



MANAGEMENT OF DEFENSE STANDARDIZATION PROCESS

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Abstract: *The aim of this work is to get other people familiar with the standardization defense procedures, and/or preconditions that are to be in order to efficiently realize standardization procedures, as well as circumstances that influence standardization process in the defense area. All NATO partners are expected to have a good overall state capacity for joint action, what can be achieved using common standardization. Standardization management is defined as the development and implementation of the concept of doctrines and procedures, and plans to provide and maintain the required level of compatibility, interchangeability and the commonality on operational, materiel and administrative matters, and all work to achieve interoperability. This is corroborated by the problem that all new members and potential candidates - partners, with their available combat techniques, were not able to reach their community, especially in the standardization process of the materiel. Thus, partner country achieves interoperability only through active participation in the system of standardization in NATO, with the adoption and implementation of standardization documents and instruments through the Partnership for Peace Program.*

Key words: *NATO, defense, standardization.*

INTRODUCTION

NATO is a military-political international organization which as such has a legal basis in the Convention and agreements, the international legal person (who may enter into contracts), which has had its head office from 1950-1966 in the palace **Sajó** in Paris. After France has left the military alliance of 1967, the headquarters was moved to renovate rooms near the military hospital in Brussels. It has its own symbol and flag; has three budgets: civil, military, infrastructural, there are nine of its pipelines; have its specialized schools.

NATO does not have its own armed forces, because its forces are pre-assigned by member states, and their information is based on CENTER, which is the source of the intelligence services of all members.

For this reason, and given the fact that NATO as an organization is designed to connect the free democratic world, it has always been discussed and agreed upon the acceptance of common criteria-STANDARD (STANAGs - Standardization Agreements), according to which future members are to be chosen. It was a dilemma, different attitudes, opinions, but it was definitively agreed that all the members, present and future, have the status of "full member in order to share benefits, risks and cost of collective security on an equal basis."

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1. NATO STANDARDIZATION - PRECONDITIONS

NATO standardization activities are related to the military environment. They are designed, meaning, they are managed according to: threats, operational needs, new forms of conflicts, technical innovation, and transformation and so on.

These changes in the environment and our estimates of future changes, in fact, are the basis for standardization activities.

The new threats are the basic precondition, which determine the development of the armed forces, the shape of action and planning procedures as well as other elements related to the military situation, and therefore standardization in the field of defense.

Nowadays most NATO countries consider terrorism as the most dangerous threat that is put before them with the necessary prevention and resolution. This is the reason why the main mission of NATO and all the heads of governments is defense against terrorism.

During the Cold War, Article 5 on the high-intensity combat operations in the wars established the NATO strategic and operational planning, as well as all of the planning forces. Standardization has certainly played back then an important role, but since the NATO forces that were potentially involved, performed as part of a national entity - the challenges for standardization were relatively lower than today.

The current political and military situation must involve operations that are not covered by Article 5, or more efficient operations of responding to the crisis, which also include peacekeeping and stability maintaining operations, etc., but the operations of low intensity and with a considerably smaller number of forces involved in operations in comparison to the ones of Article 5 large-scale.

Multi - national forces now in its composition have their NATO and partner forces side by side. Operational requirements are very different from the operations of Article 5 and to a large extent require new military capabilities. Thus, the challenges of standardization, which is the principal mean of achieving maximum interoperability, i.e., the challenges of management standards in the field of defense have increased significantly.

1995th is a milestone in terms of NATO expansion, and setting conditions – STANDARDS and the principles of management over standards. There was a substantial change of the Euro-Atlantic politics.

2. NATO PRINCIPLES/ ADMISSION CRITERIA

In September 1995 NATO presented to the public and interested members the internal study on enlargement: "Study on NATO Enlargement," which defined the vision of why, how and on what principles expansion of NATO is anticipated. Study prescribed the political conditions on which are the most prosperous country to receive full flagged membership, and also the formula on how "all European countries" may become members. This document is substantially higher than the provisions of the North Atlantic Alliance. The present study prescribes the principles upon which the candidate countries prepare for NATO membership. They are required to meet the following criteria-standards:- At the international level: Respect for the UN and the OSCE, - At the national level: achieve prosperity and stability through the development of free market economy, social justice and respect for the environment, establish appropriate democratic and civilian control over armed forces and the development of appropriate measures and resources to meet these goals.

Three principles that will be taken on admission of new states were also presented:

- 1) Equal rights and duties for all members;
- 2) Any non member state of NATO has no right of veto on the admission in membership of one or more States;
- 3) Candidate countries that are involved in cross-border disputes or minority do not meet the criteria for full membership.

The study has clearly put forward the views of NATO clearly formulating political and military conditions. Performance criteria were generally the biggest problem of potential candidates from the

countries of the Warsaw Pact, former member of the socialist bloc. Before the admission it is necessary to fulfill:

- interoperability of military force by NATO standards,
- achievement of political standards and requirements of the Western democracies to contribute a new European security order, not only to take advantage of the security plan which provides membership.

Interoperability and standardization in the Euro-Atlantic integration and security concepts, as well as close to them fields or levels of standardization and interoperability - are precisely defined in NATO glossary of terms and definitions. Interoperability also means the ability of the armed forces from different countries to successfully implement joint activities (training, military exercises, peace support operations and alike). The armed forces may belong to countries that are members of NATO, Partnership for Peace participants and other countries that contribute military forces during the implementation of joint activities.

3. STANDARDS IN THE DEFENSE FIELD: DEFINITIONS AND MANAGEMENT

Adoption of NATO standards in the field of defense, through the Partnership for Peace Program aims to build a credible defense capability, support for civilian institutions in crisis situations and contribute to building and maintaining peace in the region and the world.

NATO standards are high professional standards and represent the collective product of highly developed countries - members of NATO, and they are constantly improving and conditioning. Often they are the only ones in a position to have standards that are a response to modern threats and challenges, such as terrorist activities, or destruction of improvised explosive devices, the impact of military equipment on the environment, supply chain management at the global level and so on. Many countries that are non-NATO members are interested in these standards and are using them in accordance with their needs (New Zealand, Morocco, Argentina, Australia ...).

NATO also has a large number of standards that are not exclusively military in nature and are related to the civil society and civil control of defense, such as the standard for military and public relations, standard system of defense planning, programming and budgeting, standard monitoring of bird migration, protection of RF radiation, risk assessment of noise or standard for determining the level of English language knowledge etc.

The point is that all NATO partners are expected to have a good overall state capacity for joint action that can be achieved using common standardization. Standardization management is defined as the development and implementation of the concept of doctrines and procedures, and plans to provide and maintain the required level of compatibility, interchangeability and the commonality on operational, material and administrative matters, and all work to achieve interoperability. This is corroborated by the problem that all new members and potential partners, with their available combat techniques, were not able to reach their community, especially in the standardization process of the material. Thus, partner country achieves interoperability only through active participation in the system of standardization in NATO, with the adoption and implementation of standardization documents and instruments through the Partnership for Peace Program.

4. ROLE OF MANAGEMENT OF STANDARDIZATION IN THE DEFENSE FIELD

Management of standardization in the field of defense has a role to coordinate goals and activities at all hierarchical levels. This is achieved using three sub features: (1) operational standardization, (2) material standardization - standardization of military equipment, and (3) administrative standardization. These sub features are accomplished in the following manner:

1. Identification of standardization requirements / deficiencies, which are implemented by the Military Committee, strategic command for Operations, Strategic Command Transformation, NATO members and partner countries (top-down approach) and specialized expert group members of NATO and partner countries working within the organizational body system for Standardization (access from

the top up). Through identifying standardization requirements / deficiencies areas in which it is necessary to achieve interoperability by applying the standardization process are determined.

2. The formulation and harmonization of priority objectives of standardization in relation to the already identified requirements. Partner country is allowed to all documents on standardization perceived shortcomings, but only for a part.

3. Development of new and adaptation of old documents on standardization. Given the wide range of areas for which there are prescribed documents, the activity is carried out by all the organizational systems of standardization in NATO.

4. Ratification documents on standardization by each state individually. It is implemented on a voluntary basis. Member States may express reservation with regard to the proposed document on standardization. Partner countries are not participating in the process of ratification documents of standardization, but these documents voluntarily adopt the instruments of the partnership during the implementation of activities envisaged by the individual partnership programs.

5. Publication of documents on standardization is carried out after their ratification and controlled by the Chairman of the NATO Standardization Agency.

6. Implementation of agreed documents on standardization is the responsibility of NATO and partner countries. However, assistance to Member States and partner countries in the implementation documents on standardization in NATO can provide the organizational system of the body for standardization in NATO.

7. Verification of implemented documents, which brings the implemented document in the standardization process to be accepted, adjusted or withdrawn from use.

Operative and administrative standardization provide the level of community, and material standardization (standardization of military equipment) ensures all possible levels. Compatibility refers to the command and information systems and combat technique, interchangeability of firing artillery and ammunition, and fuel systems for the supply and servicing of multinational forces, and the fellowship of doctrine and procedures, as well as joint development of military equipment (armored combat vehicles, aircrafts, ships and weapons systems).

The main role of standardization is the development and implementation of the documents on standardization in NATO in order to achieve interoperability.

Documents related to standardization are the NATO standardization agreements and allied publications on standardization. Standardization agreements are defined as records of agreement among several or all Member States, while the allied publications on standardization are the documents that contain only factual information and:

1. Do not require an appropriate agreement on standardization,
2. Indicate actions to be taken in certain situations. This type of publication requires approval by the Member States in the form of ratification of the relevant agreements on standardization;
3. Allied publications on standardization, which are a combination of the previous two.

CONCLUSION

Benefit from the application of NATO standards for state partners and management of standards in the field of defense depends on the extent of its cooperation with NATO achieved through existing mechanisms of the partnership.

Active states - partners cooperate with NATO by engaging in a number of mechanisms. They are generally committed to participate in peace support operations led by NATO and its armed forces reform in compliance with standards in NATO. Involvement in the mechanisms, such as Planning and Review Process and Operational Capabilities Concept, NATO partner countries implement standards required to successfully perform these operations and to reform their forces. Partner countries do not ratify the NATO standards, but are being implemented through the mechanisms of the Partnership for Peace.

Although the challenges increased when analyzing standardization in NATO since its inception 52 years ago, we can see that, apart from the historical flow of time, the objectives of standardization

activities remained unchanged. By applying standardization agreement nations can help to achieve the necessary levels of interoperability, i.e., they can reach appropriate levels of skills, among other things, better achievement of common mission and task in strategic, operational, tactical, procedural terms, but also more efficient doctrinal approach to improvement of material and equipment administrative procedures.

I am convinced that this goal is still very timely and appropriate; despite the fact the conditions for NATO standardization activities are far more complicated not only due to the impact of transformation, but also the challenge of finding an agreement among 26 member countries.

LITERATURE

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