Ministry of Defence

de&s

DEFENCE EQUIPMENT & SUPPORT

ARTILLERY SYSTEMS DELIVERY TEAM

GROUND BASED SURVEILLANCE RADAR (GBSR)

SUPPLY SUPPORT PLAN

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Document Control

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Draft V1.0	[redacted]	

This document will be subject to review throughout the life of the Project. The purpose of these reviews will be to consider:

- any changes in the organisation or requirements
- any programme or materiel change that may affect the content of the plan
- proposed changes to the plan
- consideration of improvements, deletions or additions as necessary to clarify or amplify the plan on the basis of working experience
- any changes flowing from changes within DE&S or MOD centrally.

As a minimum this document will be reviewed at major decision points (e.g. Initial Gate, Main Gate) and annually by the Team Leader; but reviews may not result in any change to this document. All reviews will be recorded by amendment to the Review Record held with the master copy of this document.

Review Record

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References:

A. Defence Standard 00-600, Integrated Logistics Support Requirements for MOD Projects.

B. ASD S2000M, International Specification for Material Management.

INTRODUCTION

Supply Support Strategy

1. The envisaged Support Solution for GBSR is a blend of essential support from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), the use of existing MOD in-service support systems, procedures, processes, facilities covered under the Logistic Commodities and Services Transformation (LCST) contract with Team Leidos, . and the use of elements of the Land Equipment (LE) Service Provision and Transformation Contract (SPTC) with [redacted].

2. The requirement is likely to be a 3 Yr Support Contract with x2 1 Yr option years from GBSR Initial Operating Capability (IOC), and a Training Solution for Operators and Maintainers in time to meet IOC. To satisfy and enhance these requirements, the GBSR PT will deliver an initial in-service support contract that will run from pre-Equipment Delivery Date (EDD) to approximately 3 years beyond GBSR Final Operating Capability (FOC). This will ensure that Trained, Qualified, Current and Competent (TQCC) military personnel will be available to inspect, assess and accept the GBSR platforms from the OEM at EDD, and to safely operate/maintain GBSR at Equipment Support (ES) Levels 1,2 & 3, through EDD and IOC, to a point past FOC.

3. Under this vision, the OEM will be contracted to deliver the following elements of in-service support:

    a. Provision of an Initial Spares Pack (ISP). The ISP will contain enough GBSR specific capital and consumable spares for the first 2 years of in-service life. The spare parts will be NATO codified, packaged and labelled in accordance with the relevant Defence Standards.

    b. The re-provisioning of specific capital and consumable spares.

    c. The repair and overhaul of Line Replacement Units (LRUs).

    d. The production and management of Technical Publications.

    e. The provision (if required) of specific Support and Test Equipment (S&TE), including any calibration requirements.

    f. The provision of both Disposal and Obsolescence Management.

    g. The provision of Post Design and Technical Support Services.

Land Equipment Service Provision and Transformation Contract (SPTC)

4. [redacted]

5. The potential SPTC in-scope services for GBSR are:

    a. Partial Service: No procurement. Item Data Record Upkeep, Transactions, Deletions and BAR within the Base Inventory System Stores System 3. This is the anticipated level of service required for GBSR via the SPTC.

    b. Full Service: Inventory and Repair Management (I&RM) if required. This is the provision of resources to deliver inventory management services for consumable spares procurement and repairables. Item Data Record Upkeep, Transactions, Deletions and BAR within the Base Inventory System Stores System 3. It is envisaged this level of service is not required via the SPTC, spares and repairs are to be provided by the GBSR Contractor.

Logistic Commodities and Transformation Contract (LCST)

6. It is envisaged that the GBSR support solution will encompass the services offered under the LCST (with Team Leidos and Kuehne & Nagel) for storage, transportation and stock inspection. The Contract Management Officers (CMO) are to be engaged to assess the initial offer and the GBSR requirement.

Support Solution Optimisation.

7. It is DE&S best practice that all projects carry out an optimisation (the action of making the best or most effective use of a situation or resource) of the proposed support solution. Support Optimisation is a process carried out in conjunction with the other elements of project development, that will deliver support that meets the requirements of optimised Through-Life Cost.

8. Currently, Support Optimisation uses the Support Options Matrix (SOM) as a benchmark to ensure the assessment is comprehensive and that the eventual support solution achieves the correct balance of risk in each individual Cost and Performance Driver (C&PD), between MOD and Industry. The objective of the SOM is to determine the optimum support solution for a product that balances risk, opportunity, capability, and incentives. The SOM approach ensures that there is alignment between MOD and Industry responsibilities for the agreed support solution.

9. As part of the Assessment phase of the ILS programme, the GBSR PT, with support from Artillery Systems and DE&S personnel, will carry out an initial assessment, to determine which is the most appropriate support contract type in the SOM, that reflects the proposed GBSR Support Solution in the ILS Strategy.

Defence Standard 00-600

10. Ref. A states that ASD S2000M (Ref. B) is the MOD's preferred process for developing and delivering a SSP. Ref. A describes the SSP as the processing of the maintenance planning data to identify the spares to be included in the support system, to identify codification requirements, and to determine the quantities of spares to be procured. This includes the following tasks:

    a. To prevent duplication of supply and arrange Internal Business Agreements (IBAs), the screening of items against the existing Defence Inventory.

    b. The identification of items requiring NATO codification.

c. The transfer of item data to the MOD Codification Support Information System (CSIS).

d. The identification of items for inclusion in the technical publications.

e. Compliance with MOD technical documentation standards.

f. The identification of items subject to Repair & Overhaul (R&O).

g. The identification and planning for Long Lead Time items.

h. The identification of items required for Initial Provisioning (IP).

i. The procurement and delivery of Initial Provisioning List (IPL) items and the transfer of Contract data to the MOD Supply System.

j. The identification of data exchange requirements for Order Administration.

k. The iterative process of re-provisioning of the range and scale of spares; including the application of appropriate spares modelling.

Scope

11. This plan provides visibility of the progressive assurance and Through Life Support (TLS) processes for Supply Support which, as part of the overall Supportability effort, is intended to deliver and maintain a coherent support solution for GBSR. It is designed to inform both the Authority and the Contractor such that a common understanding of the Through Life activities of Supply Support is achieved. The Contractor will produce their own SSP under the terms of the GBSR contract.

12. The purpose of the SSP is to describe the procedures to be implemented during the Assessment, Demonstration, Manufacture and In-Service (DM&I) and Disposal stages of the GBSR life cycle, the organisations that will conduct and manage this activity and the methodology and tasks to be utilised to accomplish the task.

13. The SSP identifies applicable regulations, specifications and related documents that describe and define the Supply Support activities which will be conducted throughout the GBSR life cycle.

14. This plan will serve both as a controlling influence for SSP planning and as a tool for communication, documentation and monitoring of the SSP during the Assessment, DM&I and Disposal Phases of the GBSR life cycle.

15. The SSP will be updated to suit the changing risk environment and re-examined annually as part of the normal project review or earlier as required.

Related Documents

16. This plan is part of the:
    a. Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP)

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Programme Requirements

17. The aim of the GBSR SSP is to ensure the correct identification of documents, Initial Provisioning List (IPL) items, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) compliant codified repairable spares and consumable items are provisioned, packaged and delivered to the required range and scale in order to maintain GBSR in accordance

with its maintenance policy.

Principles

18. The principles of DEF STAN 00-600 will be applied to the project to identify and quantify the spares, equipment, tools and consumable items required to support GBSR sufficiently early in the project cycle in order to foster:

    a. Early baselining of the Equipment Breakdown Structure (EBS).

    b. Development of the IPL aligned with the EBS and appropriate ILS data.

19. Compliance with NATO codification policies and processes of items.

20. Integration of maintainability data into the spares and consumable items scaling process.

21. Integration of reliability data into the spares and consumable items ranging and scaling process.

22. Development and alignment with the IPL with the Illustrated Parts Catalogue (IPC) and Technical Documentation (TD) in electronic format.

23. Optimisation of the spares scaling report using Authority approved modelling software.

24. Identification of the full range and scale of spares and consumable items under DEFCON 82 required to support initial products, including all required data available to the supply system for a minimum of 3 months prior to the Logistic Support Date (LSD).

25. Compliance with the Authority's packaging, labelling and consignment tracking requirements for entry, transit and storage in the Joint Supply Chain (JSC).

Key Personnel

26. The key personnel involved with the Supply Support programme are:
    a. MOD Project Manager (PM)
    b. MOD Operations Manager (OM)
    c. MOD Supply Chain Manager (SCM)
    d. MOD ILS (MILSM)
    e. MOD TTLS (Technical Through Life Support) Manager
    f. Contractor ILS Manager (CILSM)
    g. MOD Commercial Manager
    h. MOD GFA Manager

27. The MOD TTLS Manager is responsible for drafting, reviewing and maintaining the SSP.

Meetings & Reviews

28. The following information relates to Meetings and Reviews for GBSR:

    a. The medium for managing the SSP during the Accounting Period will be as part of the ILS Progress Reports.

    b. Day to day management of Supply Support will be the responsibility of the GBSR Authority ILSM.

    c. Supply Support will be considered at all ILS/Supportability Analysis (SA)

reviews during subsequent project stages with the reporting requirements captured in the SSP.

d. Supply Support will be an agenda item for the Logistic Support Committee (LSC) / In Service Logistic Support Committee (ISLSC) which is held approx. every 6 months, using the findings from the Supply Performance Review (SPR).

Risks & Assumptions

29. The GBSR risk register can be found here (link to be added Post ITT) and Master Data and Assumptions List (MDAL) can be found here [redacted]

ITEM MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Policy

30. A maintenance policy is designed to:

1. Provide direction on the maintenance philosophy to be adopted, the levels of required equipment support, the roles and responsibilities of those involved, the facilities and equipment required and where and when maintenance is to be delivered.

2. Specify the maintenance schedule of the maintenance tasks associated with the system, equipment, training equipment and Support and Test Equipment (S&TE).

3. Differentiate between mandated and recommended corrective and preventative maintenance tasks and the periodicity of these tasks.

4. Identify where in the support infrastructure these tasks are to be performed and the skills and resources necessary to carry out these activities.

5. Be optimised through life.

b. The maintenance policy to support GBSR is likely to be as per below: (**to be confirmed post ITT**)

- Level 1 (user)
- Level 2 (maintainer)
- Level 3 (maintainer)
- Level 4 (contractor)

Technical Documentation

31. To meet the Authority's legal duty of care obligations, it is a requirement that all systems and equipment have accessible, accurate, up to date and relevant technical information. Technical Documentation (TD) is defined as the information which is published by the Design Organisation necessary to operate, maintain, support and dispose of the equipment throughout its life. See link to AESPs (Link to be added post

ITT)

32. GBSR will be supported by a suite of TDs in the form of AESP in Portable Document Format (PDF) hosted electronically on the Design Repository Technical Documents On Line (DR TDOL) provided by the Authority's Support Chain Information Systems (SCIS). The AESPs will be reviewed at the Project LSC meetings and when there are any changes to the equipment.

33. For GBSR, the responsibility for maintaining the AESP suite is yet to be decided. This will be updated post ITT.

Configuration Management

34. DEF STAN 00-600 Part 20.11 states that:

    Configuration Management (CM) will be applied to parts, data, software and support data and resources over the complete life cycle of a project in accordance with a CM Plan. CM provides control and visibility of performance, functional and physical attributes.

35. Configuration is managed as per DLF processes. The DT is the Post Design Services authority and therefore no modifications are to be carried out without approval.

Equipment Schedule(s)

36. Equipment Schedule items are issued on initial deployment as per FLC instruction. If replacement items are required, the OM will arrange a Task Issue with FLC authority.

Special Tools and Test Equipment (STTE)

37. Any proposed STTE will require provisioning, scaling and issue in accordance with the Authority's Fielding Plan. Maintenance tasks associated with the S&TE (e.g. calibration) are to be included in the Maintenance Plan. Units will be responsible for maintaining STTE at scaled levels by following the demand process.

Equipment Failure Reporting (EFR)

38. Equipment Failures (EF) are defined as one of the following categories:

    1. Serious Equipment Failures (SEF) i.e. a failure that results in, or has the potential to result in, personal injury, loss of life or serious damage. These are subject to a 100% reporting requirement.

    2. Equipment Failures i.e. the inability of an item or system to perform its required function. These can be as a result of design e.g. faulty components; human factors e.g. misuse or incorrect maintenance; or through incorrect processes and procedures. New to service items or modified equipment/components are likely to be subject to 100% reporting for up to 2 years before reducing to a discretionary level of reporting e.g. failures of main assemblies and expensive items.

    3. New Stores Rejects (NSRs) i.e.an item supplied from industry that fails to fit or fails when fitted. These are stores that have

been found by the user to be unfit for the purpose for which they were manufactured. Such failures are reported as required in JAMES and managed via LEFRAS (replaced SPEAR).

The e-EFR and hard copy AF G8267A/B are collated, reviewed and distributed to Project Teams for action via JAMES or by the Support Chain Information Services (SCIS) Equipment Failure Reporting System (EFRS) team who manage the Failure Recording and Corrective Action System (FRACAS).

39. All EFRs recorded in a quarterly period will be presented by the Contractor during Quarterly Project Meetings (QPMs) where any trend analysis data can be presented to the Authority along with any remedial actions.

Applicability

40. TBC
(Items have been identified as applicable to multiple platforms [link to detail] and Platform Applicability Codes (PAC) have been determined and LogIS updated. PAC codes will be reviewed annually to ensure accuracy)

PROVISION & STOCKHOLDING COMPLIANCE

Range & Scale

41. Ranging and scaling is a dependency of the Initial Provisioning process:

42. Ranging is the process of selecting inventory items from the production build standard list that can be repaired or replaced in order to support an equipment in service.

43. Scaling is the process of calculating the required numbers of each spare item at pre-defined repair levels (or the initial procurement quantity) to support a specified equipment, for a specified period, at a specified activity level.

44. The requirement for materiel to support operational effect is articulated in formal scaling for established units e.g. Equipment Tables and scaling for identified operational commitments e.g. Priming Equipment Packs (see below). These scales are used to verify entitlement to materiel as part of the demand process. Providing the necessary stocks to support these scales is an output of the Contractor SSP to meet the Authority's requirements.

45. When new equipment is brought into service it is vital that operational efficiency is not impaired by a lack of spares, special tools and Technical Documentation. Overstocking, in comparison, is a waste of resource.

46. The identification of long lead time items will be a high priority for the IPL.

47. Initial spares requirements estimate made during the Demonstration Phase will eventually be replaced with actual in-service data, enabling more refined ranging and scaling to be optimised in order to more efficiently support equipment in the longer term.

48. The Contractor SSP will support this process through the use of appropriate modelling tools. Modelling data used by the Contractor will need to be passed to the Authority for verification by the Spares Modelling Team in DE&S.

49. The Contractor will be required to describe the process used to derive any spares support solutions for the project; ensuring adequate spares are available for platform

build-up and for two years In-Service support of the fully fielded systems. During the In-Service support phase consideration must be given to surge requirements, with agreed sustainability scenarios to be supplied by the Authority.

Initial Provisioning

50. Initial Provisioning (IP) is the process of identifying, listing and presenting the support items and spares necessary to provide adequate spares support for an initial In-Service period, usually 2 years, under a DEFCON 82 initial support package.

51. The composition of the initial support package will be determined from the engineering data output from the ILS SA activities e.g. the Level Of Repair Analysis (LORA), Maintenance Task Analysis (MTA) and Failure Modes Effects and Criticality Analysis (FMECA). It will also involve ranging, scaling and inventory optimisation activities and will not normally begin until the design is frozen for the Manufacturing Phase. The initial support package is required to be available to the Authority by the LSD.

52. IP will be conducted by the Contractor in accordance with Authority direction and the procedures detailed in their SSP.

NATO Codification

53. DLF mandates that all items entering the JSC must have a NATO Stock Number (NSN) to provide a key enabler for demanding, handling and tracking items through the military supply chain in support of operations and training. This is achieved by using centrally allocated NSN and allocating item responsibility on the basis of one line item, one item owner.

54. The GBSR System must have a complete Equipment Breakdown Structure (EBS) and Bill Of Materiel (BOM) for each role and variant produced. All items of supply up to and including Level 4 Repair must be codified with a NATO Stock Number (NSN) to enable full traceability.

55. DEFCON 117 *Supply of Information for NATO Codification, and Defence Inventory Introduction* and Allied Codification Publication No. 1 (ACodP-1) NATO Manual on Codification July 2015, provide direction on codification. In the UK, the National Codification Bureau (NCB) can conduct codification on behalf of the Authority and Contractors.

56. New items will be codified by the Authority. Justification will need to be provided for any items not codified.

57. The UKNCB will be the default route for all items of supply requiring codification for the GBSR System originating from the UK.

Standard Codification Timescales Activity	**Target**
New UK Codification with good source data	15 working days.
	60 working days.

Routine new foreign codification with good source data available	45 working days. (Accelerated for common NATO Projects).	
	Amending existing UK NSNs.	15 working Days.
Introduction of existing Foreign NSN to CSIS	20 working days.	

58. Table - Standard Codification Timescales Activity

Single Item Ownership (SIO) (TBC post ITT)

59. It is mandated within the DLF that each item has one NSN, one owner and is hosted on one base inventory system. The DT/Delivery Agent should provide details of Internal Business Agreements (IBAs) with other DTs regarding provision and management of items subject to multi-applicability for both Support To other Platforms (SToP) and Support From other Platforms (SFoP). SIO will be addressed post ITT. The internal IBAs raised with other DTs will be provided as an ANNEX to the ILS Plan listing the IBA reference, dates, quantities and details of the IBA. The individual IBA documents are to be stored in the GBSR DT Sharepoint location.

Re-Provisioning

60. Re-provisioning is the routine process of re-stocking items that have been consumed in order to maintain the required levels of Equipment Support and operational capability. It requires formal arrangements and contractual commitments to facilitate requests, reviews and acceptance of quotations. It will be an enduring requirement of ES after the DEFCON 82 initial support package procurement and articulated in the Contractor's SSP.

61. Re-provisioning will be managed in line with Supply Planning Reviews and order administration will be conducted utilising the Task Approval Form (TAF) Process for Spares as per below:

    a. Authority Operations Manager submits the TAF Part 1 to the Contractor to request procurement of Spares (list of NSNs and quantities included in TAF Part 1).
    b. Contractor reviews requirement and returns TAF Part 2 with the quote in line with the Contract price and lead time.
    c. Operations Manager reviews TAF Part 2 and provides authorisation to proceed. Commercial return TAF Part 3 to the Contractor to commence procurement.
    d. Commercial will raise a CP&F requisition for authorisation. The requisition, once authorised, will be converted to a Purchase Order and sent to the Contractor via CP&F.
    e. Contractor will acknowledge receipt of the Purchase Order via email.
    f. Contractor will send the TAF Part 4a to confirm order is complete and shipping has been actioned. Contractor will submit (via email) a Delivery Note/Packing List with TAF Part 4a, accompanied with the shipping reference.
    g. Operations Manager will return TAF Part 4b for payment authorisation via CP&F.

Contingent Operation Stock (COS)

62. These are the activities and resources required to sustain the FE from deployment through in-theatre training, FE Readiness in Theatre, conduct operations and rehabilitation, and redeployment; these will be detailed in the Sustainment Statement (SUSTAT) for a specific operation. The SUSTAT confirms the overall logistic resources required and provides the authority for the release and commitment of

finance and materiel. These stocks will include the Deployment Stock required for initial deployment and the Contingent Sustainment Stock which will be required to make up the remainder of the SUSTAT for the contingent operation. For an enduring operation, the SUSTAT is re-issued every 6 months to coincide with the roulement of deployed Forces.

63. COS will consist of a Deployment Stock in the form of a 30-day Priming Equipment Pack (PEP) and a Sustainment Stock covering a further 90 days (only modelled and costed).

Critical Outstanding Spares List (COSL)

64. COSL is a list that is consolidated by the Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ). The COSL lists all the critical spares required to support, maintain and repair equipment's that are:

    a. Critical to Current Operations.

    b. Equipment that has been identified by PJHQ to be moved forward in support of attrition.

    c. The Contractor will on receipt of a COSL notification from the GBSR DT actively manage its urgent provision, storage and onward distribution into the MOD JSC to ensure that its immediate availability is maximised even if it is in short supply.

Order Administration (TBC by Contractor)

65. The Contractor will be required to provide detail within their SSP of the process of placing orders with suppliers including how the following activities would be undertaken:

    a. Amendment
    b. Diversion orders.
    c. Progression
    d. Non-conformance.
    e. Invoicing

66. Invoicing is managed through the Commercial, Procurement & Finance System (CP&F) as part of the 3-way match to align the Order, Invoice and Delivery of items. The order is raised and placed on CP&F which will generate a notification to the Contractor. Using the notification, the Contractor shall raise an invoice which will populate on to CP&F and generate an alert for the attention of the Commercial Officer, Operations Manager and Finance Officer. The invoice raised by the Contractor must be approved by the Commercial Officer, Operations Manager and Finance Officer before payment can be made.

Task Approval Form (TAF) Process - Repair

    a. Authority Operations Manager submits the TAF Part 1 to the Contractor to initiate the repair process.
    b. Authority returns the E0 (unserviceable) equipment requiring repair to the Contractor. The E0 equipment must be accompanied with the Equipment Failure Report (EFR).
    c. Contractor receives TAF Part 1 and E0 (unserviceable) equipment for Strip & Survey.

d. Contractor commences Strip & Survey activity, completes the TAF Part 2 and returns to the Authority, which may contain the following result:
e. Contractor returns TAF Part 2 and states the equipment is Beyond Economical Repair (BER). The TAF Part 2 is accompanied with the relevant Contract Annex – Application for Disposal of BR/BER Equipment which provides detailed reasoning for the BER outcome. The Operations Manager reviews the details and discusses with SMEs (where required) to provide instruction to the Contractor of how to proceed e.g. Dispose by cannibalisation of the equipment for spare parts (in support of future repairs) or dispose entirely (demilitarisation either directly by the contractor or by DESA), or return the equipment to MOD stores.
f. OR Contractor returns TAF Part 2 and states equipment can be repaired and provides the cost and lead time in line with the Contract agreed terms. The Operations Manager reviews TAF Part 2 (consults SMEs if required) and provides challenge if necessary.
g. Authority Operations Manager returns TAF Part 3 to provide instruction of how the Contractor is to proceed as per the above potential outcomes above. In the case where the equipment is deemed BER, Contract Annex (Application for Disposal of BR/BER Equipment) is to be completed and returned to the Contractor with TAF Part 3.
h. Contractor proceeds with repair or return/disposal activity as instructed by the Authority.
i. Contractor returns TAF Part 4a to the Authority confirming completion and delivery of the task. Contractor will submit (via email) a Delivery Note/Packing List with TAF Part 4a, accompanied with the shipping reference.
j. Authority review TAF Part 4b, and if content proceed with payment via CP&F.

67. **Beyond Economical Repair (BER)** is defined as the cost of survey and/or repair (including modifications) being equal to or greater than 75% of the cost of replacing an item.

68. If an item is declared BER under the repair Task Approval Form (TAF) process, the Contractor shall issue a BER Certificate after consultation with the Authority's Supply Chain Management (SCM) team. The Contractor shall provide a Certificate of Destruction/Disposal to the Authority for authorisation if to be disposed of by the Contractor. The disposal will be tracked on the Authority's disposal register.

69. If an item is declared BER, there may be an opportunity for the item to be broken down and its respective parts utilised to support current and future repairs. The Operations Manager will review and determine the best course of action. If the item is to be broken down, the Contractor is to demonstrate what will be utilised in support of repairs and declare any gains in repair cost to the Authority.

Assets Subject to Special Controls (ASSC)

70. The items identified as ASSC (JSP 248) and ACTO (JSP 440) will be captured on the Base Inventory System and/or documented on a spreadsheet, held centrally by the DT/Delivery Agent, in accordance with the JSP 248, and will include:

a. The items identified as ASSC and requiring the appropriate licencing agreements to be issued in accordance with JSP 248, DEFCON 528 & 644 (Marking of Articles).
b. The items identified as ASSC and hazardous require specialist handling and disposal considerations.
c. The items identified as ASSC and security classified will require specialist handling and disposal considerations.

71. The Contractor will ensure compliance with DEFCON 528 (Import and Export Licences). Where items are subject to ASSC, the Contractor shall establish whether a licence or approval for export is required or if an exception is possible and make the appropriate applications to secure these. This shall include sub-systems, for items originally procured by the Contractor, or new items to be procured by the Contractor in the delivery of this Contract. This includes any re-transfer agreement for the Contractor and its Sub-Contractors or UK Customer nominated Sub-Contractors (In accordance with JSP 800 Customs Procedures for Movement of MOD Materiel).

72. The Contractor shall ensure that all items that fall within the ASSC are uniquely identified. The items will be marked with Machine Readable Information (MRI) for the capture, transmission and presentation of data. This activity will be controlled in accordance with DEFSTAN 05-132 Marking of Service Materiel Items using a UII as per JSP 248. The Contractor shall complete and maintain DEFFORM 528 in accordance with DEFCON 528. The GBSR DT shall provide a DEFFORM 528 detailing material that is subject to control.

73. All GBSR items identified as ASSC will be highlighted to Team Leidos through the Requirements Change Form (RCF) process to ensure the correct level of security is applied to the storage and movement of the items in the Defence Fulfillment Centre (DFC), Donnington and associated buildings

Supply Planning Review

74. Supply Planning Review (SPR) meetings are to be carried out every quarter following the mandated [redacted] points in line with the DLF. The GBSR Fleet activity forecast will be regularly reviewed and updated. This will be utilised by the Contractor and the GBSR DT to create Demand and Supply Plans and forecast Inventory Requirement. The SPR Meetings will take place to analyse supply gaps and identify improvement opportunities in line with the SPR Agenda.

Forecasting

75. Artillery Systems utilises an array of supporting tools and processes to provide informed forecasts and delivery plans. The supporting tools utilised consist of VERITAS, JAMES, Cognos, MIRANDA and SS3. The aspects to be encompassed consist of but are not limited to:

76. **Activity Forecasting.** Defines and forecasts equipment events to be undertaken which includes training, manoeuvres and operations.

77. Artillery Systems is part of the Activity & Resource Planning (A&RP) cycle with Army HQ which informs the Delivery Team of the Army future activity and the planned equipment requirements. A&RP is a 5 stage process used by Industry. It starts with the Activity Forecast which identifies all elements that contribute to demand on materiel. This Activity Forecast gets “translated” into a Demand Plan which is a Bill of Materiel (NSN level) (using VERITAS). A Supply Plan is then produced taking into account stock available on the shelf. This Plan details, at NSN level, what needs to be procured to meet the Activity Forecast for both repairable and consumable items. Arty Sys also conduct quarterly Availability Working Groups with Army to discuss availability issues and changes in activity/requirement.

78. **Demand Planning.** Takes Activity Forecasts and translates them into an unconstrained, fully costed and scheduled Materials Requirements Plan or a Demand Plan for Equipment based on EADs.

79. The Activity Forecast is translated into a 'Demand Plan' which is listed at NSN level requirement. The Demand Plan translates the aggregated activity forecast into a scheduled, consolidated, quantified and costed materiel requirement, taking into account explicit risk assumptions across all categories. Other factors such as routine activity and maintenance programmes that drive demand are brought into the equation to create a consolidated view of demand. This process will account for historical usage, attrition rates and Subject Matter Expert knowledge of the equipment.

80. **Supply Planning.** A Supply Plan is produced from the Demand Plan. Takes the unconstrained Demand Plan and calculates a Supply Plan taking into account, in Stock Items, Dues in, supplier availability and affordability against EADs. The Supply Plan then becomes constrained by these factors.

DEMAND PROCESSES FOR CONSUMABLE & REPAIRABLE ITEMS

Submission of Demands

81. In peacetime and on operations, all demands for materiel in support of a unit and its equipment will be demanded via the interface between current Logistic Information Systems (Log IS) i.e. the Management of the Joint Deployed Inventory (MJDI) and Stores System 3 (SS3). In order to maintain a seamless supply to Front Line Commands (FLC) and their units and the requirement to understand and operate only one supply chain both in their home base and when deployed, GBSR will utilise current in-service Log IS and procedures and not introduce any new bespoke solutions.

Special Instructions

82. Within the JSC, for operational deployments, Special Operations Codes (SOC) are quoted on all demands i.e. **00. Similarly, Special Exercise Codes (SEC) are quoted on demands in support of specific training commitments, if authorised. Under specific circumstances, units may be required to collect the equipment from a designated supply node e.g. Defence Fulfilment Centre (DFC) operated by Leidos

83. Such circumstances require prior authority from the unit Chain of Command with the demand annotated as a Priority 05, as per the Supply Priority Code system articulated in the DLF. Such arrangements will be an Authority responsibility within the JSC except where CLS arrangements are in place and stock is held by Contractors. If Units require to collect the equipment, authority must be given by the Unit Chain of Command to do so and categorise the demand as a priority 05, in accordance with the DLF. If authorised, Units are to specify "Unit collect" within the special instructions or where an item is required on a specific day, Units are to put Required Delivery Data (RDD) within the special instructions. Units are to raise a KOMODO with Leidos to advise a unit collect is required, followed by arranging a booking in reference with Leidos in order to collect.

Referral of Demands

84. Referred demands are sent to the GBSR SCM to verify via the Referred Demand email box. The reasons for referred demands are:

    a. Excess quantity
    b. Unit not entitled

c. NSN is being monitored by the DT.

85. A referred demand BAN will be requested by the SCM via the SPTC contract for the Stores System 3 update to take place, that is, where the above reasons are identified.

86. Any demand queries raised by Units must be directed in the first instance to the GBSR SCM, quoting the respective demand details, e.g:
    a. Demand Date
    b. Demand number
    c. Any serial numbers
    d. NSN

Rejection of Demands

87. Demands must occur within the Inventory System and the DE&S DT/Delivery Agent will then contact the demander to advise the reason for rejection and appropriate action to be taken. Units can also contact the GBSR SCM for details.

Demand Progress Enquiries

88. If the demand has not been fulfilled by the RDD (Required Delivery Date), Units may wish to hasten the DT/Delivery Agent. This can be done via MJDI or alternative contact methods. Units can also contact the GBSR SCM for details.

Demand Transmission

89. The process for a MJDI Unit placing a demand and that demand being seen and acted on when there is no stock on the system has been copied direct from the DLF and added below:

90. The demand would be placed on MJDI which would filter through to [redacted] [under the SPTC], [redacted] then forward the demand onto the relevant SCM who will action it, if there is no stock on the system then the dues will usually go into dues out until new stock has come in and the demand can be satisfied. If the demand is important and the dues in date for new stock is a while away there is the opportunity if available to use other units SAFI (Stock Available For Issue) stock to satisfy their demand.

Demand Satisfaction

91. A demand placed on MJDI will be satisfied in the following order; local (own Unit stock), MJDI search patterns or Depot stock. If the demand has not been fulfilled after this point it will go to inability/Dues-Out.

92. Dues Out are monitored by the DT SCM on a weekly and monthly review basis. Issues around supply and satisfying the demands are communicated to the OM and contractors to determine a resolution and Expected Delivery Date. This information is communicated to the demanding unit.

Loan Process

93. Loans are usually done via a task issue for a set amount of time, once the time is coming to an end the unit will receive a loan return document that they have to fill in and send back with the item, if the loan is to a contractor then the item is classed as GFE and they will need to write it on to their public stores accounts and then write off once returned to the Authority. Task Issues are manually recorded on a Supply Chain

managed spreadsheet and Loans are logged on the PT Loan Register and are reviewed quarterly ensuring the Public Stores Account returns are correct.

Customer Focus

94. There are a number of ways that Units can provide feedback to the GBSR DT, Team Leidos and [redacted] :

    a. Leidos have a portal called KOMODO which allows feedback to be given and to escalate unresolved issues

    b. The GBSR DT will have monthly Platform On A Page (POAP) Meetings with [redacted] (under the [redacted]t) where any feedback received by the DT is shared. An AHQ representative is also in attendance at the [redacted] POAP.

    c. Artillery Systems attends an Availability Working Group (AWG) with Army Head Quarters quarterly.

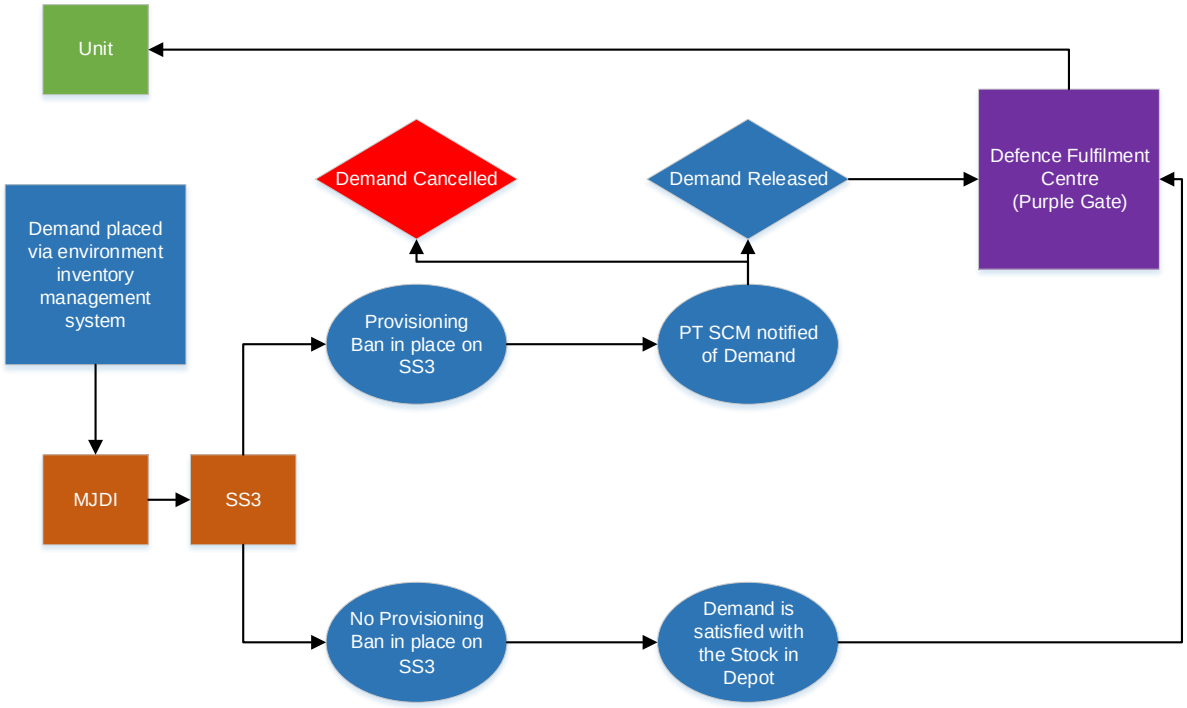
Business Continuity

95. Should connectivity from the Unit/DT to the Contractor be broken, demand communication will be managed through email or fax between the contractor and Unit/DT. The Contractor will use the Unique Demand Reference to ensure there is no duplication. The demand will be logged and cross referenced with the Base Inventory System where applicable. All communications will be recorded in writing. A list of main points of contacts are to be provided in the event email contact is not possible and phone calls are the only method of communication.

96. on-Conforming Trade Receipts (NCTRs). NCTRs are identified when items of supply are delivered into the Defence Fulfilment Centre (DFC) at Donnington and have not conformed to the LCST Supplier Manual and relevant DEFSTANs. NCTRs are managed by Team Leidos and are communicated to the GBSR DT by email. Team Leidos have 5 working days to notify the GBSR DT of the NCTR and the GBSR DT have 12 working days to rectify or provide Team Leidos with an interim response.

97. Demand Process.

    Figure 1 below shows an example of a demand process using a Traditional Contract Model.



DISTRIBUTION & CONSIGNMENT TRACKING

Supply Chain Pipeline Times (SCPT)

98. The Standard Priority System (SPS) is a Joint Service process designed to define, allocate and implement supply chain priorities. The system applies to all materiel and commodities and their movement in any direction within the supply chain. The SPS is a dynamic and effective process for defining, allocating and implementing, supply chain priorities in peacetime and on operations. Details of the SPS are contained within the DLF along with the required SCPT.

99. Table - Supply Chain Pipeline Times

FORWARD SUPPLY CHAIN					REVERSE SUPPLY CHAIN		
SPC	IMMEDIATE 01 & 05	PRIORITY 02 & 09	ROUTINE 03 & 13 04 & 16		IMMEDIATE 05	PRIORITY 09	ROUTINE 13 & 16
Demand Transmission Time (DTT)	Within 1 hour	3 hours	6 hours				
Demand Processing Time (DPT)		3 hours	18 hours				
Materiel Handling Time (MHT)	1 hour	18 hours	3 days		24 hours	3 days	10 days
Time for Distribution	22 hours	1 – 5 days	3 days		24 hours	5 days	10 days
Time for Receipt LCS/Unit					24 hours	14 days	35 days
Total SCPT	24 hours	2 - 6 days	7 days		3 days	22 days	55 days
Mode of Distribution	Fastest possible means	Fastest possible means	Scheduled transport		Fastest possible means	Fastest possible means	Scheduled transport

101. Units located in an area for which there is no Theatre Code, are to use theatre Code A. Dependent on the operation the relevant Theatre Code will be applied with the corresponding SCPTs. The DLF contains the full list of Theatre Code descriptions (Theatre A-Z) and the corresponding SCPTs and Standard Priority Codes to be used. SPTCs are applied in accordance to each Theatre Code as per location for both FSC and RSC:

a. Theatre Code B - NW Europe
b. Theatre Code C - East Asia
c. Theatre Code D - Southern Europe (excluding the Balkans and Cyprus)
d. Theatre Code E – Gibraltar
e. Theatre Code F – Belize
f. Theatre Code G - Africa including Kenya BATUK
g. Theatre Code I – Brunei
h. Theatre Code H - Cyprus

102. The SCPTs for emerging operations will be included in the PJHQ Logistic Directive for each separate operation. The SPS is customer focused with the demanding unit retaining prime responsibility for selecting the SPC and / or Required Delivery Dates (RDD) appropriate to urgency of need and the relevant Theatre Code, subject to external constraints. Units may be required to justify their RDD selection in terms of urgency versus economy for both Operational and Non-Operational demands.

103. The relevant Theatre Code per operation and the SCPTs assigned to them must be consulted to best inform a realistic RDD.

104. Within the DLF, SCPT are specified for the Forward Supply Chain (FSC) and the Reverse Supply Chain (RSC). The RSC must be considered when calculating the spares Turn Around Time (TAT) as both Forward and Reverse supply chain times contribute to the TAT. It should also be noted that routine returns through the RSC are likely to be at a lower priority than the same item within the FSC. The TAT has a direct influence on the spares scaling calculations and by keeping the TAT to an achievable minimum, the initial procurement of capital spares is minimised.

105. The SPS recognises the elements of the operational SC (Coupling Bridge and in-theatre) are controlled by the PJHQ/Joint Task Force Commander. The SPS reflects the difference between Operational and Non-Operational Standard Priority Codes (SPCs) and it provides information to PJHQ (or its nominated FLC or organisation) in order to prioritise the operational flow of materiel.

106. The GBSR Contractor will be required to comply with the SPS SCPT as detailed in the DLF.

Consignment Tracking

107. All materiel routed through the JSC will be tracked using Visibility in Transit Asset Logging (VITAL) ensuring a full distribution audit trail.

108. The Contractor shall advise the GBSR DT once items are ready for shipment from an overseas location and provide a tracking number and date of shipment. Customs documentation is to be completed by the Contractor to enable smooth transition through customs and prevent any delays to the RDD.

109. For Import/Export licence compliance the following activities need to be carried out:

a. A UK Defence Post Office (DPO) Form 22 is to be completed for exports prior to shipment.
b. All UK Military freight that is Classified will require a Licence.
c. UK Military Freight that is Unclassified may require a licence, which is to be determined by the UKDPO Licensing Officer in accordance with JSP 800 Customs Procedures for Movement of MOD Materiel.

Packaging and Labelling

110. The Authority's requirement for package labelling is defined under DEFFORM 129J and the Standard Priority Code Label requirement (MOD Form 1800 Series) under DLF. Other Authority documentation will also apply e.g. Freight Movement Note (MOD Form 1142), Dangerous Goods Freight Movement Note (MOD Form 1143) and where required, the associated Safety Data Sheet (DEFCON 68).

111. The Contractor will be expected to conform to Authority requirements i.e. DefCon 129 for package labelling and reflect the requirement in their SSP. The Contractor will need to obtain a copy of the latest Logistic Commodities and Services Transformation (LCST) Supplier Manual from the GBSR DT which reflects the Packaging DEFCONs and DEFSTANs.

112. Delivery. Before delivery of the GBSR system is fulfilled by the contractor an RCF will be raised with Team Leidos under the LCST contract to identify availability of storage and maintenance, for instance, charging of batteries, at the Defence Fulfilment Centre, Donnington. The RCF will be submitted in the D&M phase once all BOM details are obtained from the Contractor. Team Leidos CMO are to be made aware of the GBSR new capability requirements in the Assessment phase by submitting an SOR (Statement of Requirement) in the CMO SOR format. A response is pending for any further requirements prior to the RCF being submitted in the D&M phase.

113. Once the RCF is signed off, items of supply are to be shipped into the Defence Fulfilment Centre (DFC), Donnington, the Contractor is responsible for delivering, packaging and labelling in accordance with the Logistic Commodities and Services Transformation (LCST) Supplier Manual. By adhering to the guidelines set out in the Supplier Manual, the Contractor will always make a perfect delivery. The Supplier Manual encompasses industry best practice yet aligns fully to meet the requirements stipulated within the current DEFCONs, DefStans and the Defence Logistics Framework (DLF).

REVERSE SUPPLY CHAIN/BACKLOADING

Declaration of Unit Surpluses (Consumable and Repairable)

114. The return of unserviceable items via the RSC is normally only applied to repairable items subject to a planned repair programme or replacement through issue from stock. There may be exceptions to the rule e.g. ICC reclassification, items subject to recall/specific inspection, surplus stock or items identified for disposal but, only under controlled arrangements in the UK. The process is normally referred to as backloading and is covered in the DLF, see extract from DLF below:

115. Any materiel held by a unit that is not required to meet forecast requirements or liabilities or is a storage embarrassment is to be deemed as surplus to requirement.

116. Units are to request return instructions using:

a. The appropriate Logs IS.

b. A manual request, using AF G8621, F4384.

c. Higher Authority/DT direction.

Disposal of Surplus Stocks

117. All material backloading is to be via the JSC. Stores deemed to be surplus, must be investigated by the owner and engagement with all users to ensure these are not required elsewhere.

118. In the event of Disposal action being taken the link below shows the process to follow which is contained within the DLF.
DLF Disposal of Surplus Stock

119. The GBSR DT will be responsible for ensuring that the correct Disposal Restriction Codes (DRC) are set on the Base Inventory Systems i.e. SS3/MJDI in order to correctly manage Surplus Items for Disposal. The Inventory Team shall follow the guidance laid down in the DLF, Supply Area, under Identification and Disposal of Surplus Stock process.

Management and Repair Overhaul

120. The link below, contained within the DLF, shows a process map for Management and Repair Overhaul. DLF Management and Repair Overhaul

Direct Exchange

121. If Unit collect is authorised, the Unit is to liaise with the DT/Delivery Agent who will arrange a collection/drop-off date. The Unit is to liaise with the Operations Manager who will arrange a collection/drop-off date with the Contractor.

a. Action By Contractor. On receipt of a repairable item the Contractor will complete any receipting paperwork (AF G8883, S331), update Contractor LogIS where applicable, communicate to the OM and SCM by sending confirmation of receipt and return the relevant paperwork to the unit.

b. BER. For a Repair Contract, in the event of the value of the repair typically exceeding 75% of the cost of a new component then the contractor will advise the GBSR DT that the unit is Beyond Economical Repair (BER) and the GBSR DT will determine the course of action.

Hastening Overdue return from a Unit of Repairable Items

122. The following process has been copied direct from the DLF:

a. When the Reason Due In Code (RDIC) is R (Required for Planned Repair - Item in unit hands) the DT, RAC Team for LEOC and Formation HQ staff are to carry out an offline hastening process to ensure the unit makes the external issue back to depot, Contractor or Repair Agent and converts the RDIC to status T (in transit).

b. When the Reason Due In Code (RDIC) is T (Planned Repair Item in transit) responsibility for hastening and raising Discrepancy Reports (DRs)

is with the consignee (the depot or contractors).

c. Formation Headquarters are responsible for hastening units to provide information on RDIC R items where the replacement item has been issued from depot. This data source for all open DIINs is the MIR 226 hosted on VERITAS.

d. On receipt of formation hastening units are to take the following action:

1. Annotate hastener with IV No and date of dispatch and, if held, depot receipt details and return hastener to the formation. Update the corresponding line on the MIR 226 with the latest update.

2. Annotate hastener with reason for error, e.g. use of incorrect RFD on demand or AF G8621 completed in error. Update the corresponding line on the MIR 226 with the latest update.

3. If no AF G8883 has been received for item on hastener, complete AF G8883(M) using the Loss or Non-Receipt of Original AF G8883 procedure. In accordance with DLF: Pr: Returns - Land Planned Repair System Para 4.

e. Units are to progress the AFG 8883 for a cleared receipt from the consignee IAW DLF: Issue Voucher Clearance (Para 1c). Where this has not been received units are to follow the policy in DLF: Issue Voucher Progression.

f. Where a unit voucher has been deemed cleared IAW DLF: Issue Voucher Progression (Para 11) they must contact the RAC Team for LEOC equipment and respective DT for other SS3 DMC to ensure any associated DIIN is closed.

g. Should units require assistance during the hastening of the consignee for a cleared receipt they should engage with their Formation ES Mat staff or service equivalent J4 staff post as appropriate.

Classified Consignments

123. Detail any classified items and any specific security instructions that apply **(TBC post ITT)**

124. Discrepancies. All discrepancies are to be reported to the OM for investigation and rectification using MOD Form 445. The OM will record and manage all discrepancies in accordance with DLF.

Disposals

<u>Operation Manager</u>

125. GBSR Operation Manager (OM) in conjunction with the Supply Chain Manager (SCM), will identify potential item(s)/system(s)[1] for disposal and notify the GBSR Desk Officer at Army Headquarters (AHQ) requesting authorisation to dispose of the items. A response is required within 10 working days.

[1] These item(s)/system(s) will have already been backloaded to Defence Fulfilment Centre and categorised as E0 stock

126. The disposal assessment will be based on the criteria below:

a. Stock surplus to Army requirement (Including GFE with Industry/Contractors)
b. Stock on SS-Code 70 (The subject item is obsolescent) and 80 (The subject item is obsolete) items (all MATCONs)
c. A2 and E0 Stock on items which do not fall under SS-Code 70 and 80
d. Consumable A1 Stock for items which have not been Issued or Receipted for over 8 years and do not fall under SS-Code 70 or 80
e. Consumable A1 Stock which may have exceeded Shelf Life (based on last Receipt Date) and which do not fall under the lists above

127. A major review of the above shall be completed at the end of each financial year end (February/March) to ascertain the identified items for disposal and their value, to inform the Disposal target for the next financial year and any potential costs that may be required for disposal.

128. Notification will be via email and will include the relevant information as determined by the Disposal Checklist below.

129. Once authorisation has been received from the Desk Officer, the OM is to forward the email (maintaining the audit trail) to the Artillery Systems Supply Chain Manager (SCM).

Supply Chain Manager

130. SCM will record all relevant information on to the Disposal Register and will forward the declared disposals to [redacted] for them to process and complete all necessary transactions on Stores System 3. It is the responsibility of the Delivery Team to inform [redacted] of the correct disposal UIN for: Destroy, Hazardous, Recycling, and sale by either, Defence Equipment Sales Authority (DESA) direct sale or DESA contractor.

131. GBSR Supply Chain resource will monitor the transactional process through SS3 and ensure that Team Leidos package and despatch declared item(s)/system(s) to DESA.

Defence Equipment Sales Authority (DESA)

132. DESA are the disposal Authority. The DESA Declaration Form (Sell, Destroy, Haz, Recycling) for disposal action through DESA is required to be completed and submitted to DESA.

133. Where equipment is held with Industry/Contractors as GFE and is declared as either surplus to requirement or Beyond Economical Repair (BER). The GBSR DT will assess the best value for money/economical option in either returning the equipment to stores at the Defence Fulfilment Centre, Donnington to be disposed of with other surplus or non-serviceable equipment or arrange for collection with DESA directly from the Contractor for disposal action.

Disposal Checklist

Detail	Response	Comments
Disposal Identification	• Review of E0 stock held in Depot • Shelf Life review stock • Obsolete Kit • Overstocked Item • Out of Service	
Type of Disposal	• Full Disposal • Partial Disposal	Full Disposal where no stock is to be held in Units or Depot
Defence Instruction Notice (DIN)	• Yes • N/A	If the NSN is being made obsolete, is the Disposal action after the date quoted in the DIN. DIN reference and date must be provided.
ASSC Controlled	• Yes • No	Example: ITAR, Export Administration Regs (EAR).
Identified Disposal Route	• Demilitarisation (crushed/shredded) - Destroy • DESA Direct Sale • DESA Contractor Sale • Hazardous Material • Recycling	One response must be selected for the relevant disposal UIN to be selected.

DATA MANAGEMENT

Supply Support Information Exchange

As part of routine business in delivering GBSR, the Contractor will maintain and manage Supply Support information relevant to GBSR. As the Supply Support solution matures, the normal process is for the Contractor to pass Item Data Records (IDR) and procurement information to the Authority on a monthly basis to allow Authority Log IS to be updated.

In the DM&I Phases, the Contractor will be expected to record and monitor equipment usage, trend analysis and failure rates and pass the information to the Authority in an agreed report format. Any changes to technical specifications, NSN or alternative items should be updated and reported to the Authority promptly to advise any required changes to Supply Support planning.

Item Data Record Upkeep

It will be the responsibility of the Contractor to maintain IDR on the Contractor Log IS and to notify the equipment Inventory Manager in a monthly report. It will be the Inventory Manager's responsibility to ensure MOD LogIS is coherent with the contractor system. The relevant data includes but is not limited to:

a. DMC.
b. NSN.
c. Short Item Name.
d. Account Class.
e. Price.

f. Lead Time.
g. Constraints e.g. min/max order quantity, pallet loads etc.
h. Dues in date.
i. Repair – dues in/in progress/completed.
j. Special to Contents containers.
k. D of Q – Denomination of Quantity.
l. Packaging Stores System 3 Code.
m. ITAR – Controlled Yes or No.
n. Primary Packed Quantity.
o. Hazard Code.
p. Shelf Life.
q. Stock Servicing Code.
r. Stores Group Code.

Standards relevant to Supply Chain Management are listed in the table below:

Standard	Covering
DEFCON 68	Hazardous Articles, Deliverables, Materials or Substances
DEFCON 82	Special Procedure For Initial Spares
DEFCON 117	Supply of Information for NATO Codification Purposes
DEFCON 129	Packaging (for Articles other than Munitions)
DEFCON 507	Delivery
DEFCON 521	Subcontracting to Supported Businesses
DEFCON 528	Import and Export Licences
DEFCON 601	Redundant Materiel
DEFCON 621A	Transport (If the Authority is Responsible For Transport)
DEFCON 621B	Transport (If the Contractor is Responsible For Transport)
DEFCON 644	Marking of Articles
DEFCON 694	Accounting For Property of the Authority
Def Stan 00-003	Design Guidance for the Transportability of Equipment
Def Stan 00-600	Integrated Logistic Support Requirements for MOD Projects
Def Stan 00-088	Packaging of Ammunition and Explosives
Def Stan 00-810	Marking of Ammunition and Associated Packages
Def Stan 00-814	Unit Loads of Ammunition for Military Use
Def Stan 81-041	Packaging of Defence Materiel
Def Stan 01-005	Fuels, Lubricants and Associated Products
Def Stan 05-138	Cyber Security
Def Stan 05-99 (Part 1)	Managing Government Furnished Equipment
Def Stan 05-135	Avoidance of Counterfeit Materiel
STANAG 1414	Guidelines to Ensure that Contractors Design and Supply New Equipment Capable of Using Standardised Lubricants
STANAG 2115	Fuel Consumption Unit
STANAG 2828	Military Pallets, packages and containers
STANAG 2829	Materials handling equipment
STANAG 3150	Codification – Uniform System of Supply Classification
STANAG 3151	Codification – Uniform System of Item Identification
STANAG 4280	NATO Levels of Packaging
STANAG 4362	Fuels for Future Ground Equipment Using Compression Ignition or Turbine Engines
JSP 317	Joint Service Safety Regulations for the Storage, Handling of Fuels &Lubricants
JSP 319	Joint Service Safety Regulations for the Storage, Handling of Gases
JSP 462	Financial Management Policy Manual
JSP 472	Financial Accounting and Reporting Manual
JSP 800 Vol 6	Defence Movements and Transport Regulations: Policy for the Management and Use of ISO Containers within the MOD

Glossary

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AESP	Army Equipment Support Publications
AF	Army Form
AHQ	Army Headquarters
AP	Assessment Phase
ASD	Aerospace & Defence Industries Association of Europe
ASG	Acquisition System Guidance
ATE	Automated Test Equipment
CB	Coupling Bridge
CES	Complete Equipment Schedule
CLS	Contractor Logistic Support
CM	Configuration Management
COSL	Critical Outstanding Spares List
CT	Consignment Tracking
DA	Design Authority
DE&S	Defence Equipment & Support
DEFCON	Defence Condition
DECS	Defence Electronic Commerce Service
DEFFORM	Defence Form
DEF STAN	Defence Standard
DFC	Defence Fulfilment Centre
DIIN	Dues-In Identification Number
DIN	Defence Instructions and Notices
DLF	Defence Logistics Framework
DMC	Domestic Management Codes
DM&I	Demonstration Manufacture and In-Service
DRACAS	Data Recording and Corrective Action System
DR TDOL	Design Repository Technical Documents On Line
EAD	Equipment Available Days
EBS	Equipment Breakdown Structure
EF	Equipment Failures
EFR	Equipment Failure Reporting
EFRS	Equipment Failure Reporting System
ES	Equipment Support
FE	Force Element
FLC	Front Line Command
FMECA	Failure Modes Effects and Criticality Analysis
FRACAS	Failure Recording and Corrective Action System
FSC	Forward Supply Chain
GP	Governing Principles
ICC	Inventory Classification Code
IDR	Item Data Records
ILS	Integrated Logistic Support
ILSM	Integrated Logistic Support Manager
ILSP	Integrated Logistic Support Plan
IOC	Initial Operating Capability

Acronym	Meaning
IP	Initial Provisioning
IPC	Illustrated Parts Catalogue
IPL	Initial Provisioning List
IS	Information Services
ISP	In-Service Platforms
IT	Information Technology
JAMES	Joint Asset Management and Engineering Solutions
JSC	Joint Supply Chain
JSP	Joint Services Publication
LCST	Logistic Commodities & Services Contract
LD	Logistic Delivery
Log IS	Logistic Information Services
LORA	Level of Repair Analysis
LSC	Logistic Support Committee
LSD	Logistic Support Date
Mark 1	Mk1
Mark 2	Mk2
MJDI	Management of the Joint Deployed Inventory
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MPL	Military Packaging Level
MTA	Maintenance Task Analysis
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCB	National Codification Bureau
NIV	Non-Inventory Items
NSN	NATO Stock Number
OTIF	On Time In Full
PEP	Priming Equipment Packs
PDF	Portable Document Format
PDS	Post Design Services
PG	Purple Gate
PJHQ	Permanent Joint Headquarters
PHS&T	Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation
REME	Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
R&M	Reliability and Maintainability
RSC	Reverse Supply Chain
SA	Support Analysis
SCIS	Support Chain Information Services
SCPT	Supply Chain Pipeline Times
SEC	Special Exercise Codes
SEF	Serious Equipment Failures
SOC	Special Operations Codes
SPC	Standard Priority Codes
SPTC	Service Provision and Transformation Contract
SPS	Standard Priority System
SSE	Support Solutions Envelope
SSP	Supply Support Plan
SS3	Stores System 3
S&TE	Support and Test Equipment
STC	Special to Contents

Acronym	Meaning
TAT	Turn Around Time