

# ARCHIVED REPORT

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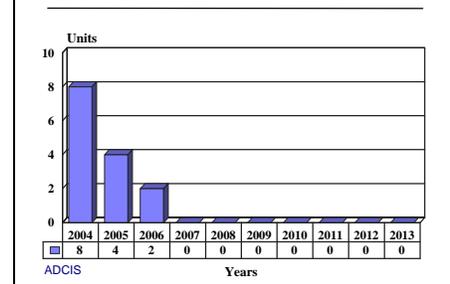
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## ADCIS - Archived 6/2005

### Outlook

- Zero production is forecast for the U.K. Ministry of Defence's Air Defence Command and Information System
- Unless ADCIS developments occur, this report will be archived in June 2005

10 Year Unit Production Forecast  
2004 - 2013



### Orientation

**Description.** The Air Defence Command and Information System, or ADCIS, is a United Kingdom Ministry of Defence command and control system. The ADCIS provides the U.K. Army with greater command and control of its air defense weapons.

#### Sponsor

Directorate of C<sup>3</sup>I Systems  
United Kingdom Ministry of Defence  
2-6 Salisbury Square  
Fleetbank House  
London EC4Y 8AT  
United Kingdom

**Status.** Production of the ADCIS is complete.

**Total Produced.** Unknown

**Application.** Command and control.

**Price Range.** Total ADCIS cost was estimated at US\$270 million in a 1992 U.K. defense document.

### Contractors

Alenia Marconi Systems (AMS), <http://www.amsjv.com>, Eastwood House, Glebe Rd, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1QW United Kingdom, Tel: 44 1245 702702, Fax: 44 1245 702700, Prime (Maintenance)

### Technical Data

**Design Features.** The Air Defence Command and Information System (ADCIS) is designed to provide the British Army with enhanced command and control of air-defense weapons. These weapon systems include Rapier, Javelin, and a variety of high-velocity missiles. The system's chief function is ensuring that allied aircraft are safely routed through U.K. Army air defenses.

A network of computers located at corps centers, division centers, and fire control centers (FCCs) are linked to ADCIS. The computers are linked by packet-switched communications and digital combat net radios (CNRs). The equipment is installed in vehicles composing the air-defense cells at various army command levels. Weapon platforms are supplied with an intelligent data entry device (DED) that communicates with its FCC via CNR.

The ADCIS computer and display installations are built to withstand the rigors of a modern land battle, including mechanical vibration and temperature extremes. Corps centers, division centers, and FCCs are equipped with Raytheon 860 military VAX computers coupled to CDC military Winchester backup storage disks. These air-defense cells have local plasma interactive display terminals and printers. All VAX-equipped cells are linked by the Ptarmigan packet-switched digital communications system.

ADCIS automates U.K. Army air-defense procedures, including automatic processing of friendly mission flight plans into weapon control orders. ADCIS

automatically distributes the message containing these flight details to the FCCs that control the weapons covering that route. The FCCs automatically calculate the restrictions to be placed on each weapon based upon other restrictions in force and the weapon's platform location and coverage, then send these weapon control orders over the CNR.

The DED located at the weapons platform receives the new order and automatically displays it at the time it applies to that particular weapon. The result is that weapons are restricted when necessary to provide a safe passage for the friendly mission, while their ability to engage hostile aircraft is maximized.

## Variants/Upgrades

In December 2002, Military Procurement International reported AMS was assembling a team to bid for the United Kingdom Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) Phase 1 program. GBAD will provide an enhanced and

integrated Air Defence Command, Control, Communications, Computing and Intelligence (ADC<sup>4</sup>I) system for the United Kingdom. GBAD could be a replacement for the U.K.'s ADCIS.

## Program Review

**Background.** In 1985, the U.K. Ministry of Defence awarded contracts to EASAMS (then a division of Alenia Marconi Systems) and Software Sciences to conduct development studies of the Air Defence Command and Information System (ADCIS). The ADCIS program moved into full development with the award of a contract to EASAMS in 1988.

At the end of 1994, the British Army began conducting a field trial of the Air Defence Command and Information System. The British Army continued ADCIS testing in 1995. By the end of 1995, the British Army completed software and acceptance testing for the ADCIS. In February 1998, the United Kingdom Army accepted the ADCIS into full service.

Seventeen months later (July 1999), AMS received a contract from the U.K. Ministry of Defence to enhance the ADCIS. Under the contract, AMS must make changes to the ADCIS in four main areas: flexible operations, point-to-point communications, control of pre-planned airspace, and general airspace control procedural enhancements.

**Recent Developments.** In May 2000, AMS delivered the 28th and final ADCIS mini-trainer to the British Army. The mini-trainer, about the size of a small filing cabinet, uses commercial software on Compaq VAX stations and servers. These systems teach individuals how to operate the ADCIS (including how to use the data entry device).

## Funding

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According to the 1992 United Kingdom Statement on the Defense Estimates, the ADCIS program cost US\$270 million, with annual expenditures equivalent to US\$45 million. No further funding information has been disclosed.

## Recent Contracts

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No recent contracts.

## Timetable

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| <u>Month</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Major Development</u>                                 |
|--------------|-------------|--|
| Mar          | 1985        | Concept development study contracts awarded              |
| May          | 1988        | EASAMS wins full development contract                    |
|              | 1994        | British Army conducts field trial of ADCIS               |
|              | 1995        | ADCIS software and acceptance testing completed          |
| Feb          | 1998        | The ADCIS is accepted into full service by the U.K. Army |

| <u>Month</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Major Development</u>  |
|--------------|-------------|---|
| Jul          | 1999        | U.K. Ministry of Defence awards AMS a contract to enhance ADCIS   |
| May          | 2000        | AMS delivers the 28th and final ADCIS trainer to the British Army |

## Worldwide Distribution

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ADCIS is specific to the **United Kingdom** Army.

## Forecast Rationale

The Air Defence Command and Information System, or ADCIS, is a U.K. Ministry of Defence command and control system. The ADCIS provides the U.K. Army with command and control of its air defense weapons. The ADCIS is operational. Forecast International expects zero production of the ADCIS over the next decade.

In December of 2002, AMS pulled together a team (called Team Spirit) to bid for Phase 1 of the United

Kingdom Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) program. The GBAD is supposed to provide improved air defence command, control, communications, computing and intelligence capabilities, thereby moving the U.K.'s air defense abilities into the 21st century. The GBAD *could* replace the ADCIS.

Public information regarding the ADCIS is sparse. Unless ADCIS developments occur, and are made public, this report will be archived in June 2005.

## Ten-Year Outlook

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With production complete, Forecast International has omitted the Ten-Year Outlook chart.

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