

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Note the following :

- 1. Hidden Slides used at briefer's discretion.**
- 2. Briefing text to be updated.**

Multilateral Interoperability Programme



Information Briefing

Standard Brief As At 17 Dec 99

This presentation is a standard briefing agreed by all the MIP nations

Its purpose is to provide an understanding of how MIP came about, its aim and objectives, and the MIP work plan

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Interoperability - Definition

The ability of systems, units or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together.

(NIPD - NATO Interoperability Planning Document)

Firstly, MIP is all about achieving interoperability. For those not familiar with the concept, this definition may help.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Background

Combination of BIP and QIP

Now for some background.

You may be aware that MIP came about as a result of a combination of two former programmes: BIP and QIP.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Combined BIP/QIP meeting, Calgary 27-30 Apr. 98

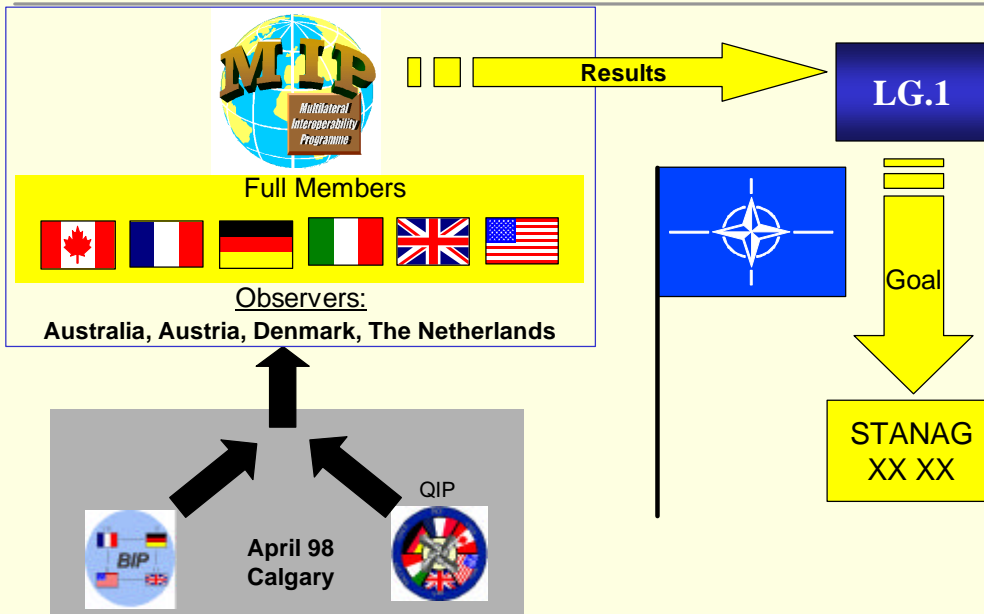
Background

- **In essence, interoperability is required to include situational awareness, plans, orders and control measures and information within a joint as well as a combined setting.**
- **International interoperability is severely challenged by the demands from commanders and by the rate of change of information technology.**
- **At present there is a gap between Brigade and Battalion.**

A combined meeting of both programmes was held in Calgary in April 1998.

The issues described on this slide give a summary of the challenge facing MIP

Multilateral Interoperability Programme



Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Combined BIP/QIP meeting, Calgary 27-30 Apr. 98

Purpose

- The purpose of the Combined BIP/QIP meeting was to agree upon a methodology for achieving interoperability at the international level from Corps to lower echelons.
- Six nations (CA, FR, GE, IT, UK, US) signed a Statement of Intent to pursue international interoperability of C2IS under a new combined organizational framework.
- This new structure is known as the:

Multilateral Interoperability Programme (MIP)

The Calgary meeting produced an agreed way forward for achieving interoperability between the six nations. The new programme was christened MIP

A Statement of Intent was signed by every nation, as an interim before an MOU could be produced

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Calgary, 30 Apr. 98

BIP

QIP

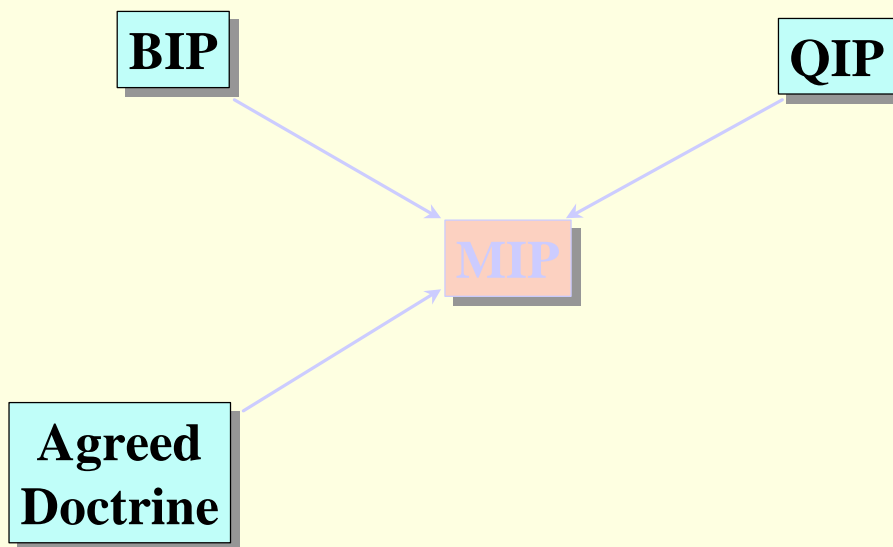
MIP

```
graph TD; BIP[BIP] --> MIP[MIP]; QIP[QIP] --> MIP;
```

To summarise,

MIP came from BIP and QIP

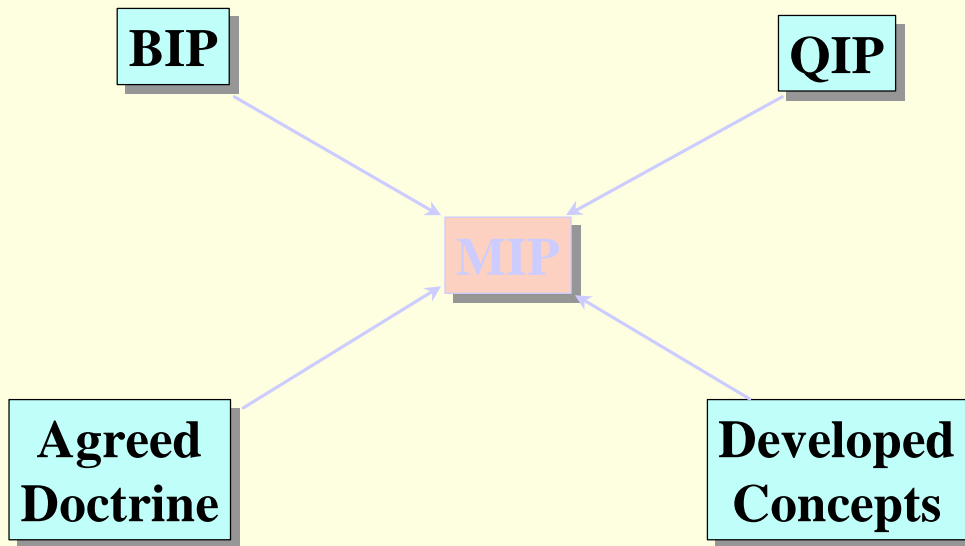
Multilateral Interoperability Programme



MIP, however, is more than a continuation of two former programmes

We recognise the importance of the end user and the foundation of agreed international doctrine

Multilateral Interoperability Programme



MIP is also a dynamic programme which will break new ground and develop its own concepts

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

QIP Closure

Next a few slides describing how QIP and BIP were closed

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Completion of the QIP

The QIP nations:

- established a plan for closure of QIP,
- held a last QIP QSC meeting in Oct. 98 in France,
- declared QIP completed after the conducting of operational tests in Dec. 98 in Germany, and the delivery of a final report to the MIP,
- agreed to conduct in the future work to enhance interoperability at brigade and above level within the framework of the MIP Programme

QIP was closed concurrently with the early stages of MIP

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

BIP Closure

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Completion of the BIP

The BIP nations:

- signed a Statement of Intent for a BIP follow-on activity in Jan. 98 with the following goals:
 - fieldable interoperability solution by 2001/2002
 - expansion of information exchange capability (on the basis of the tactical doctrine endorsed by LG.1)
 - enhanced communications solutions (for greater mobility, range extension, and throughput)
 - enhanced vertical interoperability capability betw. Brigade and Battailon
- agreed to conduct in the future work to enhance interoperability in co-operation with the QIP Programme

BIP ended in March 1998

Its follow on objectives shown here were “rolled in” to MIP

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

MIP Membership

Next a few slides describing how QIP and BIP were closed

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Full Members & C2IS involved in MIP



CA

LFCS



FR

SICF, SIR



GE

HEROS-2/1, GeFüSys



IT

SIACCON



UK

E-IARRCIS



US

MCS

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Observer Nations & their C2IS



AS

JCSE, BCSS



AU

ROSE



DA

DACCIS



NL

ISIS

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

MIP Structure

And now a few words about the structure of MIP and how we do business

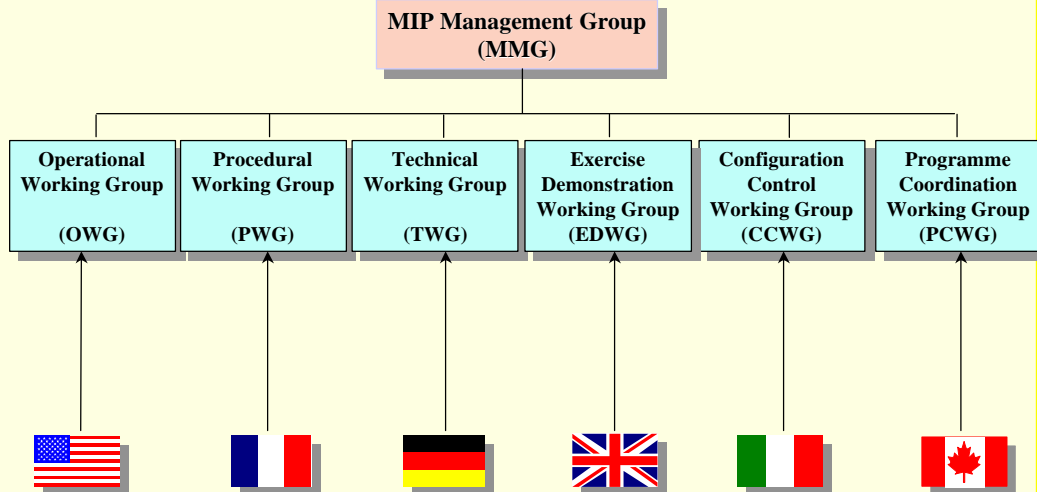
Multilateral Interoperability Programme

What is MIP?

- **MIP is an independent, non-NATO, six nation effort.**
- **MIP is not aligned with any specific NATO body, however...**
 - **Many MIP representatives are active in NATO CCIS groups.**
 - **MIP progress is routinely reported to appropriate NATO groups.**
 - **MIP takes its operational concept from LG/1.**

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Management Structure



This slide shows the two level management structure with the MMG giving direction to the Working Groups. Each WG has a Standing Chair. The national responsibilities are shown.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Aim, Objectives and Guiding Principles

MIP has clearly defined aim, objectives and agreed guiding principles

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

The aim of the MIP is

To achieve international interoperability of Command and Control Information Systems (C2IS) at all levels from corps to battalion, or lowest appropriate level, in order to support multinational, combined and joint operations and the advancement of digitisation in the international arena, including NATO*

*MPMP Apr 99

The aim is shown here

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Programme Objectives

Phase 1

To develop an improved fieldable formatted message (AdatP-3) capability supporting vertical and horizontal interoperability by 2002.

Phase 2

To define and develop a fieldable automated data exchange capability supporting vertical and horizontal interoperability by 2005.

MIP has two, closely interrelated phases as described here.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Operational Objectives

To specify the detailed operational requirements and provide operational interfaces in fieldable form to enable the army C2IS of participating nations to interoperate at and between those levels of command endorsed by NATO LG/1.

A Framework Paper on the Requirement for Combined/Joint Interoperability between C2 Systems Supporting NATO Operations within the Land Component
(LG/1/D6 dated 26 Feb. 98)

The OWG drives the programme and gives the user focus to the other groups

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Procedural Objectives

- **To develop a MIP Common Data Model (MCDM) to meet the operational information exchange requirement as defined by the OWG. This is to be based on the Land C2 Information Exchange Data Model (ADatP-5) data model with Change Proposals as appropriate**
- **To develop MTFs based on ADatP-3, derived from the MCDM to meet operational requirements as defined by the OWG**
- **To provide guidance to the APP-9 Panel on the implications of implementing APP-9 IERs on automated systems.**

The PWG will take the IER as defined by the OWG and create a MIP Common Data Model. Automated information exchange, be it messaging in Phase 1 or Data Exchange in Phase 2, will be based on this model

The Gateway will also provide the facility to pass standard man-readable APP-9 messages, but these may not be automated by the receiving system

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Technical Objectives Phase 1

- **To expand the BIP and QIP information exchange capability.**
- **To provide enhanced communications solutions which provide greater mobility, range extension and throughput than is currently available while capitalising on existing technical work. (It is recognised that communications limitations and the need for mobility may demand differing technical interoperability solutions at different levels.)**
- **To implement a single set of MTFs, defined by the PWG, that can be used by systems at all agreed levels.**

The TWG will define specifications for the required solution(s) and will plan and conduct testing of the national implementations.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Technical Objectives Phase 2

- **To evolve the Phase I solution in order to enhance horizontal and vertical interoperability**
- **To develop a data exchange mechanism (DEM) that will provide an automated/push data exchange capability**
- **The ATCCIS replication mechanism will be used as a starting point for the DEM.**

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Guiding Principles for MIP

Use of National CCIS

No common C2IS will be developed. Agreed solutions for international interoperability may be integrated into national systems or be independent. This will be a national decision.

Standards

A common migration plan is required to implement new standards whilst considering national legacy systems.

Operational Basis

A common approach in the relevant areas of doctrine, concepts, tactics techniques and procedures will be needed.

The following slides highlight some guiding principles for the programme

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Guiding Principles for MIP (cont'd)

Extent of Interoperability

International interoperability should be achieved by a balanced use of automated facilities and non-automated procedures.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Guiding Principles for MIP (cont'd)

International Message Formatting Standard (Phase 1)

NATO's STANAG 5500 Edition 4 message formatting standard will be followed and message implementation rules developed if appropriate, but this effort will provide validation of that standard to NATO, and this may in turn modify the standard.

Use of Existing Messages

In the interim, nations may implement the existing BIP and QIP messages if they wish, modified if necessary to reflect results from testing and experimentation.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Guiding Principles for MIP (cont'd)

Communications Bearers

Whilst communications issues are a national concern, communications constraints they impose will be considered. Developments in communications solutions that provide the necessary mobility, range and throughput to support the forms of data exchange will be monitored. The current national communications solutions from BIP and QIP will be used where appropriate.

We should stress that MIP is defining a Gateway. **Provision of data to the gateway and dissemination of data from it are a national responsibility**

MIP recognises, however, that the user is interested in end to end interoperability and this will be demonstrated in the MIP Field Demonstration in 2001.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Guiding Principles for MIP (cont'd)

Data Model

The programme will develop a MIP common data model (MCDM) which will be based on LC2IEDM (ADatP-5) as a starting point. Due consideration will be taken of the evolving data modelling work within NATO.

Data Exchange Mechanism (DEM)

The development and integration of a Data Exchange Mechanism will be based on the ATCCIS Replication Mechanism (ARM) as a starting point.

Note, it is MIPs intention to make use of the investment already made in other programmes, especially ATCCIS.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Guiding Principles for MIP (cont'd)

Re-use of Work

This Programme will make maximum use of the operational, procedural and technical work previously accomplished within BIP and QIP. The Programme will also look to achieve closer co-operation with similar Programmes.

Links to NATO

The nations involved in this work agree to keep NATO informed of progress and to harmonise with NATO through national channels.

It is also important that the lessons learned and work accomplished within MIP are fed back to NATO for the benefit of the wider community.

NATO Land Group 1 is the focus for this activity

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Guiding Principles for MIP (cont'd)

Funding

Whilst there is no common funding, nations involved in the Programme agreed to provide the required resources to support their participation in the programme. Costs for development of and integration into national systems or prototypes will remain a national responsibility.

Involvement of Other Nations

The MIP nations actively seek the involvement of other nations. Conditions for their joining MIP will be in accordance with the agreed MIP Programme Management Plan and MOU.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Guiding Principles for MIP(cont'd)

Legal Basis

An MOU has been developed to support this effort, which, when signed, will supersede the Statement of Intent signed in Calgary on 30 April 1998.

An MOU has been under development and will be signed shortly.

Once in place this MOU will supersede the Statement of Intent signed in Calgary

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Background for the MIP MOU

- **No common funding.**
- **No funds to be transferred between the Participating nations.**
- **No common procurement.**
- **No Joint Programme Office (JPO).**
- **Separate national contracts (if required).**
- **National works under Research & Technology, Development or procurement funding.**
- **Co-ordination of National C2IS Interoperability projects.**

What the Participating Nations Want to Do Together

This recognises the fact that international C2IS interoperability is a goal for all, yet national programmes are proceeding at different paces, according to national circumstance.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Background for the MIP MOU (II)

- **Efficient Management Structure.**
- **Both Army and Armament bodies involved.**
- **Loan of materials.**
- **Unclassified National information exchanges.**
- **Information or material provided or generated under the MIP. framework may be classified up to Secret.**
- **Visits to national facilities.**
- **Combined field experiments.**

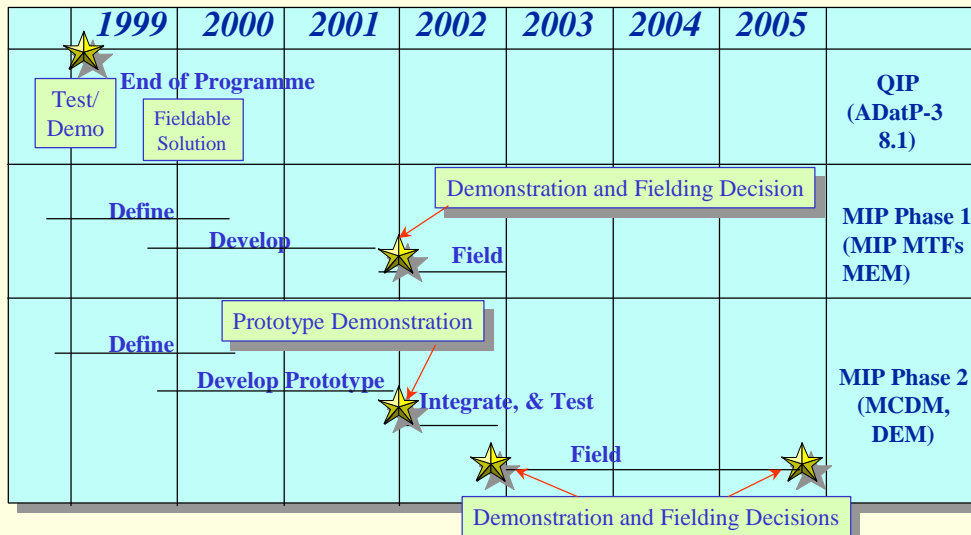
What the Participating Nations Want to Do Together

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Work Plan

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Programme Schedule



The MIP schedule is ambitious but, we believe, achievable

Note that the aim is to demonstrate both the Phase 1 (Messaging) and the Phase 2 (Data Exchange) functionality by the end of 2001

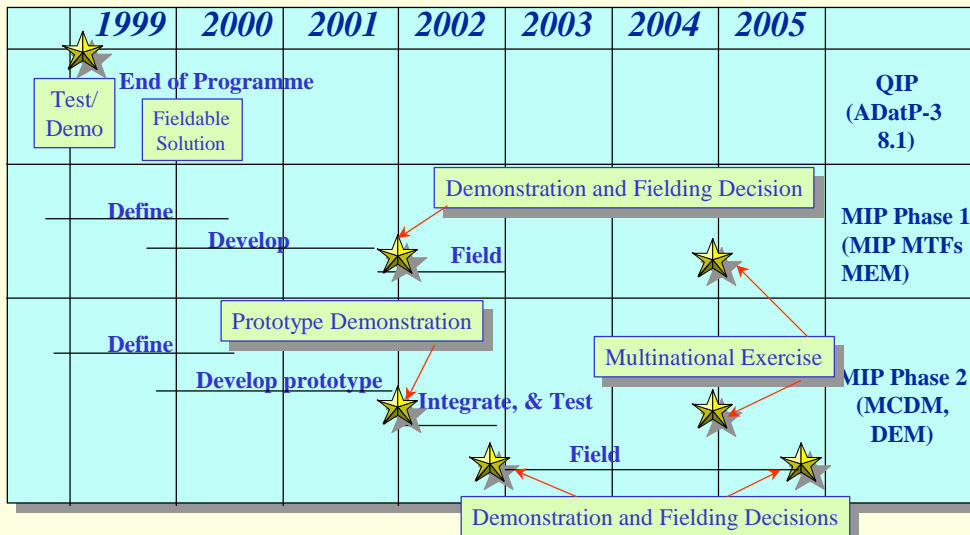
The purpose of the Phase 1 demonstration is to make a fielding decision, whilst the Phase 2 demonstration will be a feasibility or proof of concept demonstration

This will be during a combined field demonstration. The exact format of this demonstration is yet to be defined

MUST DIM OUT MAIN SLIDE AND CHANGE SYMBOLS FOR DEMONSTRATION

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Multinational Exercise Opportunity



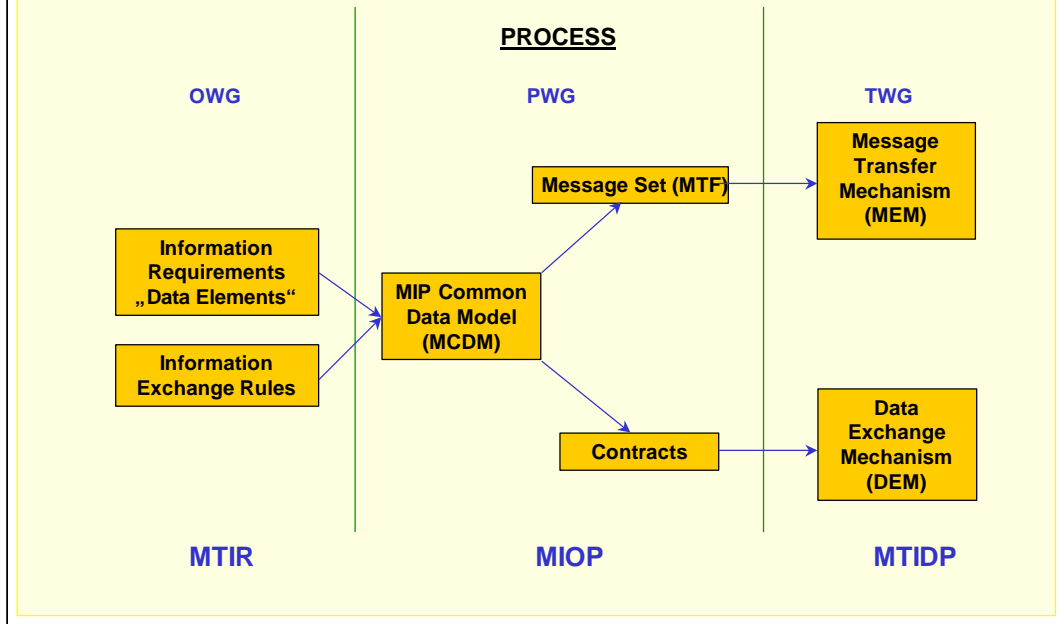
An opportunity exists for MIP nations to use the MIP capability in an exercise in 2004.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

| <u>WG</u> | <u>PRIMARY ACTIVITY</u> | |
|----------------|---|----------------------|
| OWG | 1 DEVELOP OPERATIONAL & EMPLOYMENT CONCEPTS | completed |
| | 2 DEVELOP IER's (INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS & OPERATIONAL RULES) | completed |
| | 4 REVIEW AND VALIDATE MCDD | Dec 99 - Mar 00 |
| | 6 REVIEW MCDM | Mar 00 - Apr 00 |
| | 9 REVIEW & VALIDATE MIP MTF SET | Jun 99 - Mar 00 |
| | 11 REVIEW & VALIDATE BASIS FOR DATA EXCHANGE | Sep 99 - Mar 00 |
| PWG | 3 ANALYSE IER's AND DECOMPOSE ADatP-3 MTFs (SETS/FIELDS/DATA) TO CREATE „MIP COMMON DATA DICTIONARY (MCDD)“. AS APPROPRIATE, ASSIGN APP-6A DATA ENTRIES AND SEND CP FOR EVOLVING MTF TO APP9 PANEL. | In Progress - Dec 99 |
| | 5 MAP MCDD TO THE LC2IEDM TO CREATE A MIP COMMON DATA MODEL (MCDM). ARTICULATE CPs TO AMEND/APPEND THE LC2IEDM AS APPROPRIATE. | Jun 99 - Mar 00 |
| | 7 USING THE CPs, EVOLVE, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NDAG, THE LC2IEDM TOWARDS THE MCDM. THE INTENT IS TO HAVE A DM THAT CONTAINS ALL OF THE DATA ELEMENTS ASSIGNED TO THE MIP MTF SET. | As required |
| | 8 PRODUCE MIP MTF SET | Jun 99 - Mar 00 |
| | 10 DEVELOP BASIS FOR DATA EXCHANGE (CONTRACTS) | Sep 99 - Mar 00 |
| TWG | 6 REVIEW MCDM | Mar 00 - Apr 00 |
| | 11 REVIEW & VALIDATE BASIS FOR DATA EXCHANGE | Sep 99 - Mar 00 |
| | 12 DEFINE & DEVELOP PHASE 1 SPECIFICATION (MTIDP) | completed |
| | 13 DEFINE & DEVELOP PHASE 2 SPECIFICATION (MTIDP) | Sep 99 - Apr 00 |
| NATIONS | 14 IMPLEMENT PHASE 1 SOLUTION | Oct 99 - Jun 01 |
| | 15 IMPLEMENT PHASE 2 SOLUTION FOR PROTOTYPE DEMONSTRATION | Apr 00 - Sep 01 |
| | 16 IMPLEMENT PHASE 2 SOLUTION FOR DEMONSTRATION | Dec 01 - Dec 02 |

- THIS DETAILED SLIDE SHOWS THE STEP BY STEP PROCESS WHICH DEFINES THE MIP WAY AHEAD
- I WILL GIVE YOU A MOMENT TO READ THIS
- THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM SHOWS THE MAJOR ACTIVITIES RESPONSIBILITIES AND DELIVERABLES

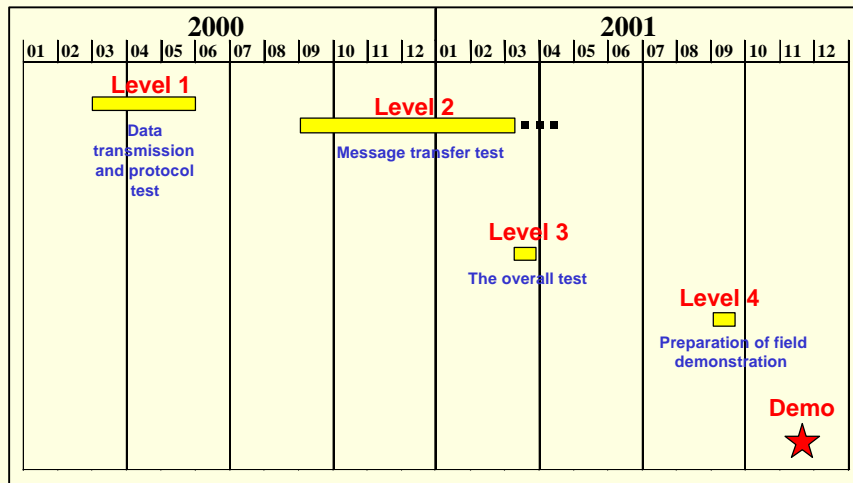
Multilateral Interoperability Programme



- Note that the MCDM is, in effect, the ATCCIS GH 3 Plus amended as necessary with change proposals to meet the MIP needs

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

MIP Phase 1 Test Schedule:



As far as possible, all groups do business in the same way and at the same time. This encourages co-ordination between groups.

The Phase 2 Test schedule has yet to be resolved.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Baseline Documents / Responsibilities

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----|----|
| - Tactical CCIS Interoperability Requirement (MTIR) | OWG | US | ✓ |
| - Interface Operating Procedures (MIOP) | PWG | FR | #3 |
| - Technical Interface Design Plan (MTIDP-1) | TWG | GE | ✓ |
| - Technical Interface Design Plan (MTIDP-2) | TWG | FR | #1 |
| - System Interconnections Security Policy (MSISP) | PCWG | UK | #2 |
| - Programme Management Plan (MPMP) | PCWG | US | ✓ |
| - Communications Plan (MCP) | PCWG | CA | ✓ |
| - Configuration Management Plan (MCMP) | CCWG | IT | ✓ |
| - Test and Evaluation Master Plan (MTEMP) | PCWG | CA | #2 |
| - Technical Test Plan (MTTP) | TWG | GE | ✓ |
| - Exercise Demonstration Plan (MEDP) | EDWG | UK | -- |
| - Web Site Admin & Op Procedures (MWAOP) | MWAOP | CA | ✓ |

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

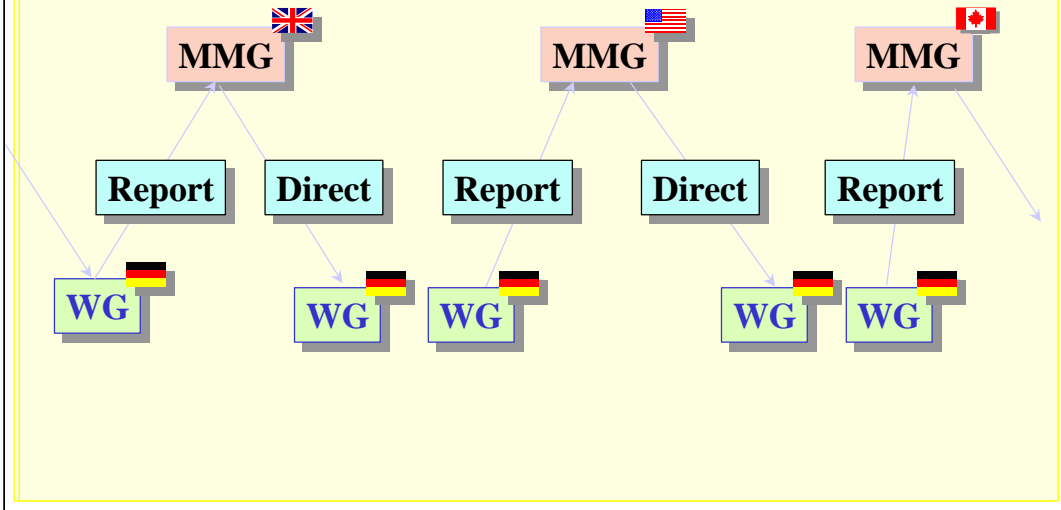
Meeting Schedule

Finally, for your information, the following slides show the agreed meeting schedule until the end of 2001

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

MMG & WG Meetings

(the flags show the meeting sites)



This is how the meetings are planned

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Previous Meetings

- Combined QIP QSC / BIP PMG Meeting in CALGARY
in April 98 agreed on "Statement of Intent for MIP"
- 1st WG Meeting in GREDING in Jun 98
- 2nd WG Meeting in GREDING in Sep 98
- 1st MMG Meeting in PARIS in Oct 98
- 3rd WG Meeting in GREDING in Dec 98
- 4th WG Meeting in GREDING in Mar 99
- 2nd MMG Meeting in MUNICH in Apr 99
- 5th WG Meeting in GREDING in Jun 99

- This shows the completed meetings to date

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Previous Meetings

- **6th WG Meeting** **in GREDING** **from 27-30 Sep 99**
- **3rd MMG Meeting** **in ITALY** **from 25-28 Oct 99**
- **7th WG Meeting** **in GREDING** **from 13-17 Dec 99**
- **8th WG Meeting** **in GREDING** **from 13-17 Mar 00**

- This shows the completed meetings to date

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Future Meetings

- **4th MMG Meeting** in LONDON from 10-13 Apr 00
- **9th WG Meeting** in GREDING from 26-30 Jun 00
- **10th WG Meeting** in GREDING from 18-22 Sep 00
- **5th MMG Meeting** in U.S.A. from 23-27 Oct 00 -
- **11th WG Meeting** in GREDING from 04-08 Dec 00
- **12th WG Meeting** in GREDING from 18-22 Mar 01

- Meeting dates have been provisionally agreed until the end of 01

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Future Meetings

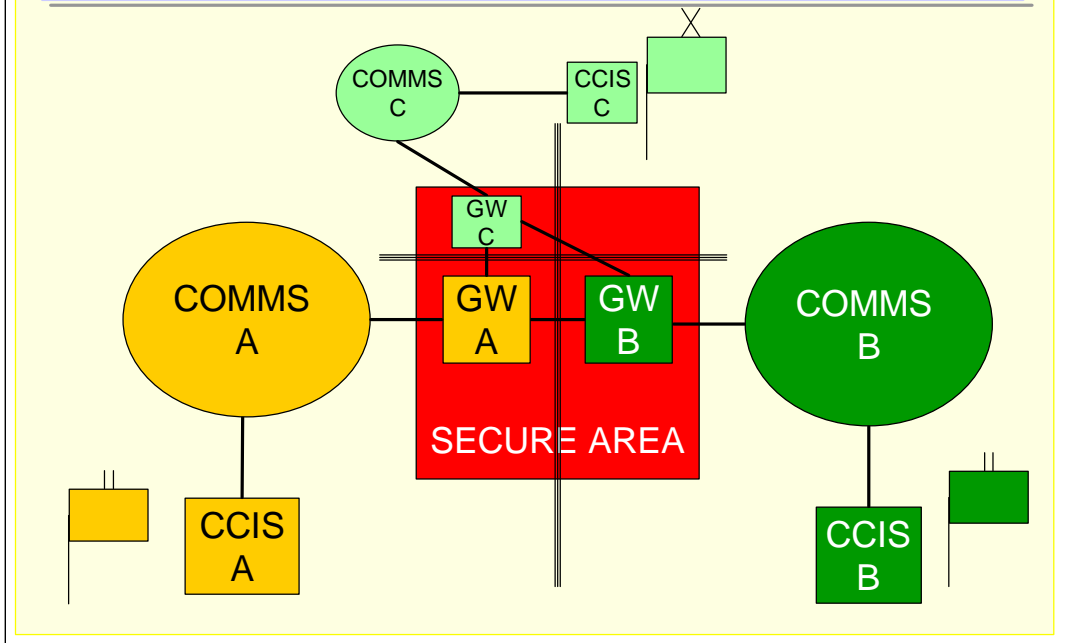
- **6th MMG Meeting** **in CANADA** **from 10-14 Apr 01**
- **13th WG Meeting** **in GREDING** **from 18-22 Jun 01**
- **14th WG Meeting** **in GREDING** **from 17-21 Sep 01**
- **7th MMG Meeting** **in FRANCE** **from 08-12 Oct 01**
- **15th WG Meeting** **in GREDING** **from 03-07 Dec 01**

•Note that a further WG and MMG session will be required in 02 to review and agree a Final Report

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

MIP Common Interface (MCI) Concept

Multilateral Interoperability Programme



- THIS SLIDE DEPICTS THE VERTICAL DIMENSION FOR INFORMATION EXCHANGE BETWEEN FORMATION AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

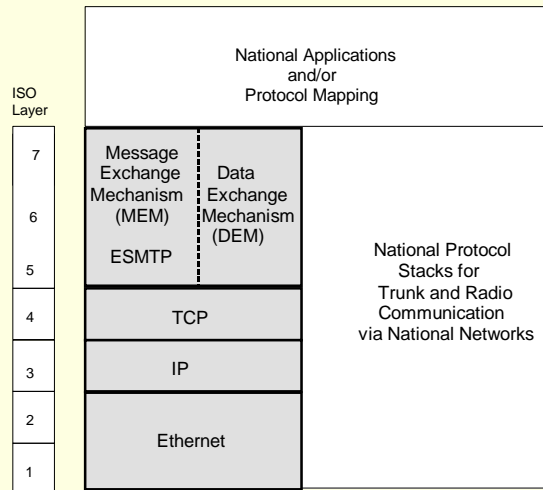
Principles of MIP Solution

- **Only specify what goes across border.**
- **National concerns are isolated.**
- **Developed Interface is “in spite” of communications.**
- **‘Data’ dissemination internal to a nation is a national concern.**
- **‘Dual Gateway’ concept.**

- **THIS IS A SUMMARY OF THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE GATEWAY**
- **IT IS TO EMPHASISE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL CONCERN IS TO SPECIFY HOW INFORMATION IS EXCHANGED ACROSS THE GATEWAY**
- **ONWARD TRANSMISSION OVER NATIONAL NETWORKS IS A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY**
- **MIP, HOWEVER, WILL DEMONSTRATE THE END TO END INFORMATION EXCHANGE BETWEEN CCIS WHICH WE RECOGNISE IS WHAT THE USER IS INTERESTED IN**
- **THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS DEPICT THE GATEWAY CONCEPT**

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

MIP Protocol Stack

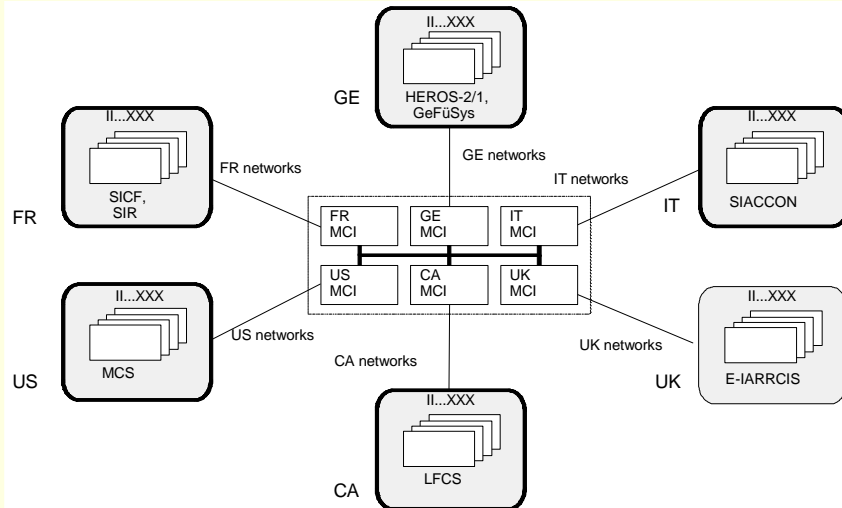


Multilateral Interoperability Programme

MCI Configuration Options

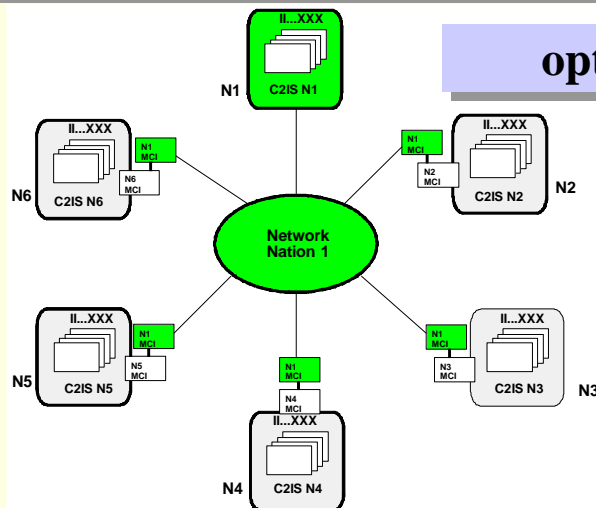
Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Centralised Configuration



Multilateral Interoperability Programme

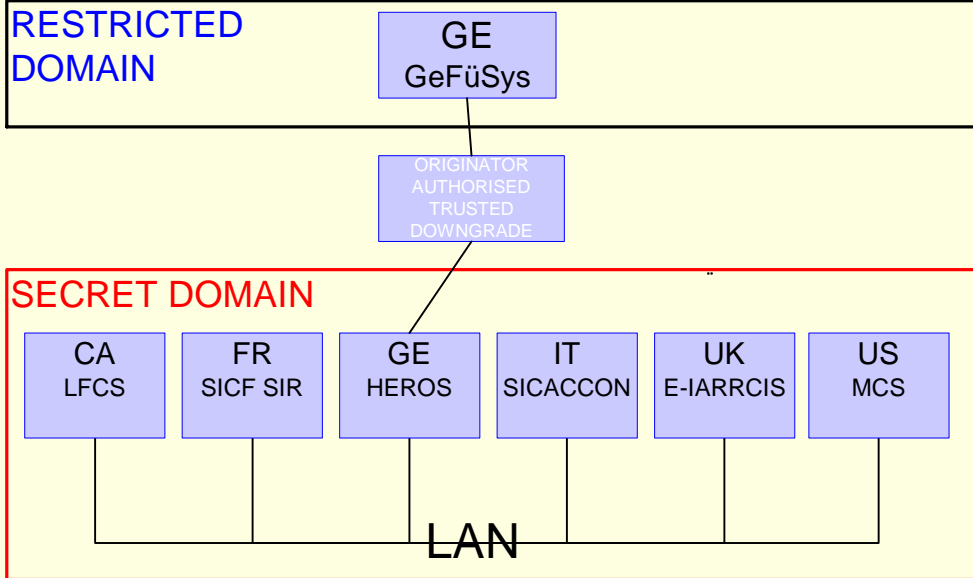
Decentralised Configuration



Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Security

Multilateral Interoperability Programme



Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Relationship with NATO Bodies (and ATCCIS)

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Relationship with NATO Bodies (and ATCCIS)

Data Model: The programme will develop a MIP common data model (MCDM) which will be based on Land C2 Information Exchange Data Model (NDAG) as a starting point.

Data Exchange Mechanism: The development of a Data Exchange Mechanism (DEM) will be based on the ATCCIS Replication Mechanism (ARM) as a starting point.

MIP WGs involve delegates with ATCCIS expertise.

Information Exchange with appropriate NATO bodies.

Note, it is MIPs intention to make use of the investment already made in other programmes, especially ATCCIS.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Terms of Reference

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Terms of Reference

MIP Management Group

Functions performed

- Improve, promote and enhance vertical & horizontal interoperability of C2IS from Corps to Battalion.
- Define overall plans and targets.
- Manage all subordinate Programme activities.

Membership

- Empowered representative as national HoD, other national representatives, chairs of working groups, observers with representatives.
- Chairman of Meeting: Chair PCWG.
- Meet as necessary to manage the Programme effectively.

The MMG manages the programme, receiving feedback from the WGs and giving direction as required

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Terms of Reference

Operational Working Group



Functions performed

- Develop concept of use and review doctrine & requirements.
- Identify information exchange requirements.
- Determine aim & objective for operational tests & demonstrations:
 - Exercise/Demonstration Scope.
 - Operational Scenario.
 - Measures of Success.

The OWG defines the operational requirement which drives the programme

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Terms of Reference

Procedural Working Group



Functions performed

- Structure information exchange requirements.
- Define common messages/MTFs, sets, fields & data elements (dictionary).
- Define implementation rules.
- Define a common data model based on the LC2IEDM.
- Determine aim & objective for procedural tests & demonstrations.

The PWG defines how the information will be exchanged

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Terms of Reference

Technical Working Group



Functions performed

- Define technical solutions to address operational & procedural requirements.
- Develop technical specifications.
- Test a common set of messages (Corps to Battalion).
- Define and test technical implementation of the Data Exchange Mechanism.
- Determine aim & objective for technical tests & demonstrations.

The TWG specifies the technical solution and tests national implementations

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Terms of Reference

Exercise Demonstration Working Group



Functions performed

- Co-ordinate the planning & execution of common field demonstrations.
- Support and conduct common demonstrations.
- Co-ordinate after action reports.
- Participate in external exercises, if required.

The EDWG is responsible for planning the Field Demonstration for 4th quarter 2001

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Terms of Reference

Configuration Control Working Group



Functions performed

- Configuration control of all Programme baseline documentation.
- Establish & maintain configuration management process.

The CCWG defines and implements the Configuration Management policy and procedures

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Terms of Reference

Programme Co-ordination Working Group



Functions performed

- Co-ordinate all Programme activities during WG meetings.
- Focal point for interaction between WGs.
- Take implementation level decisions and direct WGs appropriately.
- Develop Programme operating procedures.
- Provide integrated schedule report.
- Provide policy direction on Programme communications & internet use.

The PCWG coordinates between all the working groups and resolves issues at the working level

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Terms of Reference

Common Procedures and Administration for Working Groups

Operating procedures

- Work with NATO bodies and ATCCIS as directed by MMG
- Unanimous agreement of the HoDs
- Working language : English

Administrative

- National representatives of each nation, support staff
- Normally common meeting site for working groups (WTD 81)
- Up to four times per annum (as required)
- Normally concurrent with other WGs within same time frame, may be simultaneous or sequential

As far as possible, all groups do business in the same way and at the same time. This encourages co-ordination between groups.

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

External Issues

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

MIP Does Not:

- **Seek to develop a MIP solution which is incompatible with NATO standards**
- **Seek to isolate non MIP nations**

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

To achieve this MIP will:

- **Use NATO standards e.g. ADatP-3 and ATCCIS Generic Hub data model (to be adopted by NATO as a STANAG)**
- **Submit change proposals to relevant NATO bodies if changes are required, so that they become incorporated into the standards and freely available to all NATO nations**
- **Publish baselined documentation widely to inform non MIP members of progress**

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Status of MIP

Multilateral Interoperability Programme

Questions and Discussion

- That concludes the MIP briefing
- I am now happy to take any questions you may have