

CHAPTER 14

KEY TO ORGANISATIONS AND AGENCIES AND OTHER SUBORDINATE BODIES

Introduction

Consumer Logistics

Production Logistics and Equipment

Standardisation

Civil Emergency Planning

Air Traffic Management and Air Defence

Airborne Early Warning

Communication and Information Systems

Electronic Warfare

Meteorology

Military Oceanography

Research and Technology

Education and Training

KEY TO ORGANISATIONS AND AGENCIES AND OTHER SUBORDINATE BODIES

INTRODUCTION

In general, subordinate bodies established by the North Atlantic Council, Defence Planning Committee, Nuclear Planning Group or NATO Military Committee act in an advisory capacity, undertaking studies of particular topics on the basis of mandates passed on to them by their parent body. Their role consists primarily of formulating policy recommendations which can be used as the basis for decision-making.

However, a number of organisations and agencies have been established at different times to undertake more specific tasks. Located within the NATO Headquarters in Brussels or in different member countries of the Alliance, they form an integral part of the overall NATO structure. They provide a focus for specialised research and advice, for the implementation of Alliance decisions, for the management and operation of cooperative programmes and systems, and for education and training.

Some of the above bodies are directly responsible to one parent body, such as the North Atlantic Council or the Military Committee. Others report to both, or have wider responsibilities which may involve them in managing or supervising systems or services which respond to the needs of the Alliance as a whole. In such cases their "tasking authorities" may include the NATO Strategic Commanders or other parts of the NATO structure.

Many of the organisations referred to in this section come into the category of NATO Production and Logistics Organisations known as "NPLOs". These are subsidiary bodies created within the framework of the implementation of the North Atlantic Treaty. Each NPLO is granted organisational, administrative and financial independence by the North Atlantic Council. Their tasks are to establish the collective requirements of participating nations in relevant fields of design and development, production, operational or logistic support, and management, in accordance with their individual Charters.

Membership of NPLOs is open to all NATO countries on the basis of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) signed by each participating country.

Typically, an NPLO consists of a senior policy committee, a Board or Board of Directors (sometimes called Steering Committee) which acts as its directing body and is responsible for promoting the collective interests of the member nations; subordinate committees or working groups established by the Board, with responsibility for particular aspects of the task; and an executive

agency, which is the management arm of the NPLO, normally headed by a General Manager.

The title used to describe the overall organisational structure of individual NPLOs normally concludes with the word “Organisation” and the management body with the word “Agency”. This is reflected in the corresponding acronyms, resulting in names such as “NAMSO”, describing the NATO Maintenance and Supply Organisation as a whole, and “NAMSA” describing the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency.

In addition to the above, there are a number of NATO Project Steering Committees (NPSCs) and Project Offices. A “NATO Project” is a formal status, conferred on an armaments or equipment cooperation project involving two or more NATO nations, by the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD). The CNAD is the senior body in NATO responsible for cooperation in the field of production logistics.

Each Project Steering Committee is the subject of an intergovernmental agreement between participating countries, relating to the coordination, execution and supervision of an equipment procurement programme. Established in accordance with agreed NATO procedures for cooperation in the research, development and production aspects of military equipment, NPSCs report to the CNAD, which reviews progress and decides on the continuation, adaptation or curtailment of the project, and where appropriate, on the establishment of a Project Office.

There are currently some 20 NATO Project Steering Committees/Project Offices. These are listed at the end of the chapter¹.

The following sections provide more detailed information on the policy committees, organisations and agencies described above in their respective fields of specialisation, grouped within the following categories:

- Consumer Logistics;
- Production Logistics and Equipment;
- Standardisation;
- Civil-Emergency Planning;
- Air Traffic Management, and Air Defence;
- Airborne Early Warning;

¹ In addition to NATO Production and Logistics Organisations, Project Steering Committees, Agencies and other organisations, this chapter describes the role of a number of policy committees dealing with technical matters.

- Communication and Information Systems;
- Electronic Warfare;
- Meteorology;
- Military Oceanography;
- Research and Technology;
- Education and Training.

CONSUMER LOGISTICS

Senior NATO Logisticians' Conference (SNLC)

The principal committee dealing with consumer logistics, the SNLC, meets under the Chairmanship of the NATO Secretary General twice per year, in joint civil and military sessions. It has two permanent co-chairmen, namely the Assistant Secretary General for Security Investment, Logistics and Civil Emergency Planning, and the Deputy Chairman of the Military Committee. The Conference reports jointly to both the Council and the Military Committee, reflecting the dependence of consumer logistics on both civil and military factors.

Membership of the Conference is drawn from senior national civil and military representatives of Ministries of Defence or equivalent bodies with responsibility for consumer aspects of logistics in member countries. Representatives of the Strategic Commands, the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA), the NATO Standardisation Agency (NSA), the Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services in NATO (COMEDS) and other sectors of the NATO Headquarters Staff also participate in the work of the conference. The overall mandate of the SNLC is to address consumer logistics matters with a view to enhancing the performance, efficiency, sustainability and combat effectiveness of Alliance forces and to exercise, on behalf of the Council, an overarching coordinating authority across the whole spectrum of logistics vis-à-vis the other logistic committees and bodies of NATO.

NATO Maintenance and Supply Organisation (NAMSO)

The NATO Maintenance and Supply Organisation provides the structure for the logistics support of selected weapons systems in the national inventories of two or more NATO nations, through the common procurement and supply of spare parts and the provision of maintenance and repair facilities.

NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA)

The NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency is the executive arm of NAMSO. Its task is to provide logistic services in support of weapon and equipment systems held in common by NATO nations, in order to promote materiel readiness, to improve the efficiency of logistic operations and to effect savings through consolidated procurement in the areas of supply, maintenance, calibration, procurement, transportation, technical support, engineering services and configuration management. Modern materiel management and procurement techniques developed by NAMSA include the Stock Holding and Assets Requirements Exchange scheme, known as SHARE (see Chapter 8) and Common Item Materiel Management (COMMIT). NAMSA also provides support for the Group of National Directors on Codification, which manages the NATO Codification System (NCS) on behalf of the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD); and logistics support for the NATO forces deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR) and Kosovo (KFOR).

Further information can be obtained from:

NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA)
8302 Capellen
Luxembourg
Tel: 352 30 631
Fax: 352 30 87 21

NATO Pipeline System (NPS)

The NATO Pipeline System consists of nine separate military storage and distribution systems for fuels and lubricants, and is designed to ensure that NATO's requirements for petroleum products and their distribution can be met at all times. The system consists of a number of single nation pipeline systems covering Italy, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Turkey (two separate systems, East and West), and the United Kingdom; and two multinational systems, namely the Northern European Pipeline System (located in Denmark and Germany) and the Central European Pipeline System, covering Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The NPS as a whole runs through twelve NATO nations and provides some 11 500 kilometres of pipeline, linking together storage depots, air bases, civil airports, pumping stations, refineries and entry points.

Central Europe Pipeline System (CEPS)

The Central European Pipeline System is the largest of the NATO Pipeline systems and is used by eight host country or user nations (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States).

NATO Pipeline Committee (NPC)

Chaired by the Head, Logistics (IS-Element), the NPC is the main advisory body on consumer logistics relating to petroleum. It acts on behalf of the North Atlantic Council, in consultation with the NATO Military Authorities and other relevant bodies, on all matters relating to overall NATO interests in connection with military fuels, lubricants and associated products and equipment, and in overseeing the NATO Pipeline System.

The Central Europe Pipeline Management Organisation (CEPMO)

The CEPMO comprises its governing body, the Board of Directors on which each NATO member country participating in the system is represented, and the Central Europe Pipeline System (CEPS) itself. Representatives of the NATO Military Authorities as well as the General Manager of the Central Europe Pipeline Management Agency also participate in the Board.

Central Europe Pipeline Management Agency (CEPMA)

CEPMA is responsible for the 24-hour operation of the Central Europe Pipeline System and its storage and distribution facilities.

Further information on the organisation and management structure of the Central Europe Pipeline System can be obtained from:

Central Europe Pipeline Management Agency (CEPMA)
BP 552
78005 Versailles
France
Tel: 33 1 3924 4900
Fax: 33 1 3955 6539

The Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services in NATO (COMEDS)

The Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services in NATO is composed of the senior military medical authorities of member countries. It acts as the central point for the development and coordination of military medical matters and for providing medical advice to the NATO Military Committee.

Historically, medical matters within NATO were regarded strictly as a national responsibility. For the greatest part of the Alliance's existence, there was therefore no requirement for the establishment of a high level military medical authority within NATO.

New NATO missions and concepts of operations place increased emphasis on joint military operations, enhancing the importance of coordination of medical support in peacekeeping, disaster relief and humanitarian operations. The Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services in NATO was established in 1994 for this purpose. The Chairman and the Secretary of COMEDS are provided by Belgium, and the Secretariat is located within the Belgian Surgeon General's Office in Brussels.

Comprised of the Surgeons General of the Alliance nations plus the Medical Advisers of the NATO Strategic Commands (SHAPE and ACLANT), a representative of the NATO Standardisation Agency, the chairman of the Joint Medical Committee, a representative from the Military Committee, and a representative from the International Military Staff, the COMEDS meets biannually in Plenary Session and reports annually to the Military Committee. From 2001, the Surgeons General of Partner Nations have been invited to participate in the COMEDS Plenary Meeting in EAPC format.

The objectives of the COMEDS include improving and expanding arrangements between member countries for coordination, standardisation and interoperability in the medical field; and improving the exchange of information relating to organisational, operational and procedural aspects of military medical services in NATO and Partner countries. Since 1997, PfP countries have been invited to participate fully in the work of most COMEDS Working Groups, and since 1996, in the annual COMEDS/PfP medical seminar. This is now incorporated into COMEDS Plenary Meetings.

The work of the COMEDS is coordinated with other NATO bodies with responsibilities in the medical field, including the NATO Agency for Standardisation (NSA), the Joint Medical Committee (JMC), the Medical Advisers of the NATO Strategic Commanders, the Human Factors and Medicine Panel of the Research and Technology Organisation (HFM/RTO), the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Centre and the IMS medical staff officer.

The Chairman of the JMC and the Chairman of the MAS General Medical Working Group attend plenary sessions of the COMEDS as observers.

To assist in carrying out its tasks, the COMEDS has the following nine subordinate working groups, each of which meets at least annually:

Military Medical Structures, Operations and Procedures;
Military Preventive Medicine;
Emergency Medicine;
Military Psychiatry;
Dental Service;
Medical Materiel and Military Pharmacy;
Cooperation and Coordination in Military Medical Research;
Food Hygiene, Food Technology, and Veterinary Medicine;
Medical Training.

Further information can be obtained from:

COMEDS
c/o Medical Staff Officer
Logistics, Armaments
and Resource Division
International Military Staff
NATO
1110 Brussels - Belgium
Tel: 32 2 707 5551
Fax: 32 2 707 4117

COMEDS
Etat-major du Service Médical
Quartier Reine Elisabeth
Rue d'Evere
1140 Brussels
Belgium
Fax: 32 2 701 3071

PRODUCTION LOGISTICS AND EQUIPMENT

Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD)

The major part of the collaborative work undertaken within NATO to identify opportunities for collaboration in the research, development and production of military equipment and weapon systems for the armed forces takes place under the auspices of the CNAD. The Conference meets in plenary session twice a year under the Chairmanship of the Secretary General. The Assistant Secretary General for Defence Support is the permanent Chairman. The CNAD brings together the senior officials with responsibility for defence acquisition in member nations, representatives from the Military Committee and NATO Strategic Commands, the Chairmen of the CNAD Main Groups, and other civil and military authorities responsible for different aspects of production logistics.

The CNAD organisation

Representatives of the National Armaments Directors (NADREPS), within the national delegations of member countries, undertake the routine tasks of the CNAD and direct the work of its Groups.

The CNAD substructure consists of:

- groups, subgroups and working groups responsible to three CNAD Main Armaments Groups (the NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG); NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG); the NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG)); and the NATO Group on Acquisition Practices;
- the NATO Industrial Advisory Group - (NIAG);
- CNAD Ad Hoc Groups responsible for special armaments projects (e.g. Alliance Ground Surveillance Steering Committee);
- CNAD Partnership Groups (Group of National Directors on Codification; Group of National Directors for Quality Assurance; Group of Experts on the Safety Aspects of Transportation and Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives; Group on Standardisation of Material and Engineering Practices; and Group on Safety and Suitability for Service of Munitions and Explosives);
- the NATO Conventional Armaments Review Committee (NCARC) composed of representatives from the staffs of the National Armaments Directors and Chiefs of Defence as well as representatives of the NATO Military Authorities. It is responsible to the CNAD for the management of the Conventional Armaments Planning System (CAPS).

NATO Medium Extended Air Defence System Design and Development, Production and Logistics Management Agency (NAMEADSMA)

Further information:

NAMEADSMA
Building 1
620 Discovery Drive
Suite 300
Huntsville, AC 35806, USA
Tel: 1 205 922 3972
Fax: 1 205 922 3900

NATO EF 2000 and TORNADO Development Production and Logistics Management Agency (NETMA)

NETMA replaces the former NATO Multirole Combat Aircraft Development and Production Management Agency (NAMMA) and the NATO EFA Development Production and Logistics Management Agency (NEFMA), and is responsible for the joint development and production of the NATO European Fighter Aircraft and the NATO MRCA (Tornado).

Further information:

NETMA
Insel Kammerstr. 12 + 14
Postfach 1302
82008 Unterhaching
Germany
Tel: 49 89 666 800
Fax: 49 89 666 80555\6

NATO Helicopter Design and Development Production and Logistics Management Agency (NAHEMA)

Further information:

NAHEMA
Le Quatuor
Bâtiment A
42 Route de Galice
13082 Aix-en-Provence Cedex 2
France
Tel: 33 42 95 92 00
Fax: 33 42 64 30 50

NATO HAWK Management Office (NHMO)

NHMO is responsible for improvement programmes for the HAWK surface-to-air missile system.

Further information:

NHMO
26 rue Galliéni
92500 Rueil-Malmaison
France
Tel: 33 147 08 75 00
Fax: 33 147 52 10 99

STANDARDISATION

The NATO Standardisation Organisation (NSO)

The NATO Standardisation Organisation (NSO) comprises the NATO Committee for Standardisation, the NATO Standardisation Staff Group, and the NATO Standardisation Agency.

Its role is to enhance interoperability and to contribute to the ability of Alliance forces to train, exercise and operate effectively together, and when appropriate, with forces of Partner and other nations, in the execution of their assigned tasks. It undertakes this by harmonising and coordinating standardisation efforts throughout the Alliance and providing support for standardisation activities.

In accordance with Alliance policy, national and NATO authorities are encouraged to develop, agree and implement concepts, doctrines, procedures and designs which will enable them to achieve and maintain interoperability. This requires the establishment of the necessary levels of compatibility, interchangeability or commonality in operational, procedural, materiel, technical and administrative fields.

The NSO was established by the North Atlantic Council in January 1995 and was restructured in 2000 as a result of a Standardisation Review carried out to meet the requirements of the 1999 Washington Summit and the challenges posed by the Defence Capabilities Initiative launched at the Summit.

NATO Committee for Standardisation (NCS)

The NATO Committee for Standardisation is the senior NATO authority on overall standardisation matters and reports to the Council.

It is supported by the Group of NCS Representatives (NCSREPs), which provides harmonisation and guidance at delegate level, under the overall direction and management of the Committee. The focus of the work undertaken by the NCSREPs is on the harmonisation of standardisation between NATO and national bodies and promoting interaction between them in the standardisation field.

The NCS is chaired by the Secretary General, normally represented by two permanent co-chairmen, namely the Assistant Secretary General for Defence Support and the Director of the International Military Staff. Since September 2000, Partner nations have become actively involved in NCS activities.

NATO Standardisation Staff Group (NSSG)

The NATO Standardisation Staff Group is a staff group subordinate to the NATO Committee for Standardisation. Its principal task is to harmonise standardisation policies and procedures and to coordinate standardisation activities. It is responsible for staff liaison and for the preparation of related documentation, contributing, inter alia, to the formulation of Military Standardisation Requirements by the Strategic Commands and the drafting of Standardisation Objectives for the NATO Standardisation Programme. It includes representatives from the Strategic Commands and staff representatives from the International Military Staff and the International Staff supporting the Standardisation Tasking Authorities. These are senior NATO bodies with the authority to task their subordinate groups to produce Standardisation Agreements (STANAGs) and Allied Publications (APs), namely the Military Committee (MC), the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD), the Senior NATO Logisticians Conference (SNLC) and the NATO Consultation, Command and Control Board (NC3B). Staff representatives of other bodies and organisations also participate in the work of the NSSG.

NATO Standardisation Agency (NSA)

The NATO Standardisation Agency is a single, integrated body set up by the North Atlantic Council and composed of military and civilian staff. It is responsible to the NATO Standardisation Committee for the coordination of issues between all fields of standardisation. It sets out procedures, planning and execution functions related to standardisation for application throughout the Alliance. It is responsible for the preparation of the work for the NCS, NCSREPs and NSSG meetings and the overall administration of all Standardisation Agreements (STANAGs) and Allied Publications (APs).

The NSA also supports the Joint and the Single Service Boards, each of which acts as a Tasking Authority for Operational Standardisation, including doctrine, as delegated by the Military Committee. The Service Boards are responsible for the development of operational and procedural standardisation among member nations. Like other Tasking Authorities, they do this by developing applicable STANAGs and APs with the member nations and NATO Military Commands.

The Director of the NSA is responsible for the day to day work of five Branches, namely Policy and Requirements, Joint, Naval, Army and Air Branches. The Service Branches provide staff support to their related Boards and are responsible for monitoring and harmonising standardisation activities in their area of responsibility.

The Boards, with one member per nation, are in permanent session and meet formally once a month. Decisions are normally reached on the basis of unanimity. However, as standardisation is a voluntary process, agreements may also be based on majority decisions of the nations that are participating in any particular Standardisation Agreement. The Strategic Commanders have a staff representative on each Board.

Further information:

NATO Standardisation Agency
NATO
1110 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: 32 2 707 5576
Fax: 32 2 707 5718
E-mail: NSA@hq.nato.int

CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING

Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC)

The Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee meets twice a year in plenary session with representatives from capitals and monthly in Permanent Session, with representatives from national delegations at NATO. The Committee is chaired by the Assistant Secretary General for Security Investment, Logistics and Civil Emergency Planning.

Civil Emergency Planning Boards and Committees

The SCEPC coordinates and provides guidance for the activities of nine subordinate Planning Boards and Committees, namely: Planning Board for Ocean Shipping (PBOS); Planning Board for European Inland Surface Transport (PBEIST); Civil Aviation Planning Committee (CAPC); Food and Agriculture Planning Committee (FAPC); Industrial Planning Committee (IPC); Petroleum Planning Committee (PPC) (dormant); Joint Medical Committee (JMC); Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC); and Civil Protection Committee (CPC).

EuroAtlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC)

On 29 May 1998, a Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) was established at NATO Headquarters, headed by the Director of the Civil Emergency Planning Directorate with staff from the CEP Directorate and NATO and Partner countries. The EADRCC also has a liaison officer from the United Nations. It is responsible for coordinating, in close consultation with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the response of EAPC countries to a disaster occurring within the EAPC's geographical area.

In consultation with nations, the EADRCC is also developing a Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Unit. This will be a non-standing resource, comprising personnel and equipment which nations have earmarked as potentially available in response to a request for assistance from a nation struck by a major disaster.

AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND AIR DEFENCE

The NATO Air Traffic Management Committee (NATMC)

(Formerly Committee on European Airspace Coordination - CEAC)
(See Chapter 8).

The NATO Air Defence Committee (NADC)

Advises the Council and the Defence Planning Committee on all aspects of air defence programme development. It meets twice per year under the chairmanship of the NATO Deputy Secretary General. (See Chapter 8).

Military Committee Air Defence Study Working Group (MC-ADSWG)

The Military Committee Air Defence Study Working Group (MC-ADSWG) is a multinational body, working in support of the Military Committee. It is tasked with reviewing, advising and making recommendations on air defence issues which affect NATO's integrated air defence system.

NATO Air Command and Control System (ACCS) Management Organisation (NACMO)

The NATO Air Command and Control System Management Organisation provides the structure for the planning and implementation of the command and control system supporting NATO air operations. It replaces the former Air Defence Ground Environment System known as NADGE. Its headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium. (See Chapter 8).

Further information:

NATO Air Command Control System (ACCS) Management Agency
NACMA
8 rue de Genève
1140 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: 32 2 707 4111
Fax: 32 2 707 8777

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING

The initial AEW programme involved the acquisition by NATO of its own collectively operated and maintained aircraft fleet as well as the modification and upgrading of 40 existing NATO Air Defence Ground Environment (NADGE) sites, to enable them to interoperate with the Airborne Early Warning System. These sites are located in nine different countries, stretching from northern Norway to eastern Turkey.

The largest element of the programme was the acquisition of 18 NATO E3A aircraft over the period 1982-85. The E-3A was based on the US Air Force (USAF) Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) in service since 1977. Based on the Boeing 707-320B airframe, it is distinguished by the 30 feet diameter rotodome mounted on top of the fuselage, housing the surveillance and IFF radars.

Subsequently, both near-term and mid-term modernisation programmes have been undertaken. The mid-term programme will cover NATO's AEW requirements from 1998 to 2004.

NATO Airborne Early Warning and Control Programme Management Organisation (NAPMO)

NAPMO is responsible for all aspects of the management and implementation of the NATO AEW&C Programme and reports directly to the North

Atlantic Council. The Organisation consists of a Board of Directors (BOD), supported by a Programme Management Agency (NAPMA) which is located at Brunssum, in the Netherlands, and by a Legal, Contracts and Finance (LCF) Committee; an Operations, Technical and Support (OTS) Committee; and a Depot Level Maintenance (DLM) Steering Group.

Each participating nation is represented on the Board of Directors and its committees. Representatives of the NATO Secretary General, the NATO Strategic Commanders, the NATO AEW Force Commander and other NATO bodies also attend meetings of the Board of Directors and Committee meetings. The Board of Directors normally meets twice a year.

The day-to-day management of the Programme is the responsibility of the NAPMA General Manager. The NATO AEW Force Command Headquarters is co-located with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) at Mons, Belgium. Both NAPMA and the Force Command are manned by personnel from the participating nations.

The Main Operating Base is at Geilenkirchen in Germany and is also manned by personnel from the participating NAPMO nations. Airbases in Norway, Italy, Greece and Turkey have been extensively modified to provide forward operating support for NATO E-3A aircraft operations.

The NAPMO's current member nations are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United States. The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland are observers. The United Kingdom provides seven E-3D aircraft to the NATO AEW Force. France attends NAPMO meetings in an observer role, based on its acquisition of four national E-3F aircraft.

From August 1990 to March 1991, in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, aircraft of the NATO E-3A Component were deployed to eastern Turkey to reinforce NATO's southern flank in order to monitor air and sea traffic in the eastern Mediterranean and to provide continuous airborne surveillance along the Turkey/Iraq border.

Since July 1992 the NAEW Force, comprising both the E-3A Component and the UK E-3D Component, has been extensively deployed in the area of the former Republic of Yugoslavia to support NATO's actions relating to the monitoring and implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions, and subsequently to support the Implementation Force (IFOR) and Stabilisation Force (SFOR) and Kosovo Force (KFOR) operations. Aircraft of the French E-3F force have also taken part in these operations

Further information:

NATO Airborne Early Warning and Control Programme
Management Agency (NAPMA)
Akerstraat 7
6445 CL Brunssum
The Netherlands
Tel: 31 45 526 + Ext.
Fax: 31 45 525 4373

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

NATO C3 Organisation

The NATO C3 Organisation (NC3O) was created in 1996 to ensure the provision of a NATO-wide cost-effective, interoperable and secure C3 capability, meeting the NATO users' requirements by making use of common funded, multinational and national assets. The NC3O also ensures the provision of services and support in the field of C3 to NATO users. The NATO C3 Board (NC3B) oversees the NC3O.

The Board is the senior multinational policy body, advising the Council and Defence Planning Committee on collective interests of all the member states acting as the Board of Directors of the NC3O. It is composed of senior national representatives from capitals; representatives of the Military Committee and Strategic Commanders and NATO committees with an interest in C3, the General Manager of the NATO C3 Agency (NC3A), and the Controller of the NATO CIS Operating and Support Agency (NACOSA). The Board is chaired by the Deputy Secretary General and has a Permanent Chairman (the Assistant Secretary General for Defence Support) and two Co-Vice Chairmen (Director NHQC3S and a Co-Vice Chairman elected from national nominees). It is assisted by the Group of National C3 Representatives (NC3REPS), which acts as the NC3B in permanent session. These National C3 Representatives are normally attached to their national delegations or to their military representatives at NATO.

The NC3B is supported by a NATO C3 Subordinate Structure of multinational bodies composed of eight sub-Committees (Joint C3 Requirements and Concepts, Interoperability, Frequency Management, Information Systems, Information Security Systems, Communications Network, Identification and Navigation). Each of these has its own substructure. The NC3B, NC3REPS and the NC3B Substructure is supported by the NATO Headquarters C3 Staff (NHQC3S), a single integrated civilian and military staff directed by the Assistant Secretary General for Defence Support, IS and the Director of the

IMS. The NHQC3S provides support to the Council, Military Committee, CNAD, SRB and other NATO committees on C3 matters.

The Board also oversees the work of the two NC3O agencies, the NC3A and NACOSA. The NC3A performs central planning, system integration design, system engineering, technical support and configuration control. It also provides scientific and technical advice and support in the field of C3 sensor systems and operational research, and procures and implements projects assigned to it. The NC3A is located in Brussels, Belgium and in The Hague, the Netherlands. NACOSA exercises operating control and supports the in-service NATO CIS and installations assigned to it. The NACOSA central staff is located in Mons, Belgium.

NATO Consultation, Command and Control Agency (NC3A)

In July 1996, the NATO C3 Agency came into being as part of NATO's strategy to restructure its C3 activities within the Alliance. This action brought together the planning, scientific and development and acquisition functions of NATO's Communications and Information Systems, and some C3 functions, thereby enhancing the Alliance's capability to carry out its new crisis management tasks, while preserving its collective defence capabilities. The NC3 Agency provides central planning, systems integration, design, systems engineering, technical support and configuration control for NATO C3 systems and installations. The Agency procures and implements projects assigned to it and provides scientific and technical advice and support to the Strategic Commanders and other customers on matters pertaining to operational research, surveillance, air command and control (including theatre missile defence, electronic warfare and airborne early warning and control) and communications and information systems.

The NC3A has its headquarters in Brussels, Belgium but operates from split locations in Brussels (Planning and Acquisition) and the The Hague, the Netherlands (Scientific Support). It currently employs about 450 civilian and military personnel.

Further information can be obtained from:

NATO HQ C3 Staff	NC3A Brussels	NC3A The Hague
NATO Headquarters	(HQ, Planning &	(Scientific &
1110 Brussels	Acquisition)	technical matters)
Belgium	8 rue de Genève	P.O. Box 174
Tel: 32 2 707 4358	1140 Brussels	Oude Waalsdorperweg 61
Fax: 32 2 707 5709	Belgium	2501 CD The Hague
	Tel: 32 2 707 8267	The Netherlands
	Fax: 32 2 708 8770	Tel: 31 70 3142329
		Fax: 31 70 3142111

NATO Headquarters Consultation, Command and Control Staff (NHQC3S)

The NATO Headquarters C3 Staff provides support on C3 matters to the North Atlantic Council, the Military Committee, the NC3 Board, the Conference of National Armaments Directors, the Senior Resource Board, to other committees with responsibilities relating to C3 matters, and to Divisions and Directorates of the International Staff and International Military Staff.

The NATO Frequency Management SubCommittee (FMSC)

NATO's specialised body in this area is the NATO Frequency Management Sub-Committee (FMSC). The NATO FMSC acts as the NATO Frequency Authority of the Alliance and is the successor body to the Allied Radio Frequency Agency, or ARFA.

Frequency management cooperation in NATO

Through the NATO FMSC, Alliance nations cooperate in many areas of frequency management. This includes the establishment of overall policy for all parts of the radio frequency spectrum used by the military and the establishment of a specific policy for the military management of the 225400 MHz band, which is widely used for military aircraft, naval and satellite communications and is therefore a particular responsibility of the NATO FMSC. Close liaison also takes place with the civil aviation community through the NATO Air Traffic Management Committee (formerly Committee for European Airspace Coordination (CEAC)). In addition, the NATO FMSC meets regularly with representatives of the Civil Administrations of the member nations to ensure adequate military access to common and reserved parts of the spectrum. In this context, a NATO Joint Civil/Military Frequency Agreement was concluded in 1995.

At the Command level, the two NATO Strategic Commands, Allied Command Europe (ACE) and Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT), are responsible for detailed bilateral military radio frequency issues with host nations and for preparing plans based on approved radio frequencies.

Since 1994 cooperation in radio frequency management has been extended to NATO Partner countries in the framework of Partnership for Peace.

The NATO FMSC is working actively with Partner countries to address the need for harmonisation. The NATO Joint Civil/Military Frequency Agreement is

being used as the basis for this, both in the NATO FMSC and in the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations, in which Partner countries also participate.

Further information:

NATO Frequency Management Sub-Committee
NATO Headquarters C3 Staff
1110 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: 32 2 707 5528

NATO Headquarters Information Systems Service (ISS)

The NATO Headquarters Information Systems Service forms part of the Information Systems Directorate within the Executive Secretariat. The latter comes under the Office of the Secretary General. Although managerially an International Staff body, the ISS is staffed by both International Staff and International Military Staff personnel. It provides information systems support to the North Atlantic Council, the Defence Planning Committee and the Military Committee as well as to subordinate committees and supporting staff. In addition, the ISS supplies systems design, development and maintenance support to the International Staff and to the Military Agency for Standardisation. It provides support for tasks such as crisis management, as well as registry and document control services, financial and personnel management information systems, and force planning. It has responsibility for the operation of centralised computer facilities at NATO headquarters, for developing and maintaining software for specific user applications, for providing training and user assistance, maintaining NATO headquarters information systems, and advising staff officials on information systems matters.

NATO CIS Operating and Support Agency (NACOSA)

The NATO CIS Operating and Support Agency (NACOSA) and its subordinate elements manage, operate and control on behalf of all users, the Communications and Information System (CIS) and installations assigned to it by the NC3B. In addition, NACOSA and its subordinate elements provide operational support comprising hardware and software maintenance, personnel training, installation and associated services including security for assigned CIS and authorised users. In cooperation with other NATO bodies, commercial firms and national agencies, NACOSA and its subordinate elements monitor the quality of services to authorised users. To support political consultation and command and control for all NATO operations, the management, control, oper-

ating and support activities undertaken by NACOSA and its subordinate elements apply both to fixed headquarters and to mobile forces.

NACOSA is composed of a Central Staff located in Mons, Belgium and is supported by the NATO CIS School in Latina, Italy, the Integrated Software Support Centre, the ACE COMSEC and the Operating and Control Organisation. NACOSA is managed by the Controller, NACOSA, who also exercises the functions of ACOS CIS SHAPE. Operational policy prioritisation and procedural matters are decided jointly by the Strategic Commanders. Non-operational direction is provided by the NC3B.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee (NEWAC)

The NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee was established in 1966 to support the Military Committee, the NATO Strategic Commanders and the nations by acting as a joint, multinational body to promote an effective NATO Electronic Warfare (EW) capability. It monitors progress achieved nationally and within the Integrated Military Command Structure in implementing agreed EW measures. It is responsible for the development of NATO's EW policy, doctrine, operations and educational requirements and contributes to the development of command and control concepts. Electronic warfare capabilities are a key factor in the protection of military forces and in monitoring compliance with international agreements and are essential for peacekeeping and other tasks undertaken by the Alliance. NEWAC also assists in introducing NATO's EW concepts to Partner countries in the framework of Partnership for Peace.

NEWAC is composed of representatives of each NATO country and of the NATO Strategic Commanders. Members are senior military officials in national electronic warfare organisations. The Chairman and Secretary of the Committee are permanently assigned to the Operations Division of the International Military Staff. There are a number of subordinate groups dealing with electronic warfare data base support, training and doctrine.

Further information:

NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee (NEWAC)
Operations Division
International Military Staff
1110 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: 32 2 707 5627

METEOROLOGY

Military Committee Meteorological Group (MCMG)

The Military Committee Meteorology Group is a specialist forum, composed of national representatives and representatives of NATO Strategic Commanders, that provides meteorological policy guidance to the Military Committee, the Strategic Commanders and the NATO nations. It is responsible for ensuring the most efficient and effective use of national and NATO assets in providing accurate and timely meteorological information to NATO forces. The MCMG is supported by two permanent working groups, namely the Working Group on Operations, Plans and Communications and the Working Group on Battle-area Meteorological Systems and Support.

The Working Group on Operations, Plans and Communication addresses planning and operational issues relating to meteorological support for NATO exercises and operations. It also develops meteorological communications capabilities and standard procedures for communications and exchange of meteorological data.

The Working Group on Battle-area Meteorological Systems and Support encourages cooperation in research, development and transition of new meteorological equipment, techniques, and software to operational capability. It provides technical advice on meteorological matters to other NATO groups and undertakes studies of issues such as flood forecasting and artificial fog dissipation. Basic weather forecasts are often inadequate for tactical planning or mission execution. The Group therefore maintains an inventory of meteorological Tactical Decision Aids (TDAs) developed by the nations. To further standardise the use of Tactical Decision Aids and enhance operability, the Group has developed a library of approved TDAs that are available to all NATO nations.

The MCMG holds annual meetings with Partner countries in the framework of the Partnership for Peace Programme and has developed a Meteorological Support Manual for Partner countries. The Working Group on Battle-area Meteorological Systems and Support also welcomes the participation of PFP nations.

Further information:

MCMG Operations Division (IMS)
NATO-1110 Brussels,
Belgium
Tel: 32 2 707 5538
Fax: 32 2 707 5988
E-mail: imssmo@hq.nato.int

MILITARY OCEANOGRAPHY

The Military Oceanography (MILOC) Group

Military oceanography is the study of oceanographic conditions, ranging from temperature and salinity to tidal movements and coastal features, which can have a bearing on maritime operations. The subject is relevant to many aspects of maritime operations and is particularly relevant to Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW), Mine Warfare (MW) and Amphibious Warfare (AW) operations. Work undertaken by the MILOC Group focuses on obtaining the maximum military advantage for NATO forces from oceanographic effects.

The MILOC Group is composed of national representatives, representatives of those NATO Commanders with a particularly maritime focus and representatives from the SACLANT Undersea Research Centre. It provides advice to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT), who has overall responsibility for military oceanographic issues throughout NATO. A permanent MILOC Sub Group supports the Group.

The MILOC Group ensures that military oceanographic activity is consistent with Alliance strategy. Routine activities of the Group include supporting NATO operations and exercises; developing plans and policies applicable to the field of military oceanography; promoting research and development in the oceanographic field; and undertaking liaison with other NATO and national groups, including those with responsibilities in the meteorological and geographic spheres.

The MILOC Group actively encourages new concepts in the field of environmental support and is responsible for originating NATO's concept of maritime Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA). This is a new methodology which uses developing technologies such as computer modelling, state-of-the-art sensors, Tactical Decision Aids (TDA) and network systems to provide timely forms of support adapted to the needs of the military user.

The work of the Group also takes into account requirements stemming from the development of the European Security and Defence Identity (ESDI); the enhancement of the Partnership for Peace; and NATO's enlargement process, and helps to strengthen transatlantic cooperation as a whole.

The MILOC Sub Group examines issues as tasked by the MILOC Groups and formulates recommendations and reports as appropriate.

The MILOC Group meets annually. NATO Partner countries are encouraged to participate within the framework of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme.

Further Information:

MILOC Group
Strategy Division
HQ SACLANT
7857 Blandy Road, Suite 1000
Norfolk, Virginia 23551-2490 USA
Tel: 1 757 445 3431
Fax: 1 757 445 3271
Website: <http://www.saclant.nato.int>

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Research and Technology Organisation (RTO)

The NATO Research and Technology Organisation (RTO) is responsible for integrating the direction and coordination of NATO defence research and technology; conducting and promoting cooperative research and technical information exchange among national defence research activities; developing a long term NATO Research and Technology strategy; and providing advice on research and technology issues.

The RTO builds upon earlier cooperation in defence research and technology under the former Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD) and the Defence Research Group (DRG), both of which have been brought together to form the new Organisation. The mission of the RTO is to conduct and promote cooperative research and information exchange, to support the development and effective use of national defence research and technology to meet the military needs of the Alliance, to maintain a technological lead and to provide advice to NATO and national decision makers. It is supported by an extensive network of national experts and coordinates its activities with other NATO bodies involved in research and technology.

The RTO reports both to the Military Committee and to the Conference of National Armament Directors. It comprises a Research and Technology Board (RTB) and a Research and Technology Agency (RTA), with its headquarters in Neuilly, France. The full range of research and technology activities is covered by six Panels, dealing with the following subjects:

- Studies, Analysis and Simulation (SAS);
- Systems Concepts and Integration (SCI);
- Sensors and Electronics Technology (SET);

- Information Systems Technology (IST);
- Applied Vehicle Technology (AVT);
- Human Factors and Medicine (HFM).

Each Panel is made up of national representatives including highly qualified scientific experts. The Panels maintain links with military users and other NATO bodies. The scientific and technological work of the RTO is carried out by Technical Teams, created for specific activities and with a specific duration. The Technical Teams organise workshops, symposia, field trials, lecture series and training courses and ensure the continuity of the expert networks. They also play an important role in formulating longer term plans.

In order to facilitate contacts with the military users and other NATO activities, part of the RTA staff is located in the Technology Studies and Coordination Office at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. This staff provides liaison with the International Military Staff and with the Defence Support Division of the International Staff. The coordination of efforts directed towards Partner countries is also mainly undertaken from Brussels.

The coordination of research and technology activities with other parts of the NATO structure is facilitated by the participation of RTO representatives on relevant Boards and in the meetings of directing bodies such as the NATO C3 Board and the NATO Science Committee. Similarly, the General Manager of the NATO C3 Agency and the Director of the SACLANT Undersea Research Centre, to take another example, are ex-officio members of the Research and Technology Board. Coordination of research and technology activities with the member nations is handled through National Coordinators, who also assist in the organisation of activities such as symposia, Board meetings, lecture series and Consultant Missions.

In the context of the Partnership for Peace programme, contacts with NATO's Partner countries initiated under the former AGARD Outreach programme are being extended, with particular emphasis on the countries which are aspirants for NATO membership.

Further information:

Research and Technology Agency (RTA)

BP 25

F-92201 Neuilly sur Seine

France

Tel: 33 1 5561 22 00

Fax: 33 1 5561 22 99

33 1 5561 22 98

E-mail: mailbox@rta.nato.int

Website: <http://www.rta.nato.int>

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

NATO Defense College (NDC)

The NATO Defense College, located in Rome, is under the direction of the Military Committee. An independent Advisory Board advises the Commandant and submits recommendations on academic programmes and curricula to the Military Committee. The College runs strategic level courses on politico-military issues designed to prepare selected personnel for NATO and NATO-related appointments as well as undertaking other programmes and activities in support of NATO. Officers and officials from the Alliance's Cooperation Partner countries participate in the programme of the College. The Commandant of the College is an officer of at least Lieutenant General rank, or equivalent, who is appointed by the Military Committee for a three-year period. He is assisted by a civilian Deputy Commandant and a military Deputy Commandant provided by the host nation, Italy. The Chairman of the Military Committee chairs the College's Academic Advisory Board. The Faculty of the College is composed of military officers and civilian officials normally from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence of Member countries.

The College was established in Paris in 1951 and transferred to Rome in 1966. It organises nine or ten different courses and seminars a year on security issues relevant to the Euro-Atlantic security situation, catering for a wide variety of senior officers from the armed forces, high-level government servants, academics and parliamentarians. Virtually all the College's activities are open to participants from both NATO and Partnership for Peace countries. Participants are selected and funded by their respective national authorities. A number of activities have also recently been opened to participants from countries participating in NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue.

The core activity of the College is a Senior Course, which is held twice a year and lasts five and a half months. It is attended by up to 84 course members selected by their own Governments on a national quota basis. Its members are either military officers holding the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, or civilian officials of equivalent status from Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Defence and other relevant government departments or national institutions. Most course members go on to staff appointments in NATO Commands or national NATO related posts in their own countries. The Course Curriculum covers the developments in international politics in general and politico-military issues on security and stability affecting the Member and Partner Nations. At the beginning of each Course, participants are assigned to multinational, multiservice Committees guided by a member of the College Faculty. Daily lectures are given by visiting academics, politicians, high ranking

military and civil servants. The focus of the preparations and discussions undertaken by participants is on achieving consensus.

In 1991 the College introduced a two-week Course for senior officers and civilians from the then CSCE countries. The following year, the Course was integrated into the regular Senior Course as an Integrated PfP/OSCE Course. Its aim is to analyse the mission, policies and security functions of the NATO Alliance and its structures and organisation and to discuss current security issues within the context of the changing Euro-Atlantic security situation.

Two General Flag Officers' Courses are organised every year. Their aim is to enhance the understanding of current politico-military issues of the Alliance. One of these takes place both at the Defense College and in Brussels during a two-week period in October and is open to officers and officials from NATO and PfP countries. A second General Flag Officer Course was introduced in April 1998 for participants from NATO member countries and representatives of countries participating in NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue. The Course is designed to contribute to the strengthening of regional stability by promoting dialogue, understanding and confidence building.

A Conference of Commandants is held every year, bringing together the Commandants of senior national defence colleges of NATO and PfP countries to exchange views on academic philosophies and educational methods. The Conference is chaired by the Commandant of the NATO Defense College.

The College participates as a full member in the Secretariat of the Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes, a non-NATO cooperative educational body. In this capacity, the College provides the focal point of contact within NATO to this Consortium.

Every other year, a NATO Reserve Officers' Course takes place. The aim of the course is to familiarise Reserve Officers from NATO and Partner countries with the recent organisational, structural and procedural developments of relevance to the Alliance and to enhance their understanding of the politico-military environment in which NATO operates.

The College organises an International Research Seminar on Euro-Atlantic Security every year, in cooperation with an academic institution from one of the PfP countries. Its objective is to bring together security experts from NATO and Partner countries and to debate topics of importance to the Euro-Atlantic security situation.

An International Research Seminar with Mediterranean Dialogue Countries also takes place annually.

The College offers a Fellowship twice a year in the field of security studies to nationals of Partnership for Peace countries.

The Fellowship is designed to promote individual scholarly research on topics of particular interest to PfP countries, primarily dealing with Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security issues. Papers presented and discussed as an integral part of the international Research Seminars and research papers by recipients of fellowships are frequently published in the NATO Defense College's Monograph series.

The College generates a strong corporate spirit among its graduates and organises an annual seminar for its alumni. In 1999 the NATO Defense College moved into new purpose-built premises in Rome, designed to accommodate larger courses and to equip the College for its expanded tasks.

For further information contact:

NATO Defense College
Via Giorgia Pelosi 1
00143 Roma
Italy
Tel: 39 06 505 259 (Switchboard)
Fax: 39 06 50525799

The NATO (SHAPE) School - Oberammergau, Germany

The NATO (SHAPE) School (Oberammergau) acts as a centre for training military and civilian personnel serving in the Atlantic Alliance, as well as for Partner countries. Its courses are continually revised and updated to reflect current developments in Allied Command Europe and Allied Command Atlantic. Each year a wide range of courses are taught on topics such as weapons employment, nuclear, biological and chemical defence, electronic warfare, command and control, mobilisable forces, multinational forces, peace-keeping, environmental protection, crisis management, and basic NATO orientation. The School is under the operational control of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR) but operates as an operational facility for both NATO Strategic Commands. A Board of Advisers, consisting of members of the SHAPE and School staffs, provides assistance and guidance. Germany and the United States contribute facilities and logistic support, but the School relies on tuition fees from students to offset its operating costs and is essentially self-supporting.

The NATO (SHAPE) School has its origins in the early years of the Alliance's history but received its charter and present name in 1975. For many years its principal focus was on the issues relating to NATO's collective defence. More recently, following the introduction of NATO's new Strategic Concept in 1991, the role of the School was fundamentally altered to include

courses, training and seminars in support of NATO's current and developing strategy and policies, including cooperation and dialogue with military and civilian personnel from non-NATO countries. In addition, since the beginning of NATO operations in Bosnia in the context of IFOR and SFOR, the School provides indirect support to current NATO military operations.

In 1998, 47 courses were scheduled in the School's Academic Calendar, involving more than 5 500 students from up to 50 nations. Courses are organised in five fundamental NATO operational areas, namely technical procedures; NATO staff officer orientation; NATO operational procedures; NATO-led multinational operational procedures; and current operational policy forums. The School's Faculty includes staff from NATO countries supplemented by guest speakers from NATO commands and headquarters, NATO and Partnership for Peace countries and world humanitarian and commercial organisations. The focus of all courses is to develop NATO and non-NATO combined joint operational staff officers who can work together more effectively.

Non-military participation in courses has increased significantly during recent years, as have the School's contacts with international organisations such as the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the World Bank as well as international journalists and news agencies.

In 1994, the School introduced a course on Reserve Forces and Mobilisation which is attended by reserve officers from NATO and PfP countries.

The largest growth area in the School's curricula activity has been in support of the Partnership for Peace programme. An initial course on European Security Cooperation was offered in 1991. Additional courses were added in 1993-1994 on CFE Arms Control Verification Inspector/Escort Procedures; Responsibilities of Military Officers in Environmental Protection; Reserve Forces; and Mobilisation and Peacekeeping.

Further courses were developed in 1995-1996, in order to prepare PfP and NATO officers to work together on combined-joint staffs. These included Resource Management; NATO Orientation; Civil Emergency Planning/Civil-Military Cooperation; and Multinational Crisis Management.

In 1997 the first technical course open to PfP countries was introduced on NBC Defence Warning and Reporting System Procedures. In the same year the School initiated two NATO-sponsored courses for military and civilian leaders of the countries which are signatories to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement). The courses focus on the role of professional officers in a democracy and on oper-

ational issues and procedures relevant to the implementation of the Agreement. In 1998, a NATO Partner Operational Staff Officers' Course was also introduced. This is designed to educate NATO and Partner Operational Staff Officers in NATO doctrine and procedures for use in NATO-led Combined Joint Headquarters for Peace Support Operations. NATO's core functions also continue to receive attention, for example with the 1998 introduction of a new course on Air Campaign Planning.

Further developments of the School's curriculum are being introduced to take account of lessons learned in the context of the NATO-led Stabilisation Force in Bosnia as well as other developments within the Alliance. For example, countries participating in NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue also periodically send students to participate in the School's multinational courses.

Further information:

NATO School (SHAPE)

Am Rainenbichl 54

82487 Oberammergau

Germany

Tel: 49 8822 4477 (student administration)

Fax: 49 8822 1035

E-mail: postmaster@natoschool-shape.de

NATO Communications and Information Systems (NCISS) School

The NATO Communications and Information Systems School provides advanced training for civilian and military personnel in the operation and maintenance of NATO's communications and information systems. The School also provides orientation courses and management training on NATO communications and information systems and conducts CIS Orientation Courses for Partner countries.

Originally established in 1959, the School has undergone a number of transformations since that time and has existed under its present name since 1989. In 1994, new courses were introduced in the context of Partnership for Peace. From 1995 the School has also provided courses to support NATO forces in the former Yugoslavia.

The School currently conducts over 50 courses lasting from one to 10 weeks and receives approximately 1 650 students per year.

The School is divided into two Branches, Training and Support. The Training Branch is itself divided into a Network Domain Section responsible for

courses concerned with transmission systems, switching systems and network control; an User Domain Section responsible for courses concerned with Command and Control Information systems, software engineering project management and programming; and an Infosec Domain Section responsible for courses on the operation, maintenance and repair of cryptographic equipment. The Training Branch also conducts CIS Officer and Orientation courses, courses on Frequency Management and a CIS course for Partner countries.

The Support Branch is responsible for the logistical and administrative support of the Training Branch.

The Commandant of the School is a serving officer from a NATO member country with the rank of colonel or equivalent. A Principal Telecommunications Engineer acts as his technical adviser. A Training Management Office is responsible for management aspects such as developing the annual course schedule and training documentation and for monitoring statistics.

The School operates as a training establishment for both NATO Strategic Commands and receives administrative support from AFSOUTH. The NATO CIS School is responsible to the NATO Communications and Information Systems Operating and Support Agency (NACOSA).

The School is supported by the Italian Ministry of Defence through the Italian Air Force Training Brigade at Latina with which it is collocated.

Further information on the School can be obtained from:

NATO CIS School
04010 Borgo Piave
Latina
Italy
Tel: 39 0773 6771
Fax: 39 0773 662467

The NATO Training Group (NTG)

The NATO Training Group is responsible for the consolidation of individual training. Its objectives are to improve and expand existing training arrangements between member nations and to initiate new training activities. It reports to the Military Committee and maintains close contacts with the NATO Standardisation Agency (NSA).

The Group facilitates the exchange of information between member countries and NATO's military authorities on national training capabilities and provides a forum for discussion and exchange of views on individual training matters. By identifying and encouraging the use of training projects which lend

themselves to bilateral or multilateral cooperation, it promotes qualitative improvements in training as well as cost and manpower savings, standardisation and interoperability. Participation in shared training projects by individual nations is undertaken on a case by case basis and does not duplicate or replace national training programmes. The Group encourages individual nations to assume responsibility for specific training projects on behalf of the Alliance as a whole or Alliance member countries with common requirements. The Group's activities have been extended to include common training projects for Partner countries.

Work is conducted through the medium of five Sub Groups (Joint, Navy, Army, Air Force and Financial) and specialist Working Groups, on which NATO and Partner nations are represented. The activities of the NTG are coordinated by a full time Staff Element located at HQ NATO.

For further information contact:

NATO Training Group Staff Element
IMS Operations Division
NATO
1110 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: 32 2 707 5750

Project Steering Committees/Project Offices

Area Defence;
Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation System (BICES);
Communications Systems Network Interoperability;
Data Fusion;
F-16 Fighter Aircraft;
Ground Surveillance (Provisional Project Office);
Inertial Navigation Systems for Ships;
MILAN Anti-tank Weapon System;
Multifunctional Information Distribution (Low Volume Terminal);
Multiple Launch Rocket System;
NATO Continuous Acquisition and Life-Cycle Support (CALC)
(Management Board);
NATO Improvement Link II;
NATO Insensitive Munitions Information Centre (NIMIC);
NATO Maritime Patrol Aircraft;
NATO Naval Forces Sensor and Weapons Accuracy Check
Sites (FORACS);

NATO SEA SPARROW AT Defence Missile;
NATO SEA GNAT System;
OTO MELARA 76/62 Compact Gun;
Very Short and Short Range Air Defence Systems.

Further information on the above projects can be obtained from Defence Support Division, NATO, 1110 Brussels, or from the following Project Offices:

Alliance Ground Surveillance Capability
Provisional Project Office (AGS/PPO)
NATO, 1110 Brussels
Tel: 32 2 707 + Ext.
Fax: 32 2 707 7962

Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation System (BICES)
8 rue de Genève
1140 Brussels
Tel: 32 2 707 + Ext.
Fax: 32 2 707 8811

NATO Continuous Acquisition and Life Cycle Support Office (CALC)
NATO
1110 Brussels
Tel: 32 2 707 + Ext.
Fax: 32 2 707 4190

NATO FORACS Office
NATO
1110 Brussels
Tel: 32 2 707 4244
Fax: 32 2 707 4103
E-Mail: Foracs@hq.nato.int

NATO Insensitive Munitions Information Centre (NIMIC)
NATO
1110 Brussels
Tel: 32 2 707 + Ext.
Fax: 32 2 707 5363
E-Mail: idnnim@hq.nato.int