



# **Integration:**

## **Why do it?**

## **What does it mean?**

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# Rationale

*‘[How] different elements of capability, and different capabilities themselves, work together are critical to the effective conduct of operations. We have therefore sought to consider how the elements of the ADF can best work together to provide an **integrated set of capabilities.**’ (Department of Defence, 2000)*



# Why Integrate? (1)

## Integrate for Efficiency:

Example:

- Integration of training across the military services.
- Integration of government departments to reduce duplication.

## Integrate to Coordinate:

Example:

- Integration of U.S. intelligence services under the director of the CIA in 1947.



# Why Integrate? (2)

## **Integrate for Control:**

Example:

- Integration of R&D groups within companies.
- Integration of coalition units under a single commander.

## **Integrate to Expand Scale or Scope:**

Example:

- Corporate mergers of like businesses (expansion of scale)
- Corporate mergers of different businesses (expansion of scope)



# Why Integrate? (3)

## Integrate to Innovate:

### Example:

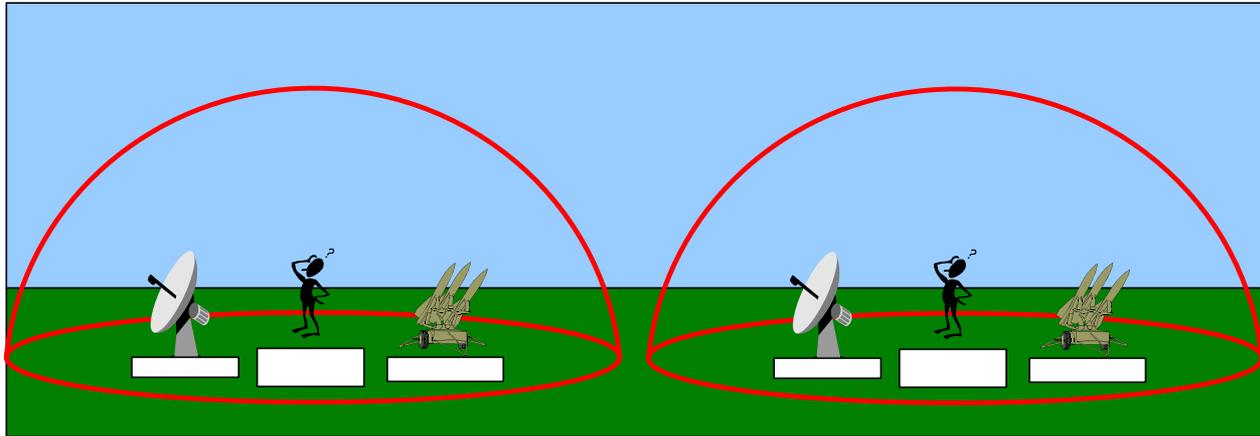
- Corporate partnerships to produce new products.
- Mission Capability Packages.



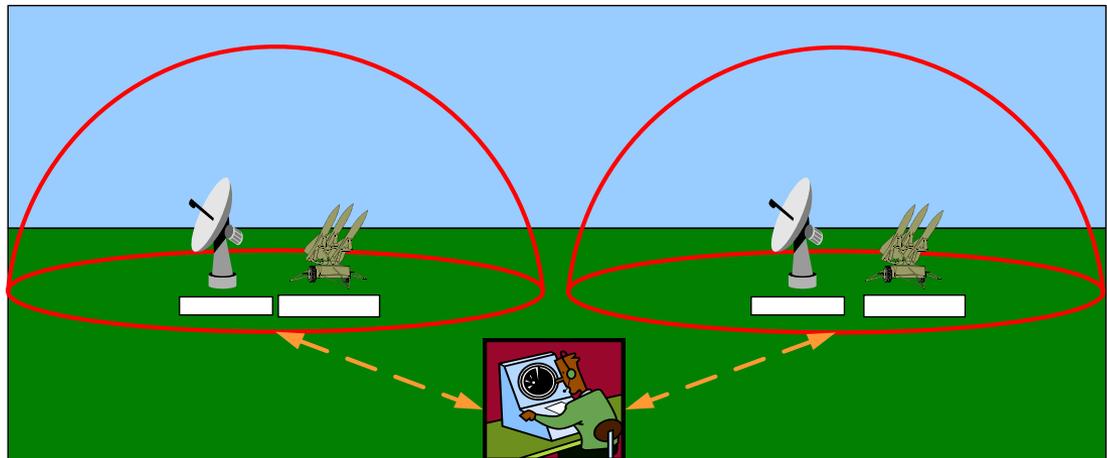
# Case Study



- **‘Non-integrated’ Air Defence**



- **‘Integrated’ Air Defence**



# Why Integrate? (4)

## *Integrated Air Defence*



Australian Government  
Department of Defence  
Defence Science and  
Technology Organisation

- Coordination ✓
- Control ✓
- Efficiency ?
- Scale & Scope ?
- Innovation ✗





# What Is Integration? (1)

## Measuring Integration:

-Definitions generally allude to the shared global function of integrated systems as opposed to the independent local functions of non-integrated components.

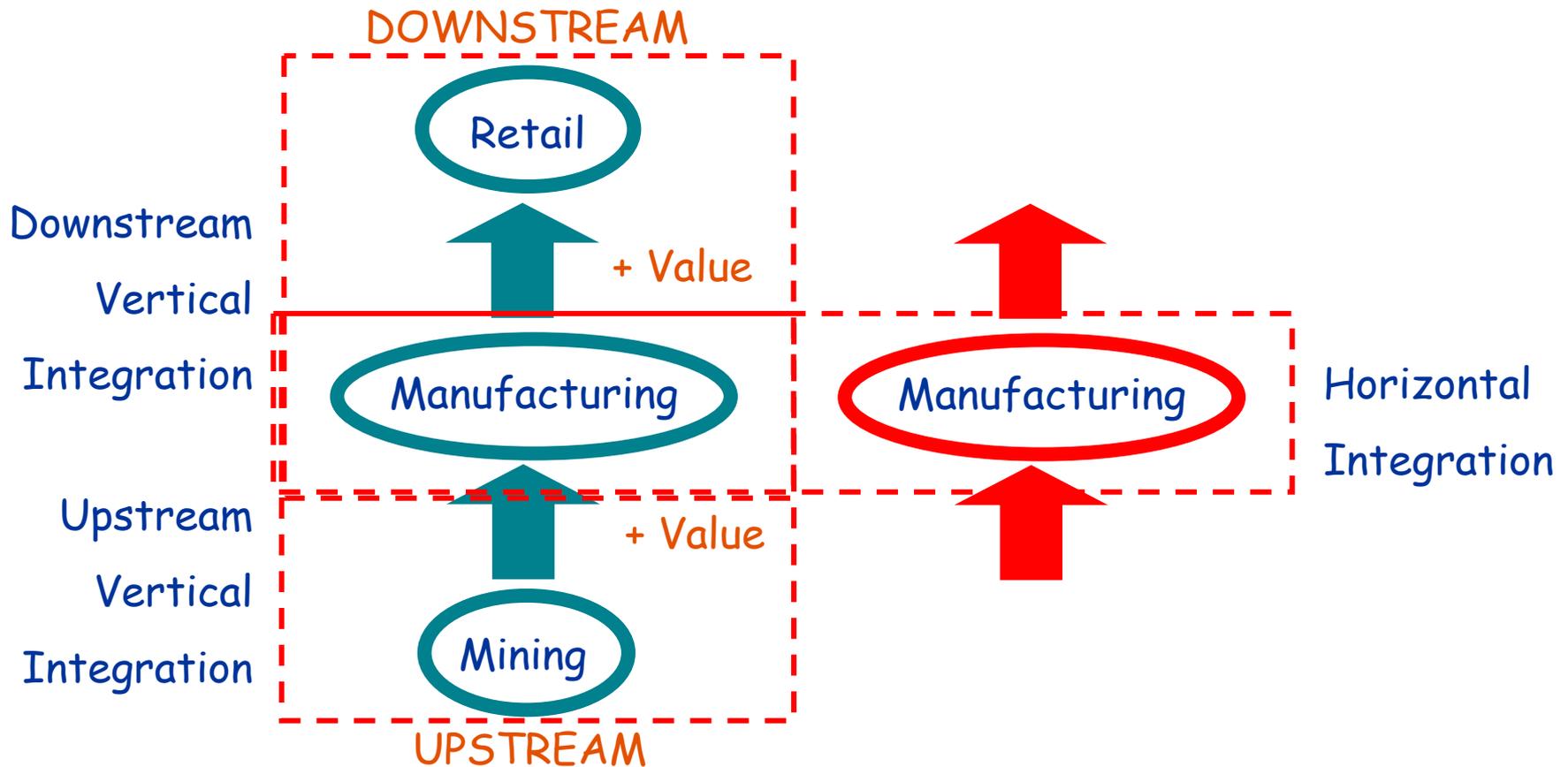
## 1. Loose vs. Tight coupling

- Tightly coupled components are dependent on the internal state of other components.



# What Is Integration? (2)

## 2. Vertical vs. Horizontal





# What Is Integration? (3)

- **3. Linear vs. Complex interactions**
  - Technical Systems (Linear Interactions)
  - Socio-Technical Systems (Complex Interactions)
  
- **4. Transient vs. Permanent association**
  - MCPs (transient)
  - Corporate Partnerships (transient)
  - Corporate Mergers (permanent)



# What Is Integration? (4)

## *Integrated Air Defence*



- High level of global functionality
- Horizontal Integration
- Permanent rather than transient
- Linear rather than complex interactions



# Integration Framework

## Mapping of Forms to Values:

VALUE	Direction		Attachment		Coupling		Interactions	
	<i>vertical</i>	<i>horizontal</i>	<i>transient</i>	<i>permanent</i>	<i>tight</i>	<i>loose</i>	<i>linear</i>	<i>complex</i>
<b>Control</b>	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
<b>Coordination</b>	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✗
<b>Scope or scale</b>	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓
<b>Efficiency</b>	-	✓	✗	✓	-	✗	-	✓
<b>Innovation</b>	-	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓



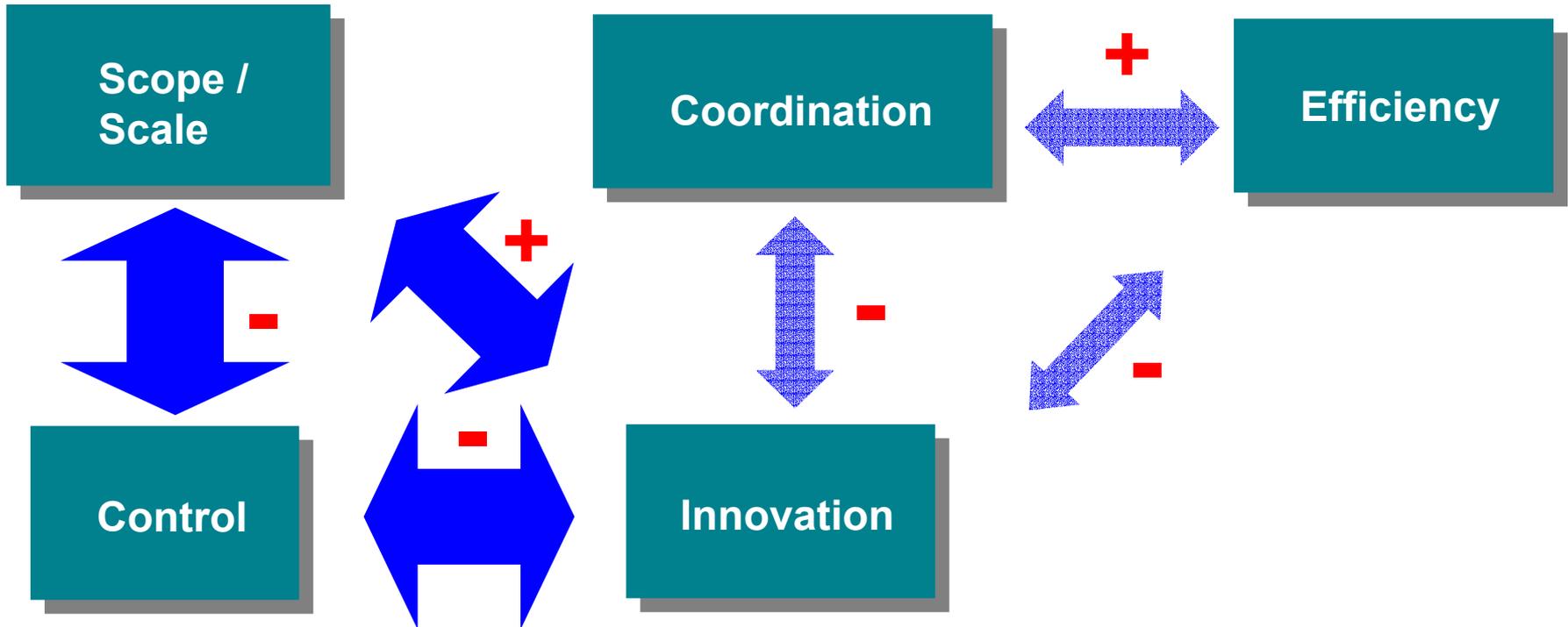
# Integration Framework (2)

	<i>Values</i>					
<i>'Integration' models</i>	Control	Coordination	Scale/Scope	Efficiency	Innovation	<i>All-round</i>
DvAtCIII	2	-1	2	-2	1	-
DvAtCIIc	-1	-1	3	-1	3	-
DvAtCtII	3	0	1	-1	-1	-
DvAtCtIc	1	-1	2	0	1	-
DvApCIII	2	1	2	0	-1	-
DvApCIIc	0	0	3	1	1	yes
DvApCtII	4	1	1	1	-3	-
DvApCtIc	2	0	2	2	-1	-





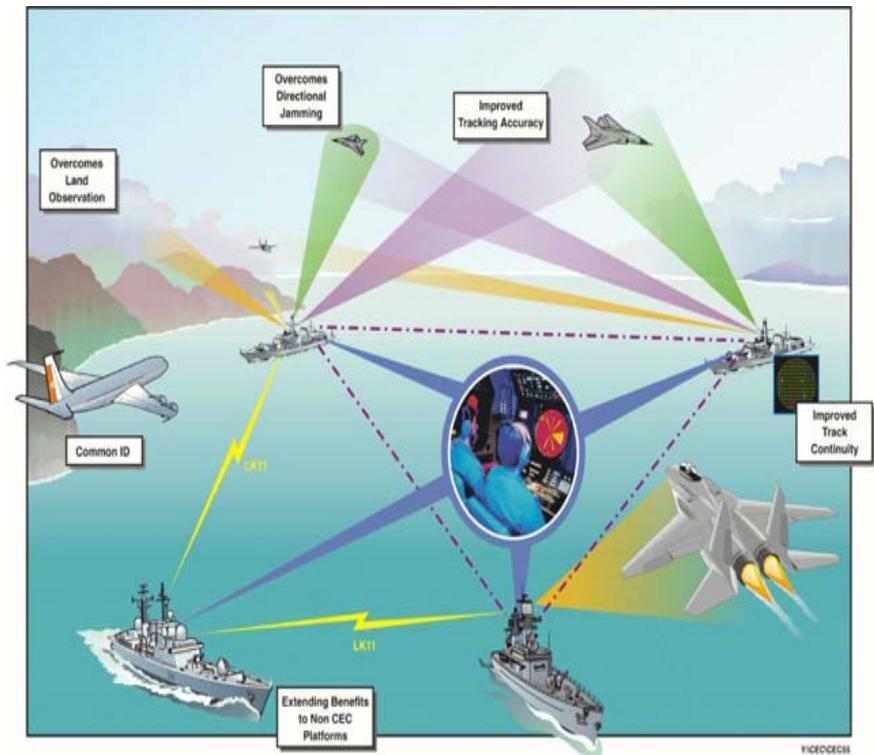
# Implications from the Framework





# Integrated Capabilities...

- What Model of Integration is most relevant for capabilities?
- What are the key tradeoffs?
- What models of integration are compatible with our future warfighting concepts?





# Conclusion

- Current understanding of Integration is somewhat intuitive.
- Formal framework for understanding integration:
  - Why do it – values / motivations.
  - What is it – forms.
- Best model for integrated capabilities?
- Future work?
  - Further validation of framework.
  - Measure of Integration for IC's.