Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Integrated Test, Evaluation and Acceptance Plan (ITEAP) is the means by which Specialist Explosive Ordnance Disposal & Search, Exploitation and Countermeasures (SEEC) Delivery Team develops, integrates, communicates and maintains the procedures to be followed when planning and conducting through life acceptance activity.

It also defines the methods and processes for the Verification and Validation (V&V) of all of the SEEC requirement documents. It is a living document and will be subject to review as the acquisition of [REDACTED] progresses.

System acceptance of the [REDACTED] capabilities will be based on the principle of progressive assurance; building confidence and reducing risk through an incremental series of activities/events and linked to key milestones in the programme. Implicit in this process is the requirement for the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) to manage corrective action as it is identified to ensure delivery of a Military Capability (MC) that meets the needs of the end user. The User community will support all aspects of the acceptance process, building user confidence from the earliest stages and serving to reduce risk.

SECTION 1 – STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND ITEA OBJECTIVES

Military Context

1. **Single Statement of User Need (SSUN).** [REDACTED].

2. **Operational Context.** [REDACTED] is to be used in accordance with the description included in the User Requirements Document (URD).

Owner

3. The Integrated Test, Evaluation and Acceptance Plan (ITEAP) is owned by the Senior Responsible Owner (SRO) (Army Progs-DEODS-AH) but will be developed and maintained by the SEEC Requirements Manager (RM) on their behalf.

System Description

4. Project [REDACTED] will provide a Through Barrier Imaging System (TBIS) capability to replace aging in-service capability. [REDACTED].

5. The systems, along with the outputs from the other Defence Lines of Development (DLoD) will form the Military Capability (MC) that aims to satisfy the Users needs as expressed in the SSUN and URD. Full [REDACTED] capability acceptance will be achieved following the completion of test, evaluation and acceptance of the individual systems.

6. The system as described is assumed to be a [REDACTED] which typically includes three main elements: [REDACTED]. It is acknowledged that some solutions may deviate from this traditional system element breakdown and these solutions will not be excluded.

Aim and Objectives

7. **Aim.** This ITEAP, in support of [REDACTED], defines the acceptance approach that will be used to achieve declaration of the [REDACTED] by the sponsor.

8. **Objective.** This ITEAP's objectives are to:

   a. Identify the overarching philosophy, strategy and overview of the project.

   b. Design the most effective evidence collection programme that evaluates all requirements in the URD and System Requirements Documents (SRDs) and integrates all ITEA activities across DLoDs, removing duplication of effort within the testing and trials programme.

   c. Describe the Acceptance Strategy and method of acceptance.

   d. Relate System acceptance to contractual acceptance.

   e. Define specific responsibilities.

9. The content has been based on the authoritative guidance provided by the Defence Equipment & Support Knowledge in Defence (KiD).

Requirements Set Integrity

10. The Requirements and Acceptance Management Plan (RAMP) details the approach taken by SEEC for Requirements Management. The RAMP is designed to ensure a consistent delivery of [REDACTED].

11. The Concept of Employment (CONEMP) provides the context of the project. It presents the SSUN, captures the policy drivers behind the project and introduces the user roles, their responsibilities and how they will be supported through the employment of [REDACTED].

12. The URD captures the capability needed to satisfy the SSUN within User Requirements (UR). User needs within the scope of the [REDACTED] boundaries are detailed. The URD is the benchmark for [REDACTED] validation.

13. The [REDACTED] SRD document will contain a structured definition of system needs (functional and non-functional) and performance captured in System Requirements (SR). The SRD is the benchmark for system verification.

DLODs Integration

14. [REDACTED] will replace the existing TBIS equipment. The DLOD implications for this are detailed below:

15. **Training.**

a. **Train the trainer (T3).** Personnel from [REDACTED] will require T3 training. Following T3 training, DEMS instructors will have to qualify all AMT operators required for UK duties.

b. **AMT course.** Personnel will be taught [REDACTED] during the AMT course.

c. **Continuation training.** Regular training will need to be conducted in-unit to ensure personnel remain competent.

16. **Equipment.**

a. **[Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act]** that will be part of the system's complete equipment schedule.

b. **[Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act]** software is under constant development and new versions are expected to be issued whilst [REDACTED] is in-service.

c. **[Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act].** [REDACTED] is required for use during incidents involving radioactive and nuclear materials.

d. **Equipment.** A total of [REDACTED] systems are required to achieve FOC.

17. **Personnel.** [REDACTED] must not require any changes to manpower numbers; there is no scope for an increase in personnel for the use of this equipment.

18. **Infrastructure.** Due to operational size and safety requirements, [REDACTED] is highly unlikely to require any change to the current infrastructure. If changes are deemed necessary (to facilitate training for example), the issue must be raised at the earliest opportunity as this may require additional funding.

19. **Doctrine and Concepts.** New Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs) and associated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will need to be produced for [REDACTED].

20. **Organisation.** There are no envisaged changes to military force structures or civilian support elements due to the introduction of [REDACTED]].

21. **Information.** [REDACTED] will collect [REDACTED] information. As such, appropriate Security Assurance activities will need to be undertaken.

22. **Logistics.** Due to the operationally critical nature of the system, very high levels of availability and reliability must be maintained. Any support solution must consider availability during servicing, inspection, and repair with password reset and software updates taken into account.

Interoperability.

23. [REDACTED] will need to be interoperable with the following:

    a. [REDACTED]

    b. [REDACTED]

    c. [REDACTED]

    d. [REDACTED]

    e. [REDACTED]

    f. [REDACTED]

Schedule and Milestones

24. Initial Operating Capability (IOC). IOC is expected to be [REDACTED].

25. Full Operating Capability (FOC). FOC is expected to be [REDACTED].

Project Documentation

26. Project documentation up to Official-Sensitive is stored and managed on the SEEC Sharepoint Site for [REDACTED] through MODNET. All project documentation [Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act].

27. Key references are as follows in Table 1:

Reference	Document Title	Owner	Current Version
Teams/STSP/SEEC/AEOD/[REDACTED]/Engineering and Safety/Security Management	[Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act]	DEODS	2
Teams/STSP/SEEC/AEOD/[REDACTED]/Engineering and Safety/Engineering Management/URD	[Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act]	DEODS	1.2
Teams/STSP/SEEC/AEOD/[REDACTED]/Engineering and Safety/Engineering Management/SRD	[Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act]	RM	1.3
Teams/STSP/SEEC/AEOD/[REDACTED]/Engineering and Safety/Engineering Management/SoTR	[Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act]	Eng	1.0

Table 1 – Key Documentation

SECTION 2 – ITEA STAKEHOLDERS AND ORGANISATION

Stakeholders

28. Table 2 shows the key stakeholders and their responsibilities during ITEA.

ITEA Role	Name & Post	Task	Description
Senior Sponsor	[REDACTED]	Tender Assessment	Informed of concessions against the SRD.
			Responsible for accepting any concessions made against Priority 1 System Requirements.
		Acceptance Case	Responsible for acceptance against the [REDACTED] URD.
			Responsible for accepting any concessions made against Priority 1 System Requirements.
Delivery Desk Officer	[REDACTED]	Tender Assessment	Informed of concessions against the SRD.
			Responsible for accepting any concessions against Priority 2 or Priority 3 User Requirements.
		ITEA Planning	Responsible for ensuring that ITEA activities are aligned with what is required for acceptance against the URD.
		Acceptance Case	Informed of concessions against the SRD.
			Responsible for accepting any concessions against Priority 2 or Priority 3 User Requirements.
			Present the Acceptance case to the Senior Sponsor
Team Leader	[REDACTED]	System Acceptance	Responsible for accepting [REDACTED] against the SRD.
SEEC Senior Safety Responsible (SSR) delegation holder	[REDACTED]	SECR (Safety & Environmental Case Report)	Responsible for endorsing the [REDACTED] SECR.

Project Manager (PM)	[REDACTED]	ITEA Planning	Attend ITEA meetings, developing schedule and costs for ITEA activities.
		Issue ITT / ITN (Invitation to Tender / Negotiate)	Responsible for authoring the ITT / ITN.

ITEA Role	Name & Post	Task	Description
		PSEP	Chair PSEP, providing they hold sufficient delegation and qualifications.
		Tender Assessment	Chair the Tender Assessment Panel.
		Contract Award	Responsible for awarding the contract to the winning bidder.
		Acceptance Case	Review Acceptance Case before submission to the Delivery Desk Officer.
Project Lead Engineer	[REDACTED]	Tender Assessment	Attend the Tender Assessment Panel
			Identify where Subject Matter Experts will be required for the Tender Assessments.
		ITEA Planning	Attend ITEA meetings, developing schedule and costs for ITEA activities.
		Acceptance Case	
		PSEP	Alternative chair for PSEP if PM does not hold delegation or qualification.
		SRD	Responsible for ensuring the SRD is written.
		Pre-award Assessment Trial Plan	Responsible for ensuring the content of the Plan aligns with the need of the Tender Assessment activities
		Pre-award Assessment Trial	Attend the trial on behalf of the DT.
		ITEAP	Responsible for ensuring the ITEAP is written and updated as necessary.

		Independent Technical Trials Plan	Review the trials plan to ensure that the trial will provide the evidence required for acceptance.
		Independent Technical Trial	Attend the trial on behalf of the DT.
		Acceptance Case Report	Responsible for ensuring the Acceptance Case Report is written.
			Review Acceptance Case before submission to the Delivery Desk Officer
Safety Manager and Advisor	[REDACTED]	SECR	Responsible for ensuring the SECR is produced to

ITEA Role	Name & Post	Task	Description
			the relevant Defence Safety Authority (DSA) policy.
		Tender Assessment	Assist the Tender Assessment Panel.
		Hazard Log	Attend hazard identification meetings where necessary.
Independent Technical Assessors	[REDACTED]	Pre-award Assessment Trial Plan	Responsible producing the pre-award Assessment Trial Plan
		Pre-award Assessment Trial	Responsible for conducting the pre-award assessment trial
		Tender Assessment	Assist the Tender Assessment Panel
	[REDACTED]	EMC Control Plan	Responsible for reviewing and providing feedback on the EMC Control Plan
		EMC Test Plan	Responsible for reviewing and providing feedback on the EMC Test Plan
		EMC Test Report	Responsible for reviewing and providing feedback and recommendations on the EMC Test Report to the Lead Engineer
		Tender Assessment	Assist the Tender Assessment Panel

	[REDACTED]	ECM Interoperability Trials	Conduct the ECM Interoperability assessment.
		ECM Interoperability Trials Report	Author the ECM Interoperability Trials Report and provide it to the Lead Engineer.
ILS Manager	[REDACTED]	Tech Info	Responsible for reviewing the Technical Information provided by the Supplier.
		Maintenance Planning	Responsible for reviewing the Maintenance Plans provided by the Supplier.
		Support and Test Equipment (S&TE) Review	Responsible for reviewing the Support and Test Equipment provided by the Supplier.
		ISSP (In-Service Support Programme) Review	Responsible for reviewing the ISSP before it is accepted by SEEC.
		Supply Support	Responsible for ensuring that the supply support
ITEA Role	**Name & Post**	**Task**	**Description**
			solution is fit for purpose. This includes codification
		R&M (Reliability and Maintainability) Case Report	Responsible for presenting the R&M Case.

Table 2 – Stakeholders

29. A number of the main ITEA events will require input from a wide range of stakeholders in an advisory role, these secondary responsibilities are captured in Table 3.

Post	ITEA Role
ITEA Planning	Safety Manager and Advisor ILS Manager EMC Assessor ECM Interoperability Assessor
PSEP	Sponsor User PM Lead Engineer Safety Manager
Tender Assessment	ILS Manager Project Manager Lead Engineer Safety Manager Quality Manager Commercial Officers Independent Reviewer

Table 3 - Stakeholder Secondary Responsibilities

SECTION 3 – ACCEPTANCE

Acceptance Strategy

30. Acceptance is the process to confirm that the Users' needs for the MC have been met by the systems supplied and that the interdependent DLoDs are combining effectively. The Acceptance process is informed by the outputs of Verification and Validation (V&V) activity, which are driven by the need to demonstrate that the System and User Requirements have been met.

31. Acceptance into Service is informed by the validation process and aims to prove whether 'the right system has been built'. Acceptance into Service allied with the IOC defines the In-Service Date. This decision to accept into service is supported by an Acceptance Case, compiled by SEEC DT, which presents all the acceptance evidence to the SRO, who is the Acceptance Authority at this stage.

32. Each project will produce an Acceptance Case and be accepted by the Acceptance

Authority in their own right. By signing and endorsing the Acceptance Case, the Acceptance Authority agrees that those System and User Requirements listed as being successfully assessed have been verified and validated and the project is accepted into service.

33. Once all projects have passed Acceptance into Service, SEEC DT will present the Acceptance Case for [REDACTED] to the Acceptance Authority for endorsement. By signing and endorsing the Acceptance Case, the Acceptance Authority accepts [REDACTED] into service.

ITEA Milestones

The key acceptance events and transfer of [REDACTED] will take place during the distinct milestone activities illustrated in.

Milestone	Description
Tender Evaluation	Tender Evaluation is the process where evaluation is conducted on the tenders received against the stated evaluation criteria for a system. The tenders that score highest against the criteria are selected for further evaluation at the Tender Evaluation Trial.
Tender Evaluation Trials	Suppliers are selected to attend Tender Evaluation Trials where a prototype of their solution is trialled in a range of scenarios. Outputs from the trials are used to further inform the tender evaluation process, in addition, user observations will be captured and fed into future design work.
Tender Assessment Panel	The Tender Assessment Panel will decide on the preferred bidder, assessing the proposed solution against the SRD and taking into account the output of the Tender Evaluation Trials.
Contract Award	Following negotiations, a contract to deliver the system is awarded by SEEC DT to the preferred bidder.
Tests and Trials	EMC trials in accordance with DefStan 59-411 following tailored [REDACTED] limits are carried out on the system to generate evidence allowing verification and validation activities to be undertaken. Assessments may take the form of discrete tests for an individual or number of requirements. Testing will also be carried out to assess the impact of using the system in conjunction with any systems that are used alongside [REDACTED] and are already in service.
SECR Endorsed	The SEEC Senior Safety Responsible (SSR) is responsible for the Safety Acceptance of all systems procured by the SEEC DT. A SECR will be developed by the contractor and reviewed by the Lead Engineer and Safety Manager, taking input from the afety assessments, the design process and EMC trial reports. The final document will be endorsed by the SEEC SSR.
System Acceptance of Contract	Acceptance of Contract occurs when there is sufficient evidence, presented by the contractor, to demonstrate the system satisfies all the system requirements specified in the SRD. Evidence will be collated from all test and evaluation activities as well as technical data presented during design reviews.

Milestone	Description
Project Acceptance into Service	At Acceptance into Service, SEEC DT will present evidence, in the form of an Acceptance Case, to the Sponsor. The Acceptance Case will include all project Acceptance evidence, including relevant System Design Document. The Sponsor reviews the report taking into account all DLODs, and accepts the project capability against the URD.
[REDACTED] Acceptance	When all the individual projects have been accepted, SEEC DT will compile and present the overall [REDACTED] Acceptance Case to the Sponsor. The Sponsor reviews the evidence, taking into account all DLODs, and accepts the overall [REDACTED] capability against the URD.
[REDACTED] FOC	[REDACTED] FOC is achieved when all systems are handed over to units and are ready for operational use.
[REDACTED] IOC	[REDACTED] IOC is the minimum usefully deployable [REDACTED] capability. Specific systems, providing key [REDACTED] functions, will be ready for deployment and all DLOD activities appropriate to the systems being delivered will have been completed.

Table 4 – ITEA Milestones

Concessions

34. If the contractor believes that they cannot achieve the standard required by the SRD, they will submit a concession request to SEEC.

35. SEEC will assess the concession request against the SRD and the impact upon the URD. Any changes that may be required to the URD must be agreed by the Sponsor before the concession is agreed to. The authority required to agree trades is clearly stated in both the URD and the SRD.

36. The concession and its status will be recorded by SEEC on MODNet. Any communications that are relevant should be recorded in the SEEC SharePoint site under Acceptance.

37. The concession process is described in Figure 1 below.

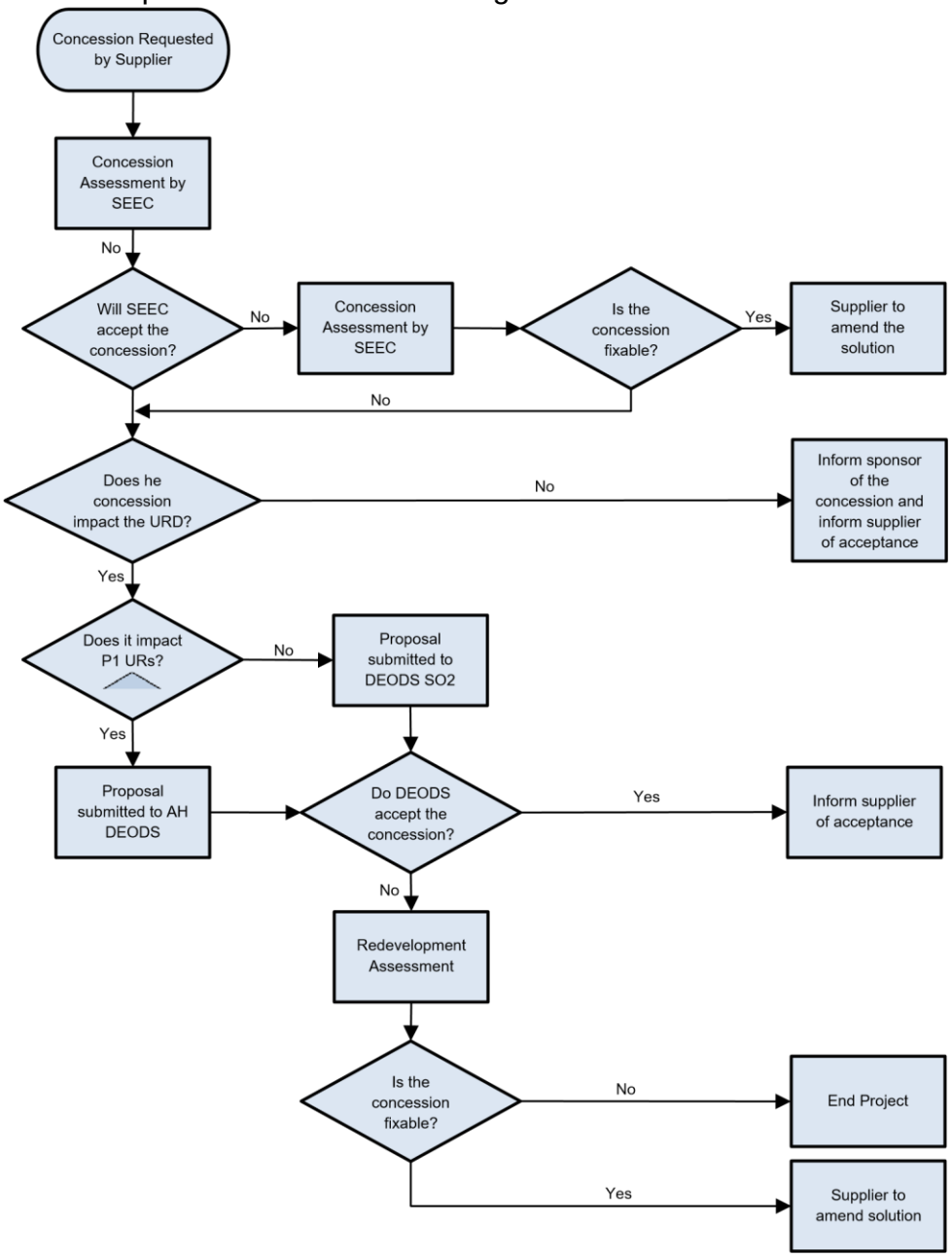

Figure 1 - Concessions Process

SECTION 4 – TEST AND EVALUATION

Test and Evaluation Strategy

38. The [REDACTED] Test and Evaluation Strategy is to assess the systems during the ITT down-select stage through the use of manufacturer design documentation, trial activities and user engagement, followed by EMC testing on the selected system. Evidence will be analysed to produce compliance statements against System and User Requirements, and eventually will inform the acceptance decision.

Test and Evaluation Schedule

39. The Test and Evaluation schedule is managed as part of the project schedule by the SEEC Project Manager.

Test and Evaluation Activities

40. The Test and Evaluation events and categories for Verification are derived from the SRD. Each System Requirement has a Threshold and Objective Measure of Performance (MOP):

a. The Threshold MOP is the minimum performance that must be achieved for system compliance.

b. The Objective MOP is a desired level of performance beyond that specified in the Threshold MOP. Compliance with the Objective MOP is not required for system compliance.

41. The Trials and Evaluation events and categories for Validation are derived from the URD. Each User Requirement has a Threshold and Objective Measure of Effectiveness (MOE):

a. The Threshold MOE is the ‘worst case’ value, beyond which there will be insufficient operational benefit to justify the requirement.

b. The Objective MOE is the ‘best case’ value, beyond which there will be insufficient additional operational benefit achieved. Compliance with the Objective MOE is not required for system compliance.

42. Upon completion of a test or trial, a report will be generated, it will contain test results and analysis of data. It will provide relevant lessons learned for incorporation into future DTPs as required. The report will provide a reasoned claim of requirement compliance or confirm a need for retest. The Authority will review the report and confirm whether the requirements have been proven.

43. For those requirements that are not going to be proven by Test or Trial, in particular those where supplier system design documentation is provided as evidence, the Authority will review the evidence and confirm whether the requirements have been proven.

Name	Activity	Input (Owner)	Output
ECM Interoperability Trials	Assessment of the function and performance of the system when used in conjunction with ECM equipment.	ECM Interoperability Trials Plan (SEEC DT)	ECM Interoperability Trials Report
EMC Trials	Assessment of the impact of using the system and other RF equipment all together.	EMC Trials Plan (SEEC DT)	EMC Trials Report
Operational Field Trials	Opportunity for the User & SEEC to assess system functions through testing and BFMs, it will also be used to verify that all documentation and processes are in place.	Trials Directive (SEEC DT) User Trials Plan (RETDU)	User Trial Report
SECR	Final Opportunity for SEEC Safety to verify that the system is safe to use.	Complete SECR (SEEC DT)	Signed-off SECR

Table 5 – Verification and Validation Events

SECTION 5 - PROJECT INTERDEPENDENCIES

Strategies, Plans & Processes

44. This ITEAP is written in accordance with SEEC DT strategies, plans and processes, Table 6 gives a brief description of key project specific plans:

Document Title	Version	Owner	Purpose
Safety and Environmental Management Plan (SEMP)	Draft	SEEC PM	The SEMP ensures that projects can be maintained / repaired safely and can be stored and transported in a safe manner, throughout their service life, up to and including final disposal. It will also establish its effect on the environment during all stages of a project's life.
FP ECM & [REDACTED] Plan Part 1 – Overview, Requirements, Management, EM Risk and Design Guidance.	V1.0 (31 March 22)	DSTL	Organise and document the methods that will be used to identify and mitigate EM risks for UK procured [REDACTED] equipment, installation kits and platforms procured for MOD Core programmes. Compliance with this Control Plan will ensure the [REDACTED] integration of all these equipment for safe and reliable operation in the scenarios described in this Control Plan.
FP ECM & [REDACTED] Compatibility Control Plan Part 3 – FP ECM EME and Test Requirements	V1.0 (31 March 22)	DSTL	Covers the [REDACTED] environment, Defence Standard 59-411 tailored limit derivation and steps needed to achieve EMC qualification at equipment, system and platform level.
Integrated Logistic Support Plan (ILSP) and SOW combined	V1.0	SEEC ILS Manager	The MOD statement of the total ILS activity for the project and the implementation plan for logistic support. It includes the requirements, tasks and interfaces for the current phase and plans for the succeeding stages. It contains support strategy and all associated plans as a live document that is maintained throughout the project life.

Table 6 – Key Project Plans

Interdependencies

45. The projects and programmes that [REDACTED] is anticipated to integrate with include:

a. Relevant PPE including but not limited to:

i. Lightweight [Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act] suit.

ii. [Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act] suit.

b. EOD [REDACTED] Vehicles:

i. [REDACTED] ii.

[REDACTED]

c. Communications systems including [REDACTED] Comms.

d. [Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act] **Electromagnetic Compatibility** Control Plan

e. Precision Alignment Capabilities

f. [REDACTED] Kit

SECTION 6 - RISKS, ASSUMPTIONS AND LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE (LFE)

Risks and Opportunities

46. SEEC Risks and Opportunities to the achievement of progressive acceptance will be reflected by the Project in the Risk Register contained in Active Risk Manager (ARM). This approach is to ensure that acceptance issues are managed as a core activity within those contracts.

47. The supplier will manage their ITEA Risks and Opportunities in accordance with their internal processes and will be agreed at contract award.

Assumptions

48. The SEEC Project Manager will manage and maintain the Master Data Assumptions List (MDAL) for [REDACTED].

49. DE&S guidance mandates the use of Assumptions, Dependencies and Management (ADaM) tool to record 3rd Order Assumptions (3OAs). SEEC will populate and manage input to ADaM to capture the commitment to deliver Equipment and Support by documenting the validated 3OAs that underpin acquisition and support costs.

[Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act]

ANNEX A - GLOSSARY & DEFINITIONS Glossary

Term	Definition
3OA	3rd Order Assumptions
ARM	Active Risk Manager
BFM	Battlefield Mission
CADMID	Concept, Assessment, Demonstration, Manufacture, InService, Disposal
CBRN	Chemical Biological Radiological & Nuclear
CIWG	Capability Integration Working Group
CONEMP	Concept of Employment
DE&S	Defence Equipment and Support
DEODS	Defence Explosive Ordnance Disposal & Search
DLOD	Defence Lines of Development
DOSG	Defence Ordnance Safety Group
DSTL	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory
DT	Delivery Team
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FOC	Full Operating Capability
GFE	Government Furnished Equipment
HF	Human Factors
HFI	Human Factors Integration
ILS	Integrated Logistics Support
IOC	Initial Operating Capability
ISD	In-Service Date
ISSP	In-Service Support Programme
ITEA	Integrated Test, Evaluation and Acceptance
ITEAP	Integrated Test, Evaluation and Acceptance Plan
KiD	Knowledge in Defence
LFE	Learning From Experience
MC	Military Capability
MDAL	Master Data Assumptions List
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOP	Measure of Performance
OME	Ordnance Munitions and Explosives
PDF	Portable Document Format
PM	Project Manager
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSEP	Project Safety and Environmental Panel
R&M	Reliability and Maintainability
RAMP	Requirements and Acceptance Management Plan
SAL	Security Aspects Letter
SECR	Safety and Environmental Case Report
SEMP	Safety and Environmental Management Plan

[Redacted under exemptions set out by the Freedom of Information act]

SOW	Statement of Work
SEEC	Specialist EOD&S Exploitation and Countermeasures
SR	System Requirement
SRD	System Requirements Document
SRO	Senior Responsible Owner
SSON	Single Statement of User Need
Term	**Definition**
STSP	Soldier Training Special Programmes
TBIS	Through Barrier Imaging System
UK	United Kingdom
UR	User Requirement
URD	User Requirements Document
V&V	Verification and Validation
VVRM	Verification and Validation Requirements Matrix
WG	Working Group

Definitions

Term	Definition
Acceptance	Acceptance is a process, under the control of the Capability Manager as the acceptance authority, confirming that the user's needs for MC have been met by the systems supplied. There are three formal stages; System Acceptance, IOC and FOC.
Capability	Capability is an operational outcome or effect that users' of equipment need to achieve. As a system engineering term it is the operational need which is satisfied by the deployment of an operational system, integrated with other co-operating systems.
Capability Integration Plan (CIP)	The CIP is owned by the sponsor and plans how all of the capability DLODs will be integrated in order to deliver the capability. This ITEAP defines the acceptance activities related to the Equipment DLOD and will cover equipment-related elements of other DLODs, for example Logistics and Training.
Capability Integration Working Group	The Capability Integration Working Group (CIWG) is a non-executive advisory stakeholder group responsible to a Capability Manager for advice on the development of strategy in their area, the consideration of options in the annual planning process, and the consideration of specific equipment options to meet capability gaps.
Full Operational Capability	Full Operational Capability (FOC), defined by the URD, is what the Sponsor is acquiring. Achievement of this will be monitored and acknowledged by the Sponsor, but where it occurs later than IOC and In-Service Date (ISD) it is not marked by a separate formal declaration.
Initial Operating Capability	IOC is achieved when the capability defined in the URD is assessed as available for operational use - in its minimum usefully deployable form.
In-Service Date	The ISD is the second formal stage of acceptance. ISD is declared by the User Command when the military capability provided by the system is assessed as available for operational use in its minimum usefully deployable form (IOC) with trained personnel.
Integrated Test, Evaluation and Acceptance Plan	The ITEAP defines the method of verification of user requirements through factory tests, modelling, simulation, development and operational evaluation trials. It describes the range of methods that will be used to demonstrate full compliance with the user requirement and enable acceptance.
Integration	Integration is a system engineering term that refers to the progressive assembly and verification of delivered configurations of components and subsystems.
Military Capability	MC is the combination of equipment, concept of operation/doctrine including infrastructure, force structure, training, manning and sustainability, integrated and made available in quantities and at standards prescribed in the URD.
Sponsor	The Sponsor is the Equipment Capability Customer (ECC) to whom the DT is answerable for meeting agreed cost, performance and time targets within agreed and approved resources. The Capability Manager desk office for [REDACTED] is DEODS, the principal customer for the procurement and delivery into service.

Stakeholder	A stakeholder in systems engineering terms is a party which has an interest in the system throughout its life; includes operators, users, suppliers and enabling system stakeholders.

Term	Definition
System	In this context, a 'system' is an equipment or service that contributes in delivering a new operational capability. It is likely to require changes to training, personnel, logistics and may require associated infrastructure, methodology to exploit information or the introduction of changes to doctrine and concepts. A system in this context may: •Deliver an operational capability - for example centred the effectiveness of an existing or new Force Element. •Deliver an enabling capability - for example centred on a simulator for conversion-to-type training, or special-to-type test equipment for sustaining operations. •Form a part of a larger system-of-systems, and may have an integrated set of sub-systems or components within it. The definition of the 'system' and its boundaries is vital to the overall management of the capability delivery across the DLoDs.
Systems Requirements Document	The SRD is a complete set of individual systems requirements that are supported by a general description and can be either a document or a database. The SRD defines the functional system, which provides the user need and as such it should be the prime focus of the IPT. The DTL should be responsible for demonstrating to the Capability Manager that the need has been fully mapped and that there is no over specification (i.e. all system requirements should map back to a user requirement and all performance characteristics should be within the trade space allowed). He should be able to trade within these predefined boundaries without reference back to the Capability Manager but keeping the Capability Manager informed at all times. The DTL should also use the SRD as the basis for contracts and be responsible for showing that the acceptance criteria demonstrate the achievement of the functional requirement and eventually have been achieved by the equipment. The SRD and its mapping to the URD should be owned by the DTL.
User	The User is the ultimate customer and provides the overall leadership and provision of strategic management The User frontline representatives for [REDACTED] are the policy leads at DEODS. The [REDACTED] requirement is owned by DEODS. The User leadership role provides overall strategic management of the individual Services and their professional direction. This role supports the Capability Manager decisions on equipment capability by providing advice and experience on the full range of factors making up military capability - concepts and doctrine, in-service equipment, sustainability, training, force structure and personnel. Representatives at DEODS provide guidance on the equipment requirement- primarily the Operating and Training Commands input - and focuses primarily on the delivery of required support outputs for in-service equipment, including availability, sustainability, affordability and risk by managed trade-offs.

User Requirements Document	The URD is an all-embracing, structural expression of the user needs for a bounded operational capability. It is generated from the single statement of need identified through the [equipment] capability strategy process. The URD is owned by the Capability Sponsor and consists of a complete set of individual user requirements supported by other documents.
Term	**Definition**
Validation	The validation process is conducted to provide objective evidence that the services (capability) provided by the system when in use comply with the needs of the stakeholders as defined in the requirements documents (URD) contained in the agreement to acquire the system. Where variances are identified, these are recorded and guide corrective actions. Since validation is a comparative assessment against needs, it also results in confirmation that the stakeholders', and in particular the users', needs were correctly identified and requested; again variances lead to corrective actions.
Verification	Verification is a systems engineering term that defines the processes which provide assurance that an integrated system satisfies its requirements. Through assessment of the system product, verification demonstrates that its behaviour and characteristics comply with its specified design requirements. Verification provides the information required to effect the remedial actions that correct failings in the realised system or the processes that act on it. The verification process (part of the ITEAP) informs design actions of the practical constraints and limitations of verification facilities (resources identified in the ITEA Plan). Temporary or accepted shortcomings against the requirement, identified during verification, can be recorded as provisos.