STANDARDS RELATED DOCUMENT

AAP-03.2

ADVICE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PARAGRAPH FOR INCLUSION WITHIN STANAGS

Edition A, Version 1

JULY 2020

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ALLIED ADMINISTRATIVE PUBLICATION

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

NATO STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (NSO)

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

8 July 2020

1.   The enclosed Standards Related Document, AAP-03.2, Edition A, Version 1, ADVICE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PARAGRAPH FOR INCLUSION WITHIN STANAGS, which has been approved in conjunction with AAP-03 by the nations in the Committee for Standardization (CS), is promulgated herewith.

2.   AAP-03.2, Edition A, Version 1 is effective upon receipt.

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4.   This publication shall be handled in accordance with C-M(2002)60.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Advice on the Development of the Implementation Paragraph
for inclusion within STANAGs**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Why the Alliance decided to increase focus on implementing STANAGs

NATO high-readiness forces are increasingly multinational, requiring greater interoperability, to include current, relevant, agreed standards. The Alliance readiness and responsiveness depends on and requires full implementation of ratified standards by individual Allies and NATO bodies.[1]

2. BACKGROUND

In their Defence Investment Pledge, Allies committed to implementing NATO agreed standards. Since 2014 and NATO's Readiness Action Plan, Allies have repeatedly emphasized that national ratification and implementation of Allied standards must be a priority.

The Revised NATO Policy for Standardization (2016) states that the "Implementation of standards by individual Allies is a relevant and useful output metric offering a qualitative indication of the development of the interoperable capabilities needed to bolster Alliance readiness and responsiveness."[2]

AAP-03 directs that implementation paragraphs "shall set a list of specific actions, including qualification if necessary", that nations should take to complete implementation.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of this SRD is to provide guidance for custodians and WGs in developing the "implementation of the agreement" section within the STANAG covering document. The SRD describes how STANAG Implementation Paragraphs can be written to promote the optimal use and thorough implementation of the standards which they cover.

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[1] PO(2019)0343 (INV), CS Report to the Council for the year 2018, 2 Aug 2019
[2] PO(2016)0315, Revised NATO Policy for Standardization, 13 May 2016

EDITION A VERSION 1

4. CONSIDERATION WHEN DRAFTING

The STANAG implementation paragraph should be sufficiently detailed and contain the actions required to complete implementation, such as defining objectives and referring to specific paragraphs in the standard which are critical to implementation. This guidance is intended to help working groups/custodians in the development of an implementation paragraph.

When developing an implementation paragraph for a materiel or operational STANAGs, you should consider the following:

Interoperability requirements – clearly specify the minimum implementation requirements or if possible, define the end state required by a nation to satisfy the STANAG interoperability requirements.

National Documentation / Programmes – recommend to where nations should include or reference the STANAG in national doctrines, defence standards, technical instructions, specifications, manuals, procurement programmes, contracts, projects, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and training programmes or course materials.

Normative references – the implementation paragraph should address normative references required to be implemented/used with the NATO standard.

Implementation Date – if implementation must be achieved on an agreed date the NATO Effective Date (NED) should be included.

Constraints and Limitations – determine whether implementation is limited to a single service or organisation. The STANAG should provide guidance regarding which service or organisation will have to implement the standard**.**

Exercises or trials – identify specific exercises, testing or trials that nations are required to complete to confirm interoperability.

Personnel Training – specify the minimum levels of education and training required for personnel to carry out the function of implementing the STANAG.

Facilities – the infrastructure and facilities (e.g., roads, bridges, communication lines, buildings, testing sites, laboratories, etc.) required to achieve STANAG implementation.

Partner Nations – the specific instructions and guidance required for Partner Nations to adopt the STANAG.

A STANAG covering multiple AP's – identifying critical implementation requirements of APs and non-NATO standards covered by STANAG. If there are different implementation requirements where a STANAG covers multiple APs, additional guidance should be provided to ensure clarity.

5. CONCLUSION

The implementation of NATO standards by Allies and the adoption by Partners drives interoperability ensuring the Alliance can meet current and future missions. This SRD will help working groups and custodians develop the STANAG implementation paragraph contained within the STANAG. The additional information provided in this SRD supplements the NATO policy for Standardization and AAP-03; nothing in this SRD supersedes what is in those documents.

ANNEX A: EXAMPLES OF MATERIEL IMPLEMENTATION PARAGRAPHS

Materiel Example 1
(Example from STANAG 2916 Edition 3)

NOSE FUZE CONTOURS AND MATCHING PROJECTILE CAVITIES FOR ARTILLERY AND MORTAR PROJECTILES

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT
This STANAG is implemented when a nation has issued instructions that all equipment procured for its forces will be manufactured in accordance with the specifications detailed in this agreement.
Participating nations agree to conform to the requirements of this standard in the development of fuzes, projectiles, setters and accessories in respect to the following features, as applicable (not all of these features will apply to figures):
  a. Contact Surfaces
  b. Fuze Length
  c. Intrusion
  d. Projectile Cavity
  e. Setter Slots
  f. Thread Size
  g. Wrench Slots

Materiel Example 2
(Example from NSO Educational Material delivered to NATO Custodians during the Drafting, Production and Maintenance of NATO Standards course)

FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT
  • implementation requires procurement of equipment, i.e. firehose couplings
  • compliance with civil standards:
    - IEC 60309-1
    - IEC 60309-2
    - NEN 3374

Materiel Example 3
(Example from NSO Educational Material delivered to NATO Custodians during the Drafting, Production and Maintenance of NATO Standards course)

AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS) ON WARSHIPS

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT
  • implementation requires compliance with specifications for Universal Automatic Identification Systems:

- International Maritime Organization (IMO): IMO MSC 69 (74), Annex 3
- International Telecommunications Union (ITU): ITU-RM.1371
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC): IEC 61993, IEC 60945

- AIS shall provide interface in the format of NEMA 0183/2000/IEC 61162-2

ANNEX B: EXAMPLES OF OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PARAGRAPHS

Operational Example 1
(Example from NSO Educational Material delivered to NATO Custodians during the Drafting, Production and Maintenance of NATO Standards course)

MANAGEMENT OF LASER EYE DAMAGE IN AIRCREW

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT
AAMedP-1.9 is considered implemented when the entity has updated its procedures regarding the investigation of laser eye damage in aircrew and its medical personnel is able to act according to the provision of the present standard. Therefore, in order to implement AAMedP-1.9 entities must:
  a. Update their specific procedure, to include required elements of the medical examination and special testing of aircrew applicants as well as post–incident;
  b. Update the training programs for specific medical personnel to include the principles of laser energy and its effects on vision, as well as the appropriate examination and treatment of combat laser eye injuries;
  c. Train the medical personnel in order to act accordingly to the provisions of the standard;
  d. Acquire and make available to the appropriately trained health practitioner medical devices and medication necessary for diagnosis and treatment, as detailed within the present standard, but to include: Amsler grid, ophthalmoscope, Snellen eye chart, eye patch, fluorescein dye, topical antibiotic eye ointment and pain relief.

When using terms such as "entities", it is helpful to enumerate which entities are meant. For national implementation, is important to specify which armed service(s) and type(s) of units, HQs or other capabilities should implement. For ACO implementation, is important to specify which service component (land, maritime, air, SOF) and specific NATO force type, or other capability type (such as Joint HQs) should implement.

Operational Example 2
(Example from NSO Educational Material delivered to NATO Custodians during the Drafting, Production and Maintenance of NATO Standards course)

MILITARY LOAD CLASSIFICATION OF BRIDGES, FERRIES, RAFTS AND VEHICLES

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT
Training on the method of computing the Military Load Classification (MLC) of bridges, military ferries, rafts and military vehicles;
- Training of military personnel on the classification markings and their meaning/use;
- Marking of all vehicles in service, all military constructed bridges and ferries during training and operations;
- Marking of all operationally essential bridges (includes existing infrastructure) in NATO's areas of operations (either during peacetime or during preparation time for operations)
  - transit countries/zones
  - combat zones (high intensity warfare/ Art. V).