

CodSP-100-NLD

The National Codification Bureau of the

Netherlands

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Defensie Materieel Organisatie



Afdeling
Defensie Materieel Codificatie

THE NETHERLANDS NATIONAL CODIFICATION BUREAU

AIM

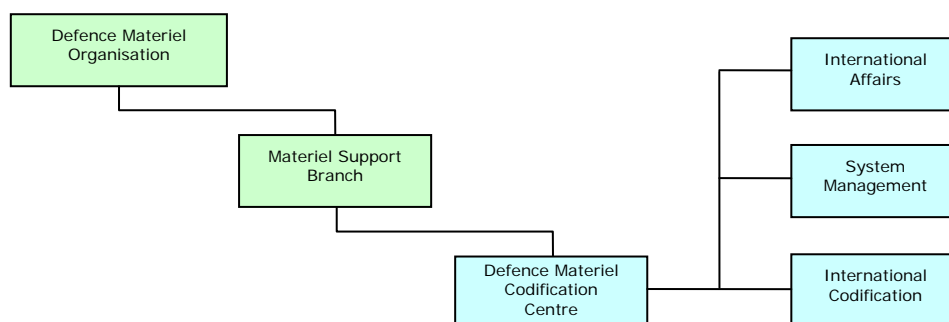
The NLD NCB is to provide codification related support with the aim to contribute to the Netherlands Armed Forces' operational readiness.

To fulfil the function of National Codification Bureau, act as the codification centre of excellence and to make a Codification Information System available to the Armed Forces.

The NLD NCB is tasked to:

- Operate and maintain in The Netherlands a codification system in conformity with the NATO Codification System (NCS) doctrine, to establish a single supply language;
- Codify items of supply of Netherlands manufacture for the National Forces, NATO Partners and non-NATO Sponsored Nations and record and maintain a total item record for all these items;
- Operate and maintain an automated information system containing codification data for all items of supply of both Netherlands as well as foreign origin in use with The Netherlands Armed Forces.

ORGANIZATION



- The Defence Materiel Codificationcentre (DMC) is the National Codification Bureau of The Netherlands and operates under the Defence Materiel Organisation (DMO) of the Ministry of Defence.
- The application of the NCS in NLD is governed in accordance with AC/135 rules and regulations. National codification procedures are applied under the policy decisions made by the Defence Materiel Organisation and codification services are provided under Service Level Agreements between DMC and the Armed Forces.
- The Armed Forces have separate codification sections and are responsible for the codification of the items of supply used by their respective organisation. They codify items of supply of Netherlands manufacture and of non-NATO manufacture, if they are the first NATO user.

- DMC is responsible for maintaining an efficient database of codification information and the codification of items of Netherlands manufacture at the request of NATO Nations and several (Tier 1 and Tier 2 Sponsored) non-NATO Nations.
- The codification tasks of the Armed Forces are performed partly in company by both military and civilian personnel. Navy and Army also use the services of contractors. The codification tasks of DMC are performed by a staff of 9 civilian personnel.

HISTORY

1956	Ratification of STANAGs 3150 and 3151.
1964	Translation into the Dutch language completed of the US-H6, 13,000 Descriptive Patterns and 46 Reference Drawing Groups. Introduction of the NATO Codification System in the three Armed Forces.
1973	Introduction of NADEX and implementation of the IIG methodology in conformity with AC/135 procedures. In this year the translation of the US-FIIGs into Dutch (IIGs) and the conversion of item registration from the Descriptive Patterns into segment V in the TIR was started. This action was completed in 1992.
1976-1985	Development of a codification information system (DEMCIS) comprising: Total Item Record files and System Support Record (SSR) tables in an IDMS database environment. Several SSR tables were developed for national use only.
1985	Segment V data exchange implemented with United States of America, United Kingdom and France. From Germany quarterly file replacement (KTD) containing segment V data is received. Until all relevant data elements in the SSR are translated the segment V data is decoded partly into Dutch and English.
1986	Implementation of telecommunication procedures via the MBS for codification and requisition data exchange.
1989	All national TIR transactions are initiated and validated via an on-line dialogue application. Suspense files are installed, enabling automatic follow-up procedures.
1991	Implementation of an application for search and screen by characteristics data. The SEARCH facility is a real-time option to search for items in the database by means of characteristics data, whereas the SCREEN application is embedded in the batch processing of new item registrations, validating the new data with the existing characteristic data sets; <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Implementation of a mainframe-PC application for IIG-development.▪ Implementation of a remake and enhancement of the SSR-tables application to meet the requirements for SEARCH, SCREEN and IIG-development applications.
1992	Implementation of a Mass Change application to support a rapid change of item identification data and characteristics data as a consequence of FIIG-updates. Upon completion of the conversion of DD146-descriptive data into segment V format (which started in 1973) an update program to comply the IIGs and the related segment V data with the latest US FIIG editions was started. This update program was completed mid 1995.

1995/1996	Policy decisions to abandon the descriptive method of item identification for Dutch NATO Stock Numbers.
1997	Implementation of a new generation DB 2 relational data base supporting the latest policy decisions.
2003	Policy evaluation to use the descriptive method of item identification for certain groups of items of supply.
2005/2006	Purchase and implement a COTS Codification tool (NCORE), in support of the descriptive method of item identification.

NCS SEGMENTS USED BY THE NETHERLANDS

Item oriented data is stored in the TIR segments shown below:

A	Identification data
B	Moe rule data
C	Reference number data
K	NIIN cancellation data
V	Characteristics data
8	NATO Manufacturers Data

All of these segments are subject to output data receivers. Also, Segment V (encoded data) is normally converted to Segment M (decoded data) for output purposes.

SYSTEM AND DATABASE

The Codification tool in The Netherlands is called NCS_NL and is the NCORE product of ESG, Germany. This company maintains the system in accordance with ACodP-1 changes twice a year. There are also some NLD specific features designed by the NLD NCB and carried out by ESG.

- Currently the database is updated on an on line real time basis at some 120 terminal stations situated throughout The Netherlands. Interrogation by NIIN, Reference and Reference Number is authorised for some 600 terminal stations situated at 70 different locations in the Netherlands, Germany, The Netherlands Embassy in Washington DC and the Naval Attaché in Philadelphia.
- The database is accessible by NIIN, Reference and Reference Number.
- Automatic screening by references is applied prior to NSN assignment.
- All transactions from the national users on Netherlands NSN's are directly on line processed in the data base. Transactions from foreign users are processed in batch on a weekly basis.
- Exchange of codification data via Mailbox System is performed with all NATO and non-NATO countries and NAMSA. With some non-NATO countries e-mail is used for data exchange.

TEMPORARY NSNs

In urgent cases temporary =17 NSN's are assigned to items awaiting codification by other NATO countries.

PUBLICATIONS

The following tools/publications are in use by NLD NCB:

Title	Code	Remarks
NATO Manual on Codification	ACodP-1	Issued by NAMSA in electronic format in January and July each year
NATO Supply Classification & NATO Item Name Directory	ACodP-2 ACodP-3	Available in web domain www.acodp2-3.com as a multilingual publication
AC/135 Codification Support Publication	CodSP	Issued by NAMSA in electronic format in January and July each year
Federal Identification Guides	FIIG	Available in web domain http://www.dlis.dla.mil/fiigdata/fiigs.htm
NLD Codification Policy	17-M1-1	NLD use only
NLD Item Identification	17-M1-2	NLD use only
NLD Classification	17-M1-3	NLD use only
NLD Procedures	17-M1-4	NLD use only
NLD Codification Forms	17-M16	NLD use only
NLD Registration and Processing	17-M1-9	NLD use only

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Information on aim and missions of the NL NCB and the codification function within the Ministry of Defence is published in a national Defence Industry almanac. Information on this topic can be given at all times, tailored to the requestors' requirements.

Specific codification information, for codifying personnel of the armed forces, will be published on a regular base on an intranet site.

Important developments regarding the NCS are published on an ad-hoc basis in a monthly Defence Industry magazine.

TRAINING

NLD NCB offers training courses to codifying personnel of the Armed Forces in a 2 days programme both in-house and on-site.

Besides that there is a 4 hrs training session for personnel that work with the systems browser.

RATIFIED STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENTS

STANAG 3150	Codification of equipment Uniform system of supply classification
STANAG 3151	Codification of equipment Uniform system of item identification
STANAG 4177	Codification of items of supply Uniform system of data acquisition
STANAG 4199	Uniform system of exchange of materiel management data (ratified but not implemented)
STANAG 4438	Codification of equipment Uniform system of dissemination of data associated with NATO Stock Numbers

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Since the introduction of the Sponsorship Programme, The Netherlands recognises Tier 1 and Tier 2 Nations as agreed Nations. Bilateral Agreements are no longer needed to provide codification services, which will be performed on a free of charge basis.