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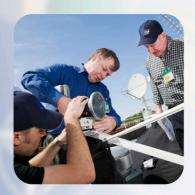




Enterprise Architecture in NATO C3 Agency

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David Burton
Chief Technology Officer









The Role of CTO

- Drive the agenda for improved interoperability
- Adopt a 'system of systems' approach
- Establish a CTO as NATO's Technical Design Authority
- Provide overarching technical guidance
- Improve alignment of national and NATO programmes
- Encourage innovation opportunities



What Does This Achieve?

- Increases effectiveness
 - Meets the needs of the war fighter
- Improves efficiency
 - Reduce programme lifecycle costs
- Improves coherency
 - Ensures interoperability and capability reuse



C4ISR - Challenges

Legacy

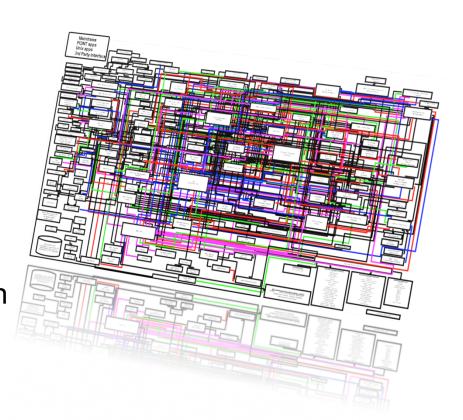
- Accidental architecture
- Close coupled technology and process

Complex environment

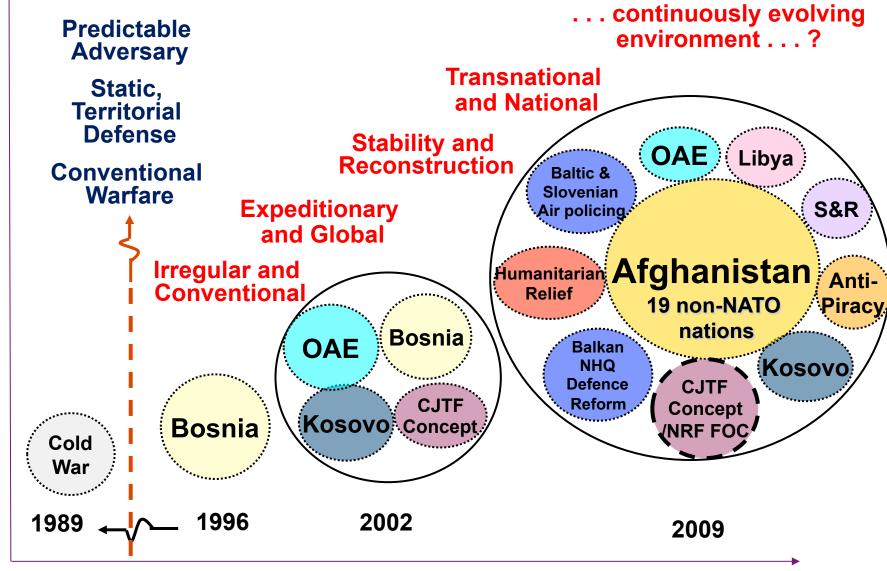
- 28 Nations
- Capability Segmentation
- New Strategic Concept Vision

Governance

- Architecture
- Prioritisation
- Link to business outcomes
- Cyber threats and New Technologies



Operational environment



Rise in range and complexity of NATO Mission

Future Mission Network – the problem just got bigger!

New Strategic Concept:

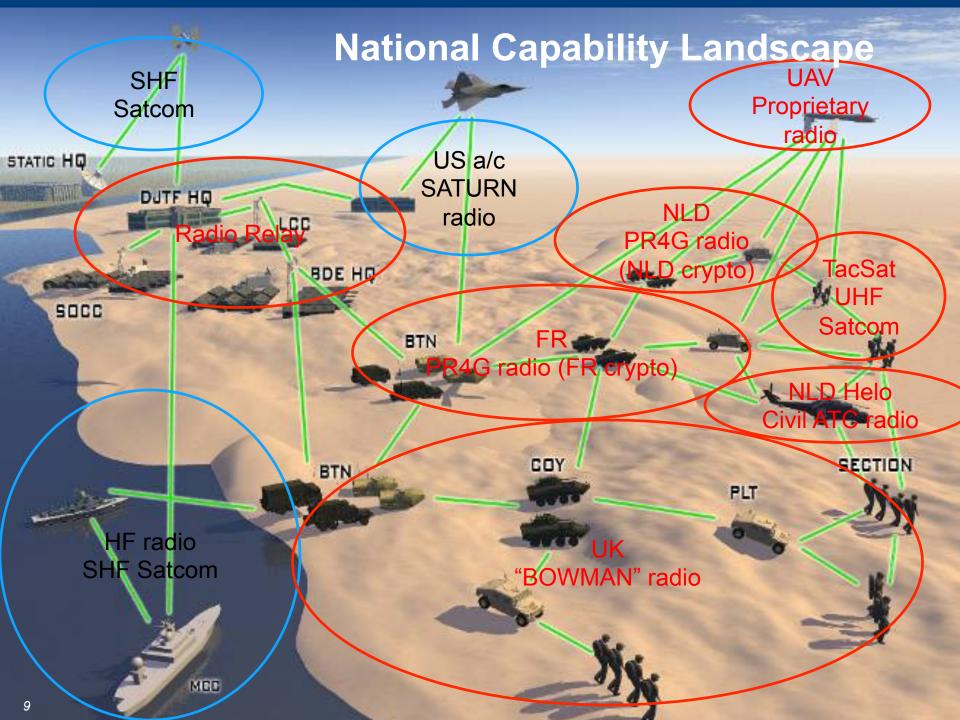
- Shift from defence to security
- Wider numbers of actors
- Responsiveness to new missions
- Increasing scope of activities
- More concurrent activities



NATO Network Enabled Capability (NNEC) Not just about technology!

- Interoperability a Force Multiplier
- Afghanistan Mission Network - Information sharing default
- Dimensions of NNEC:
 - People
 - Processes
 - Information

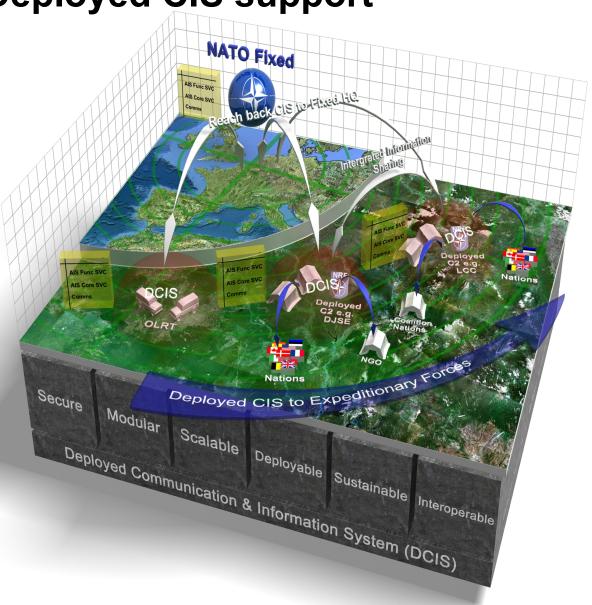




NATO Deployed CIS support

NATO provides:

- Support to strategic and deployed operational HQs
- Interface between NATO and National systems
- The 'glue' to enabled information exchange between systems
- Governance across operational deployed systems in theatre



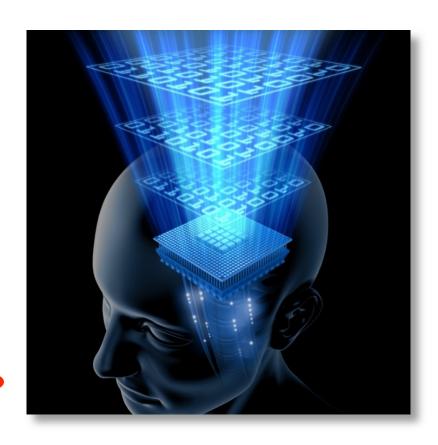
Lessons Learned from ISAF



- NATO software acquisition processes lack agility
 - Not designed to meet urgent operational requirements
 - Leads to use of prototypes and national products
 - Technology struggling to keep up with operational needs
- Focus remains on systems E2E capabilities
- No big picture!
 - No single overarching vision or roadmap
 - No single governance construct
 - Lack of alignment between nations and NATO
- Inadequate operational testing capabilities
 - Theatre becomes the test bed!

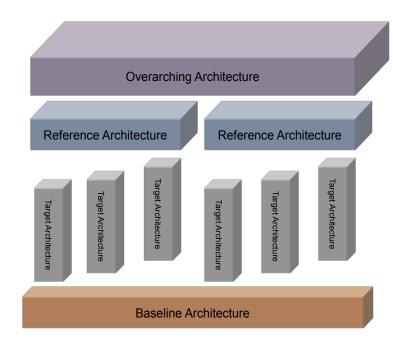
Strategies - Dealing with the Challenge of Complexity

- Enterprise Planning
 - Architectures
 - Design Principles
 Standards (SOA)
 - Rationalisation and Consolidation Agenda
 - Importance of vibrant
 Communities of Interest (Cols)
- Dealing with Uncertainty
 - Change Management Culture
 - Battle Labs
 - Apps Store



NATO Enterprise Planning – Lessons Learned!

- Enterprise Architecture vital to support strategic investment decisions and understanding boundary interfaces
- However NAF approach sought comprehensive and detailed expression of the NATO enterprise
- Approach too complex
 - difficult to understand and use!
 - lacked buy-in and lacked on-going funding



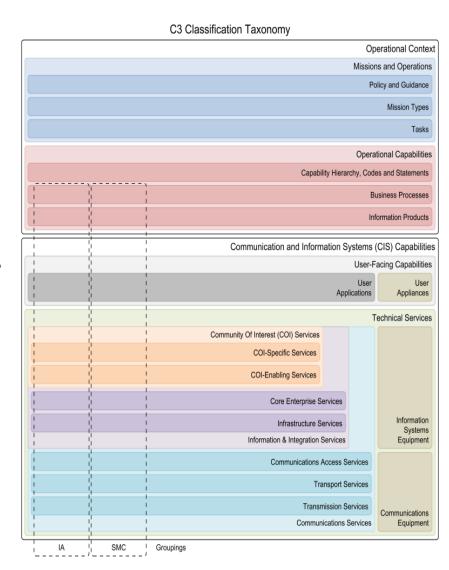
C3 Classification Taxonomy

Purpose

- Support delivery of coherent C3 capabilities to NATO
- Facilitates practical and pragmatic implementation of NNEC
- Improve communication across planning domains and organisations
- Simple lens for "as is", "as programmed" and "to be" analysis

Status

- Baseline 0.9: 5 Dec 2011
- Plan to issue Baseline 1.0 after including input from nations

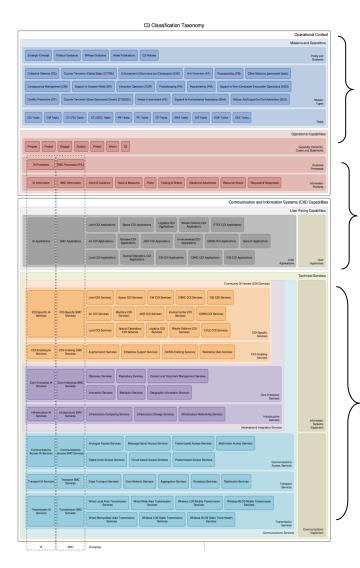


C3 Classification Taxonomy – Toward an EA

- Taxonomy now widely embraced in NATO
- Links Business areas to technical services
- On-going work on reference architectures
 - Air C2, Land C2, Maritime C2
 - JISR, Logistics
 - Information Integration
 - Communications
- Basis for Enterprise Architecture



Enterprise Architecture

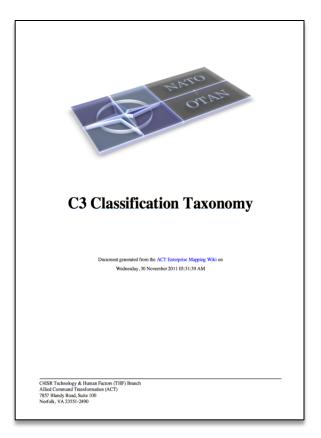


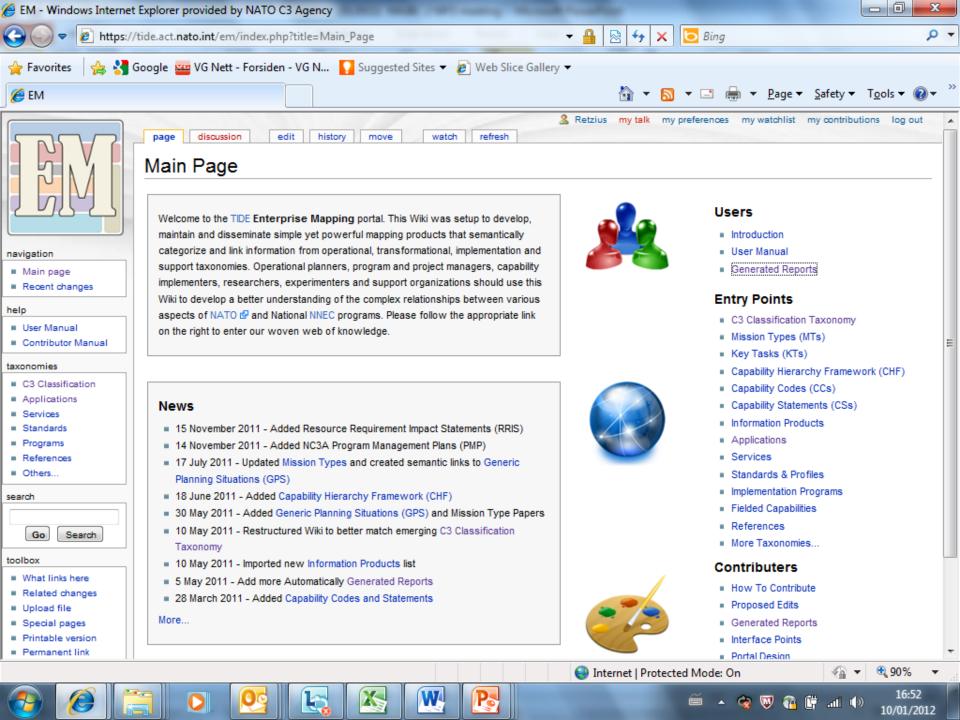
Operational Context

User Applications



Technical Services 40 Page Report





C3 Taxonomy in Action Afghanistan Mission Network

- Structure of the Joining Instructions for AMN
- System usage and inter-connection per service
- AMN standards profile (NISP)



AMN learning by doing



Service Orientated Architecture

- Issue of <u>federation</u> of Core Enterprise Services (CES) remains a concern
- Several on-going activities
 - Initiation of CP 9C0150 to acquire CES for BiSC-AIS
 - MAJIIC2 experimentation of ISR business process management in federated ESB context
 - On-going acquisition of ESB in AirC2 IS, Intel FS and NCOP projects
- Workshop held with key industry players to discuss how to address federation of industry solutions
 - Critical for future coalition operations
- GM NC3A Engaged NCOIC

Distributed Network Battle Labs (DNBL)

the Framework to 'speed up' and simplify Test, Experimentation and Distributed Training Events

Reuse: existing capabilities and facilities

through DNBL services

Reduce: time and cost to prepare and

conduct Test & Experimentation

events

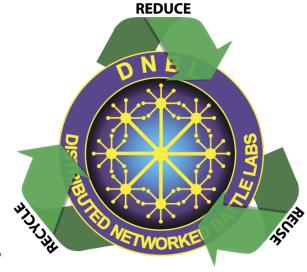
Recycle: lessons learned + knowledge

management from Test &

Experimentation services and events

in the DNBL community

DNBL Portal: https://dnbl.nc3a.nato.int



GM Letter to C3B (19 Dec 2011)

It is proposed that the following NATO C4ISR software capabilities could be released to NATO Nations in early 2012:

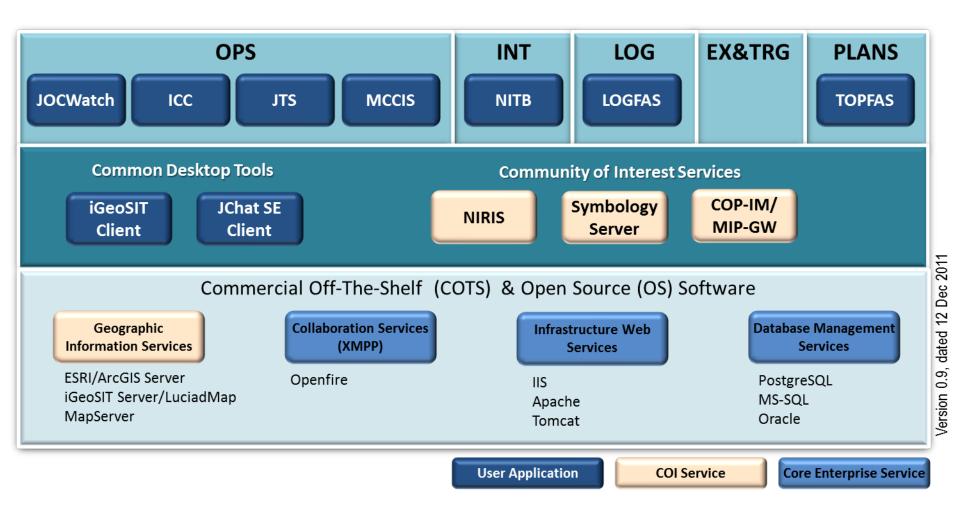
MCCIS, JTS, NITB JOCWatch, ICC, LOGFAS, TOPFAS, iGeoSIT, JChat, COP-IM and NIRIS

with one exception these tools are all "prototypes" and are already used by Nations for operational purpose (i.e. AMN)



NATO UNCLASSIFIED

Proposed NATO C4ISR Tool Suite



Take-Aways

- Highly complex environment
- Pressure to reduce costs yet increase interoperability
- NATO Architecture approach pragmatic, "just enough", "just in time"
- Not the only approach:
 - Standards
 - Battle labs
 - NATO Apps Store?



NATO C3 Agency





Thank you

Questions?

David Burton, Chief Technology Officer david.burton@nc3a.nato.int +31 70 374 3060

