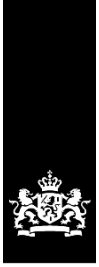

Defensie Materieel Organisatie
Ministerie van Defensie

Interchange ERP-DATA
Ministry of Defence and suppliers

Directive

I-PVA 002

Date	July 2015
Status	Final

Colophon

Defence Materiel Organisation
Directorate of Materiel Logistics

Van Alkemadelaan 786
P.O. Box 90822
2509 LV The Hague

Contact person J.J. Huijgen, MA
Advisor business operations and provision of information

Principal KTZ (TD) A. Escher DMO/MATLOG/ST

Table of contents

1 Introduction

ERP-SAP has been used for the acquisition of new materiel since November 2012. Supplier DATA is utilised during acquisition, maintenance and disposal of (parts of) weapon systems. The supplier's role is generally to serve as a supplier of DATA. However, in some cases Ministry of Defence supplies DATA to the supplier, in situations involving collaboration, such as outsourcing or Performance Based Logistics (PBL). For the purpose of this directive, the basic assumption is that the supplier provides Ministry of Defence with initial and updated DATA for the delivery and sustainment stages of the materiel life cycle. This involves a need for DATA pertaining to logistics and technical information, among other things, as well as technical publications associated with the materiel.

1.1 Objective

This directive lays down the requirements for the interchange of data between the supplier and Ministry of Defence. The objective is to achieve an efficient arrangement for standardised data interchange and, as such, to support logistics with the ILS plan throughout the life cycle of a system or weapon system.

This directive is used:

- During the market research stage and/or competitive dialogue.
- During the procurement stage.
- After award of the contract.
- For acquisition of data.
- During entry of data into information systems.

1.2 Stakeholders

The primary stakeholder of this directive is the intended or actual supplier of the materiel. By providing this directive to the intended or actual suppliers, Ministry of Defence enables them to form a clear picture of the data standards it requires. The example included as annex 2 gives the supplier insight into the practical implementation of the required standards and data elements.

The **secondary stakeholders** consists of the following groups within the Ministry of Defence:

- Project managers responsible for the complete representation of the weapon system in SAP
- The CBG-M (central office of data management MATLOG), because this office enters the initial master (and other) data into ERP M&F and performs checks based on data standards
- Norm setters for weapon and other systems
- Users of weapon systems
- Categorymanagers, in relation to agreements concerning a weapon system and the associated article data during the sustainment stage
- The Sustainer of a weapon system, in relation to their role in maintaining the quality and usability of the weapon system
- All persons who are in any way involved with or responsible for operational processes that make use of ERP M&F related to materiel

1.3 Points of departure and preconditions

No.	Date	Version	Description
A	31/07/2014	2.0.0	Monitor approach CBG
B	10/12/2009	1.0.0	Migration methodology
C	09/03/2015	3.0.0	DMO RGW Introduction and Sustainment of Materiel with SAP
D	01/01/2015	1.0.0	Instruction HDBV-003
E	Sept 2007	2.0	Integrated Logistics Support manual, Ministry of Defence

1.4 Definition of terms

A glossary of terms and abbreviations is included as an annex.

1.5 Reader's guide

Reader's guide

- Chapter 1 includes the introduction, status specification, etc. for this document.
- Chapter 2 explains the context of a materiel project, and the importance of DATA in relation to ILS.
- Chapter 3 describes, among other things, ILS in relation to DATA, missions and modern forms of logistics (Performance Based Logistics).
- Chapter 4 defines the utilised data standards.
- Chapter 5 describes the role of this document in the Acquisition stage.
- Chapter 6 outlines the collaboration between Ministry of Defence and suppliers, with regard to data. The various packages of DATA that may be requested are also specified.
- Chapter 7 provides further explanation of the individual data packages.
- Chapter 8 discusses the method of interchange, which is digital, to the extent possible.

1.6 Status and version management

The 'Interchange of ERP DATA Ministry of Defence and suppliers' was established by GENM P.H.T.J.M. Dohmen MA, PD-DMO.

The directive is managed by DMO/Projects.

This directive is re-issued annually. Throughout the year changes are implemented in ERP M&F (updates and new releases). The changes that are made are approved by the manager and then have the status 'established'.

This directive is subject to regular review with various business partners. This means that this directive is subject to revision. Whenever changes are implemented, every effort is made to make the latest version backwards compatible.

This original version of this document is written in Dutch.

1.7 Superseded publications

Not applicable

1.8 Applicability

This directive is effective immediately.

1.9 Implementation

Implementation of this directive is carried out by complying with this directive from the effective date.

1.10 Supervision and monitoring

Project managers, ILS managers, Norm setters, users and maintainers of materiel projects see to compliance with this directive at the time of introduction of new materiel or modifications (MLU).

1.11 Evaluation and improvement

This directive is evaluated every three years and improved where possible.

2 Data for Ministry of Defence materiel

The Defence Materiel Organisation (DMO) and the Operational Commands (OPCOs) provide the materiel for the Armed Forces and are responsible for its sustainment. For the latter, Ministry of Defence makes use of Integrated Logistics Support (ILS)[1]. Based on LCC (life cycle costing), the life cycle cost of a system is analysed and managed throughout the life cycle of the system.
Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) is a management concept in which the logistics support requirements are taken into account in the design of the system, with the aim of achieving required availability at the lowest possible cost. For the sustainment of materiel it is essential that information about the method of sustainment (what, how and when) is available through proper materiel logistics documentation or publication(s). This information will have to be provided, in part, by the supplier. This information is specified during the acquisition stage of materiel in an ILS plan for each system or weapon system. The ILS plan contains the following information:

- Basic information of a general nature, concerning configuration management, safety, health and environment
- ILS elements per system or subsystem, such as maintenance, provisioning, tools, documentation, functions and personnel, and training
- Sustainment standards
- Sustainment costs

A set or subset of the ILS data is required for processing in the Ministry of Defence ERP system for operational management purposes.

1 Integrated Logistics Support manual, version 2.0 (30/10/2007)

3 ILS – methodology

Supplier DATA is utilised during procurement, maintenance and disposal of (parts of) weapon systems. For the most part, the role of the supplier is to serve as a source of data. However, in some cases Ministry of Defence supplies DATA to the supplier, in situations involving collaboration, such as outsourcing or Performance Based Logistics (PBL). For the purpose of this directive, the basic assumption is that the supplier provides Ministry of Defence with initial and updated DATA for the sustainment stage of the materiel life cycle. This involves a need for DATA pertaining to logistics and technical information, among other things, as well as technical publications associated with the materiel.

Mission scenarios and usage profiles proposed by Ministry of Defence serve as input for defining the logistics support. The logistics support and the maintenance influence the data requirements, which are established in more detail in dialogue with the supplier during the contract stage as well as during the life cycle of the system. This can be considered a dynamic process of information interchange with the supplier of the materiel throughout the life cycle of materiel. In principle, Ministry of Defence follows the ILS methodology offered by a supplier. The quality of the deployed methodology must guarantee Ministry of Defence the reliable provision of information throughout the entire life cycle of the system.

4 ILS – DATA standardisation

Ministry of Defence wishes to automatically process DATA for technical documentation, logistics and maintenance in accordance with international standards such as STANAG 4661 (ISO 10303-239), S1000D, S2000M, MIL-STD-2B or equivalent (LSA data elements) and ATA SPEC2000. Applying these standards ensures the quality of data processing, for the Supplier and Ministry of Defence. Ministry of Defence is also investigating the possibility of deploying electronic message interchange based on the EDIFACT standard. This standard follows on from the S2000 standards. The required DATA is processed in the Ministry of Defence ERP system (SAP) and possibly also other information systems.

Use of S2000M version 2.1 is acceptable. The use of S2000M version 5.0 is preferred. Selection of the appropriate version will be made in consultation. The point of departure is that article or component data will be provided as 'CSN-orientated IPL' in accordance with the 'Basic Method' S2000M Issue 5.0 Chapter 1A Section 1A-1 H3 subsection 3.1 (pages 2 and 3 of 17). Deviations are permitted only after consultation.

Note:
Individual articles/components are to be labelled with UID codes. For more information, see *Aanwijzing SG A/945, Automatische Identificatie Technologie in de logistieke keten* (Instruction SG A/945, Automatic Identification Technology in the logistics supply chain), and particularly Annex 1: *UID-eisen tbv het PVE* (UID requirements for purposes of PoR) therein. Which articles/components are labelled with UID will depend on the chosen logistics concept for provisioning and maintenance.

5 Purchasing

During the market research, Ministry of Defence specifies that DATA must be supplied in accordance with the standards listed above.

In the case of open and/or restricted procurement, Ministry of Defence specifies in advance what data is to be supplied (not to exceed the scope of the PL or IPL+LSAR, in the format of the standards described in this document). Which data is to be supplied is non-negotiable.

In the case of a negotiation procedure or competitive dialogue, Ministry of Defence wishes to arrive at the data specifications based on the logistics and/or sustainment concept (i.e. the ILS plan) in consultation with the supplier. This leads to a precisely specified Ministry of Defence data requirement which lies between the minimum and maximum data requirements and is described in this DATA Directive.
When outsourcing services, maintenance or special forms of logistics, the supplier's data requirements are also established at this stage. Performance Based Contracting often leads to the interchange of data and information sharing between Ministry of Defence and the supplier.

Applicability of this directive:

- During the market research stage, with further optimisation during competitive dialogue. As such, the suppliers (long list) already get a good picture of the required data during the market research stage. For example, the PL (see an example in annex 2) is always required, even if provisioning and maintenance are to be outsourced to a supplier. After all, there is always an article name that must be filled in.
- During the procurement stage. This way a supplier can indicate whether they can deliver the requested data in the desired format. This can be one of the aspects considered in the award determination.
- After award of the contract. Detailed consultation concerning which data will be interchanged will be conducted with the selected supplier. If Ministry of Defence will handle the provisioning internally, for example, the IPL will be required. If responsibility is also assumed for maintenance (no matter how limited), LSAR data will be required too. This is then supplemental to the PL, which is always required.

6 Collaboration: who is responsible for what?

The required ILS DATA is partly determined and delivered by the supplier and partly determined by Ministry of Defence. This DATA Directive defines the Ministry of Defence minimum information requirements for its integral ERP-supported operational management, based on the ILS plan. This also includes the information requirements associated with ILS elements such as maintenance, tools, training, sustainment standards and sustainment costs.

The Ministry of Defence project/system team determines the required DATA in collaboration with the supplier. This partnership is necessary during the investment stage, and often throughout the entire life cycle for interim updates. This relationship is therefore a recurring one and plays a role in the DATA LCM (life cycle management) of the system or weapon system.

This DATA Directive is based on the following types of data sets, which cover the Ministry of Defence information requirements. These potential datasets for a materiel project are:

6.1 Parts List (PL)

The Parts List specifies the minimum set of data elements necessary to enter an article in the Ministry of Defence's ERP system. The minimum dataset (dataset PL) is necessary for the logistics data and purchasing data, as a basis for registration in the Ministry of Defence's ERP system. The total data requirement for provisioning and purchasing may involve more data elements than are included in the PL. This minimum PL set guarantees that the article can be ordered, supplied, received, stored and invoiced in the Ministry of Defence's ERP system. These data may be part of an Initial Provisioning List (IPL, see §6.2), but can be supplied separately, as a PL, before a Master IPL has been or can be delivered by the supplier. In other words, a PL is sufficient for systems or articles for which no IPL is required for maintenance documentation.
In short, the data as contained in the PL in annex 2 are always needed by Ministry of Defence. After all, an article name is always required in the ERP system.

6.2 Initial Provisioning List (IPL)

The IPL specifies the spare parts that are required for use and/or maintenance. The article data, to some extent, form part of the descriptive maintenance documentation (BOM) for the system. The IPL also provides planning parameters (Material Resource Planning, MRP) and additional data for material management, provisioning and transport. The IPL refers to the Bill of Material (BOM) via Catalogue Sequence Numbers.
The IPL includes the data elements for the PL. Preferably, and if possible, an IPL is compiled and delivered immediately.

6.3 Logistics Support Analysis Record (LSAR)

Along with the IPL, the LSAR provides the basic data for the various ILS elements, such as provision and maintenance. The data elements to be delivered are agreed with the supplier based on the logistics and sustainment concept.

During the procurement stage it becomes clear which logistics concept will be chosen, and the definitive data requirement (dataset PL or IPL + LSAR) can be established.
The agreed specification for the data to be delivered will then be included in the Request for Quotation (RFQ).

A minimum, and if desired maximum, information requirement will be specified in the Request for Information (RFI) for the project. The maximum information requirement is mainly determined by the logistics concept. Insourcing or outsourcing guides the Ministry of Defence information requirement with regard to maintenance and configuration data. Also important in this is whether or not the materiel is purchased off the shelf.

In all cases, the supplier delivers the article master data in a digital file. This is preferably done via electronic data interchange (EDI, see further in this document), or if necessary via the standard spreadsheet used specifically for suppliers. In addition, whether data about BOMs, task lists, etc. must be provided depends on the selected logistics concept.

For Ministry of Defence operational management, the article, maintenance and configuration data must be available on time. The requirements for timely delivery of data by the supplier to Ministry of Defence are linked to deliveries of the system/weapon system or spare parts as well as configuration updates. Agreements on this are established in the delivery contract.

6.4 Explanation of use

In order to be able to order, supply, receive and invoice articles or materiel, Ministry of Defence requires a minimum dataset (dataset PL, see example in annex 2) based on the metadata in accordance with S2000M. The minimum data set consists of selected data elements according to ASD message CSNIPD. This limited dataset is subject to the requirements of S2000D for message structure and other metadata. This minimum data set can be processed automatically by Ministry of Defence.

The agreements concerning delivery of data shall at a minimum include:

1. The supplier must provide article dataset PL for the ordered article at least one month, and preferably three months, prior to scheduled delivery of an order.
2. If spare parts are supplied according to the Initial Provisioning List (IPL), this article dataset must be delivered in accordance with the agreements in the logistics concept. These agreements are laid down in the Guidance Document (GD)[2].
3. One month prior to the actual delivery date, Ministry of Defence must be provided with any changes that have taken place after delivery of dataset PL or IPL. Without this data from the supplier, goods will not be accepted by Ministry of Defence.

The required data set must be compliant with the format specified for dataset PL or IPL (S2000M). Depending on the type of materiel and/or article, it may also be necessary for the supplier to provide the serial numbers and lot numbers of the articles.

The data interchange of the IPL dataset between the supplier and Ministry of Defence is defined in a GD. The Guidance Document (GD) describes the detailed agreements for the interchange of data for the initial spare parts lists (IPL). A GD will also have to be agreed for data interchange[3] of the PL dataset, if necessary for the life cycle of the system or weapon system.

The maximum information requirement is described by dataset IPL and LSAR. This data is intended for life cycle management, purchasing, provisioning, maintenance and use of systems, weapon systems or articles/components.
The required data is further specified, on the basis of established tactical, technical, military and business requirements among other things, with international standards S1000D, S2000M, S3000L (or equivalent for LSA data elements, such as MIL-STD-1388-2B) and ATA SPEC2000.

Ministry of Defence can, on the basis of the IPL, take the decision not to accept certain articles from the supplier. This does not relieve the supplier of the obligation to provide related information about these articles, or other data objects, such as BOMs and task lists. For reasons of ILS management, the information required for the weapon system may differ from that for spare parts or other physical or non-ILS parts of the weapon system or service.

Special attention should be given to registration of software components and versions thereof in configurations (including materiel configurations). Mutual agreements concerning configuration management are likely necessary in addition to the previously mentioned international standards.

Updates such as configuration changes and contract details during the life cycle fall within the scope of the contract and delivery. The frequency with which dataset updates are to be provided is established, in consultation with the supplier, in the GD[4]. The GD contains all the agreements between Ministry of

2 In cases involving delivery of LSAR data, it is advisable to include the related agreements regarding the IPL in the Guidance Document.
3 Cf. ASD S2000M or equivalent
4 Can be found in S2000M under the term Guidance Document.

Defence and the selected provider about which data is exchanged, in what manner (electronic messages (possibly in XML format) on the basis of S2000M), at what frequency, what the update conventions will be, etc.

7 Technical explanation: Datasets

The datasets requested by Ministry of Defence include the following data content (indicative).
Annex 2 contains the minimum required PL set, exclusively as an example of the article data required for the ERP SAP article master data.

Note: The document 'Article data in SAP', from the Ground-based Weapon Systems department, contains the exact additional requirements and wishes concerning the individual data elements, based on the standards.

7.1 Dataset Technical Documentation

Technical documentation (S1000D) is an international specification for the production of technical publications. This standard applies if electronic (interactive or non-interactive) technical documentation is acquired for use and maintenance of the materiel.

7.2 Dataset PL (cf. S2000 minimum requirement)

Articles like the materiel and constituent components, the spare parts to be supplied and all other components of the delivery and/or sustainment contract. The descriptive data elements are sufficient to be able to codify the article in ERP but may not be sufficient for the required logistics support or purchasing according to ILS definition.

See annex 2: 20140513 Annex 1 S2000 minimum Codification and SAP data collection v1.1 - 2014/05/11[5]

7.3 Dataset IPL (S2000 IPL)

The IPL contains data elements in conformance with ASD S2000M (Preparation of initial provisioning lists Section 1A-4). Ministry of Defence prefers the message format CSNIPD (Catalogue Sequence Number-orientated Initial Provisioning Data[6]) as basis for delivery of the initial data. For the operational stage, further agreements will be made in accordance with the message formats available in the Guidance Document. Annex 2 gives a good idea of what is expected, but an IPL will be more extensive.

See ASD S2000M Section 1A-4.

Dataset IPL and LSAR (see also S1000D, S2000M, S3000L (or equivalent for LSA data elements such as MIL-STD-1388-2B) concerns:

- Articles/components comprising the system or subsystem, such as stock and non-stock articles, software components in the system and related articles such as additional consumables (UP) and special tools and test equipment
- Special requirements or features of articles or materiel (packaging, transport, failure modes, calibration, etc.)
- Services provided during the life cycle (acquisition, sustainment and disposal) BOMs per version, variant, module or UP, containing a hierarchical breakdown of the entire system
- Task lists by version, variant or module, with the corrective and preventive tasks to be performed at OLM/ILM/DLM level and their associated standard time, ST&TEs, and replacement/consumable articles
- For systems, subsystems and articles/components actually delivered, any associated serial numbers, UIDs, software versions, current time/counter/meter readings, charge numbers and shelf lives

5 Draft version
6 See S2000M Chapter 1A Section 1A-1 pp. 2-7: 'The normal method of compiling data will be to present an engineering breakdown in disassembly sequence, identifying all assemblies and their individual components together with other detail parts which cannot be assigned to assemblies, in accordance with their engineering drawings and Bills of Material (BOM). The sequencing of these items will be by use of the Catalogue Sequence Number (CSN). Data prepared in this way will be presented to the Customer as "CSN-orientated IPL".'

See ASD S1000D, S2000M, S3000L (or equivalent for LSA data elements such as MIL-STD-1388-2B) and ATA SPEC2000

Ministry of Defence consults with the supplier concerning how one or more data sets are compiled. This may involve the inclusion of more or fewer elements in a dataset. When deemed necessary, Ministry of Defence will ask for a 'viewer' which makes it possible to examine the data before uploading it to ERP.

7.4 Dataset LSAR

The LSAR contains/describes the basic data for the various ILS elements, such as provisioning and maintenance. The data elements to be delivered are agreed with the supplier based on the logistics and maintenance concept. Here, too, during use of the materiel the need may arise for extra data elements, supplemental to the originally agreed dataset. These extra data elements automatically fall under the initial contract agreements.

The required data is further specified, on the basis of established tactical, technical, military and business requirements among other things, with international standards S1000D, S2000M, S3000L (or equivalent for LSA data elements, such as MIL-STD-1388-2B) and ATA SPEC2000.

The combination of IPL and LSAR provides the most complete dataset and supports the materiel optimally throughout the entire life cycle of the materiel (often >10 years). See §8.3 for a more extensive list of possible data elements.

Note: If you, as a supplier, would like a detailed specification of IPL and LSAR, down to the data element level, Ministry of Defence has the following, additional document available: 'Article data SAP – Supplier. POR800001 3.2.3.2. "supply of article data".' Version 1.0. This is an internal Ministry of Defence document, from the Ground-based Weapon Systems department.

8 Explanation: Electronic Data Interchange

It is a considerable advantage if the supplier has the capability to support electronic data interchange for synchronisation of article data, contract data, ordering, delivery and invoicing.
If for the sustainment stage of the materiel there is a mutually acknowledged need for electronic data interchange (EDI) for ordering, delivery and invoicing of articles, additional agreements are made concerning the choice of protocol, message formats and data to be exchanged. The content (data elements) of the message interchange is based on the data and message set from ASD S2000M (see S2000 UN/EDIFACT Message Implementation). The electronic message interchange takes place via a multi-network, multi-supplier connection from Ministry of Defence. For message traffic, the possibility of Digipoort could also be considered.
If the supplier also uses ERP-SAP, data interchange in I-doc (SAP) format can also be considered. However, for electronic data interchange it is certainly not essential for a supplier to have SAP.
If a supplier cannot compile data messages that are compliant with S2000 UN/EDIFACT Message Implementation, a standard spreadsheet is used (including data elements as shown in the example in Annex 2). If the supplier wishes to use the Ministry of Defence spreadsheet to provide the data elements, this should be indicated at an early stage. This will ensure that discussions concerning this matter can be started in a timely manner.

Annex 1: Definition of terms

BV (*BedrijfsVoering*) operational management	Ministry of Defence abbreviation that refers to operational management processes.
BOM Bill Of Material	List of all parts/components that make up a system.
DATA LCM Life Cycle Management for DATA	Management concept focused on DATA, to ensure that the DATA associated with materiel remains up-to-date and complete throughout its entire life cycle.
DLM Depot Level Maintenance	Maintenance at the level of the primary workshop and/or by the supplier.
DMO Defence Materiel Organisation	Ministry of Defence organisational element that develops and/or purchases materiel. They also enter the associated data into ERP-SAP as part of the delivery process.
EDIFACT Electronic Data Interchange For Automatic Controlled Transmission	Standard for formatting and conveying electronic messages.
ERP Enterprise Resource Planning	Integrated software system in which all the operational functions (purchasing, provisioning, maintenance, finance) are unified and data transactions take immediate effect in all relevant modules. Within Ministry of Defence, SAP is the software system with ERP functionality.
GD Guidance Document	Document containing all the logistics-related agreements concerning the data elements to be exchanged.
ILM Intermediate Level Maintenance	Maintenance at the level of the repair depot at the compound.
ILS Integrated Logistics Support	A management concept focused on control of the development, logistics and maintenance of materiel.
IV (*InformatieVoorziening*) provision of information	Ministry of Defence abbreviation that refers to provisions for providing information. This should not be confused with ICT, which refers to the technical aspects.
IPL Initial Provisioning List	List of the data elements that collectively describe an article/component, including data intended for logistics and maintenance.
LCM Life Cycle Management	Management concept that is focused on control of materiel throughout its entire life cycle.
LSAR Logistic Support Analysis Record	List of the data elements that collectively provide information about the logistics aspects of an article.
OLM Organic Level Maintenance	Maintenance at the user level.
OPCO Operational Command	Organisational elements of the Netherlands Armed Forces: Royal Netherlands Army Command Royal Netherlands Air Force Command Royal Netherlands Navy Command Royal Netherlands Military Constabulary Defence Materiel Organisation Support Command
PL Parts List	List of data elements that collectively describe an article/component. Intended for interchange between databases and structured accordingly.
PBC Performance Based Contracting	Type of contract intended to compensate the supplier on the basis of performance.
PBL Performance Based Logistics	Type of logistics system in which the focus is on the availability of materiel and in which stocks are managed by the supplier throughout the entire supply chain.
Provisioning	Supplying with.
STANAG Standard NATO Agreement	Standards established for use within NATO.

S1000D Standard 1000 Defence	Standard for the Defence industry that establishes which data elements within the domain... Globally deployed and independently managed standard.
S2000M Standard 2000 Military	Standard for the Defence industry that establishes which data elements within the domain... Globally deployed and independently managed standard.
MRP Materiel Resource Planning	Planning to provide insight into the need for production resources.
MIL-STD Military Standard	International abbreviation.
RFI Request For Information	Request for information from the market.
RFQ Request For Quotation	Request for a quotation/offer.
ST&TE Special Tools & Test Equipment	Special tools that are only used for the associated materiel. Test systems for testing the correct operation of the specific materiel.
UID Unique Identifier	Unique code for identification of a specific example of an article/component.
UP (*UitrustingPakket*) equipment package	Package of articles that is added to the materiel later on, but which is not necessarily purchased from the supplier of the materiel concerned. For example: the addition of a fire extinguisher and first aid kit to a vehicle before it is put in service.
UN United Nations	United Nations
XML eXtensible Markup Language	Coding system for the unambiguous description of data. For example: HTML is coded in a subset of XML.

Annex 2: Specification Dataset PL[7]

Datafield Identifier	Format	Description	Codes to choose from (if any); or format mask.	Remarks	Additional remarks; or source reference
PNR	an..32	Part number		Component part number	OEM's reference number
MFC	an5	NATO Supply Code For Manufacturers	Code as specified in 'NATO Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE/NCAGE) codes'.	OEM's NSCM (NCage) number. The code which identifies the manufacturer and/or organisation that owns the rights to the design/drawing. Source: Ministry of Defence and supplier	Found via table H4/8 on the DLA PubLog DVD (source: NSPA). The combination of the NSCM (NCage) and Reference number results in the unique identification of the component
CSN	An..13	Catalogue Sequence Number		Hierarchical designation in accordance with Gapl structure.	
ISN	An..3	Item Sequence Number		Sequence number in the catalogue	
QNA	An..4	Quantity in Next Higher Assembly		Quantity in the assembly this item is part of	
DFP EN	an..130	Description For Part - English		English-language description of the part	
DFP NL	an..130	Description For Part - Dutch		Dutch-language description of the part	
DEC	A1	Demilitarisation code	Code A: Demilitarisation not required. C: Demilitarisation required: through removal of the specified parts.	Identifies articles to which special measures apply if they are disposed of or sold.	Source: Ministry of Defence/supplier

7 Minimum required (used for ordering and invoicing purposes, etc.). This is a general example; final agreements to be made within the project.

			D: Demilitarisation required: through complete destruction of the article: E: Demilitarisation required: performed by Ministry of Defence. F: Demilitarisation required: instructions issued by regulatory power. R: Demilitarisation required: in accordance with article-specific manual/instructions Y: Demilitarisation required: with regard to CCI articles, in accordance with article-specific manual/instructions		
INC	an5	Item Name Code	Numeric, except '77777'	Identifies the Item Name in the NATO Codification System	Found via table H6 on the DLA PubLog DVD (source: NSPA). The selected INC must match the part as closely as possible.
NSC	n4	NATO Supply Class	NNNN	The NATO Supply Class designation. Source: Supplier	Found via table H6 on the DLA PubLog DVD. By the selected INC you will also find the related FSC or the NSC. NCS + NIIN form the part's NSN.
NIN	n9	NATO Item Identification Number	NN-NNN-NNNN	Identifies the part in the NATO Codification System. Source: Ministry of Defence and supplier	

RFS	n1	Reason For Selection	Code 0 - Not a Recommended Spare 1 - Wear 2 - Maintenance Damage 3 - Loss 4 - Vibration For fuller explanation 5 - Corrosion of codes see next page. 6 - Deterioration 7 - Extreme temperature 8 - Other 9 - Accidental Damage (Insurance)	Reason that the part is put in stock.	
RNC	AN1	Reference Number Category Code	NATO Manual on Codification ACodP-1 Chapter V Subsection 553 Table 8	Indicates the relationship of the reference number to the NSN. Source: Ministry of Defence	http://publicatieportaal.mindef.nl/n ato/ACodP-01.pdf
RNV	N1	Reference Number Variation Code	NATO Manual on Codification ACodP-1 Chapter V Subsection 553 Table 12	Indicates whether the reference number identifies the article or not, or only provides information.	http://publicatieportaal.mindef.nl/n ato/ACodP-01.pdf
SIM	N1	Serialiser item marker	1: Article is assigned serial number. 3: Article is assigned serial number, because it is valuable or susceptible to loss/theft. 4: Article is assigned serial number, because it falls under the Arms Export Control Act (ACTO). 5: Article is assigned serial number, because the item falls under the American government's International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). 6: Article is assigned serial number, because it is a configuration item.	Articles assigned serial numbers are tracked for purposes of materiel management, maintenance, warranty or security. Articles assigned serial numbers have a unique serial number. Supplemental to this, an article is labelled with a UID in accordance with Regulation AIT or STANAG 2290.	Labelling with UID is preferably done by the supplier. Content is specified by Ministry of Defence and will always include the OEM's NCage part number. The UID must be applied at an accessible and scannable location. For vehicles, for example, this is always on the inside of the B pillar on the driver's side.

SMR	an6	Source Maintenance Recoverability	See selection table SMR Code	Anchor points coding	This indicates what kind of part it is.
UOI	a2	Unit of Issue	Code Code from the ACodP-1, NATO Manual on Codification, Table 31 - Unit of Issue Code (UIC).	Indicates the unit of the Minimum Sales Quantity. e.g. EA: Each; SE: Set; PR: Pair	Source: supplier. http://publicatieportaal.mindef.nl/n ato/ACodP-01.pdf
WPU	an7	Weight of Packaged Unit	AANNNNN	Weight of the article with its packaging (gross weight). 1-2: Unit from the table Unit of Measure (Annex B) 3-7: Weight (right-justified) Example: KG00022 - The article with packaging weighs 22 kilograms	The gross weight is shown as a number without decimal places and in the indicated unit of weight. The gross weight is the SPQ * WUU + weight of the packaging. Source: Supplier
WUU	an7	Weight of Unpackaged Unit	AANNNNN	Weight of the article without its packaging (nett weight) 1-2: Unit from the table Unit of Measure (Annex B)	The nett weight is shown as a number without decimal places and in the indicated unit of weight. The nett weight is the weight of the UOI.

				3-7: Weight (right-justified) Example: KG00022 - The article weighs 22 kilograms	Source: supplier
SPU		Size of Packaged Unit	AANNNNNNNNNNN	Width, height and length of an article with its standard packaging. 1-2: Unit from the table Unit of Measure (Annex B) 3-6 Length (right-justified) 7-10 Width or Diameter (For diameter, positions 11-14 padded with zeroes and right-justified) 11-14 Height (right-justified) Example: CM004000250020 – The article with its packaging is 40X25X20 centimetres CM004000250000 – The article is packaged in a cylinder that is 40 centimetres long with a diameter of 25 centimetres.	Outside dimensions of the packaging as a number without decimal places and in the indicated unit of weight. Source: Supplier

SUU		Size of Unpackaged Unit	AANNNNNNNNNNNN	Width, height and length of an article without packaging. 1-2: Unit from the table 'Unit of Measure' (Annex B) 3-6 Length (right-justified) 7-10 Width or Diameter (For diameter, positions 11-14 padded with zeroes and right-justified) 11-14 Height (right-justified) Example: CM004000250020 – The article is 40x25x20 centimetres CM004000250000 – The article is a cylinder that is 40 centimetres long with a diameter of 25 centimetres.	Maximum dimensions of an unpackaged part as a number without decimal places and in the indicated unit of weight. For articles with unusual dimensions: the outer dimensions.
HAZ	AN4	Hazardous Material	Code The 'Substance Identification Number' from the 'United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.'	Identifies articles or substances which are or contain a hazardous substance.	Source: Ministry of Defence/supplier. The UN document is also known as 'UN List' and 'UN Orange book', and can be obtained using the reference: • UN Publication Sales No E.87 VIII.1, ISBN 92-1-13 9023-0. http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev18/18 files_e.html

					The code can also be obtained from • ICAO DOC 9284-AN/905 'Technical Instruction for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air'.
COR	a2	Country of ORigin	Brussels Agreement for Country of Origin (published by the EEC)		ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes
UPR	n..10, decimal point, n2.	Unit PRice		The price of the article. Including two decimal places. Example: 000000000300 = 3.00	Source: Supplier
CUR	An3	CURrency Code		Currency in which the price is given.	ISO Standard 4217. Source: Supplier
PLC	AN1	Packaging Level Code	See below this table!	Specifies the packaging requirements for the article, if possible in relation to STANAG 4280.	Source: Supplier
STR	N1	Special Storage	Code 0 = No special storage required 1 = Special storage required (air conditioned, cooled, deep-freeze, etc.)	Indicates whether an article must be stored in special conditions.	Source: Supplier
ITY	AN2	Item Type	Code AG = 'Support Equipment'.	Classifies the article in a technical/logistics category.	

			BD = 'structure article'. CS = consumable C1 = container (sustainable packaging) HE = standard electrical parts; articles manufactured in accordance with a standard. HM = standard mechanical parts; articles manufactured in accordance with a standard. HW = parts; articles manufactured in accordance with a standard. MS = Modification set SW = Software RM = Raw material or semi-manufactured article. LR = LRU NA = Other		
SPC	N1	Spare Parts Classification	Code 1 = Expendable; an part that is replaced during maintenance and for which repair is not economical. 2 = Repairable; a repairable part accompanied by its own documentation. 6 = Repairable; a repairable part not accompanied by its own documentation.	Indicates whether the part is expendable or repairable.	Source: Supplier
CMK	N1	Calibration Marker	Code 1 = if article must be calibrated.	Indicates whether an article must be calibrated.	Source: Supplier

SLC	an1	Shelf Life Code	See table S2000	If no shelf life limit: 0	
SLT	N1	Shelf Life Type	Code 0 = None 1 = Limited shelf life and cannot be extended. 2 = Limited shelf life and can be extended through test/inspection/maintenance.	Indicates whether an article is subject to a limited shelf life/life cycle/storage period.	Source: Supplier
SLM	N3	Actual Shelf Life in Months	Code In months.	Shelf life/life cycle/storage period in months.	Source: Supplier
SLA	an..2	Shelf Life Action Code	Code CO = Check/inspect/test the article based on available instructions XT = L = Test the article; after every positive test the life cycle may be extended by the period specified in SLM. RD = Replace all out-of-date components. T = In combination with RD, indicates the quantity with which the shelf life may be extended. SA = salvage/recycle	If an article has a Shelf Life code of 2, the shelf life action code indicates which activity must take place to extend the date.	Source: Supplier

PLT	n..2	Purchasing Lead Time	Code Number of months.	The delivery time of an article, in months. If RFS <> 0, then PLT must be >= 1.	Source: Supplier
MSQ	n..5	Minimum Sales Quantity	Code The quantity, based on the unit of issue.	The minimum quantity that may be purchased to obtain the specified price.	Source: Supplier
SPQ	n..4	Standard Package Quantity	Code The actual quantity If articles are packaged individually, the value is '1'. When there is no packaging quantity, the value is '0'.	The number of articles in standard packaging.	
TBF	n..6	Mean Time Between Failures	Code If MTBF is unknown, use the value 999999 in combination with TCM=ZZ	Average time interval in operating hours between part failures	Source: supplier Value related to specified TCM
TCM	a2	Time Cycle indicator MTBF	Code A = Days B = Months C = Cycle D= Years E = Kilometres K = Starts (engine) M = Activities P = Hours of operation W = Weeks HH = Hours MM = Minutes ZZ = If the MTBF is not realistic.	This is the unit in which the MTBF is specified. If failure is dependent on a cycle, this will have to be converted to operating hours.	Source: Supplier

			For the other codes, see the TEI TCA if necessary		
REM	an..65	Remarks	Code Free text field.	Remarks concerning the article. Can be used for the file name of illustrations.	Source: Supplier

Code for PLC:

Packaging Level Code	NATO Level STANAG 4280	Description
0	N/A	No packaging required.
1	1	1 Year outdoors NATO
2	2	3 Years outdoors NATO Europe
3	3	5 Years indoors NATO Europe
4	4	1 Year indoors NATO Europe
5	N/A	Market standard. Packaging that the supplier normally uses for commercial customers.
7	1	If Code 1+ Sustainable packaging required.
8	2	If Code 2+ Sustainable packaging required.
9	3	If Code 3+ Sustainable packaging required.