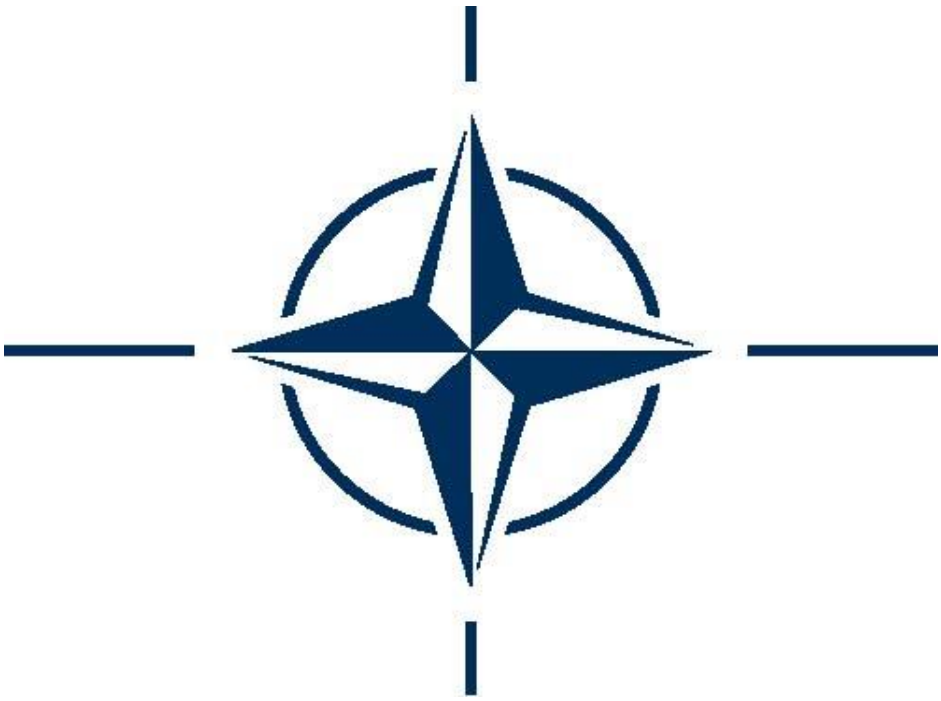
NATO STANDARD

ACMP-2000

POLICY ON CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT

Edition A Version 2
MARCH 2017



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ALLIED CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT PUBLICATION

Published by the
NATO STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (NSO)

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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

NATO STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (NSO)

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

6 March 2017

1. The enclosed Allied Configuration Management Publication ACMP-2000, POLICY ON CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT, Edition A, Version 2, which has been approved by the nations in the Life Cycle Management Group (AC/327), is promulgated herewith. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 4427.

2. ACMP-2000, Edition A, Version 2 is effective upon receipt and supersedes ACMP-2000, Edition A, Version 1 which shall be destroyed in accordance with the local procedure for the destruction of documents.

4. This publication shall be handled in accordance with C-M(2002)60.

Edvardas MAŽEIKIS
Major General, LTUAF
Director, NATO Standardization Office

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RECORD OF RESERVATIONS

CHAPTER	RECORD OF RESERVATION BY NATIONS

Note: The reservations listed on this page include only those that were recorded at time of promulgation and may not be complete. Refer to the NATO Standardization Document Database for the complete list of existing reservations.

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RECORD OF SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS

[nation]	[detail of reservation]
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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

Configuration Management (CM) is an indispensable aspect of NATO interoperability. Proper planning and execution of CM through a system's Life Cycle ensures that defence programmes (national, multi-national or NATO) run efficiently, and that product interfaces and features are consistent with Alliance operational needs.

Configuration Management is undertaken at more than one level of responsibility, ranging from Acquirer level, main Supplier level, sub-supplier level, to depot and field support levels. Each level is responsible for executing one or more parts of the Life Cycle CM process.

CM applies to, and utilizes the information from, all Life Cycle processes to maintain the product configurations. It is not a stand-alone process operating in isolation.

1.2. Aim

1. The aim of this Publication is to implement the NATO Policy for Systems Life Cycle Management (SLCM) and the agreement by Nations in STANAG 4728 to make CM a mandatory management process for the full Life Cycle of NATO programmes and systems. The goals are to achieve interoperability, mitigate risk, and make effective use of NATO capabilities in joint operations.

1.3. Applicability

1. This policy applies to Nations and NATO Authorities of defence related capabilities in NATO operations.

2. This Publication may not be used in contracts.

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CHAPTER 2 POLICY

2.1. Policy

1. Alliance policy is that Nations and NATO Authorities apply the principals of CM as elaborated in this Publication, to achieve an integrated approach to delivery of defence related capabilities in NATO operations.

2. It is also Alliance policy that a Life Cycle Configuration Management Plan (LCCMP) exists at every level of programme management. The LCCMP provides the framework for CM activities of the Acquirer (programme offices and government organizations) for the Life Cycle of the system.

3. Furthermore, the preparation, maintenance and execution of the LCCMP cannot be outsourced. The Acquirer must develop and use the LCCMP as the basis for all contractual CM requirements that are placed on Suppliers through the life of the system.

2.2. Rationale

1. CM is an integral part of NATO System Life Cycle Management (SLCM). It is inherent to all Life Cycle processes and activities of the Alliance. As a cross-functional discipline, it provides services to many different areas of expertise within the Alliance.

2. Alliance Life Cycle CM serves as an indispensable management tool that provides information on the activities of the Stakeholders, status on all projects, programmes, services, customers, as well as changes implemented or planned on all baselines, capability packages, the resources used and resources available for further activities.

3. CM provides tangible value to all stages of the product Life Cycle and enhances productivity by substantially reducing the Life Cycle costs of products and services, preventing unnecessary duplication of effort, delays in schedule and providing traceability, for instance by use of UID as described in STANAG 2290.

4. Execution of CM enables the achievement of NATO capabilities and effective interoperability, with visibility to all Alliance Stakeholders.

5. Efficient and effective CM can only be achieved by rigorous planning for the complete Life Cycle, and execution of that plan by all stakeholders.

6. Consistent and disciplined adherence to this policy, by NATO and National officials involved in the realization of NATO capabilities, is essential.

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CHAPTER 3 PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1. Principles

The main NATO-CM principles are:

- Nations and NATO Authorities own and commit to the Life Cycle CM process.
- NATO CM is a through life concept that is applied to all Life Cycle stages.
- The LCCMP will be a living document that will be updated and maintained through all Life Cycle stages.
- NATO CM is fully integrated into the business infrastructure.
- There must be a relation between the granularity of CM tasks and the resources allocated to perform the necessary tasks.
- NATO CM is implemented through the use of the ACMPs.
- The configuration information may come from any of the AAP-48 processes, and the way it will be performed must be documented in the LCCMP.
- The participating Nations agree to exchange all necessary information to attain the objectives of joint CM, provided that such exchange of information does not conflict or interfere with national security policies and does not violate national law.

3.2 Objectives

The most important objectives are:

- Effective flow of configuration information across NATO programmes and organizations.
- Consistent interface to industry.
- Perform changes in a controlled environment.
- Achieve "right-first-time" business execution.
- Through life traceability of requirements from Pre-concept to Retirement.
- Enhance NATO CM by embracing other standards and frameworks.

3.3 Authorities and responsibilities

1. The Acquirer must appoint a Configuration Authority (CA) mandated to make all CM decisions to ensure the programme will achieve and sustain the required NATO capabilities.

2. The assigned CA may vary depending on Life Cycle stage and associated transitions within the Acquirer organization. The CA should have the necessary authority to execute the LCCMP. The CA may delegate authority to appointed subordinate task groups, but shall reserve the right to overrule or amend recommendations made by such groups.

3. While delegation of authority is permitted, the CA cannot delegate responsibility.

CHAPTER 4 REFERENCES

4.1. Normative references

1. C-M(2005)0108, dated 30 November 2005 - NATO Policy for Systems Life Cycle Management

2. STANAG 4427 Edition 3 - Configuration Management in System Life Cycle Management

a. ACMP-2100 Edition A - The Core Set of Configuration Management Contractual Requirements

b. ACMP-2009 Edition A - Guidance on Configuration Management

3. STANAG 4728 System Life Cycle Management (SLCM)

a. AAP-20 - NATO Programme Management Framework (NATO Life Cycle Model)

b. AAP-48 - NATO System Life Cycle Stages and Processes

4.2. Informative references

4. ISO 9000 Quality management systems – Fundamentals and vocabulary

5. ANSI/EIA-649 Configuration Management Standard

6. GEIA-HB-649 Configuration Management Handbook

7. DEF STAN 05-57 Configuration Management of Defence Materiel

8. MIL-HDBK-61 Configuration Management Guidance

4.3. Definitions

Unless stated otherwise, ISO 9000 and AS/EN 9100 definitions shall apply.

Acquirer — A governmental or NATO organization that defines the requirements for the delivery of a product by a supplier and enters into a contractual relationship with that supplier.

Note:
The acquirer is often known by a variety of names like owner, buyer, stakeholder, requirer, project management office, purchaser, customer, etc.

Product — Examples: document; facility; firmware; hardware; software; tool; material; process; service; system.

Release — A configuration management action whereby a particular version of a product or product configuration information is made available for a specific purpose.

Supplier — An organization that acts in a contract as the provider of products to the acquirer.

Notes:

1. The supplier is often known by a variety of names like contractor, producer, seller, or vendor.

2. Sometimes the acquirer and the supplier are part of the same organization.

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