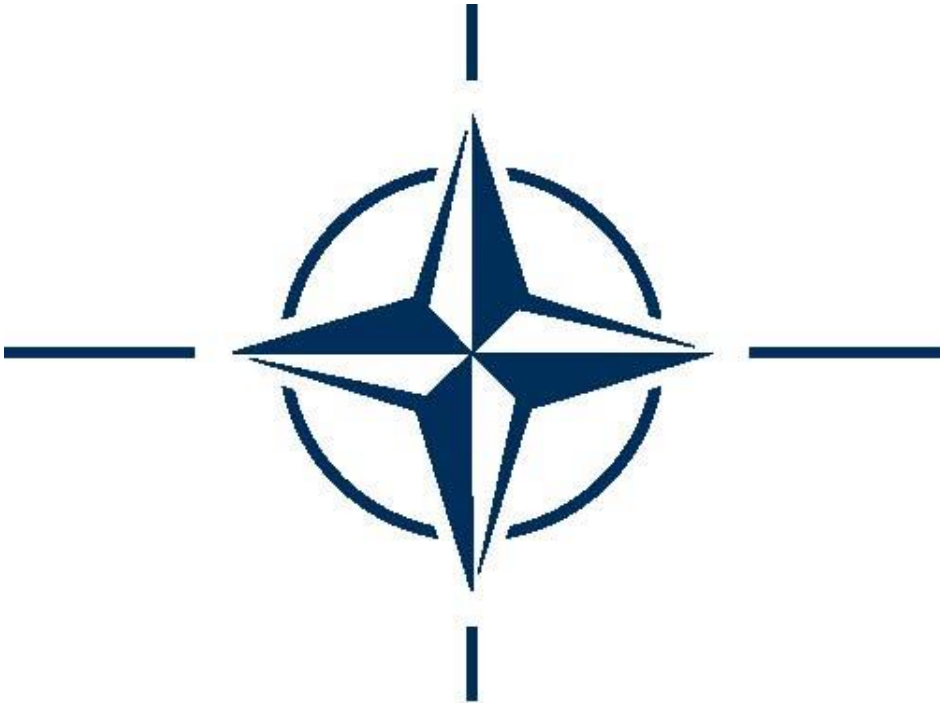
NATO STANDARD

ACMP-2100

THE CORE SET OF CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS

Edition A Version 2
MARCH 2017



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ALLIED CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT PUBLICATION

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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

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NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

6 March 2017

1. The enclosed Allied Configuration Management Publication ACMP-2100, THE CORE SET OF CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS, 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-2100, Edition A, Version 2 is effective upon receipt and supersedes ACMP-2100, 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]
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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FOREWORD

Configuration Management (CM) is a critical process for NATO lifecycle management. This publication defines the core CM requirements for Suppliers in all lifecycle stages. It is a NATO adoption of ISO 10007:2003[1], supplemented by additional NATO requirements in Chapter 5, and is entirely applicable in all NATO programmes (thus denoted “core CM requirements”). If the requirements provided in this publication are found insufficient to meet the actual needs for all Life Cycle stages of the programme, further CM requirements may be defined and added to the contract by using the corresponding guidance on CM.

This publication has been developed to provide Acquirers with means to contractually invoke core Configuration Management requirements within NATO multinational joint projects and National programmes during the product Life Cycle.

CM helps to assure that the product design will be consistent with the Acquirer’s requirements and that product and system interfaces remain compatible; including spares, test equipment, tools, ancillaries and supporting documentation. Effective CM provides a framework to ensure that all users are kept informed of currently approved/released configuration information.

Configuration management documents the product’s configuration. It provides identification and traceability, the status of achievement of its physical and functional requirements, and access to accurate information in all stages of the Life Cycle.

Configuration baselines are established by defining materiel, both functionally and physically, by means of drawings, specifications and other relevant data and documentation.

The term “product” in this publication should be interpreted as applicable to the generic product categories; e.g., documents, facilities, firmware, hardware, software, tools, materials, processes, services, systems.

Configuration Management (CM)[2] applies appropriate processes and tools to establish and maintain consistency between the product and the product requirements and attributes defined in product configuration information. A disciplined CM process ensures that products conform to their requirements and are identified and documented in sufficient detail to support the product Life Cycle. CM assures accurate product configuration information and enables product interchangeability and safe product operation and maintenance to be achieved.

[1] Whenever “ISO 10007” is used in this publication text, it refers to ISO 10007:2003.
[2] Source: GEIA-HB-649

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL

ACMP-2100 contains the NATO core set of contractual requirements for Configuration Management. A system needs to be established, documented, applied, maintained, assessed and improved, and/or evaluated, in accordance with requirements contained in the subsequent sections.

1.1. Purpose

1. This publication contains the set of core CM requirements, which if applied appropriately, can provide confidence in the Supplier's capability to deliver products that conform to Acquirer's contract requirements.

2. The responsibilities and authorities for CM are at first outlined, before describing the configuration management process that includes configuration management planning, configuration identification, change control, configuration status accounting and configuration audit.

1.2 Composition of requirements in ACMP-2100

1. The NATO requirement for an ISO 10007 based CM process and any applicable changes or deletions of ISO content is defined in Chapter 4 of this publication:

   a. "Specific Change": a change to one or more words, a sentence and/or section of the ISO 10007 text (shown with *italic letters*).

   b. "General Change": a replacement of one or more words throughout the ISO 10007 to turn the text into contractual requirement(s).

2. Additional NATO specific requirements are defined in Chapter 5 of this publication.

1.3 Applicability

1. This publication is primarily intended for use in a contract between two or more parties.

2. When referenced in a contract, this publication shall apply to all of the processes necessary for the Supplier to fulfil the contractual requirements.

3. This publication may also be used internally by a Supplier or a potential Supplier to cover the Configuration Management aspects of the Management System (MS).

4. Where identified by the Acquirer, this publication can be used in conjunction with other appropriate standards to manage processes of the MS.

5. Order of precedence
If inconsistencies exist between the contract requirements and this publication, the contract requirements shall prevail. In the event of a conflict between the text of this publication and the references cited herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

1.4 Compliance with this publication

1. Compliance with this publication for a contract is defined as the fulfilment of the requirements of Chapters 4 and 5.

2. In this publication, NOTEs are not contractual requirements.

CHAPTER 2 REFERENCES

2.1. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this publication. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

1. ISO 9000 Quality management systems – Fundamentals and vocabulary
2. ISO 10007:2003 Quality management system – Guidelines for configuration management

2.2. Informative references

1. STANAG 4427 Configuration Management in System Life Cycle Management
2. ANSI/EIA-649 Configuration Management Standard
3. MIL-HDBK-61 Military Handbook, Configuration Management Guidance
4. DEF STAN 05-57 Configuration Management of Defence Material
5. prEN 9223 part 100 through 105 Programme Management – Configuration Management

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CHAPTER 3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

3.1. ISO 10007 Terms and Definition applies

3.2. Additional NATO terms, definitions and notes

1. Concession

NOTE A:
Concessions are not to be confused with approved alternates or substitutes, which are in the configuration baseline.

2. Dispositioning Authority

NOTE A:
NATO considers the Dispositioning Authority to be a person who may be supported by a CCB, which is not mandatory unless stated in the contract.

3. 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.

4. Product

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

5. Release

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

6. Supplier

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

Notes:

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

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

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CHAPTER 4 REQUIREMENT FOR CONFORMANCE TO ISO 10007

A Configuration Management system shall be established, documented, applied, maintained, assessed and improved, and/or evaluated, in accordance with ISO 10007, incorporating the following changes to the ISO 10007.

4.1 Specific changes to the ISO 10007 wording

Changes shown with *italic letters.*

ISO 10007 paragraph 5.2 Configuration management planning

- Change last line to:

Annex A of ISO 10007 describes a potential structure and content for a configuration management plan*, and is only informative*.

ISO 10007 paragraph 5.3.2 Product configuration information

- Change first paragraph to:

Product configuration information comprises both product definition and product operational information. This typically includes requirements, specifications, design drawings, parts lists, software documents and listings, models, *markings, audit information, effectivity,* test specifications, maintenance and operating handbooks.

4.2 General changes to the ISO 10007 wording

Whenever the ISO 10007 uses the word “should” or “may” in section 4 and 5, it is to be read as “shall”, and compliance by the Supplier is mandatory, unless otherwise determined by the Acquirer.

Whenever the ISO 10007 uses the phrase “Life Cycle of the product”, it is to be read “contract”.

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CHAPTER 5 NATO SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Requirements for Sub-suppliers

1. The Supplier shall consign the applicable contractual configuration management requirements to its Sub-suppliers by referencing the stated contractual requirement.

2. The supplier shall ensure that the procedures and processes required to fulfil contract requirements are fully implemented at the sub-suppliers facilities.

5.2. Configuration Management Planning

1. The Supplier shall provide access to the Configuration Management Plan (CMP) to the Acquirer.

2. The Acquirer reserves the right to reject the CMP.

3. The Supplier shall define the CM organization and its relation to the overall organization in the CMP.

5.3. Product Configuration Information

1. As a minimum, for each CI, the Supplier shall develop and maintain configuration information.

2. As a minimum the Supplier shall include the NCAGE in the information related to the CI(s).

3. The Supplier shall only use configuration information that has been formally released.

4. Configuration Information shall take into account any access limitations; as a minimum, Security classifications and proprietary license constraints.

5.4. Change Control

1. The Supplier assumes total risk for the implementation of changes incorporated prior to approval by the Dispositioning Authority.

ACMP-2100(A)(2)