



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 5711.95E

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: U.S. NAVY PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDIZATION PROCESS

Ref: (a) NATO Standardization Agency Procedures - Vol 2
of 20 Oct 2006 (NOTAL)
(b) MCO 5711.1F
(c) CJCSI 6740.01C
(d) CJCSI 6010.01D
(e) DoD 4120.24-M, DoD Standardization Program
Policies and Procedures, March 2000
(f) SECNAVINST 5710.25B
(g) CJCSI 2700.01E

1. Purpose. To provide guidance and issue responsibilities for U.S. Navy participation in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Air and Space Interoperability Council (ASIC); and American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand Armies (ABCA) Standardization Program; Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States (AUSCANNZUKUS) Maritime Information Warfare Interoperability Organization; the development of NATO standardization agreements (STANAG), ASIC air standards, and ABCA standards; and the implementation of these international STANAGs. Significant changes made to organizational responsibilities, updates to organization titles based on Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) reorganization, and roles of contractor personnel. This instruction is a complete revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 5711.95D.

3. Background. The objective of international military standardization is to enable the military forces of the United States and its allies and coalition partners to operate together in the most effective manner. References (a) through (g) establish policy, procedures, and responsibilities for achieving

international military rationalization, standardization, and interoperability agreements. This instruction supplements references (a) through (g) by delineating responsibilities for the development, and implementation of international agreements.

a. The NATO Standardization Agency (NSA) is concerned with the standardization of operational procedures, logistical procedures, and tactical doctrines. NSA is organized into five specialty boards, covering joint, maritime, land, air, and medical matters per references (a) and (b). The products developed by these boards are NATO STANAGs and allied publications.

(1) A STANAG is the record of an agreement among the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores; and operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. STANAGs are negotiated among NATO nations, ratified by member nations, and issued by the NSA to the various defense organizations.

(2) A standardization recommendation is a NATO document that lists standards relevant to activities unrelated to interoperability. Standardization recommendations are developed and used in the field of standardization. A standardization recommendation is a non-binding document employed on a voluntary basis and does not require commitment to implement the standards which are listed in it.

(3) Allied publications are NATO manuals covering doctrine, tactics, intelligence, training, and exercise procedures. There are two categories of allied publications:

(a) Publications that contain factual data and do not require ratification.

(b) Publications that address procedures and tactics that require approval action. These documents are ratified by means of STANAGs, whereby nations agree to adopt and use them.

b. The Conference of National Armaments Directors is the senior advisory committee to the North Atlantic Council on armaments issues. The Conference of National Armaments Directors sets priorities and gives guidance to subordinate groups of military and civilian experts from allies and partner

nations. The Conference of National Armaments Directors focuses on the collaborative development, acquisition, and interoperability of defense equipment.

c. The NATO Consultation, Command, and Control Board, reporting to the North Atlantic Council, sponsors all command, control, and communication related STANAGs. Within the United States, reference (c) designates the U.S. military communications-electronics board as the coordination authority on all STANAGs involving military telecommunications.

d. The ASIC is composed of representatives from the air forces of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the U.S. Navy. The council's objective is to achieve standardization among its members to ensure the conduct of combined air operations with minimum obstacles, to provide aircraft support, and to promote economy in the use of national resources.

e. The AUSCANNZUKUS Maritime Information Warfare Interoperability Organization, comprised of information warfare specialists from the navies of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, seeks to exchange information to achieve naval interoperability in the areas of command, control, communications, and computers; electronic warfare; cyber warfare; and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Dominance (CNO N2/N6) is the chair of the AUSCANNZUKUS Supervisory Board.

4. Policy. Contractors shall not be used to perform work of a policy, decision-making, or managerial nature that is the direct responsibility of Department of the Navy personnel.

5. Responsibilities

a. U.S. heads of delegations shall provide a summary report of their working groups to the U.S. Navy's representative to the NATO Military Committee. Reference (d) issues pre-meeting procedures and post-meeting reporting requirements for U.S. delegates.

b. The U.S. delegate to NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG) is responsible for ensuring appropriate national staffing, to

include joint staffing, if required, of all 4000 series STANAGs developed by their maritime capability groups . The U.S. delegate to the maritime capability groups shall keep the United States informed of the status of all proposed STANAGs. For the maritime capability groups and any subordinate groups under the NNAG, the U.S. delegate to NNAG shall appoint all other U.S. delegates in writing. Outgoing U.S. members should assist with the designation of their relief.

c. The Commandant of the Marine Corps is responsible for international standardization and interoperability agreements as specified in reference (b).

d. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Readiness and Logistics (CNO N4) is responsible for providing the technical support needed in developing the U.S. Navy position relative to international standards that address logistics, operations, equipment, and material.

e. The Director, Strategy and Policy Division (OPNAV N51), is responsible for providing overall policy guidance and advice on standardization and interoperability matters.

f. The Director, Warfare Integration Division (OPNAV N9I), is responsible for providing the overall U.S. Navy position on ratification and implementation of all STANAGs that deal with communications, intelligence capabilities, and electronic systems.

g. The Director, Air Warfare Division (OPNAV N98), is responsible for coordinating Navy representation in ASIC working groups and participation in the ASIC exchange of equipment program.

h. The Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command (COMNAVWARDEVCOM) is responsible for:

(1) Coordinating the ratification and implementation of STANAGs sponsored by the Military Committee Maritime Standardization Board that impact on Navy and Marine Corps forces.

(2) Coordinating draft Military Committee Maritime Standardization Board STANAGs for Navy consensus as well as with

the other Services for consensus. In the accomplishment of this task, COMNAVWARDEVCOM should work through the designated Navy representative.

(3) Providing Navy inputs on ratification and implementation to the U.S. medical representative to the NSA for STANAGs sponsored by the Military Committee Medical Standardization Board.

(4) Coordinating Navy inputs with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

(5) Providing the Navy position on ratification and implementation to the Air Force, Army, and Joint Staff counterparts on the applicable military committee standardization boards.

(6) Coordinating Navy representation, as appropriate, to international standardization conferences and working groups.

(7) Assisting delegates in preparing coordinated U.S. positions on agenda items to be discussed at international standardization conferences.

(8) Periodically reviewing and assessing ongoing standardization efforts.

i. Per references (e) and (f), the Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYS COM) has the following standardization responsibilities:

(1) Supporting technical authority participation in international standardization projects.

(2) Reviewing proposed international standardization projects, as appropriate.

(3) Supporting the development of COMNAVSEASYS COM technical positions on international standardization projects.

(4) Ensuring international STANAGs are cross-referenced when modifying federal specifications and standards.

j. The Naval Air Systems Command is responsible for international standardization and interoperability agreements as specified in reference (f).


k. The Commanding Officer, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Systems Center Pacific is responsible for:

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

(2) Providing U.S. Navy position for U.S. ratification of STANAGs in the 5500 and 5600 series dealing with character oriented messages.

6. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed per Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.

7. Reports Control. Reporting requirements within this instruction are exempt from reports control per SECNAV Manual 5214.1 of December 2005, part IV, paragraph 7g.


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