperation and standardization in land-based systems and related technologies. It is the CNAD body involving the most extensive U.S. Army participation. Its membership includes senior Army officials responsible for RDA. The principal U.S. Army representative to the NAAG is provided by the Office of the ASA(ALT). Under the NAAG are 9 land groups and approximately 35 subpanels, working groups of experts, project groups, and similar bodies. Meetings of the land groups are conducted once or twice a year, usually at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. U.S. representatives to these forums are provided by HQDA, AMC, TRADOC, and other MACOMs as appropriate.

g. The Joint C^3 Requirements and Concepts Subcommittee. The JC3RCSC supports the NATO C3 Board and the

major NATO commanders by harmonizing operational requirements and developing standard policies and procedures for tactical communications in air, land, and maritime operations. Army participation in JC3RCSC activities is coordinated by the CIO/G–6.

h. The Senior NATO Logisticians' Conference. The Senior NATO Logisticians' Conference (SNLC) is the principal NATO committee for consumer or operational logistics. Reporting to both the NAC and the MC, this body comprises uniformed and civilian logistics specialists from NATO nations. The SNLC provides a high-level forum for considering logistics matters within NATO and for furnishing advice to the NAC and the MC on the development of alliance logistics policy. The SNLC also oversees the development of logistics-related STANAGs and other standardization publications. U.S. co-heads of delegation to the SNLC are provided by the Joint Staff J–4 and the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology. and Logistics. U.S. Army support to the SNLC is generally provided by the Office of the DCS, G–4.

i. Land Electronic Warfare Working Group. The Land Electronic Warfare Working Group (LEWWG) supports the MC and the major NATO commanders through the NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee. This forum develops NATO land electronic warfare (EW) policies and standardizes land EW concepts, doctrine, tactics, and procedures. U.S. Army representation on the LEWWG is normally provided by the ODCS, G–3.

B–3. ABCA Armies Standardization Program forum

a. Background. The ABCA Armies Standardization Program dates back to 1949, when America, Britain, and Canada agreed to continue the military cooperation and standardization efforts begun during World War II. Australia joined the program in 1963. The four armies further codified their cooperative activities in the Basic Standardization Agreement dated 1 October 1964. The New Zealand Army became associated with the program as an observer through Australia in 1965.

b. Program aims. The aims of the ABCA Armies Standardization Program are to—

(1) Ensure the highest degree of cooperation among member armies.

(2) Achieve the highest degree of interoperability among signatory armies through materiel and nonmateriel standardization.

(3) Obtain the greatest economy through the use of combined resources and effort.

c. Key organizational components.

(1) *Executive Council.* The Executive Council (formerly known as the Tripartite Equipment and Logistics Heads of Delegation) is the senior executive body for the ABCA Program. The Council comprises senior national officers at the Vice/Deputy Chief of Staff or equivalent level. The Executive Council meets every 2 years in an ABCA member nation. An interim meeting of the Executive Council is generally held in Washington, DC, at the midpoint between each full Executive Council meeting.

(2) *Board of Directors.* The ABCA Board of Directors comprises representatives from each of the four member armies and is the senior day-to-day management body for the ABCA Program. It is located in Washington, DC. The U.S. member of the Board of Directors also acts as the senior U.S. national officer for ABCA Program activities.

(3) *Program Office.* The Program Office is the full-time secretariat for the ABCA Program. It is staffed by representatives of all ABCA armies and is headed by a military officer assigned on a rotational basis from each of the member countries. That officer also serves as the Chief of Staff for the ABCA Board of Directors.

(4) *National coordination officer.* Each ABCA nation has an officer in its own capital to oversee and coordinate its Army's participation in the ABCA Armies Standardization Program. That officer is designated as the national coordination officer.

(5) *Standardization representatives.* Each ABCA Army has designated StanReps to serve in each of the other member countries. Duties include liaison with Army and other staff agencies to which they are attached and the provision of information and reports to their own army. Other StanReps may be stationed at materiel development and doctrine development commands of the member armies.

(6) *Capability groups.* Capability groups are the standing operational bodies in the ABCA Program. Composed primarily of technical representatives from the ABCA armies, the capability groups identify and prioritize gaps in interoperability among member armies in areas defined by their terms of reference. A prioritized list of interoperability gaps is forwarded for approval to the Board of Directors, which will establish project teams to develop appropriate solutions.

(7) *Project teams.* Project teams are ad hoc bodies established by the Board of Directors to develop solutions to interoperability gaps identified by capability groups. Solutions may include, but are not limited to, the development of ABCA Standards. Project teams may meet directly or through video teleconference, or work by correspondence. Once a solution has been developed and approved by the Board of Directors, the project team will be disestablished.

d. ABCA Program references. The ABCA Information Booklet and the Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) contain a complete description of this program's structure and components. These publications can be downloaded from the ABCA Armies Standardization Program Web site (http://www.abca.hqda.pentagon.mil).

B–4. Other ABCA forums

a. The Air Standardization Coordinating Committee. The air forces of the ABCA countries have established the ASCC, which is similar to the ABCA Armies Standardization Program. The ASCC provides a forum for discussion and development of air standardization agreements, known as Air Standards. The U.S. Army provides delegates to selected ASCC working parties. The objectives of the ASCC are to—

(1) Ensure that in the conduct of combined air operations there will be a minimum of operational, materiel, and technical obstacles to full cooperation among ASCC air forces.

(2) Enable essential support facilities to be available for aircraft of other ASCC air forces.

(3) Enable justifiable logistics support to be available for aircraft of other ASCC air forces.

(4) Promote economy in the use of national air forces.

b. The AUSCANNZUKUS Naval C4 Organization. The ABCA navies have established the AUSCANNZUKUS Naval C4 Organization to create a seamless information infrastructure to enable ABCA Navy commanders to access information required to accomplish their assigned missions. The main tasks of the organization are to—

(1) Promote interoperability between member nations by adopting standards and agreeing to minimum operational capabilities.

(2) Exchange information on issues of interoperability.

(3) Provide a forum to highlight issues to national authorities.

(4) Use national resources to cooperatively coordinate studies to resolve long term and complex interoperability matters.

c. The Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP).

(1) The Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP) is a multilateral program comprising Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States as participants. It is intended to acquaint participating countries with the military R&D programs conducted by other TTCP members and to provide a means to combine resources and share tasks in carrying out international cooperative research, development and acquisition ventures. TTCP works primarily through activities covered under the TTCP Memorandum of Understanding (TTCP MOU) of 24 October 1995, as amended on 16 October 2000. This MOU establishes a mechanism among the participants that provides for the continuation and enhancement of all TTCP efforts. TTCP efforts include exchange of science and technical information; harmonization and alignment of national science and technology programs; collaboration through TTCP project arrangements; equipment and materiel transfers; assignments of cooperative program personnel; trials and testing; personnel visits; and other TTCP activities whose maturation may lead to enhancements in defense technologies.

(2) The program is headed by the chiefs of defense for research and development of the participant countries, also known as the Non-Atomic Military Research and Development (NAMRAD) principals. The NAMRAD principals provide strategic guidance for the program and, as individuals, appoint national representatives to TTCP subgroups. Day-to-day management of the program has been delegated to representatives of the participating countries located in Washington, DC (known as the Washington deputies). The Washington deputies, assisted by a secretariat, monitor the information exchange activities of TTCP subgroups and other subordinate bodies. The U.S. Army submits nominations to the U.S. NAMRAD principal for appointments of chairpersons for and technical representatives to selected TTCP bodies.

d. The Combined Communications Electronics Board. The goal of the Combined Communications Electronics Board (CCEB) is to enhance the interoperability of communications systems among the military forces of the ABCA countries. The CCEB directs the activities of subordinate working groups charged with exchanging operational, procedural, and technical information in defined areas. CCEB products include Allied Communications Publications, Information Exchange Action Items, and CCEB publications. The U.S. CCEB representative is the Joint Chiefs of Staff Director for C4 Systems (J–6). The U.S. Army provides technical representatives to selected CCEB working groups at the request of the U.S. CCEB representative.

B–5. The Five Power National Armaments Directors forum and Five Power Senior National Representatives forums

a. The Five Power National Armaments Directors (NADs) forum provides a separate vehicle for discussion among the NADs of France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States on issues relevant to the full CNAD. In addition to CNAD issues, the forum addresses cooperative projects and issues involving only the Five Power countries. The U.S. delegation consists of the NAD, the Deputy NAD, and a small support staff. The Five Power NADs meet semiannually, shortly before the full CNAD meeting. The Five Power Deputy NADs also meet separately twice a year.

b. To facilitate the coordination and effective management of international programs at the working level, the Five Power NADs directed the establishment of separate forums for senior national representatives from each nation's army, navy, air force, and command, control, and communications (C3) organization. These forums, referred to as Five Power Senior National Representatives (SNRs) forums, oversee and guide the management of specific information exchange agreements and cooperative projects among the participants. Each Five Power SNR forum operates through a network

of separate working groups established (and terminated) by the respective SNRs to address specific issues or areas of interest. Each Five Power SNR forum meets once a year (usually in the fall) shortly before the respective CNAD main group meeting. Additional meetings are called as required.

c. The ASA(ALT) designates the U.S. HOD to the Five Power SNR(Army) forum. This individual is responsible for appointing the U.S. cochairperson for each working group. Five Power SNR(Army) objectives have been codified in an MOU that also spells out the procedures for establishing and managing working groups. Among other things, it defines a process for documenting, in separate MOU annexes, terms of reference for each working group.

B–6. Bilateral forums
A number of formal and informal bilateral MFC forums and activities complement the multilateral MFC forums described above. The most important of these forums and activities are—

a. Army Bilateral Staff Talks program. The Army BST program comprises 11 different army-to-army talks. Ten staff talks are Chief of Staff, Army directed; one was initiated by the CG, TRADOC. The goal of this program is to harmonize doctrine, concepts, training, operational procedures, and requirements. The BST program also promotes cooperative materiel RDA and standardization. Individual talks focus initially on common concepts and then progress toward bilateral cooperation in any areas deemed beneficial for collaboration. In accordance with the AIAP, the BST program also should advance the work of related multilateral forums; agreements reached in talks may serve as the basis for pursuing other forms of security cooperation or multilateral MFC agreements. Individual talks conducted under the BST program are managed by bilateral steering committees, with formal preparation conferences and meetings of delegations headed by general officers. The Army action agent for the BST program is the CG, TRADOC.

b. Subject matter expert exchanges. Bilateral subject matter expert exchanges (SMEEs) are conducted to enhance army-to-army contacts and mutual understanding, provide partner armies with insights concerning specific U.S. Army programs, obtain insights into areas of mutual interest, and assist partner armies in selected areas of modernization or reform. SMEEs normally focus on a specific issue that can be resolved in one meeting and cannot be used as a means of training. They may be conducted under the auspices of bilateral staff talks, the Latin American Cooperation Program, or other regional sponsorship. Responsibility for execution of bilateral MFC SMEEs is generally assigned to a MACOM or other Army agency.

c. Other bilateral forums and activities. Bilateral forums and activities whose primary purpose is to support other national or Army political, strategic, economic, technical, or other objectives but which may also enhance MFC include—

(1) The United States–Japan Science and Technology Forum.

(2) The United States–Republic of Korea Defense Technological and Industrial Cooperation Committee.

(3) Chief of Staff, United States Army counterpart visits and other senior leadership activities.

(4) Bilateral Army school commandant meetings with counterparts to exchange information on training requirements, techniques, materiel, and methods.

(5) Regional component command exercise planning conferences to enhance MFC through harmonization of tactics and operational procedures.

(6) Logistics conferences conducted by the staffs of regional component commands and AMC to enhance MFC by coordinating logistical support requirements, procedures, and policies with alliance and potential coalition partners.

(7) Bilateral SNR(Army) meetings with France, Britain, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

d. References. Additional information and general guidance on participation in bilateral forums is contained in AR 11–31, AR 70–41, and the DOD International Armaments Cooperation Handbook.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AAP
Allied Administrative Publication (NATO)

ABCA
American, British, Canadian, and Australian

AIAP
Army International Activities Plan

AMC
Army Materiel Command

AP
Allied Publication (NATO)

AR
Army regulation

ASA(ALT)
Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology

ASCC
Air Standardization Coordinating Committee

BST
Bilateral Staff Talks

C3
command, control, and communications

C4
command, control, communications, and computers

CCEB
Combined Communications Electronics Board

CG
commanding general

CIO/G–6
Chief Information Officer, G–6

CNAD
Conference of National Armaments Directors (NATO)

COE
Chief of Engineers

DA
Department of the Army

DCS, G–3
Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3

DELNSA
Delegate to the Army Board of the NATO Standardization Agency

DOD
Department of Defense

DODD
Department of Defense directive

DOTMLPF
doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities

EW
electronic warfare

HOD
head of delegation

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IPL
integrated priority list

ITC
international technology center

JC3RCSC
Joint C^3 Requirements and Concepts Subcommittee (NATO)

LEWWG
Land Electronic Warfare Working Group (NATO)

MACOM
major Army command

MC
Military Committee (NATO)

MFC
multinational force compatibility

MOA
Memorandum of Agreement

MOU
Memorandum of Understanding

M&S
models and simulations

NAAG
NATO Army Armaments Group

NAD
National Armaments Director

NAFAG
NATO Air Force Armaments Group

NAMRAD
Non-Atomic Military Research and Development (TTCP)

NNAG
NATO Naval Armaments Group

NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NAC
North Atlantic Council (NATO)

NCS
NATO Committee for Standardization

NPOC
national point of contact (ABCA)

NSA
NATO Standardization Agency

OSD
Office of the Secretary of Defense

POC
point of contact

POM
program objective memorandum

PPBE
Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution

R&D
research and development

RDA
research, development, and acquisition

SMEE
subject matter expert exchange

SNLC
Senior NATO Logisticians' Conference

SNR
Senior National Representative

SNR (Army)
Senior National Representative (Army)

SOPs
Standing Operating Procedures

SRS
Strategic Readiness System

STANAG
Standardization Agreement (NATO)

StanRep
Standardization Representative (ABCA)

TRADOC
Training and Doctrine Command

TTCP
The Technical Cooperation Program

USD(AT&L)
Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics

Section II
Terms

Army action agent
The DA office, agency, or command responsible for day-to-day planning, participation, direction, coordination (to include tasking other agencies for support), monitoring, and budgeting for specific international MFC forums or related activities. These functions may be performed on behalf of the DOD, two or more Services, or the U.S. Army.

Commonality (NATO)
The use of the same doctrine, procedures, or equipment.

Compatibility (NATO)
The suitability of products, processes, or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfill relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions.

Five Power Armies
The armies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States.

Head of delegation (HOD)
The individual appointed by the HQDA staff element, MACOM, or other agency that has responsibility for an MFC forum to represent the U.S. Army in that forum. The HOD is the only individual authorized to speak for the U.S. Army and communicate approved U.S. Army positions in an MFC forum. Army HODs for most MFC forums are appointed by the DCS, G–3 or ASA(ALT).

Implementation
The fulfillment by a nation or Service of its obligation under the terms of a ratified NATO or ABCA standardization agreement, which usually requires a documented national action that meets the terms of the agreement.

Interchangeability (NATO)
The ability of one product, process, or service to be used in place of another to fulfill the same requirements.

Interoperability (NATO)
The ability of alliance forces—and when appropriate, forces of partners and nations—to train, exercise, and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned tasks.

Interoperability (U.S.)
The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide data, information, materiel, and services to and accept the same from other systems, units, or forces and to use the data, information, materiel, and services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together.

Multinational force compatibility (MFC)
The collection of capabilities, relationships, and processes that together enable the Army to conduct effective coalition operations across the full spectrum of military missions. It encompasses not only the capability to conduct effective military operations with coalition partners, but also the factors that contribute to the development and maintenance of a coalition relationship. It is directly affected by and implemented through activities and changes throughout the DOTMLPF spectrum.

MFC activity
Any initiative, agreement, or operation whose primary purpose is to improve the Army's ability to operate effectively and efficiently as a member or leader of an alliance or coalition across the full spectrum of military missions. It

includes, but is not limited to, the development of NATO and ABCA standardization agreements and other MFC agreements and participation in multilateral and bilateral forums.

MFC-related activity
Any initiative, agreement, or operation whose primary purpose is to support national or Army political, strategic, economic, technical, or other objectives other than MFC that also contributes significantly to the Army's ability to operate effectively and efficiently as a member or leader of an alliance or coalition across the full spectrum of military missions. MFC-related activities include, but are not limited to, cooperative education and training; personnel and unit exchange and leadership consultation; combined exercises; cooperative RDA; purchase of materiel designed and/or produced by other countries; transfer of U.S.-designed materiel to allies and potential coalition partners; and cooperative logistics.

MFC agreement
An agreement between the U.S. Army/other Services and armies or other governmental agencies of an ally or potential coalition partner that specifically contributes to MFC. MFC agreements include NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards that document the acceptance of like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores or operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. Other MFC agreements may be considered international agreements and are thus subject to the processing and reporting requirements of AR 550–51, AR 70–41, and DODD 5530.3.

Promulgation
The formal issuance by the responsible international organization of a standardization agreement ratified or signed by a sufficient number of nations.

Ratification
In NATO and the ABCA Armies Standardization Program, the declaration by which a member nation formally approves, with or without reservation, the content of a standardization agreement. As used in this regulation, a process coordinated by the U.S. Army (or other Service) through which the United States accepts the content of a standardization agreement. In this context, it may involve coordination with other DOD components but does not involve review and/or approval by other agencies or branches of the U.S. Government.

Standardization (NATO)
The development and implementation of concepts, doctrines, procedures, and designs to achieve and maintain the required levels of compatibility, interchangeability, or commonality in operational, procedural, materiel, technical, and administrative fields to attain interoperability.

Standardization agreement (international)
The record of agreement among two or more nations that records the adoption of like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores or operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. As used in this regulation, standardization agreements include NATO STANAGs, NATO APs, ABCA Standards (formerly known as Quadripartite Standardization Agreements), Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC) Air Standards, ASCC Advisory Publications, and ABCA Navies Standardization Agreements. NATO STANAGs and ABCA Standards are not generally considered international agreements as defined in DODD 5530.3 and AR 550–51.

Subject matter expert exchange (SMEE)
An MFC forum involving U.S. Army and foreign specialists that is intended to enhance army-to-army contacts and mutual understanding, exchange information on programs and activities of mutual interest, and otherwise enhance MFC with foreign armies. SMEEs are limited to a specific issue or topic that can be addressed in one meeting of less than 1 week's duration. They may be conducted under the auspices of bilateral staff talks, the Latin American Cooperation Program, or other regional sponsorship. SMEEs may not be used for training purposes.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms
This section contains no entries

USAPD

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