



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-7
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CJCSI 2700.01E
18 January 2012

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AGREEMENTS FOR RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY (RSI) BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, ITS ALLIES, AND OTHER FRIENDLY NATIONS

References: See Enclosure G.

1. Purpose. This instruction establishes policy, procedures, and responsibilities, consistent with the guidance in Enclosure G, for achieving international military RSI agreements with allies and other friendly nations in the areas of operations, doctrine, materiel, training, logistics, and in-service equipment. This instruction does not apply to terminology.
2. Cancellation. CJCSI 2700.01D, 30 October 2010, is canceled.
3. Applicability. This instruction applies to Department of Defense (DOD) components (the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the combatant commands, the DOD Office of the Inspector General, DOD agencies, field activities, and all other DOD organizational entities) that have responsibility for achieving RSI, regardless of which agency has lead responsibility.
4. Policy. See Enclosure A.
5. Definitions. See Glossary.
6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure B.

7. Summary of Changes. This CJCSI reflects the revised organizational roles and responsibilities of the former U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) and Joint Staff J-6 directorate.
8. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DOD components (to include the combatant commands), other federal departments and agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Home Page--
http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives.
9. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt.

FOR: 

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Enclosures:

- A -- Policy on International Military Agreements for Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability
- B -- Responsibilities
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- D -- Procedures for Ratification, Promulgation, and Implementation of International Military Agreements for RSI
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ENCLOSURE A

POLICY ON INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AGREEMENTS FOR
RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY (RSI)

1. Purpose. To establish guidance for international military agreements for RSI in which DOD components have responsibility.

2. Scope. This instruction prescribes policy for achieving and implementing international military RSI agreements. It covers agreements with allies including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Coalition partners, and other friendly nations in the areas of operations, doctrine, training, materiel, logistics, and Service equipment. It complements the references in Enclosure G for acquisition of materiel, materiel interoperability and standardization, policies and procedures for the Defense Acquisition System, including cooperative research, development, test, evaluation, production, and support of materiel and systems, multinational interoperability, and standardization. Additionally, this instruction complements guidance for command and control (C2) and communications system support in reference d, and for U.S. and NATO terminology in reference e.

3. Policy. It is in the best interest of the United States that its Armed Forces be interoperable with its allies, Coalition partners, multinational organizations, and other friendly nations. The desired level of interoperability cannot be ascertained within a general statement of policy. That level is dependent on factors unique to each area where international military RSI is the goal.
 - a. CJCS policy encourages Service, Joint Staff, DOD agency, and combatant command participation in multinational organizations, with the object of enhancing national security as expressed in the National Security Strategy.

 - b. The desired degree of international military RSI is necessarily subject to financial, technical, legal, and policy considerations. An international military RSI standardization agreement will be written and negotiated in line with the following standardization principles:
 - (1) Not an end in itself.

 - (2) Essential where effective implementation of the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations, operational plans, or validated joint capabilities depends on it.

(3) Desirable where operational plans and military economy would be enhanced.

(4) Flexible and practical.

(5) If ratified without registering an appropriate reservation, will be fully implemented and complied with.

c. Operational standardization should be achieved on a worldwide basis so that U.S. forces may operate as effectively as possible with forces of all allied, Coalition, multinational and/or friendly nations.

d. Enhancing multinational military operations and warfighting capability is the key objective. RSI should be directed at providing capabilities for multinational forces to:

(1) Operate and fight together using common or compatible doctrine to include tactics, techniques, and procedures.

(2) Communicate effectively at all anticipated levels of multinational force operations, particularly to prevent fratricide, and exchange data and information in the most expeditious manner possible.

(3) Share consumables consistent with relevant agreements and applicable law.

(4) Care for casualties in accordance with relevant agreements and applicable laws.

(5) Increase military effectiveness by harmonizing capabilities of military equipment.

(6) Increase military efficiency through common or compatible Service support and logistics.

(7) Increase military efficiency by permitting over flight and access to foreign territory through streamlined clearance procedures for diplomatic and non-diplomatic personnel.

4. Guidance. The process of achieving RSI involves many U.S. participants within OSD, the Services, the Joint Staff, DOD agencies, combatant commands, and other federal departments and agencies. The United States actively participates in hundreds of international groups that meet regularly to

address far-ranging aspects of international military RSI. U.S. participation in this international effort should be guided by the following considerations:

a. Free and consistent exchange of information in the pursuit of standardization and interoperability is governed by national security policy. References f and g provide security review of international transfer of defense-related technology by the Joint Staff. Separate Service and DOD agency instructions address policy on the release of national security-related information and technology.

b. Nations are responsible for training, organizing, and equipping the forces they have earmarked for, or assigned to, an alliance or Coalition. U.S. defense requirements may constrain the desired level of RSI.

c. U.S. representatives to international organizations or meetings must present consistent national positions based on consensus developed through working group sessions and staffing, bearing in mind that national positions can, and do, change in the course of actual negotiations or meetings. Contradictory positions by different U.S. delegates undercut U.S. and allied effectiveness. Fully coordinated staff work is essential throughout the development of all standardization agreements in order to ensure that the resulting U.S. positions promote the optimum attainable goals of the United States and its allies or Coalition partners, in as fully consensual a form as practical.

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ENCLOSURE B
RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Purpose. To enunciate responsibilities of OSD, the Joint Staff or an agency of the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, the Services, and other DOD components when negotiating and concluding international military RSI agreement activities.

2. Applicability. This enclosure outlines responsibilities for DOD participants in conducting international military RSI agreement activities and explains the lead agency (LA) concept.

3. Responsibilities

a. Secretary of Defense

(1) Provides DOD international military policy for RSI in coordination with appropriate government departments and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(2) Establishes overall international military RSI policy.

(3) Manages international military RSI agreements through the LA concept (see paragraph 3.c.(4) following). OUSD(P) is the principal contact within OSD on matters concerning overall international military RSI policy. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (OASD(ISA)), acting for OUSD(P) and in coordination with the Director of the Joint Staff and the Office of the DOD General Counsel, will ensure that international military RSI agreements comply with policy.

(4) Represents the Department of Defense on the NATO Committee for Standardization (NCS).

b. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff encourages and monitors U.S. participation in international military RSI activities and initiatives by:

(1) Promoting international military RSI as a positive instrument to foster improved military cooperation between allied nations, Coalition partners, and other friendly nations.

(2) Advising the Secretary of Defense on interaction between international interoperability efforts and national military force goals, planning, and programs.

(3) Consulting with DOD components to identify opportunities for, and impediments to, improving interoperability of the Armed Forces of the United States with those of allied nations, Coalition partners, and other friendly nations.

(4) Participating as directed in preparation of bilateral or multilateral plans for military activity with other nations.

(5) Monitoring DOD international cooperative programs that promote U.S., allied, and other multinational interests.

(6) Exercising responsibility for the interface of U.S. joint doctrine with agreements concerning multinational doctrine in cases where the latter impacts the former.

c. Joint Staff Elements

(1) J-2/Joint Staff will review, analyze, and evaluate multinational joint intelligence doctrine and procedures and serve as LA to multinational working groups as designated in Enclosure E.

(2) J-3/Joint Staff will review, analyze, and evaluate multinational joint doctrine in the areas of operations, special operations, information operations, and other areas as specified in JSM 5100.01 and serve as LA as to multinational councils and working groups as designated in Enclosure E.

(3) J-4/Joint Staff will review, analyze, and evaluate multinational joint doctrine for logistics, engineering, and medical operations and serve as LA to multinational working groups as designated in Enclosure E.

(4) J-5/Joint Staff will serve as the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for security assistance and peacetime engagement activities. J-5 will also coordinate with Joint Staff/J-7 and Services, DOD agencies, and any other appropriate DOD components on matters of international policy that may affect the development or execution of U.S. and multinational joint doctrine and serve as LA to multinational working groups as designated in Enclosure E.

(5) J-7/Joint Staff will, in its capacity as OPR:

(a) In collaboration with Joint Staff directorates, Services, and selected combatant commands, coordinate and manage the U.S. contribution to multinational joint doctrine to ensure optimal consistency between U.S. joint doctrine and emerging multinational joint doctrine.

(b) Serve as Joint Staff doctrine sponsor (JSDS) for NATO Allied joint doctrine (AJD). Establish procedures to ensure effective U.S. participation in the development and management of NATO joint doctrine and other multinational joint doctrine. Set and manage internal U.S. milestones (and Alliance-wide milestones when the United States is the project custodian or leader) for projects including new AJPs and AJP revisions.

(c) Ensure U.S. positions on multinational joint doctrine are based on current U.S. joint doctrine.

(d) Furnish or appoint the U.S. heads of delegation for international forums on joint doctrine.

(e) Periodically review the assignment of LAs identified in Enclosure E in coordination with the U.S. Delegation to the NATO Military Committee (USDELMC); the U.S. Delegation to the NATO Standardization Agency; the Office of the USD(AT&L) (OUSD(AT&L)); and other applicable DOD components.

(f) Monitor the LA staffing process and assist as required.

(6) J-8/Joint Staff will serve as OPR for the following:

(a) Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) review and validation of Acquisition Category 1/A Programs and JROC-designated special interest programs for applicability of allied or Coalition non-materiel and materiel alternatives to satisfy the stated mission need.

(b) Performance parameters contained in joint capability integration and development system documents.

(c) Assessing international military RSI between U.S. and allied or Coalition programs.

(d) Communications systems in support of joint and multinational information-sharing activities (former J-6 role).

(e) Coordinate C2 and communications system issues and positions forwarded from OSD-coordinated international activities, and serve as the principal coordinating organization to work with OSD offices (e.g., networks information integration; acquisition, technology, and logistics; and policy) to ensure the effective exchange of information and resolution of issues between military and civilian international command, control, communications and computer systems efforts. These responsibilities, which support OSD and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will include military-civil coordination positions in all international forums (i.e., policy, security, and resources). (Former J-6 role.)

(f) International military RSI agreements that involve the JROC.

(g) International military standardization and interoperability agreements involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense.

(h) Harmonization of military requirements that directly support RSI activities.

(7) The OCJCS/Legal Counsel will serve as OPR for reviewing all proposed RSI agreements for legal sufficiency.

d. Other DOD Participants

(1) Combatant Commanders will:

(a) Make recommendations to the LA on international military RSI developments in accordance with their respective priorities.

(b) Propose new requirements regarding international military RSI. A recommendation regarding international military RSI will be forwarded to the appropriate Joint Staff OPR, which coordinates the proposal with the Services and other concerned parties. After an agreed U.S. position is reached, the Joint Staff or LA will submit its recommendation to the international body in question.

(c) Monitor the development of international military RSI agreements applicable to their respective combatant commands.

(d) Review AJD and other multinational doctrine as specified by the JSDS.

(2) The U.S. Military Representative (USMILREP) to the NATO Military Committee is directly responsible to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and will:

(a) Advise the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on recommendations to enhance international military RSI among multinational forces.

(b) Maintain a cooperative relationship with the permanent Service delegates to the NATO Standardization Agency (NSA) to effectively promote previously established U.S. national positions on RSI issues within NATO. This cooperative relationship is intended to support the Service Chiefs in their NSA responsibilities. The USMILREP can request formal action through the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the flag officers with primary responsibility for international military RSI in their respective Services. Unresolved issues between the Services and USMILREP will be forwarded to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for appropriate action.

(c) Identify opportunities for, and impediments to, increasing the effectiveness of NATO military forces through international military RSI initiatives.

(d) Ensure that the designated Joint Staff OPRs for international military RSI activities, as detailed in Enclosure E, are informed of NATO-related developments in their assigned functional responsibilities.

(e) Provide the Joint Staff/J-7 with a member of the USMILREP's staff (i.e., USDELMC) to serve as Allied joint doctrine point of contact (POC).

(f) Provide a U.S. representative to the Military Committee Joint Standardization Board.

(g) Provide an electronic update to Enclosure E as often as necessary by forwarding input to Joint Staff/J-7 for inclusion in the Joint Electronic Library or the Joint Doctrine, Education, and Training

Electronic Information System (JDEIS), which are managed by J-7 on (1) NIPRNET at DTIC's Doctrine Web page; and (2) SIPRNET at the JDEIS Web site.

(3) The heads of OSD organizations, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, and DOD agency directors establish procedures to fulfill their assigned LA responsibilities. These procedures will be harmonized with the procedures required by references a, b, c, d, and g for acquisition or standardization participation in the development, ratification, and implementation of materiel international standardization agreements.

(4) Each LA acts for the United States, managing and directing the international negotiating process that drafts and ultimately finalizes the RSI agreement to an international military RSI proposal in coordination with the Joint Staff and the Office of the DOD General Counsel. The authority exercised by the LA is referred to as "lead agency." An LA normally is a Service, DOD agency, Joint Staff directorate, or combatant command with the preponderance of responsibility and expertise to address the given subject(s) of a NATO or other multinational group or forum. A listing of U.S. LAs is contained in Enclosure E. When no DOD component is an obvious candidate to serve as LA, the Joint Staff/J-7 will consult with interested agencies and make the final decision as to designating the LA, subject to advice and consent of Office of the ASD (OASD/ISA). The LA will:

(a) Exercise overall responsibility for U.S. participation in international military RSI related to the subject(s) for which it is the lead agency. Program and fund the LA's participation for U.S. representation at all required international meetings where national representation is necessary.

(b) Establish a central office of record that manages and administers its participation in international standardization (see Enclosure E).

(c) Monitor agreements within its sphere of activity to achieve and maintain the maximum practical degree of consistency. The Department of Defense is party to thousands of standardization agreements that cover a wide range of subjects. The bulk of these agreements are with NATO. There are also agreements with other multinational forums and many bilateral agreements. It is not sufficient that a proposed agreement is sound and has full interagency consensus on its own. Each agreement should be consistent with, and

complementary to, other agreements. For example, a NATO agreement on servicing jet aircraft should be consistent with a NATO agreement on servicing helicopters. Agreements on the same subject that are made in different multinational forums should also be consistent wherever possible.

(d) Periodically review and assess assigned standardization and interoperability efforts. In particular, address the productivity of U.S. participation in enhancing U.S. efforts in the LA's respective areas of expertise.

(e) Ensure that OSD, the Office of the DOD General Counsel, all DOD agencies, Services, Joint Staff directorates, and combatant commands affected by agreements (e.g., required to implement them) are engaged throughout the staff process of drafting, reviewing, validating, and ratifying an international standardization or interoperability agreement. U.S. positions at international forums should represent a consensus of interested DOD components.

(f) Review all agreements produced by NATO or other international forums under its cognizance before U.S. ratification. This review is done to ensure that agreements are consistent with U.S. policy; that they comply with U.S. law; and that, when appropriate, they reflect criteria in references a, b, and d regarding acquisition and procurement policy.

(g) Ensure that applicable U.S. policy, guidance, and approved joint doctrine are used to develop U.S. national positions. Approved U.S. joint doctrine provides the initial national position for multinational doctrine development. Service doctrine must be consistent with approved joint doctrine and serve as the national position only when single-Service issues are involved in multinational doctrine and when no applicable approved joint doctrine exists.

(h) Conduct staffing and coordination with all concerned parties per Enclosure C, ensuring proper U.S. management and implementation of RSI agreements, and providing multinational joint doctrine projects to the Joint Staff doctrine sponsor.

(i) Coordinate with U.S. and international agencies for the U.S. administration, distribution, printing, or other reproduction of international military RSI agreements plus associated publications, including maintenance of central repositories for all agreements,

associated publications, and relevant history. See references a, c, and g for guidance on updating directories and/or contents of central repositories of materiel agreements.

(j) Appoint, for each multinational group, one action officer (either federally employed civilian or military) as the principal U.S. representative, commonly called “head of delegation” (HOD), to serve as chief national spokesperson and decision maker at meetings. The HOD is normally designated in writing to the meeting chairman when the LA submits names comprising the U.S. delegation to a meeting, in response to the meeting’s agenda or convening order. However, changes in the slated delegation, which frequently occur (including HOD), may be announced informally (e.g., by oral communication and/or e-mail) provided that the meeting’s chairman is informed.

(k) As required, establish internal procedures for the U.S. HOD and other members of the U.S. delegation.

(l) As required, promulgate procedures for the U.S. HOD and other members of the U.S. delegation.

(6) The HOD will:

(a) Maintain contact with two networks -- international POCs and U.S. POCs -- as determined by their official statements of interest. The HOD drafts, coordinates, and issues U.S. decisions in accordance with paragraph 3.c.(4)(e). He or she serves as the main U.S. link with other nations or organizations; e.g., NATO strategic commands, which participate in the activity. At international meetings, other delegates are subordinate to the HOD. If a matter arises for which there is no U.S. position, the HOD will seek the consensus of the U.S. delegation. Short of consensus, the HOD may break the impasse to decide for the United States. However, such HOD decisions will be consistent with established U.S. policy, doctrine, and procedures. Alternately, the HOD may request deferral of the matter to the United States or abstain.

(b) Ensure that essential documents, decisions, etc., are conveyed to fellow delegates and others as appropriate. Normally, the chairman of the meeting will publish a record of decisions (ROD). If necessary, the HOD will, in coordination with fellow U.S. delegates, submit U.S. comments (e.g., corrections concerning the ROD). Internal U.S. reports of the meeting and necessary follow-up action will be carried out as appropriate under the leadership of the HOD in coordination with fellow delegates.

(c) Determine U.S. positions prior to international meetings. When developing the U.S. position, the HOD will consider all relevant information. Input from participating organizations will be solicited in the course of staffing positions. The HOD will collate all input and normally conduct working group meetings to review input and develop consensus for the U.S. position. The HOD should seek interagency consensus for the U.S. position. If consensus is not obtained, resolution will be decided in accordance with references l and m.

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ENCLOSURE C

LEAD AGENCY STAFFING PROCEDURES

1. Staffing Procedures. The Services, Joint Staff, combatant commands, and agencies responsive to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will implement the following staffing procedures when processing international military RSI agreements.

2. Development of Draft RSI Agreements. The Joint Staff, Services, and DOD agencies are the principal, but not necessarily the exclusive, LA for participating in international forums and developing international military RSI agreements and will establish appropriate POCs for coordinating international military RSI policy, documents, and activities within the Department of Defense.

3. Coordination of Draft RSI Agreements

a. All interested DOD components will advise the LA in writing of their desire to participate in staffing selected draft international military RSI agreements.

b. The LA will forward to interested organizations all documents needed to formulate a U.S. position on draft agreements. As required, the following documents will also be provided:

(1) The terms of reference governing the activities of the international forum.

(2) The convening order and draft agenda for the next meeting.

(3) Official record of the international forum meeting.

(4) All U.S. position papers dealing with the international forum meeting, including recommended guidance for formulating primary and alternate positions for negotiation or any other materials dealing with ratification of international standardization agreements.

c. Participating organizations will provide comments on a recommended U.S. national position to the LA. All addressees will provide each other with copies of their comments.

d. When developing the U.S. national position, the LA will consider all comments from participating organizations.

e. Before the LA presents a final position for consideration at the international forum, the draft position on the RSI agreement will be coordinated for consensus.

f. The U.S. LA to NATO standardization boards designated in Enclosure E will ensure that all AJPs being staffed under the cognizance of the standardization board in question are forwarded to Joint Staff/J-7 to allow staffing within the milestones established per references m and n.

4. Determination of U.S. National Position for RSI Agreements

a. In the case of a non-concurrence, the LA will attempt to resolve divergent views.

b. If the non-concurrence cannot be resolved by the LA, the divergent views will be forwarded to the Joint Staff OPR for staff action to resolve the issue. The Joint Staff OPR will submit non-concurrence on a materiel agreement to the Defense Standardization Program Office for adjudication by the Defense Standardization Executive in accordance with reference d.

c. The U.S. position for all multinational doctrine is based on current U.S. joint doctrine. Deviations from current joint doctrine will be coordinated with Joint Staff/J-7.

d. Upon consensus of approval for the draft agreement, the LA will present the U.S. national position to the international forum. The LA will inform the Joint Staff OPR of all final U.S. national positions and modified national positions for those international military RSI agreements in which the Joint Staff OPR has expressed an interest.

e. All Services, combatant commands, and other agencies concerned with international military RSI must remain cognizant of the time constraints under which the LA operates in developing international standardization agreements. Where possible, the LA should establish reasonable time constraints. A proper compromise must be reached between the desire for a complete staffing and the requirements for implementing needed changes.

f. Any organization that assumes a coordinating responsibility must keep the LA advised on staffing progress. Any changes to the established staffing timelines must be identified to the LA.

5. International Forums. In international forums, the LA will use the flexibility provided in the approved U.S. national position in combination with negotiating guidance discussed in subparagraph 2.b.(4) above.

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ENCLOSURE D

PROCEDURES FOR RATIFICATION, PROMULGATION, AND
IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AGREEMENTS FOR
RSI

1. Purpose. To establish standardized staffing procedures for formal ratification, promulgation, and implementation of international military agreements for RSI.
2. Scope. This enclosure identifies procedures for U.S. formal acceptance of international military RSI agreements, including procedures for ratification, promulgation, and implementation of international military agreements for RSI. See reference n for more guidance. Additional guidance for NATO publications can be found in reference m.
3. Ratification

- a. Ratification Background

- (1) Ratification is normally a formality. During its drafting, U.S. interagency consensus should have been achieved on the agreement, and the agreement should have been negotiated internationally to address U.S. concerns. Effective staff work, at the U.S. and international levels, should produce a draft agreement that is acceptable to the United States.

- (2) There are five national responses to ratification:

- (a) Ratifying. This indicates full agreement and implementation within a specified period.

- (b) Ratifying With Reservation(s). This indicates general agreement, but the responding nation has concerns in a specific area(s) or impediments to complete full implementation. Ratification in this case will include a statement(s) to explain the reservation(s) as briefly as possible. There is an implementation date for the part or parts that are free of objection.

(c) Ratifying -- Not Implementing. This indicates agreement, but the responding nation cannot provide an implementation forecast. (Note: The United States' intent is usually to implement, at least for use within the NATO sphere.)

(d) Not Ratifying. This response will explain the reasons for non-ratification as briefly as possible.

(e) Not Participating. The responding nation will state it has no involvement with the subject material, lacks the ability to staff the document, or for whatever reason(s) does not wish to participate. For example, a nation with relatively limited resources may consequently choose not to participate. In NATO, such a nation may accordingly state: "not participating/*ne participe pas*." (The United States, by contrast, is an active participant -- and a major contributor -- in virtually all aspects of NATO.) The statement "not participating/*ne participe pas*" amounts to abstention; i.e., no objection to promulgation.

b. Ratification Procedures

(1) The LA directs the ratification process, subject to requirements of the international organization (e.g., NATO) sponsoring the agreement, and ensures U.S. ratification represents consensus of, or adjudication for, participating agencies. Particular care must be taken to ensure legal review and, if applicable, compliance with rules and regulations concerning acquisition and procurement, as well as compliance with policy.

(2) The international organization forwards the draft ratification agreement to the LA. Upon receipt, the LA assigns a suspense date for comment and staffs with participating DOD components, plus any other participating federal agencies.

(3) Each participating agency reviews the draft ratification agreement and provides recommended ratification positions, implementation details, and other comments, as required, to the LA by the suspense date.

(4) With regard to resolution of U.S. positions on ratification, the LA will consider all relevant information, including input from the Joint Staff, combatant commands, Services, combat support agencies, or other federal agencies that are considered participating agencies. The LA must

seek consensus for the U.S. position. If consensus is not obtained, resolution of the U.S. position will be decided per references k and l.

4. Promulgation Including Procedures. After the United States ratifies a standardization agreement (called a “STANAG” in NATO), distribution of the document represented by the agreement normally constitutes promulgation of the agreement. Otherwise, promulgation may be effected by distribution of the U.S. ratification document itself, or by distribution of a document that contains the U.S. ratification document and/or the document represented by the standardization agreement. In most cases, U.S. implementation is effected in as simple a manner as possible. The nation’s promulgation date doubles as the nation’s implementation date in most cases.

5. Implementation Including Procedures. As with promulgation, implementation is normally accomplished by distribution of the document represented by the standardization agreement; e.g., a NATO allied joint publication. Otherwise, implementation may be effected by distribution of a document that contains the U.S. ratification document and/or the document setting forth the requirements of the standardization agreement; e.g., a doctrinal publication.

a. Implementation is considered to be fulfillment by a nation of its obligations as specified in a standardization agreement. However, normally the national promulgation of the standardization agreement will be all that is needed to constitute national implementation of the standardization agreement, and the date of the national promulgation usually doubles as the date of national implementation.

b. Services and other DOD components determine the details of implementation, subject to the following guidance:

(1) If the standardization agreement covers a NATO or other allied publication used by DOD components, that use will, in effect, satisfy the requirement for implementation. The LA will make the publication available to appropriate DOD components.

(2) If the standardization agreement covers a NATO or other allied publication not used by DOD components, the LA will direct some other means of implementation. Appropriate measures must be taken by DOD components to ensure that relevant U.S. documents are updated to reflect standardization agreements.

6. International Standardization Agreements. In addition to the procedures above, agreements intended for use in acquisitions must meet the development, ratification, and implementation criteria in reference d.

7. Documentation and Record Keeping. The LA will submit DOD ratification and implementation information to the international body in the prescribed manner. POCs or representatives serving the LAs in support of NATO and other international organizations will assist in completing, formatting, and transmitting this information. The LAs' liaison officers will maintain a record of the agreements and related information. The LAs, assisted by their liaison officers, will forward promulgations of agreements and related essential information as appropriate. LAs will also conduct periodic inventories and assessments of all currently ratified RSI to ensure their relevancy and adequacy. Materiel agreements ratified by the United States will be documented in accordance with the criteria outlined in reference d.

ENCLOSURE E

DOD ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY RSI
AND U.S. LEAD AGENTS PROVIDED BY EACH DOD
ORGANIZATION

1. NATO Military RSI Entities

a. NATO Military RSI Entities in Which the Joint Staff Furnishes the
Lead Agent

Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
DIA(JS(J-2))	IWG	Intelligence Working Group Conferences (Various)
JS(J-1)		Committee on Women in the NATO Forces
JS(J-2)	JINTWG	Joint Intelligence Working Group
JS(J-3)	NEWAC	NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee
JS(J-3)	NEDBAG	NATO Emitter Data Base Advisory Group
JS(J-3)	LEWWG	Land EW Working Group
JS(J-3)	AEWWG	Air EW Working Group
JS(J-3)	PSYOPSWG	NATO Psychological Operations Working Group
JS(J-3)	IOWG	NATO Information Operations Working Group
JS(J-3)	MCMG	Military Committee Meteorological Working Group
JS(J-3)	WG/OPC	Working Group on Operations, Plans, and Communications
JS(J-3)	WG/BMSS	Working Group on Battle-Area Meteorological Systems/Support
JS(J-3)	IMS	International Military Staff
JS(J-3)	BILC	JSG Bureau for International Language Cooperation
JS(J-4)	COMEDS	Committee of Chiefs of Military Medical Services
JS(J-4)	AC/305	Logisticians Committee (LC)
JS(J-4)	EPWG	Environmental Protection Working Group
JS(J-4)	EAMCP	Environmental Aspects of Military Compounds Panel
JS(J-4)	AC/305(LSM)	Logistics Coordination Board
JS(J-4)	MMSG	Military Medical Steering Group
JS(J-4)	MMSOP	Military Medical Structures, Operations, and Procedures Working Group

Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
JS(J-4)	MTG	Movement and Transportation Advisory Group
JS(J-5)	MCADSWG	Air Defense Study Working Group
USDELMC(OCJCS)	MCJSB	Military Committee Joint Standardization Board
JS(J-7)	AJOD	Allied Joint Operations Doctrine Working Group
JS(J-7)	CCR	Combined Custodial Review
JS(J-7)	MCTC	Military Committee Terminology Conference
JS(J-7)	NATO ACT	NATO Concept Development & Experimentation Working Group
JS(J-7)	SGNTG	Steering Group NATO Training Group
JS(J-7)	EWGNTG	Executive Working Group NATO Training Group
JS(J7)	TSWG	Training Standardization Working Group
JS(J-8)	MCADSWG	Air Defense Study Working Group
JS(J-8)		All NATO C3-related working groups (approx. 50 working groups)
JS(J-8)	IERH	Information Exchange Requirements Harmonization Working Group
JS(J8)	CCEB	Combined Communication-Electronics Board

Table E-1. RSI Entities with JS-Furnished Lead Agent

b. NATO Military RSI Entities in Which the Joint Staff Does Not Furnish the Lead Agent

Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
NGA	NATO GRWG	Geospatial Requirements Working Group
NGA	IGEO WG	Interservice Geospatial Working Group
NGA	NGC	NATO Geospatial Conference
NGA	DGI WG	Defense Geospatial Information Working Group
NGA	MGCP	Multinational Geospatial Coproduction Program
OSD	AC/4	Infrastructure Committee
OSD	AC/4(WG/28)	Working Group of Air Defence Electronic
OSD	AC/15(CE)	Regional Permanent Central Europe Subcommittee
OSD	AC/15(NE)	Regional Permanent Northern Europe Subcommittee
OSD	AC/15(SE)	Regional Permanent Southern Europe Subcommittee
OSD	AC/15(RRT)	Permanent Railroad Transport Subcommittee
OSD	AC/15(RT)	Permanent Road Transport Subcommittee (dormant)
OSD	AC/15(PB/IWT)	Permanent Ports and Beaches and Inland Waterway
OSD	AC/23(CPC)	Civil Protection Committee
OSD	AC/23(WARN)	Group of Experts on Warning and Detection Systems
OSD	AC/25(FAPC)	Food and Agriculture Planning Committee
OSD	AC/25(WG)	FAPC Working Group
OSD	AC/98(SCEPC)	Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee
OSD	AC/98(AHG)	SCEPC Ad Hoc Group
Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
OSD	AC/98(AHG)	Ad Hoc Group on Civil Aspects of the NATO Precautionary Measures System (dormant)
OSD	AC/121(CCPC)	Civil Communications Planning Committee

OSD	AC/121(WG)	Working Group on Telecommunications and Postal Svcs.
OSD	AC/135	Group of National Directors on Codification
OSD	AC/135(A)	Panel on General Matters and Procedures Concerning Codification
OSD	AC/135(ACodP-1)	Standing Task Group on Maintenance of ACodP-1
OSD	AC/135(A-COMLOG)	Task Group on Codification in Support of Material Function of Logistics
OSD	AC/135(SG-27)	Subgroup on Codification Requirements for the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA)
OSD	AC/137	Science Committee
OSD	AC/137(ASI)	Advisory Panel on Advanced Study Institutes
OSD	AC/137(CN)	Priority Area on Computer Networking
OSD	AC/137(DISRM)	Priority Area on Disarmament Technologies
OSD	AC/137(ENVIR)	Priority Area on Environmental Security
OSD	AC/137(HTECH)	Priority Area on High Technology
OSD	AC/137(NFA)	Subcommittee of National Administrators of the NATO Science Fellowship Programme
OSD	AC/137(RG)	Advisory Panel on Collaborative Research Grants Programme
OSD	AC/137(SC)	Special Programme Panel on Supramolecular Chemistry
OSD	AC/137(SFS)	Science for Stability Steering Group
OSD	AC/137(S&TP)	Priority Area on Science and Technology Policy
OSD	AC/143(IPC)	Industrial Planning Committee
OSD	AC/143(IPCWG)	Industrial Planning Committee (IPC) Working Group
OSD	AC/250	Group of National Directors for Quality Assurance
OSD	AC/250(SG/A)	Subgroup A on an Integrated System Approach to Quality
OSD	AC/250(SG/B)	Subgroup B on Quality Program Methodology Implementation and Documentation
OSD	AC/259(CNAD)	Conference of National Armaments Directors
OSD	AC/259(NADREPS)	National Armaments Directors Representatives
OSD	AC/259(NCARC)	NATO Conventional Armaments Review Committee
OSD	AC/259(NDT)	CNAD Group on NATO Defence Trade
OSD	AC/259(SURV)	Steering Committee on Alliance Ground Surveillance Capability
OSD	AC/274(CCMS)	Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society
OSD	AC/274(NC)	Subcommittee of National CCMS Coordinators
OSD	AC/306	Engineering SAM Software Committee
OSD	AC/313	NATO Group on Acquisition Practices
OSD	AC/313(NCS)	NATO Committee for Standardization
OSD	AC/320(JMC)	Joint Medical Committee
OSD	AC/323	Research and Technology Board
OSD	AC/323(SAS)	Panel on Studies, Analysis, & Simulation
OSD	AC/323(SCI)	Panel on Systems Concepts, & Integration
OSD	AC/323(SET)	Panel on Sensors & Electronics Technology
OSD	AC/323(IST)	Panel on Information Systems Technology
Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
OSD	AC/323(AVT)	Panel on Applied Vehicle Technology

OSD	AC/323(HFM)	Panel on Human Factors and Medicine
OSD	AC/326(CASG)	Ammunition Safety Group
OSD	AC/326(SG/1)	Subgroup 1 on Energetic Materials
OSD	AC/326(SG/2)	Subgroup 2 on Initiation Systems
OSD	AC/326(SG/3)	Subgroup 3 on Munition Systems
OSD	AC/327[LCMG]	Life Cycle Management Group
OSD	MedCIS	Medical Communication and Information Systems Expert Panel
OSD	NMSG	NATO Modeling and Simulation Group
OSD	MED	Medical Information Exchange Requirements Expert Team (MedIER)
OSD	NADC	NATO Air Defence Committee
OSD	NADC(ADREPS)	Air Defence Representatives
OSD	NACMO(BOD)	NATO ACCS Management Organization Board of Directors
OSD	NTG/FSG	Financial Subgroup, NATO Training Group
OSD	ONTC	Office of NATO Terminology Coordination
OSD	PADP	Panel on Air Defense Philosophy
OSD	PADW	Panel on Air Defense Weapons
OSD	PADW(WG/2)	Working Group No. 2 on Program Review/Modelling
OSD	SRB	Senior Resources Board
OSD	TTCP	The Technical Cooperation Program (for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense)
OSD	WGNT/COM/INFRA	Working Group of National Technical Experts - COM
OSD	WGNT/ADP/INFRA	Working Group of National Technical Experts - ADP
DDESB	AC/326(SG/5)	Subgroup 5 on Logistic Storage and Disposal
DDESB	AC/326(SG/6)	Subgroup 6 on Operational Ammunition Safety
USA	MCJSB/CBRN WG Working Group	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Operations (CBRN WG)
USA	CBRN WG/DTP	CBRN Doctrine and Terminology Panel (DTP)
USA	CBRN WG/CISWRP	CBRN Communication and Information Systems and Warning & Reporting Panel (CIS WRP)
USA	AC/225(JCGCBRN)	Joint Capability Group on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence
USA	JCGCBRN-RNDSG	Joint Radiological and Nuclear Defence Sub-Group (RNDSG)
USA	JCGCBRN-SIBCRA	Sampling and Identification of Chemical, Biological and Radiological Agents sub-Group (SIBCRA)
USA	JCGCBRN-HMSG	Joint Hazard Management Sub-Group (HMSG)
USA	JCGCBRN-DIMSG	Joint Detection, Identification and Monitoring Sub-Group (DIMSG)
USA	JCGCBRN-PPSG	Joint Physical Protection Sub-Group (PPSG)
USA	JCGCBRN-CSG	Chemical and Biological Challenge/Threat to NATO Forces Sub- Group (CSG)
USA	AC/225(LCG 1/SCAG)	Land Capability Group No. 1 on Dismounted Soldier
USA	AC/225(SCG/1SG1)	Land Capability Group No. 1/Subgroup 1 on Small Arms Ammunition

USA	AC/225(NAAG)	NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG)
Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
USA	AC/225(LCG 2)	Land Capability Group No. 2 on Combat Maneuver
USA	AC/225(LCG 3)	Land Capability Group No. 3 on Fire Support
USA	AC/225(LCG 4)	Land Capability Group No. 4 on Ground Based Air Defense
USA	AC/225(LCG 3/SG 2)	Land Group No. 3/Subgroup No 2 on Accuracy and Ballistics
USA	AC/225(LCG 6)	Land Capability Group No. 6 on Surveillance, Countersurveillance, and Electronic Warfare
USA	AC/225(LCG 7)	Land Capability Group No. 7 on Battlefield Mobility and Engineer Support
USA	AC/225(LCG 8)	Land Capability Group No. 8 on Tactical Air Mobility and Support
USA	AC/225(TG 3)	Topical Group No. 3 on Non-Lethal Capabilities
USA	AMMO WG	Inter-Service Ammunition Interchangeability Working Group
USA	ARTY WG	Artillery Working Group
USA	BMP	Battlefield Maintenance Panel
USA	C-IED WG	Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Working Group
USA	CSS WG	Combat Service Support Working Group
USA	MILENG	Military Engineering Working Group
USA	EOD WG	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Inter-Service Working Group
USA	HIS WG	Helicopter Inter-Service Working Group
USA	AST WG	Asset Tracking Inter-Service Working Group
USA	LOWG	Land Operations Working Group
USA	MCLSB	Military Committee Land Standardization Board
USA	MED	Biological and Medical Advisory Committee (BioMedAC)
USA	MED	Food, Hygiene, Technology, and Veterinary Services Expert Panel (FHTVS)
USA	MED	Force Health Protection Working Group (FHP)
USA	MED	Military Committee Medical Standardization Board (MedStd)
USA	MED	Military Mental Health Expert Panel (MMH)
USA	MED	Medical Standardization Working Group
USA	MED	Military Preventive Medicine Expert
USA	MED	Military Psychiatry Expert Panel
USA	MED	Telemedicine Expert Team
USA	M&TP	Movement and Transport Panel
USA	NRS WG	NATO Range Safety Working Group
USA	NTG/ASG	Army Subgroup
USA	SP	Supply Panel
USA	CBRNMedWG	Chemical, Biological, Radiation and Nuclear Medical Working Group
USA	LLGBADP	Low Level Ground Based Air Defense Panel
USA	IER&TP	Information Exchange Requirements & Terminology Panel
USA	HELOPS	Helicopter Operations Panel

USA	HelLog	Helicopter Logistics Panel
USA	HULSE	Helicopter Underslung and Load Equipment Panel
USA	NTG	NATO Training Group
Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
USA	SWLR	Scientific Work /Literature Review
USA	SGPME	Standing Group Partners Medical Experts
USAF	AAC	ACCS Advisory Committee
USAF	AAP	Air Armament Panel
USAF	AARP	Air-to-Air Refueling Panel
USAF	AHC	ACCS Hardware Committee
USAF	AHC(SC/1)	Subcommittee 2 on Supply Support
USAF	AC/92(ATM)	NATO Air Traffic Management Committee
USAF	AC/92(COMNAV)	Communications, Navigation and Surveillance Group
USAF	AC/92(ATM)	Air Traffic Management Group
USAF	AC/92(NEASCOG)	NATO/Eurocontrol ATM Security Coordinating Group
USAF	AC/107(CAPC)	Civil Aviation Planning Committee
USAF	AC/107(CAWG)	Civil Aviation Working Group
USAF	AC/107(INS)	Civil Aviation Insurance/Indemnification Study Group
USNATO	AC/112	NATO Petroleum Committee
USAF	AC/112(NF&LWG)	NATO Fuels and Lubricants Working Group
USAF	AC/112(PHEWG)	Petroleum Handling Equipment Working Group
USAF	AC/112(WG1)	Working Group on Special Tasks
USAF	AC/224	NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG)
USAF	AC/224(ACG/1)	Aerospace Capability Group 1 on Advanced Concepts and Integration and Subgroups
USAF	AC/224(ACG/2)	Aerospace Capability Group 2 on Effective Engagement and Subgroups
USAF	AC/224(ACG/3)	Aerospace Capability Group 3 on Survivability and Subgroups
USAF	AC/224JCGIS	Joint Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance Capability Group and Subgroups
USAF	AC/224(ACG/5)	Aerospace Capability Group 5 on Global Mobility and Subgroups
USAF	AC/224(ACG/6)	Aerospace Capability Group 6 on Command and Control and Subgroups
USAF	AEP	Air Electrical and Electromagnetic Considerations Panel
USAF	AIERP	Air Information Exchange Requirement Panel
USAF	AIP	Aircraft/Aircrew Integration Panel
USAF	AMDP	Aeromedical Panel
USAF	AMLIP	Airfield Marking, Lighting, Infrastructure and Installation Support Panel (AMLIISP)
USAF	AOSpWG	Air Operations Support Working Group
USAF	AOSWG	Air Operations Services Working Group
USAF	AOTWG	Air Operations Technical Working Group
USAF	AOWG	Air Operations Working Group

USAF	APSP	Airfield Pavements Sub-Panel
USAF	JISRP	Joint Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Panel
USAF	ASPP	Airfield Services Procedures Panel
USAF	ASSEP	Aircraft Servicing and Standard Equipment Panel
USAF	ATP	Air Transport Panel

Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
USAF	AVSP	Avionics Systems Panel
USAF	CFRP	Crash Fire Fighting Rescue Panel
USAF	FSP	Flight Safety Panel
USAF	GGSP	Aircraft Gaseous Systems Panel
USAF	JUAVP	Joint UAV Panel
USAF	MCASB	Military Committee Air Standardization Board
USAF	MED	Aerospace Panel (NATO)
USAF	MED	Aerospace Working Group (ASIC)
USAF	MED	Dental Service Expert Panel (DS)
USAF	MED	Medical Material and Military Pharmacy Expert Panel (MMMP)
USAF	MED	Military Medical Health Care Working Group (MHCWG)
USAF	SARP	Search and Rescue Panel
USAF	TCSP	TERPS Criteria Sub-Panel
USN	AC/141	NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG)
USN	AC/141(MCG/8)	Military Capability Group No. 8 on Electronic Warfare
USN	AC/141(SWG/10)	Special Working Group No. 10 on Naval Electromagnetic Environment Effects
USN	AC/141(MCG/7)	Military Capability Group No. 7 on Maritime Environment Protection
USN	AC/141(MCG/1)	Military Capability Group No. 1 on Above Water Engagement
USN	AC/141(NG/1-SG/11)	Subgroup No. 11 on Maritime Aspects of Theater Ballistic Missile Defense
USN	AC/141(MCG/2)	Military Capability Group No. 2 on Under-Sea Engagement
USN	AC/141(MCG/3)	Military Capability Group No. 3 on Mines, Mine Countermeasures, and Harbor Protection
USN	AC/141(NG/3-SG31)	Subgroup No. 31 on Mine Burial Prediction
USN	AC/141(MCG/4)	Military Capability Group No. 4 on Maritime Air Delivered Superiority
USN	AC/141(NG/4-SG/41)	Subgroup No. 41 on NATO Air-ASW Sonobuoy Standardization
USN	AC/141(NG/4-SG/42)	Subgroup No. 42 on Maritime Air and Tactical Support Systems
USN	AC/141(MCG/5)	Military Capability Group No. 5 on Effective C2
USN	AC/141(MCG/6)	Military Capability Group No. 6 on Ship Design and Maritime Mobility
USN	AC/141(NG/6-SG/4)	Subgroup No. 4 on Electrical Power Generation, Control, Distribution, and Utilization
USN	AC/141(NG/6-SG/7)	Subgroup No. 7 on Ship Combat Survivability

USN	AC/141(PG/22)	Project Group No. 22 on Future Minesweeping Systems
USN	AC/141(PG/35)	Project Group No. 35 on a Maritime UAV System
USN	AC/141(PG/37)	Project Group No. 37 on Surface Ship Torpedo Defence
USN	AC/141(PG/38)	Project Group No. 38 on a NATO Submarine Rescue System
USN	AC/271	Planning Board for Ocean Shipping
USN	AC/271(WG)	Planning Board for Ocean Shipping Working Group

Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
USN	Amphib	Amphibious Working Group
USN	HOSTAC	Helicopter Operations From Ships Other Than Aircraft Carriers Working Group
USN	FRR	Fast Rope and Rappel Panel (FRR)
USN	MAROPS	Maritime Operations Working Group
USN	MCMSB	Military Committee Maritime Standardization Board
USN	MED	Emergency Medicine Expert Panel (EM)
USN	MED	Medical Naval Expert Panel (MedN)
USN	MED	Military Medical Training Expert Panel (MMT)
USN	MILOC	Military Oceanography Group
USN	MLRAS	Maritime Logistics & Replenishment at Sea Working Group
USN	NMW	Naval Mine Warfare Working Group
USN	NS	NATO Shipping Working Group
USN	E3 RADHAZ	Electromagnetic Environmental Effects and Radar Radiation Hazards Working Group
USN	SMER	Submarine Escape and Rescue Working Group
USN	UD	Underwater Diving Working Group

Table E-2. RSI Entities without JS Furnished Lead Agent

2. Non-NATO Military RSI Entities

a. USA ABCA American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand Armies' Program (ABCA) [U.S. Lead Agent: Army].

Lead Agent	Group, Committee or Other Entity
USA	Shield Capability Group (CG SHD)
USA	Exercises and Experimentation Support Group (SG ESG)
USA	Act Capability Group (CG ACT)
USA	Command Capability Group (CG COM)
USA	Future Support Group (SG FUT)
USA	Science and Technology Support Group (SG S&T)
USA	Sense Capability Group (CG SEN)
USA	Sustain Capability Group (CG SUS)

Table E-3. Non-NATO Military RSI Entities

b. USAF ASIC Air and Space Interoperability Council [U.S. Lead Agent: Air Force].

Lead Agent	Group, Committee or Other Entity
USAF	C2&ISR Working Group (CI)
USAF	Force Application Working Group (FA WG)
USAF	Force Protection Working Group (FP WG)
USAF	Aerospace Medicine Group (ASMG)
USAF	Fuels Group (FG)
USAF	Agile Combat Support Working Group (ACS WG)
USAF	Air Mobility Working Group (AM WG)

Table E-4. Air and Space Interoperability Council

c. USN AUSCANNZUKUS Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and U.S. C4 (AUSCANNZUKUS C4) [U.S. Lead Agent: Navy].

Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
USN	AHWGs	Ad Hoc Working Groups
USN	C4C	C4 Committee
USN	PSCWG	Permanent Support and Coordination Working Group
USN	SB	Supervisory Board
USN	TWG	Technical Working Group

Table E-5. Command, Control, Communication and Computer Systems Working Group

Lead Agent	Body	Group, Committee or Other Entity
DISA(GE332)	ARE/U.S. CCIB	United Arab Emirates/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	AUS/NZL/U.S. CCIB	Australia/New Zealand/United States Trilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	AUT/U.S. CCIB	Austria/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	BHR/U.S. CCIB	Bahrain/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	CHE/U.S. CCIB	Switzerland/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	FIN/U.S. CCIB	Finland/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	JOR/U.S. CCIB	Jordan/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	JPN/U.S. IMB	Japan/United States Bilateral Interoperability Management Board (IMB)
DISA(GE332)	KOR/U.S. CCIB	Republic of Korea/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	KWT/U.S. CCIB	Kuwait/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	MOR/U.S. CCIB	Kingdom of Morocco/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	MYS/U.S. CCIB	Malaysia/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	OMN/U.S. CCIB	Oman/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	PAK/U.S. CCIB	Pakistan/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	PHL/U.S. CCIB	Philippines/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	QAT/U.S. CCIB	Qatar/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	SAU/U.S. CCIB	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia/United States Bilateral Bilateral CCIB

DISA(GE332)	SGP/U.S. CCIB	Singapore/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	SWE/U.S. CCIB	Kingdom of Sweden/United States Bilateral CCIB
DISA(GE332)	THA/U.S. CCIB	Kingdom of Thailand/United States Bilateral CCIB

Table E-6. Command and Control Interoperability Boards

Joint Venture Oversight Group (Bilateral Agreement with UK for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defence) – OSD

Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC) -- Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, UK, and United States -- chaired by JS(J-3)

Lead Agent	Group, Committee or Other Entity
JS(J-3)	Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC)
JS (J-3)	MIC Steering Group (SG)
JS(J-3)	Operations Multinational Interoperability Working Group (MIWG)
JS(J3)	Operations Support MIWG Note: Currently focused on issues in support of coalition operations that include Cyber, Communications, Information, and Space. (JS lead is TBD).
JS(J-3)	Directed MIWG Note: Currently comprised of Logistics exerts (J4 lead through 2012)

Table E-7. Multinational Interoperability Council

d. Allied and Multinational Working Groups

Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, and United States Cooperative Program for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense [U.S. Lead Agent: OSD]

Chemical and Biological Defense Oversight Group (CDOG) Bilateral Agreement with France for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense [U.S. Lead Agent: Army].

Canada-U.S. Military Cooperation Committee [U.S. Lead Agent: Air Force]

Combined Communications-Electronics Board (CCEB)[U.S. Lead Agent: J8]
Defense Geospatial Information Working Group (DGIWG)[U.S. Lead Agent: NGA].

Multinational Geospatial Coproduction Program (MGCP) [U.S. Lead Agent: NGA].

Multinational Planning Augmentation Team (MPAT) Program -- Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, France, Fiji, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, and Vietnam -- Secretariat hosted by USPACOM (J7). [Note: This is a cooperative RSI program with no formal agreements.]

Quinquartite Combined Joint Warfare Conference (QCJWC) -- Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and United States -- chaired on a yearly, rotating basis. [U.S. HOD: JS J-7.]

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ENCLOSURE F

OFFICES OF RECORD FOR INTERNATIONAL
MILITARY AGREEMENTS FOR RSI
(OPTIONAL INFORMATION SUBJECT TO
CHANGE)

UNITED STATES ARMY (to be filled in if necessary)

UNITED STATES NAVY

The office of record varies with subject matter. The Navy repository for international agreements under references g and j is the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Code 10), 1322 Patterson Ave. SE, Suite 3000, Washington Navy Yard, DC, 20374-5066. For other RSI agreements, consult the Director, Strategy and Policy Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (N52), Room 4C453, 2000 Navy, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Chief, International Standardization Office AF/A5XX-ISO /// NATO Military Committee Air Standardization Board Chairman, , Ratification for NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG) NATO Pipeline Committee (NPC)and Air and Space Interoperability Council standards /// 1480 Air Force Pentagon, HAF/A5XX 1E944 /// Arlington, VA 22209-2211
Tel. 703-695-1538 (DSN Code 223); Fax 703-693-9701 (DSN Code 426)
Internet Address: <https://community.apan.org/asic/>

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

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3000 Marine Corps Pentagon
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Tel. 703-693-8409 (DSN code 224)

JOINT STAFF (to be filled in if necessary)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (to be filled in if necessary)

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR DOD AGENCIES (to be filled in if necessary)

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

ENCLOSURE G

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GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Allied Administrative Publication
ABCA	American, British, Canadian, and Australian
ACCS	Air Command and Control System
AJP	allied joint publication
AJD	allied joint doctrine
AP	allied publication
ASD (ISA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
ASIC	Air and Space Interoperability Council
ASW	antisubmarine warfare
AUSCANNZUKUS C4	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and United States Naval C4 Organization
C2	command and control
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CCIB	Command and Control Interoperability Board
CCEB	Combined Communications-Electronics Board
CCMS	Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction
CNAD CSG	Conference of National Armaments Directors Communications Steering Group
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DDESB	DOD Explosives Safety Board
DSP	Defense Standardization Program
FAPC	Food and Agriculture Planning
HOD	head of delegation
IPC	Industrial Planning Committee
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JS	Joint Staff
JSDS	Joint Staff Doctrine Sponsor
JSM	Joint Staff manual
LA	Lead Agency
LC	Logistics Committee
MCEB	Military Communications-Electronics Board
MIC	Multinational Interoperability Council
MIWG	Multinational Interoperability Working Group
MPAT	Multinational Planning Augmentation Team

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCS	NATO Committee for Standardization
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NSA	NATO Standardization Agency
OCJCS	Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
OPR	Office of primary responsibility
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OUSD(P)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
ROD	record of decisions
SCEPC	Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee
STANAG	NATO Standardization Agreement
TERPS	terminal instrument procedures
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
USDELMC	U.S. Delegation to the NATO Military Committee
USMILREP	U.S. Military Representative

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise stated, the terms and definitions contained in this glossary are for the purposes of this instruction only.

consensus. In DOD groups or delegations attending national or international meetings, agreement by more than half of all voting members.

harmonization. The process and/or results of adjusting differences or inconsistencies to bring significant features into agreement.

head of delegation. The principal representative of a nation or organization at an international meeting. Also called HOD.

international agreement. Any agreement concluded with one or more foreign governments (including their agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions) or with an international organization (see references h and i).

interoperability. The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks. JP 1-02. SOURCE: JP 3-0.

lead agency (or lead agent). The U.S. government agency designated to coordinate the interagency oversight of the day-to-day conduct of an ongoing operation. Also called LA. JP 1-02. Source: JP 3-08.

multinational. Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or Coalition partners. JP 1-02. Source: JP 5-0.

ratification. The declaration by which a nation formally accepts, with or without reservation, the content of a standardization agreement. JP 1-02. Source: JP 4-10.

reservation. The stated qualification by a nation that describes the part of international agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations.

standardization. The process by which the Department of Defense achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Department of Defense agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility. JP 1-02. Source: 4-02.

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