

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)
EUROPEAN UNION (EU)
UNITED NATIONS (UN)

**INFORMAL INTERORGANIZATIONAL MILITARY GLOSSARY OF
ABBREVIATIONS, TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
RELATED TO CONFLICT PREVENTION (CP)
AND
DEFENCE AND RELATED SECURITY CAPACITY BUILDING (DCB)**

13 February 2015

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

AAP-06 (2014) – NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
AAP-15 (2014) - NATO GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN NATO DOCUMENTS AND
PUBLICATIONS
EU MILITARY COMMITTEE (EUMC) GLOSSARY ON ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS
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PREFACE

This handbook includes existing terms and definitions in the NATO, the EU, the UN, while acknowledging the autonomy of each of them.

- The scope defined below provides a good understanding of what DCB is about. It includes all the areas that the glossary should take into consideration: Command and control
- Advice, support and assistance;
- Defence and related security sector (including security sector reform);
- Defence institution building (including national security architecture);
- Policy and defence planning development;
- Stabilization and reconstruction;
- Education and training as well as exercises;
- Promotion of democratic values and human rights (including children in armed conflicts and gender issues).

All comments, suggestions, enquiries and proposals for amendments concerning the present glossary are to be communicated to the Plans and Policy Branch, Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate, HQ SACT, Norfolk.

USER GUIDE

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The makers of this glossary have put together the terminology in NATO, the EU and the UN for concepts in the area of conflict prevention and defence and related security capacity building.

Structure of terminological entries

The structure of the terminological entries in each column reflects the differences in how terminology is dealt with in each of the various organizations. Despite these differences, the terminology in this glossary follows the structure found in most glossaries and dictionaries. The following elements can be distinguished in the terminological entries in this glossary:

I. Designations

Listed first are the designations for the various concepts. Designations are terms (including spelling variants) and their abbreviations. All designations are printed in bold. The first term is the 'main' or 'preferred' term, subsequent terms are synonyms. In the NATO column a distinction is made between 'admitted', 'deprecated' and 'obsolete' synonyms. The EU column only has terms and their abbreviations. The UN only distinguishes terms and their abbreviations and synonyms and their abbreviations, as well as variants. Where the latter were mentioned in notes, these were not listed with the other designations at the top of the UN terminological entries.

In many cases, the only data available were designations. Without a definition or adequate metadata, the makers of the glossary cannot guarantee that the terms and/or abbreviations found covered the same concept as the terminology for the other two organizations.

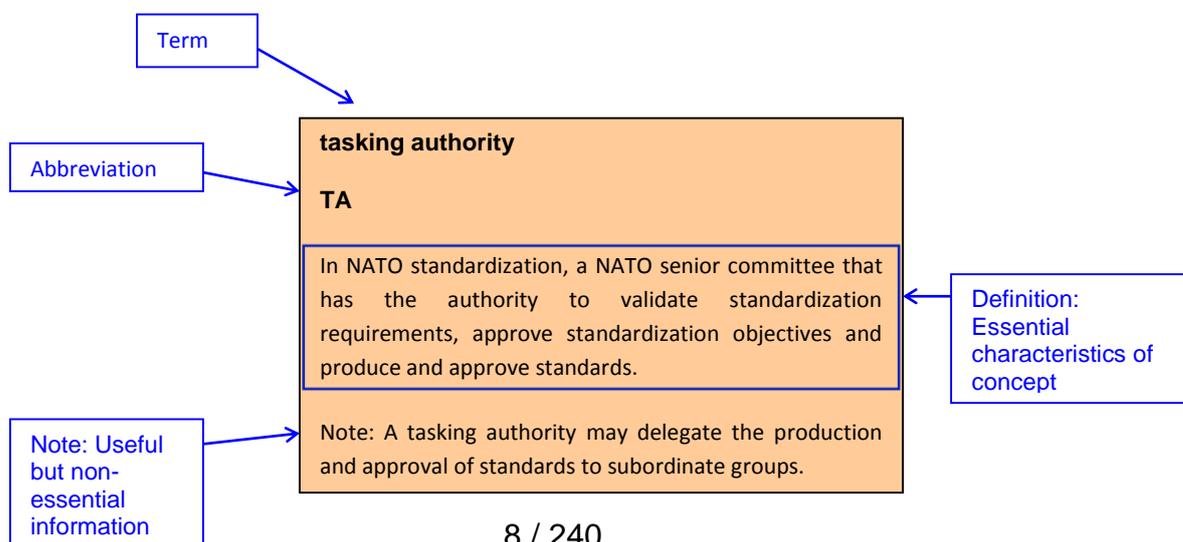
II. Definition

Following the designations is the definition, if there was one. If the statement describing the concept in the UN column was not a formal definition, but e.g. a 'description', the word 'Description' precedes the statement.

III. Notes

The final part of the entries is for the notes. In some cases, there was no definition or description and the note(s) followed immediately after the designations. Notes are always introduced with the word 'Note' or 'Notes'.

Example of a terminological entry:



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TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

IN ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER

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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
ACO directive AD		
acquisition, pointing and tracking APT		
activate In military administration, to make active by official order a previously established military organization so that it can function in its assigned capacity.		
activation warning ACTWARN	EU Activation Warning EU ACTWARN	
active public information policy A policy which dictates that attempts will be made to stimulate media/public interest about an issue or activity for the purpose of informing the public. Interest may be stimulated by press advisories, news releases, personal contacts, press conferences or other forms of public presentation.		
administration The provision and implementation of regulations and procedures related to the management of an organization in support of the accomplishment of its mission.		
administrative control Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.		
administrative order An order covering traffic, supplies, maintenance, evacuation, personnel and other administrative details.		
advance planning funds advanced planning funds APF		
	African Peace and Security Architecture APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture APSA

NATO	EU	UN
	African Standby Force African Stand-by Forces ASF	African Standby Force ASF
after action report AAR		
after action review AAR		After Action Review AAR
agency In intelligence usage, an organization or individual engaged in collecting and/or processing information.		
air supply The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing.		
air support All forms of support given by air forces on land or sea.		air support All forms of support, operational or administrative, given by air forces to forces on land or sea. Note: It can take the form of close air support or air strikes.
	Aircraft Carrier Battle Group CVBG	carrier battle group CVBG
	Aircraft Carrier Strike CVS	
airport of debarkation APOD	airport of debarkation APOD	airport of disembarkation airport of debarkation (synonym) APOD
airport of embarkation APOE	airport of embarkation APOE	air point of embarkation airport of embarkation (synonym) APOE
Allied Command Operations ACO		
Allied Command Transformation ACT		
Allied Command Transformation Staff Element ACT SE		

NATO	EU	UN
Allied disposition list ADL	EU Disposition List The Disposition List is an expression of the time-phased requirements for deploying the contributed forces. The Disposition List specifies the OpCdr of EU-led CMO operational requirements by listing the Commander's Required Date (CRD), priority, Port of Debarkation (POD), Desired Order of Arrival (DOA) and Final Destination (FD) for each unit. Its development should take into account, to the extent possible; time phasing based on available force strength, civil market assessment and throughput capacities.	
Allied exercise publication AXP		
Allied Joint Force Command Brunssum JFC Brunssum (admitted) JFCBS		
Allied Joint Force Command Naples JFC Naples (admitted) JFCNP		
Allied joint operation An operation carried out by forces of two or more NATO nations, in which elements of more than one service participate.		
Allied Joint Operations Doctrine AJOD		
Allied Land Command LANDCOM		
Allied land component command ALCC		
Allied Maritime Command MARCOM		
Allied Military Security Agency AMSA		
Allied military security guidelines AMSG		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>Allied press information centre APIC A facility established by the public information staff of an Allied military headquarters to provide the media with timely and accurate information on Allied issues, events and operations occurring within the command and to provide other support, advice and assistance.</p>		
<p>Allied tactical publication ATP</p>	<p>Allied Tactical Procedures ATP</p>	
<p>allocation The translation of the apportionment into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or mission.</p>		
<p>anti-tactical ballistic missile ATBM</p>	<p>Anti- Tactical Ballistic Missile ATBM</p>	
<p>antiterrorism AT</p>		<p>anti-terrorism AT</p>
<p>apportionment The quantification and distribution by percentage of the total expected effort, in relation to the priorities which are to be given to the various air operations in geographic areas for a given period.</p>		
<p>area clearance In land operations, the detection and if found, the identification, marking and neutralization, destruction or removal of mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in a defined area to allow a military operation to continue with reduced risk. Note: Area clearance is normally conducted by military units.</p>		<p>battle area clearance BAC area clearance Clearance of all unexploded ordnance and battlefield debris from an area of land (it usually does not include demining).</p>
<p>area limitation and terrain analysis ALTA</p>		
<p>area of action AA</p>		
<p>area of immediate interest AII</p>		
<p>area of interest AOI</p>		<p>area of interest AOI</p>
<p>area of joint interest AJI</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>area of operational interest AOOI</p>		
<p>area of operations AOO AO (deprecated) An area defined by the joint force commander within a joint operations area for the conduct of specific military activities.</p>	<p>tactical area of operations An area of land, sea and/or airspace, defined by geographic boundaries or co-ordinates, in which EU-led operations are conducted.</p>	<p>area of operations AO AOO United Nations area of operation operational zone (synonym) OZ Geographical areas assigned to military or peacekeeping commanders and for which they have responsibility.</p>
<p>area of responsibility¹ AOR The geographical area assigned to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe.</p>		<p>area of responsibility AOR In the context of peacekeeping operations and related matters, a defined area of land in which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area for the development and maintenance of installations, control of movement and the conduct of tactical operations. Note: In the specific context of the conflict between the Russian Federation and Georgia of August 2008, it referred to the zone between South Ossetia and Abkhazia on the one hand, and Georgia proper on the other.</p>
<p>area of responsibility² AOR In naval operations, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation.</p>		
<p>armed forces The entire military forces of a nation.</p>		
<p>Army Tactical Command and Control Information System ATCCIS</p>		
<p>army¹ A The part of a nation's armed forces that is trained and equipped for fighting on land.</p>		
<p>army² A formation larger than an army corps but smaller than an army group and usually consisting of two or more army corps.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>assessment The process of estimating the capabilities and performance of organizations, individuals, materiel or systems. Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.</p>		<p>assessment The act of evaluating; appraisal. Note: Word may also be used to refer to an amount assessed, e.g., for taxation or as regards an assessed contribution for a budget.</p>
<p>assessment report ASSESSREP</p>	<p>Assessment Report ASSESSREP</p>	
<p>assign¹ To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel.</p>		<p>assign Verb. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent.</p>
<p>assign² To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent.</p>		
<p>assistant secretary general ASG</p>		<p>Assistant Secretary-General ASG</p>
<p>assumption In planning, a supposition made about the current situation and/or the future course of events to complete an estimate of the situation and decide on the course of action.</p>		
<p>asylum seeker A person who invokes the protection of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees before the national authorities of a State and claims persecution to gain official refugee status in that country.</p>		<p>asylum seeker asylum-seeker (synonym) Note: person whose application for refugee status is pending in the asylum procedure or who is otherwise registered as an asylum seeker.</p>
<p>asymmetric threat A threat emanating from the potential use of dissimilar means or methods to circumvent or negate an opponent's strengths while exploiting his weaknesses to obtain a disproportionate result.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>attach To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. Subject to limitations imposed in the attachment order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment will exercise the same degree of command and control thereover as he does over the units and persons organic to his command. However, the responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization.</p>		
<p>augmentation force Any force designated by a nation to strengthen its national forces.</p>		<p>augmentation forces NATO. Any force designated by a nation to strengthen its national forces.</p>
	<p>Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachment AVPD</p>	

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
<p>backfilling The use of reserves, individually or collectively, to undertake the duties of regulars deployed forward to a theatre of operations.</p>		
	<p>Bare Base Kit BBK</p>	
<p>base¹ An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support.</p>		
<p>base² A locality from which operations are projected or supported.</p>		
<p>base development The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations.</p>		
<p>basic intelligence Intelligence, on any subject, which may be used as reference material for planning and as a basis for processing subsequent information or intelligence.</p>		
<p>basic ordering agreement BOA</p>		
<p>battle casualty BC</p>	<p>Battle Casualty BC</p>	
<p>battle damage assessment BDA</p>	<p>Battle Damage Assessment BDA</p>	<p>battle damage assessment BDA</p>
<p>battle management command, control, communications and intelligence BMC3I</p>	<p>Battle Management C3I BMC3I</p>	
<p>battlefield area evaluation BAE</p>		
<p>battlefield information collection and exploitation system BICES</p>	<p>Battlefield Intelligence Collection Exploitation Systems BICES</p>	
<p>battlefield management system BMS</p>		
<p>belligerent In time of crisis or war, an individual,</p>		<p>belligerent Originally refers to a Power or</p>

NATO	EU	UN
entity, military force or state engaged in conflict.		person engaged in legitimate warfare: i.e., constituted armies, or other fighting groups, such as volunteers and guerrillas, if they are regularly organized with responsible leadership, wear distinctive signs or markings, openly bear arms and observe the rules of warfare. Note: The term has come often to refer more loosely to any group involved in hostilities.
be-prepared mission A mission assigned to a unit and that may be executed depending on the result of its previous action.		be-prepared mission B/P Note: Army term for a mission that might be executed. In planning priorities, such missions are planned after any on-order missions.
	best management practice BMP	best management practice BMP
of the two Strategic Commands Bi-SC	Bi-Strategic Commands Bi-SC	
Bilateral Agreement Conference BAC		
	Bi-Sc Geospatial Executive Board BGEB	
Bi-Strategic Command Medical Advisory Group Bi-SC MEDAG		
border crosser An individual, living close to a frontier, who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes.		
border crossing authority BCA		
boundary In land warfare, a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units/formations are defined.		
boundary disclaimer A statement on a map or chart that the status and/or alignment of international or administrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the government of the publishing nation.		boundary disclaimer A statement on a map or chart that the status or alignment of international or administrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the Government of the publishing nation, or by the UN.
briefing The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information.		briefing A meeting or document in which people receive information or

NATO	EU	UN
		instructions.
building integrity BI		Building Integrity BI
build-up The process of attaining prescribed strength of units and prescribed levels of vehicles, equipment, stores and supplies. Also may be applied to the means of accomplishing this process.		military build-up Accumulation of military equipment and/or forces. Note: Variants or phrases: build-up of military strength; build-up of military forces; buildup of forces Variant spelling [non-UN, as of October 2012]: military buildup

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
<p>campaign A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve a strategic objective within a given time and geographical area, which normally involve maritime, land and air forces.</p>		
	<p>Capability-Based planning CBP</p>	
	<p>Capability Development Plan CDP</p>	
	<p>Capability Development Plan Team CDP-T</p>	
	<p>Capability Lines of Development LOD</p>	
<p>capability package CP</p>		
<p>capability requirement</p>	<p>Requirements Catalogue The RC identifies the agreed military capabilities required to pursue the European Union's military level of ambition set in the HLG. The Requirement Catalogue is one of the main products of the Capability Development Mechanism CDM.</p>	
<p>casualty evacuation CASEVAC</p>	<p>Casualty Evacuation CASEVAC</p>	
<p>casualty staging unit CSU</p>	<p>Casualty Staging Unit CSU</p>	
<p>caveat In NATO operations, any limitation, restriction or constraint by a nation on its military forces or civilian elements under NATO command and control or otherwise available to NATO, that does not permit NATO commanders to deploy and employ these assets fully in line with the approved operation plan. Note: A caveat may apply inter alia to freedom of movement within the joint operations area and/or to compliance with the approved rules of engagement.</p>		<p>caveat Note: warning to one to exercise caution or to refrain from certain acts or practices.</p>
<p>Central Mediterranean Area</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
MEDCENT		
	Central Prison Department CPD	
centralized control The retention of authority by a commander to direct actions to achieve his objectives.		
centre of excellence COE		centre of excellence CoE
centre of gravity COG Characteristics, capabilities or localities from which a nation, an alliance, a military force or other grouping derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight.	Centre of Gravity COG	
certification The process of officially recognizing that organizations, individuals, materiel or systems meet defined standards or criteria. Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.		
chain of command command channel (admitted) The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised.	EU Military Chain of Command The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised.	chain of command Chain of Command (synonym) command channel (synonym) In the military sense, the succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which orders are transmitted. Notes: 1. An administrative chain of command is permanent and applies to all administrative matters. 2. An operational chain of command may be established solely for a specific operation of a series of continuing operations.
change of operational control The date and time (Greenwich Mean Time/Greenwich Civil Time) at which the responsibility for operational control of a force or unit passes from one operational control authority to another.		
chemical warfare CW	Chemical Warfare CW	chemical warfare CW
chemical warfare agent CWA	Chemical Warfare Agents CWA	chemical warfare agent CWA chemical agent

NATO	EU	UN
Chemical Weapons Convention CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention CWC	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction Chemical Weapons Convention (synonym) CWC
chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear CBRN NBC (obsolete)	chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear CBRN
chief of defence CHOD		
chief of defence staff CDS Note: GBR.		chief of the defence staff CDS
	Chief of Mission CoM	
	Children Affected by Armed Combat CAAC	children and armed conflict CAAC
CIMIC coordination centre CCC		
CIMIC support unit CSU		
	CIS Users Group CUG	
civil affairs CA		civil affairs CA
Civil Communications Planning Committee CCPC		
civil contingency plan CCP		
civil defence CD The mobilization, organization and direction of the civil population designed to minimize by passive measures the effects of hostile action against all aspects of civil life.		
civil disturbance Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order.		
	Civil Disturbance Situations CDS	

NATO	EU	UN
Civil Emergency Crisis Cell CECC		
civil emergency planning CEP	Civil Emergency Planning CEP	
Civil Emergency Planning Directorate CEPD		
	Civil Military Co-ordination CMCo	
civil protection Activities undertaken by emergency services to protect populations, properties, infrastructure and the environment from the consequences of natural and technological disasters and other emergencies.		
Civil Protection Committee CPC		
civil situation report CIVSITREP		
	Civil Society Organisation CSO	civil society organization CSO Multitude of associations around which society voluntarily organizes itself and which represent a wide range of interests and ties, from ethnicity and religion, through shared professional, developmental and leisure pursuits, to issues such as environmental protection and human rights.
	Civilian – Military Cell Civ/Mil Cell	
	Civilian Capability Management Tool CCMT	
	Civilian Headline Goal CHG	
	Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability CPCC	
civilian police CIVPOL		International Civilian Police CIVPOL
civilian preparedness for war All measures and means taken in peacetime, by national and Allied agencies, to enable a nation to survive an enemy attack and to contribute more effectively to the common war effort.		

NATO	EU	UN
	Civilian Strategic Option CSO	
civilianization The transfer of responsibilities, functions or posts from military personnel to civilian staff.		
		civilianization In the context of small arms destruction and conversion, concrete process by which a particular weapon or firearm is made fit for civilian use. Notes: 1. This process goes further than demilitarization and involves changing the calibre and the chamber. 2. In the more general context of disarmament and peace dividends, conversion of a military post into a civilian post.
civil-military cooperation CIMIC The coordination and cooperation, in support of the mission, between the NATO Commander and civil actors, including the national population and local authorities, as well as international, national and nongovernmental organizations and agencies.	Civil-Military Co-operation CIMIC	civil-military cooperation CIMIC Civil-Military Cooperation (variant capitalization) UN CMCoord (variant acronym) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) terminology. Note: Reflects the Alliance's broad approach to security coupled with the recognition that there are civil ramifications to a military operation.
	Civil-Military Liaison CML	
civil-military operation CMO	Crisis Management Operation CMO	civil-military operations civil-military operations (synonym) CMO cooperation operations
civil-military operation cell CMOC		
civil-military operations centre CMOC		Civil-Military Operations Centre CMOC CIMOC
civil-military task force CMTF		
clandestine operation An operation planned or conducted in such a way as to assure its secrecy or concealment.		clandestine operation Intelligence-gathering activities sponsored or conducted so as to assure secrecy or concealment. Note: It differs from covert operations in that emphasis is

NATO	EU	UN
		placed on concealment of the operation rather than on concealment of the identity of the sponsor.
	<p>Class I Security Area An area where information "CONFIDENTIEL UE" or above is handled and stored in such a way that entry into the area constitutes, for all practical purposes, access to classified information.</p>	
	<p>Class II Security Area An area where information "CONFIDENTIEL UE" or above is handled and stored in such a way that it can be protected from access by unauthorized persons by means of internally established controls.</p>	
<p>close support That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force.</p>		
<p>closed area A designated area in or over which passage of any kind is prohibited.</p>		<p>restricted area RA closed area (synonym) Area under military jurisdiction to which access is regulated, restricted to certain authorized personnel, subject to special permits. Notes: 1. (E.g., closed to the taking of bears, closed to motor vehicles.) May be defined (or "closed off") by physical barriers. Term often used in the context of military security (buffer zones, checkpoints and so forth). Nuclear energy or nuclear weapons sites and active or former bombing sites are also likely to be "closed areas". 2. Special security measures may be employed to prevent unauthorized entry to such areas. 3. The terms restricted area (closed area); closed military area (closed military zone) and no-go area are all roughly synonymous, but may be used in different specific contexts. "No-go area" is, for example, more colloquial and is used in a demining context; "restricted area" is widely applicable. The term "caution area" also has been used.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
coalition joint civil-military operations task force CJCMOTF		
Coalition Police Advisory Training Team CPATT		
coherent change detection CCD	Coherent Change Detection CCD	
	Collaboration Application for Management of EU-Led Operations CAMEO	
collateral damage Inadvertent casualties and destruction in civilian areas caused by military operations.		collateral damage In a general and military sense, the term means the killing of civilians in a military attack or any damage incidental to a military attack. Notes: 1. It is often used as a euphemism, to try to take the sting out of the fact that one's military operations are killing defenceless civilians. 2. More technically, the term has been defined as applying to unintended human casualties or destruction of either military or non-military resources -- beyond the destruction of enemy forces or installations specifically targeted. In addition, in this sense "collateral damage" relates only to damage caused by the imprecision of weapons (the "spillover of weapons effect"), and not to damage caused by errors, such as faulty aim. 3. Note that in 2001 the term was also being used metaphorically: "Collateral damage in the brokerage sector"; "Raytheon faces collateral damage".
collection coordination and intelligence requirements management CCIRM	Collection, Co-ordination and Intelligence Requirements Management (UK) CCIRM	
collection plan A plan for collecting information from all available sources to meet intelligence requirements and for transforming those requirements into orders and requests to appropriate agencies.		
	Collection Points CPs	
collocation The physical placement of two or more detachments, units,		

NATO	EU	UN
organizations, or facilities at a specifically defined location.		
combat enhancement training CET		
	Combat Operations CPO	Psychological
		combat psychological operations Planned PSYOPS conducted against approved Target Audiences as an integral part of combat operations in support of the objectives of the commanders at all levels. They are assigned to defeat the opposing force by reducing or eliminating its will to continue aggression in the AOO, as well as to support the operational freedom of the commander.
combat recovery CR	Combat Recovery CR	
combat service support CSS	Combat Service Support CSS	
combat support CS	Combat Support CS	combat support CS
combat-capable trainer CCT		
combat-ready¹ As applied to organizations or equipment: available for combat operations.		ready on the ready (synonym) combat ready (synonym)
combat-ready² As applied to personnel: qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned.		ready on the ready (synonym) combat ready (synonym)
combined exercise COMBEX		
	Combined Joint Capability Planning Panel CJCPP	
	Combined Joint Cell in an HQ CJ-(1-9)	
combined joint civil-military task force CJCMTF		
combined joint communications coordination CJCCC		

NATO	EU	UN
	Combined Joint Force Special Operations Command CJFSOCC	
	Combined Joint Logistic Cell in an HQ CJ-4	
	Combined Joint Medical Cell CJ-MED	
	Combined Joint Special Operations Air Command CJSOAC	
	Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force CJSOTF	
	Combined Joint Statement of Requirements The agreed level of forces needed to deliver the capabilities required.	Statement of Force Requirements SFR Description: States the military capabilities and the composition of a peacekeeping force.
	Combined Joint Statement of Requirements CJSOR	
<p>combined joint task force CJTF A combined joint task force is a multinational (combined) and joint task force, task-organised and formed for the full range of Alliance's military missions, which commander combined joint task force commands from a multinational and joint headquarters. The joint task force may include elements from non-NATO troop contributing nations. [AJP-3.1] A combined joint task force is a combined and joint deployable task force, tailored to the mission, and formed for the full range of the Alliance's military missions. [AJP-01(D)]</p>	<p>combined joint task force (NATO) CJFT A multinational (combined) and joint task force, task-organised and formed for the full range of Alliance's military missions, which Commander Combined Joint Task Force commands from a multinational and joint headquarters. The joint task force may include elements from non-NATO troop contributing nations.</p>	
	Combined Joint Task Force Headquarters CJFT HQ	
	Combined Operations Area COA	
	Combined Task Force CTF	Combined Task Force CTF
	Combined Task Group CTG	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>command and control C2 The authority, responsibilities and activities of military commanders in the direction and co-ordination of military forces and in the implementation of orders related to the execution of operations.</p>	<p>command and control The authority, responsibilities and activities of military commander in the direction and co-ordination of military forces and in the implementation of orders related to the execution of operations.</p>	<p>command and control C2 In a military organization refers to the exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commanding officer over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Notes: 1. The term may also refer to command and control systems within a military system. 2. The 1988 NATO definition: Command and control is the exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated [individual] over assigned [resources] in the accomplishment of a [common goal]. 2. N.B.: Term also used in an environmental context, see command and control legislation.</p>
<p>command and control communication system C2CS A communication system which conveys information between military authorities for command and control purposes.</p>	<p>command and control communication system A communication system, which conveys information between military authorities for command and control purposes. Note: Command and control communication system is complementary to Command and control information system and contrasts with C3 system.</p>	
<p>command and control information system C2IS</p>	<p>Command and Control Information System C2IS An information system, which provides military authorities with support for command and control purposes. Note: Command and control information system is complementary to command and control communication system.</p>	
	<p>Command and Control Information System CCIS</p>	
<p>command and control interface CCI</p>		
<p>command and control resource management C2RM</p>		
<p>command and control system C2S</p>		
<p>command and control warfare C2W CCW (deprecated)</p>	<p>command and control warfare The integrated use of all military capabilities including operations</p>	<p>command and control warfare command-and-control warfare C2W</p>

NATO	EU	UN
<p>The integrated use of all military capabilities including operations security, deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare and physical destruction, supported by allsource intelligence and communication and information systems, to deny information to, influence, degrade or destroy an adversary's command and control capabilities while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against similar actions.</p>	<p>security, deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare, and physical destruction, supported by all-source intelligence and communication and information systems, to deny information to, influence, degrade, or destroy an adversary's command and control capabilities while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against similar actions.</p>	<p>The integrated use of operations security, military deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare, and physical destruction, mutually supported by intelligence, to deny information to, influence, degrade or destroy adversary command-and-control capabilities, while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against such actions. Note: Command systems, rather than commanders, are the chief target, as in Persian Gulf War.</p>
<p>command and control, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance C2ISR</p>		
<p>command arrangement agreement CAA</p>		
<p>command field exercise CFX</p>		
<p>command live exercise CLX</p>		
<p>command net A communication network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command control.</p>		<p>command net Radio net used by military commanders, usually with electronic counter-measures (ECCM), such as anti-jamming, encryption, frequency-hopping and spread-spectrum features.</p>
<p>command post CP In operations or exercises, a location from which command is exercised.</p>		<p>command post CP A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and his staff operate.</p>
<p>command post exercise CPX An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, his staff, and communications within and between headquarters.</p>	<p>Command Post Exercise CPX</p>	<p>command post exercise CPX A training simulation involving commanders and their staffs but not troops, often designed to test communication channels between headquarters and its command posts. Note: It was to be used to improve interoperability training for peacekeeping operations (PKOs).</p>
<p>command, control, communications and computers C4</p>	<p>Command, Control, Communications and Computers C4</p>	
	<p>Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence C4I</p>	<p>command, control, communications, computers and intelligence C4I</p>

NATO	EU	UN
<p>command¹ The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.</p>	<p>command The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, co-ordination, and control of military forces</p>	<p>command COMD CMD In a military context, this term is understood to refer to one of the following: 1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination and control of military forces. Notes: 2. An order given by a commander, that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or organization or area under the command of one individual (e.g., military airlift command, special operations command).</p>
<p>command² An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.</p>	<p>command An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action</p>	<p>command COMD CMD In a military context, this term is understood to refer to one of the following: 1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination and control of military forces. Notes: 2. An order given by a commander, that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or organization or area under the command of one individual (e.g., military airlift command, special operations command).</p>
<p>command³ A unit, group of units, organization or area under the authority of a single individual.</p>	<p>command A unit, or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual</p>	<p>command COMD CMD In a military context, this term is understood to refer to one of the following: 1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination and control of military forces. Notes: 2. An order given by a commander, that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or organization or area under the command of one individual (e.g., military airlift command, special operations command).</p>

NATO	EU	UN
command ⁴ To dominate an area or situation.		
command ⁵ To exercise command.		
	Command and Control Information Systems in Support of Maritime Operations MC2IS	
commander COM	EU Operation Commander Commander CDR A Commander nominated by the Council to conduct a defined military operation and authorised to exercise operational command or operational control over assigned forces.	
Commander Allied Joint Force Command Brunssum COM JFCBS		
Commander Allied Joint Force Command Naples COM JFCNP		
Commander Allied Land Command COM LANDCOM		
Commander Allied Maritime Command COM MARCOM		
Commander Joint Analysis and Lessons Learned Centre COM JALLC		
	Commander Joint Force Air Component Command COMJFACC	
Commander Joint Force Training Centre COM JFTC		
Commander Joint Warfare Centre COM JWC		
	Commander Landing Force CLF	
	Commander of Combined Joint Force Special Operations Component Command COMCJFSOCC	
	Commander Task Group CTG	

NATO	EU	UN
	Commanders Critical Information Request CCIR	
commando Cdo		
commence exercise COMEX		
	Committee Against Torture CAT	
	Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management CIVCOM	
Common European Security and Defence Policy CESDP	Common European Security and Defence Policy CESDP	European Security and Defence Policy ESDP Common European Security and Defence Policy CESDP
Common Foreign and Security Policy CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy CFSP
	Common Information Exchange Environment CISE	
common infrastructure Infrastructure essential to the training of NATO forces or to the implementation of NATO operational plans which, owing to its degree of common use or interest and its compliance with criteria laid down from time to time by the North Atlantic Council, is commonly financed by NATO members.		
	Common Operational Picture COP	
	common resources Logistic resources, suitable for multinational logistic support such as fuel, water, food, and services such as engineering, transportation, catering, recovery, medical services, hospitalisation, laundry and bath and material handling support.	
	Common Security and Defence Policy CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy CSDP
	common security and defence policy tasks CSDP tasks The CSDP tasks, in the course of	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>with the Union may use civilian and military means are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • joint disarmament operations, • humanitarian and rescue tasks, • military advice and assistance tasks, • conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks, • tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peace-making and post-conflict stabilisation. <p>All these tasks may contribute to the fight against terrorism, including by supporting third countries in combating terrorism in their territories.</p>	
<p>common user item An item of an interchangeable nature which is in common use by two or more nations or services of a nation.</p>		
<p>commonality The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures or equipment are used.</p>		<p>commonality Character of training, doctrine, procedures, or equipment and software, etc., in order to facilitate communication and joint operations. Note: 1. International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) definition: in the context of mine action equipment procurement, the term refers to a state achieved when groups of individuals or organizations use common procedures and/or equipment. 2. There is a spectrum of standardization which ranges from low-level compatibility (equipment or procedures do not clash), to interoperability (some degree of workable harmony is possible), to interchangeability (substitution is feasible), to commonality (same equipment or procedure is used).</p>
<p>communication and information systems CIS Collective term for communication systems and information systems.</p>	<p>communication and information systems CIS Assembly of equipment, methods and procedures, and if necessary personnel, organised so as to accomplish specific information conveyance and processing functions.</p>	
<p>Communication and Information</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
Systems Executive Steering Group CIS-ESG		
Communication and Information Systems Coordinating Committee CISCC		
communications intelligence COMINT	Communication Intelligence COMINT	
communication system An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information transfer functions. Notes: 1. A communication system provides communication between its users and may embrace transmission systems, switching systems and user systems. 2. A communication system may also include storage or processing functions in support of information transfer.	command and control system An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, that enables commanders and their staff to conduct command and control. Note: command and control systems encompass command and control communications systems, command and control information systems, sensors systems and communication facilities.	
	Communication Systems CS	
communications and electronics operating instructions CEOI		communications and electronics operating instructions CEOI
	Communications Centre COMCEN	communications centre COMCEN COMMC
communications equipment programme CEP		
communications exercise COMEX		
compatibility The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions. [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996]	compatibility Capability of two or more items or components of equipment or material to exist or function in the same system or environment without mutual interference.	compatibility Most generally: capable of existing together or working together harmoniously. Notes: 1. More specifically, designed to work with another device or system without modification. In the context of information technology, term used to refer to a computer or other hardware or software designed to operate in the same manner and using the same software or other peripherals as another computer/other hardware/software. 2. NATO definition: The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific

NATO	EU	UN
		<p>conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions.</p> <p>3. In the context of mine action equipment procurement: Term refers to the capability of two or more components or sub-components of equipment or material to exist or function in the same environment without mutual interference.</p>
	<p>Component Command Headquarters CCHQ</p>	
	<p>Component Command of Special Operations Forces CC-SOF</p>	
<p>component command¹ CC In the NATO military command structure, a third-level command organization with specific air, maritime or land capabilities that is responsible for operational planning and conduct of subordinate operations as directed by the NATO commander.</p>		
<p>component command² CC A functional component command or service component command responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force.</p>		
<p>component commander¹ CC A single-service or functional component commander at the third level of the NATO military command structure.</p>	<p>Component Commander CC</p>	
<p>component commander² CC A designated commander responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force.</p>	<p>component Commanders</p> <p><u>Air Component Commander (ACC)</u> A commander, designated by the FCdr or higher authority, who would be responsible for making recommendations to the FCdr on the employment of air forces and assets, planning and co-ordinating air operations and accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned to him. The air component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the designating commander.</p> <p>Land Component Commander (LCC)</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>A commander, designated by the FCdr or higher authority, who would be responsible for making recommendations to the FCdr on the employment of land forces and assets, planning and co-ordinating land operations and accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned to him. The land component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the designating commander. Maritime Component Commander (MCC)</p> <p>A commander, designated by the FCdr or higher authority, who would be responsible for making recommendations to the FCdr on the employment of maritime forces and assets, planning and co-ordinating maritime operations and accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned to him. The maritime component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the designating commander. Special Operations Component Commander (SOCC)</p> <p>A commander, designated by the FCdr or higher authority, who would be responsible for making recommendations to the FCdr on the employment of special operations forces and assets, planning and co-ordinating special operations and accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned to him. The special operations component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the designating commander.</p> <p>Other Component Commanders could be designated for specific functions, such as Psychological Operations Component Commander (POCC) and Rear Area Component Commander (RACC).</p>	
	<p>Comprehensive Annual Report on ESDP and ESDP-related Training CART</p>	
<p>comprehensive approach CA</p>	<p>comprehensive approach CA In a context of TOCA-TOI EUMS Document, CA implies the pursuit of a methodology aimed at commonly understood principles and</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	collaborative processes that enhance the likelihood of favourable and enduring outcomes in the political, diplomatic, security, economic, development, rule of law, and human rights dimensions of international engagements in pursuit of a common goal both within and beyond the EU	
	Comprehensive Capability Development Process CCDP	
Comprehensive Crisis and Operations Management Centre CCOMC		
	Comprehensive Logistic Centre CLC	
Comprehensive Strategic Political-Military Plan CSPMP		
computer network attack CNA Action taken to disrupt, deny, degrade or destroy information resident in a computer and/or computer network, or the computer and/or computer network itself. Note: A computer network attack is a type of cyber attack.	computer network attack¹ CNA CNA includes action via computer networks to disrupt, deny, degrade or destroy information within computers and computer networks and/or the computers /networks themselves. CNA can also achieve effects outside the adversary's IT infrastructure.	
	computer network attack² CNA Actions taken via computer networks to disrupt, deny, degrade, or destroy the information within computers and computer networks and/ or the computers/ networks themselves	
computer network defence CND	computer network defence¹ CND CND includes actions taken via computer networks to protect, monitor, analyse, detect, recover and respond to network attacks, intrusions, disruptions or other unauthorised actions that would compromise or cripple information systems and networks.	
computer network defence CND	computer network defence² CND Actions taken via computer networks to protect, monitor, analyse, detect, recover and respond to network attacks, intrusions, disruptions or other	

NATO	EU	UN
	unauthorised actions that would compromise or cripple information systems and networks.	
computer network exploitation CNE Action taken to make use of a computer or computer network, as well as the information hosted therein, in order to gain advantage.	computer network exploitation¹ CNE CNE includes enabling actions and intelligence collection via computer networks that exploit data gathered from target information systems or networks.	
	computer network exploitation² CNE Enabling actions and intelligence collection via computer networks that exploit data gathered from target or enemy information systems or networks.	
	computer network operation CNO Capability and action taken to protect, control and optimise computer networks, associated hardware and software and to contribute towards information superiority and thereby deny an adversary this capability.	
	computer network operations CNO Capability and action taken to protect, control and optimise computer networks, associated hardware and software and to contribute towards information superiority and thereby deny an adversary this capability.	
computer-assisted exercise CAX	Computer Assisted Exercise CAX	computer-aided exercise CAX
computer-based training CBT		computer based training CBT
concept A notion or statement of an idea, expressing how something might be done or accomplished, that may lead to an accepted procedure.		
concept development and experimentation CDE		
	Concept Development Implementation Programme CDIP	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>concept of operations CONOPS A clear and concise statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his given mission.</p>	<p>concept of operations CONOPS A clear and concise statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his mission.</p>	<p>general concept of operations concept of operations (synonym) CONOPS A clear and concise (verbal or graphic) statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his/her mission, and detailing his/her assumptions and intent. Note: Term also used in non-military contexts.</p>
	<p>concept of requirement COR An Annex/Appendix to an HNS Technical Arrangement which allows an overview of the requirements in type and scope by EU, MS and non-EU TCN.</p>	
	<p>concurrency Concurrency is used to express the EU's ability to conduct and sustain several operations simultaneously at different levels of engagement.</p>	
<p>conduct of operations The art of directing, coordinating, controlling and adjusting the actions of forces to achieve specific objectives.</p>	<p>conduct of an operation It is the art of directing, coordinating, controlling and adjusting the actions of forces to achieve specific objectives.</p>	
<p>confidence- and security-building measures CSBM</p>		<p>confidence- and security-building measure CSBM</p>
<p>confidence-building measures CBM</p>		<p>confidence-building measure CBM</p>
	<p>Confidentiality The prevention of the unauthorised disclosure of information.</p>	
<p>conflict prevention A peace support operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and – when necessary - military means, to monitor and identify the causes of conflict, and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities.</p>	<p>conflict prevention CP CP is one of the Illustrative Scenarios used in Requirements Catalogue (RC).</p>	
<p>Conflict Prevention Centre CPC</p>		<p>Conflict Prevention Centre CPC</p>
	<p>Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution CPMR</p>	<p>Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution CPMR</p>
<p>Connected Forces Initiative CFI</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>consequence management Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and to lessen the effects of natural or man-made disasters.</p>		
<p>consultation The exchange of views and the conduct of deliberations amongst the highest authorities of the Alliance and member nations aiming at harmonizing positions and formulating recommendations on issues of common concern. Note: Consultation may involve international organizations, Partner nations and, as required, other non-NATO nations.</p>	<p>consultation The responsibilities and activities of the political, civil and military authorities in political consultation, including crisis management and civil emergency planning.</p>	
<p>consultation, command and control C3</p>	<p>consultation, command and control C3 The responsibilities and activities of political, military and civil authorities in political consultation, including crisis management, civil emergency planning and the authority, responsibilities and activities of military commanders in the direction and co-ordination of military forces and in the implementation of orders related to the execution of operations.</p>	<p>command, control and communications C3</p>
<p>consultation, command and control system C3S</p>		
	<p>Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia CGPCS</p>	
<p>contingency plan COP A plan which is developed for possible operations where the planning factors have been identified or can be assumed. This plan is produced in as much detail as possible, including the resources needed and deployment options, as a basis for subsequent planning.</p>	<p>contingency planning The production of detailed planning documents for potential operations where the planning factors have been identified or have been assumed. They include an indication of resources needed and the deployment options. They may form the basis for subsequent planning.</p>	<p>contingency plan CONPLAN In general, involves preparing likely courses of action dealing with a range of potential scenarios, taking into account major events which can reasonably be anticipated. Notes: 1. In the peacekeeping field, such planning extends into preparatory activities (preparation of maps, identification of sources of equipment and supplies, prepositioning of communications and identification of possible troop-contributing States). Similarly, in the context of peacekeeping or military operations, a contingency operation plan (COP) is a formal directive in the same format as operation orders designed to meet a contingency, which is expected but not yet imminent.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		<p>2. In non-military contexts, emergency plan would also be used, with a similar meaning.</p> <p>3. Gerund: contingency planning (emergency planning)</p>
	<p>contracting The commercial acquisition of materials and civil services by EU Member States and/ or EU for their forces in support of an EU- led CMO. It is one of the elements logistic planning should take into consideration.</p>	
<p>contributing nation CN A nation that takes part in a NATO operation, programme or other activity, for which an agreed contribution is payable in money or in kind.</p>	<p>troop contributing nations Those MS and, after a Council decision, third States providing military assets or capabilities for a particular operation.</p>	
	<p>contributing state Term for states having confirmed their participation to solve a crisis; here: take part in a specific EU crisis management.</p>	
<p>control and reporting centre CRC</p>	<p>Control and Reporting Centre CRC</p>	
<p>control¹ The authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate organizations, or other organizations not normally under his command, that encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives.</p>	<p>control That authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate organisations, or other organisations not normally under his command, which encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives. All or part of this authority may be transferred or delegated.</p>	
<p>control² In mapping, charting and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations, or both, have been or will be determined.</p>		
<p>controlled exercise An exercise characterized by the imposition of constraints on some or all of the participating units by planning authorities with the principal intention of provoking types of interaction.</p>		
	<p>Convention Against Torture CAT</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC
	Convoy Support Centre CSC	
Cooperation Partner CP		
cooperative engagement capability CEC		
	co-operative use Utilisation of resources identified and made available by Nations for utilisation by other Nations. Compensation and/or reimbursement will be subject to agreements between the parties involved, if such compensation and/or reimbursement are required.	
coordinating authority CA The authority granted to a commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more countries or commands, or two or more services or two or more forces of the same service. He has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved or their representatives, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In case of disagreement between the agencies involved, he should attempt to obtain essential agreement by discussion. In the event he is unable to obtain essential agreement he shall refer the matter to the appropriate authority.	co-ordinating authority The authority granted to a commander for co-ordinating specific functions or activities involving resources of two or more nations. He/she has the authority to require consultation between the MS involved or their representatives, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In case of disagreement between the MS involved, he/she should attempt to obtain essential agreement by discussion. In the event he/she is unable to obtain agreement he/she shall refer the matter to the appropriate authority.	
	Co-ordinating Core Planning Team CCPT	
	Coordinator for Sensitive CIS CSCIS	
core planning team CPT A team responsible for the detailed planning, coordination and preparation of an exercise.	Core Planning Team CPT	core planning team CPT Description: Re: transfer of authority between EUFOR and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) in Chad. Note: The CPT, which initially comprised 13 military officers, commenced the planning and

NATO	EU	UN
		preparations for the transfer of authority and deployment of the United Nations force in New York on 5 January 2009, in conjunction with staff from EUFOR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The CPT then deployed to Chad on 25 January 2009 to continue planning in theatre.
Council Operations and Exercise Committee COEC		
counter-piracy CP	Counter Piracy CP	
		counter psyops Counter PSYOPS are actions designed to detect and mitigate adverse psychological activities.
counter-guerrilla warfare Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or non-military agencies against guerrillas.		
countering hybrid threats CHT		
countering improvised explosive devices C-IED The collective efforts to defeat an improvised explosive device system by attacking networks, defeating devices and preparing a force.	countering improvised explosive devices C-IED The collective efforts at all levels to defeat the IED system by attacking the networks, defeating the device and preparing the force.	
counter-insurgency COIN Civilian and military efforts made to defeat an insurgency and to address any core grievances.		counterinsurgency COIN
counter-intelligence CI Those activities which are concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or organizations or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism.	Counter intelligence CI	counter-espionage counter-intelligence (synonym) Variant [non-UN, as of April 2009]: counterintelligence.
countermeasure CM		
countermine operations In land mine warfare, an operation to reduce or eliminate the effects of mines or minefields.		countermine operation Military countermine operations are concerned primarily with the breaching of mine barriers, rather than mine clearing, and therefore

NATO	EU	UN
		traditional military countermine equipment (ploughs, rollers, flails etc.) is poorly suited to area clearance in humanitarian demining
counterterrorism CT All offensive measures taken to neutralize terrorism before and after hostile acts are carried out. Note: Such measures include those counterforce activities justified for the defence of individuals as well as containment measures implemented by military forces or civilian organizations.	counter terrorism CT	counter-terrorism CT
course of action COA In the estimate process, an option that will accomplish or contribute to the accomplishment of a mission or task, and from which a detailed plan is developed.	course of action COA	
	Crew Resource Management CRM	
	Crisis Coordination Arrangements CCA	
	Crisis Coordination Committee CCC	crisis coordination centre CCC
crisis establishment CE A table setting out the authorized redistribution of manpower and augmentation of personnel for a unit, formation or headquarters under crisis conditions.	crisis establishment CE EU crisis establishment EUCE The manning requirement for the HQ and is tailored for the specific operation. It is based on the ORBAT which serves as a toolbox for the capabilities needed for the respective operation, however further posts may be created by the Cdr.	
crisis management CM The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result.	crisis management CM The co-ordinated actions taken to defuse crises prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result.	crisis management The process by which an organization deals with a major event that threatens to harm the organization, its stakeholders, or the general public.
	Crisis Management Psychological Operations CMPO	
	Crisis Management and Planning Directorate CMPD	

NATO	EU	UN
crisis management centre CMC	Crisis Management Concept CMC The CMC is the conceptual framework describing the overall approach of the EU to the management of a particular crisis.	
crisis management exercise CMX	Crisis Management Exercise CRISEX Crisis Management Exercise CMX [NATO] Crisis Management Exercise CME [EU]	
crisis management group CMG		
	Crisis Management Initiative CMI	Crisis Management Initiative CMI
Crisis Management Manual CMM	Crisis Management Manual CMM	
crisis management measures CMMs		
	crisis management operations Operations taken to defuse crises prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result, contributing to the stabilisation and reconstruction.	
crisis management organization CMO		
	Crisis Management Procedures CMP	
		crisis management team In a peacekeeping mission, the critical decision-making body and advisory committee to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Head of Mission during an emergency
	Crisis Management/Current Operations Branch CRM/COP	
	Crisis Planning Team CPT	
crisis response cell CRC		
	Crisis Response Co-ordinating Team CRCT A vehicle for inter-service coordination in response to a given	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>crisis. It will consist of officials from the relevant services in the Council Secretariat and the Commission. It will not be a standing structure but will be pulled together when a particular crisis occurs. As far as the Council Secretariat is concerned, the SG/HR will instruct the relevant services to participate in the team.</p>	
	<p>Crisis Response Military Strategic Planning Process CRNSPP</p>	
<p>crisis response operation CRO</p>	<p>Crisis Response Operation CRO</p>	
	<p>crisis response planning Planning conducted to enable the EU to deal with real crises. It builds on Advance Planning products, whenever available.</p>	
<p>crisis response shipping CRS All shipping employed in support of allied military operations, including ships taken up from trade, chartered shipping and, when appropriate, national prepositioned ships.</p>		
	<p>Cultural Adviser CULAD</p>	
	<p>cultural awareness A sustained sensitivity towards local customs, mores, cultures and ways of life is of fundamental importance to EU-led CMO and is an important function of CIMIC.</p>	
		<p>cultural property protection For the purposes of the fight against illicit trafficking, the definition of “cultural property” has been unified among the States parties to the 1970 UNESCO Convention of the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects. Notes: 1. Both international Conventions define cultural property or objects as: property which, on religious or secular grounds, is of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science and which belongs to one of the categories specifically listed in the Conventions.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		<p>2. Article 1 of the 1970 UNESCO Convention and the Annex to the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention provide the following list of items that qualify as cultural property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) rare collections and specimens of fauna, flora, minerals and anatomy, and objects of palaeontological interest; (b) property relating to history, including the history of science and technology and military and social history, to the life of national leaders, thinkers, scientists and artist and to events of national importance; (c) products of archaeological excavations (including regular and clandestine) or of archaeological discoveries; (d) elements of artistic or historical monuments or archaeological sites which have been dismembered; (e) antiquities more than one hundred years old, such as inscriptions, coins and engraved seals; (f) objects of ethnological interest; (g) property of artistic interest, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) pictures, paintings and drawings produced entirely by hand on any support and in any material (excluding industrial designs and manufactured articles decorated by hand); (ii) original works of statuary art and (iii) original engravings, prints and lithographs; (iv) original artistic assemblages and montages in any material; (h) rare manuscripts and incunabula, old books, documents and publications of special interest (historical, artistic, scientific, literary, etc.) singly or in collections; (i) postage, revenue and similar stamps, singly or in collections; (j) archives, including sound, photographic and cinematographic archives; (k) articles of furniture more than one hundred years old and old musical instruments. <p>3. More generally speaking, the terms "cultural "property, "cultural heritage", "cultural goods" and "cultural objects" are often used interchangeably. There is no single, universal definition for any of these terms. Although in common parlance they generally refer to the same things, their exact definition and legal regime (alienability, exportability and so forth) are to be</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		<p>sought in national legislation, or in international conventions. Therefore such definitions and legal regimes vary from State legislation to State legislation, or from treaty (international convention) to treaty. Generally, the word “property” has a legal background (linked to ownership), while “heritage” stresses conservation and transfer from generation to generation.</p>
	<p>cultural property protection Means the protection and safeguarding of, and respect for, cultural property as defined by the International Law.</p>	
<p>Cyber Defence Coordination and Support Centre CDCSC</p>		

A B C **D** E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
Darfur Integrated Task Force DITF	Darfur Integrated Task Force DITF	
de facto boundary An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is not recognized but which is a practical division between separate national and provincial administrating authorities.		
de jure boundary An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is recognized.		
deadly force Force intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death.	deadly force Force intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death.	
debarkation The unloading of troops with their supplies and equipment from a ship.		
decentralized control In air defence, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to insure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft.		
	Decision Making Process DMP	
decisive point DP A point from which a hostile or friendly centre of gravity can be threatened. This point may exist in time, space or the information environment.		decision point DP
		declassifier One authorized to downgrade or declassify documents or material in specified areas.
declassify To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter.		
Defence Capabilities Initiative DCI		Defence Capabilities Initiative DCI

NATO	EU	UN
defence long-term planning DLTP		
	Defence Technological and Industrial Base DTIB	
	Defense Intelligence Organisations DIO	
	Defense Sector Training Team DSTT	
	defensive information operations Actions taken to maintain access to and effective use of information, Information based processes, C2 Systems, and CIS during peace, crisis or conflict, and to protect Alliance information critical to achieving specific objectives.	
delegation of authority An action by which a commander assigns to a subordinate commander a clearly stated part of his authority.		delegation of authority The action of a superior officer in entrusting authority, for one or more specific purposes, to a subordinate. Note: Context: At the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General introduced the possibility of delegating, to heads of offices away from Headquarters and heads of missions, the authority to impose disciplinary measures. Note: It has been suggested that at times the phrase "delegation of authority" may be used (incorrectly) to refer to the authority being transferred, rather than to the act of transferring.
demilitarized zone DMZ A defined area in which the stationing, or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited.	Demilitarised Zone DMZ	demilitarized zone DMZ

NATO	EU	UN
<p>demining The removal of all unexploded mines, explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps from a defined area to make the area safe for civilians. Note: Demining is not normally conducted by military units.</p>		<p>demining Note: [Term invented by Australians to distinguish clearance for humanitarian purposes, where the aim is total area clearance, from military breaching. This is the term used today, although it has been broadened beyond clearance operations to encompass marking and mapping of minefields, survey and community liaison [Mine Action After Diana. Progress in the Struggle Against Landmines; Stuart Maslen, Landmine Action, 2004]]</p>
	<p>demobilisation The formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups. The first stage of demobilisation may extend from the processing of individual combatants in temporary centres to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks). The second stage of demobilisation encompasses the support package to the demobilised, which is called reinsertion.</p>	<p>demobilization In the context of peace operations and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation programmes in a post-conflict situation, it is the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups. Note: The first stage of demobilization may extend from the processing of individual combatants in temporary centres to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks). The second stage of demobilization encompasses the support package provided to the demobilized, which is called reinsertion. The process usually involves assembly, quartering, disarming, demobilization proper (disbanding), reinsertion and reintegration.</p>
<p>Department of Peacekeeping Operations DPKO</p>	<p>Department of Peacekeeping Operations DPKO</p>	<p>Department of Peacekeeping Operations DPKO</p>
<p>deployable forces DF</p>		
	<p>Deployed Force Headquarter DFHQ</p>	
<p>deployed operating base DOB</p>	<p>EU Force Deployment Operating Base EUFOR DOB</p>	
<p>deployment¹ In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>deployment² The movement of forces within areas of operations.</p>		<p>disposition layout (synonym) deployment (synonym) The distribution of the elements of a command within an area, including usually the exact location of each unit headquarters and the deployment of the forces subordinate to it.</p>
<p>deployment³ The positioning of forces into a formation for battle.</p>		
<p>deployment exercise DEPEX</p>		
<p>deployment operating base DOB A base, other than the peacetime base, having minimum essential operational and support facilities, to which a unit or part of a unit will deploy to operate from in time of tension or war.</p>		
<p>detachment A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere.</p>		
	<p>Detailed List of Required Capabilities DLRC</p>	
	<p>Detailed Task List DTL The DTL expresses the tasks required to achieve the military end-state for each illustrative scenario and is linked via the subordinate tasks with the required Forces.</p>	
	<p>Detection, Identification and Monitoring DIM</p>	
<p>detention The act of holding in custody for lawful purposes such as prosecution, maintenance of public safety, or pursuant to legal order.</p>	<p>detention The act of holding in custody for lawful purposes such as prosecution, maintenance of public safety, or pursuant to legal order.</p>	<p>detention Note: Body of Principles for the Protection of All persons under Any Form of Detention of Imprisonment (1988): "Use of Terms ? (d) 'Detention' means the condition of detained persons as defined above;"/above = (b) "'Detained person' means any person deprived of personal liberty except as a result of conviction for an offence;"/</p>

NATO	EU	UN
<p>deterrence The convincing of a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. This requires the maintenance of a credible military capability and strategy with the clear political will to act.</p>		<p>deterrence by punishment Persuading the enemy not to attack by convincing him that he will be punished for his attack. Note: Variant: deterrence by the threat of punishment.</p>
	<p>Digital Elevation Model DEM</p>	<p>digital elevation model DEM</p>
<p>diplomatic authorization Authority for overflight or landing obtained at government-to government level through diplomatic channels.</p>		
<p>direct action DA A short-duration strike or other small-scale offensive action by special operations forces or special operations-capable units to seize, destroy, capture, recover or inflict damage to achieve specific, well-defined and often time-sensitive results.</p>	<p>direct action DA A short-duration strike or other small scale offensive action by special operations forces to seize, destroy, capture, recover or inflict damage to achieve specific, well-defined and often time-sensitive results.</p>	
<p>direct support DS The support provided by a unit not attached to or under the command of the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation.</p>		<p>direct support DS In UN logistics, it refers to 1) support given by a member State from its own integral logistic unit directly to its contingent deployed on a UN operation, or to 2) stocks held or obtained within the mission area, to replenish first-line holdings as they are consumed. Note: In combat operations (NATO) it refers to 3) the support provided by a unit not under the command of the supported unit.</p>
	<p>Direction & Guidance D&G</p>	
<p>directive¹ A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered.</p>		
<p>directive² A plan issued with a view to putting it into effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>directive³ Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure.</p>		<p>directive An authoritative instrument issued by a high-level body or official. Note: Broadly speaking, any communication that initiates or governs action, conduct or procedure, especially a military communication in which policy is established or a specific action ordered. Typically issued and signed by the highest relevant military authority. (Variant: military directive)</p> <p>At the United Nations used above all in two contexts: (1) Directives of the Secretary-General (2) Force directives of peacekeeping operations commanders</p>
	<p>disarmament The collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. Disarmament also includes the development of responsible arms management programmes.</p>	
<p>disarmament and arms control DAC</p>		
<p>disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration DDR</p>	<p>disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration DDR</p>	<p>disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration DDR</p>
		<p>Disaster Management Programme DMP</p>
<p>disease and non-battle injury DBNI</p>	<p>Disease and Non-Battle Injury DNBI</p>	
		<p>disease and non-battle injury casualty DNBI casualty</p>
<p>displaced persons and refugees DPRE</p>	<p>displaced persons and refugees DPRE</p>	
	<p>Disruption of Pirate Logistic Dumps DPLD</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>doctrine Fundamental principles by which the military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application.</p>		<p>doctrine Note: [a certain rule or principle of law. A doctrine is to a specific rule, often one that was developed over years or centuries by the courts, such as the act of state doctrine or the doctrine of consideration. It is not equivalent to the French word doctrine, which refers to the published statements of legal authors in commentaries] [Rossini]</p>
	<p>Doctrine and Concepts Branch DOC/CON</p>	
<p>draft plan A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated and agreed with the other military headquarters and is ready for coordination with the nations involved, that is those nations who would be required to take national action to support the plan. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may form the basis for an operation order to be implemented in time of emergency.</p>		

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A B C D **E** F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
<p>early warning Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers.</p>		<p>advance warning early warning (synonym) Note: Warning given in advance by users of weapons (Explosive Remnants of War: Warnings and Risk Education, GICHD 2003, Paul Ellis)</p>
<p>early warning and response system EWRS Note: EU public health</p>	<p>Early Warning and Response System EWRS</p>	
	<p>Early Warning Distant Detection EWDD</p>	
	<p>early warning intelligence Early Warning Intelligence refers to all types of intelligence which may indicate possible future trends or developments which could affect vital EU or national interests in short, medium or long term period. The product is distributed with a complete in-depth analysis and assessment. Early Warning timeframes are as follows: - <i>Short term early warning</i> (up to one year) - <i>Medium term early warning</i> (one to five years) - <i>Long term early warning</i> (more than five years)</p>	
<p>earmarked for assignment The status of forces which nations have agreed to assign to the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future date. In designating such forces, nations should specify when these forces will be available in terms currently agreed by the Military Committee.</p>		
<p>Eastern Mediterranean Area MEDEAST</p>		
	<p>ECOWAS Stand-by Forces ESF</p>	
<p>electronic intelligence ELINT Intelligence derived from electromagnetic, non-communications transmissions.</p>	<p>Electronic Intelligence ELINT</p>	<p>electronic intelligence ELINT Note: The abbreviation ELINT may be used in lieu of the full term.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
	Electro-optical-infrared Intelligence EO-IRINT	
embarkation The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships or aircraft.		embarkation The loading of troops and their supplies and equipment into ships or aircraft.
embedded training team ETT		
emergency action plan EAP		emergency action plan EAP
emergency in war An operational contingency in a limited area caused by a critical aggravation of combat operations and requiring special and immediate action by National and Allied Commanders. The existence of such an emergency shall be determined by the Allied Commander responsible for the limited area involved, in consultation with the National Commander concerned.		
employment planning guide EPG		
end of exercise ENDEX	End of the Exercise ENDEX	
end of mission In artillery and naval fire support, an order given to terminate firing on a specific		
end state The political and/or military situation to be attained at the end of an operation, which indicates that the objective has been achieved.		operational end state Variant: operational endstate.
engagement¹ In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against a hostile force with intent to deter, damage or neutralize it.	engagement¹ Action taken against a hostile force with intent to deter, damage or neutralise it.	
engagement² In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against an aircraft with intent to destroy it.	engagement² Action taken against an aircraft with intent to destroy it.	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>engagement³ In CA, an engagement is the collective commitment and action to a crisis or event. It is comprehensive in nature and incorporates all CSDP actions. It may extend from initiation to final conclusion, possibly over an extended period of time, and draws all capabilities and expenditure into a continuous commitment.</p>	
<p>Enhanced and More Operational Partnership EMOP</p>		
<p>environment The surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation.</p>		
<p>environmental protection EP The prevention or mitigation of adverse environmental impacts.</p>	<p>environmental protection EP The protection of the “environment” taken in the sense of the human and natural environment, including the ecosystems that encompass water, air, ground, flora and fauna. The natural environment includes natural and cultural resources as well as infrastructure dedicated to the protection of environment.</p>	<p>environmental control environmental conservation (synonym) Note: Action aimed at preventing environmental degradation; implies rational use and management of resources. environmental protection Note: Act of protecting the environment by regulating the discharge of waste, the emission of pollutants, and other human activities.</p>
<p>equipment All non-expendable items needed to outfit/equip an individual or organization.</p>		
		<p>escort Person instructed to accompany consignment.</p>
<p>escort¹ In land operations, (a) unit(s) or element(s) assigned to accompany and protect one or several other units or elements.</p>		
<p>escort² Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>escort³ An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc.</p>		<p>minder escort Agent of the security apparatus of a host State who accompanies foreign visitors, arms inspectors, human rights investigators, journalists and sometimes even tourists (often acting as their guide and interpreter) while controlling their movements and reporting on their local contacts to his or her superiors.</p>
<p>escort⁴ An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honour.</p>		
	<p>ESDP Foundation Training EFT</p>	
	<p>ESDP information strategy The Information Strategy aims to define the basic objectives of the EU response to a crisis, the main themes or messages to be developed and the audiences to which such themes or message should be directed.</p>	
<p>essential operational capability EOC</p>		
<p>establishment¹ An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity.</p>		<p>establishment Polysemic word; in the context of business registers, can be an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.</p>
<p>establishment² table of organization and equipment (admitted) The table setting out the authorized numbers of men and major equipment in a unit/formation.</p>		
<p>estimate of the situation A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to the course of action to be taken in order to accomplish his mission.</p>		
	<p>EU Action Request EU ACTREQ</p>	
	<p>EU Activation of Pre-deployment EU ACTPRED</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>EU capability development process The EU Capability Development Process consists of a military and a civilian capability development process. A comprehensive approach to international security also requires comprehensiveness in capability development. Notwithstanding the need to respect the specificities of civilian and military capability development, this should lead to greater coherence, and in the longer term, to streamlining both processes wherever feasible and necessary.</p>	
	<p>EU CIMIC Conference EUCC</p>	
	<p>EU Crisis Establishment EUCE</p>	
	<p>EU Force Preparation EU FORCEPREP</p>	
	<p>EU Led Military Operations Operations decided upon by the Council of the EU, which also exercises the overall responsibility for their conduct.</p>	
	<p>EU Logistic Co-ordination Group EU LogCoG</p>	
	<p>EU Military Capability Development Process The EU Military Capability Development Process is a systematic and overarching common process conducted by MS and EU bodies consisting of capability planning, addressing capability shortfalls and developing future capabilities according to the endorsed Level of Ambition.</p>	
	<p>EU Military Capability Planning Military Capability Planning is a part of the EU Military Capability Development Process. It aims at deriving the EU capability needs for the short to longer term.</p>	
	<p>EU Strategic Intelligence Intelligence that supports EU's role as a global player. It comprises Intelligence required for developing plans, policies and strategies and for the decision making of Member States in the field of CFSP/ CSDP at EU level.</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	EUMS Lessons Management Application Lessons application that supports ELPRO and allows users to treat data in an electronic manner.	
	EUMS Lessons Management Application ELMA	
	EUMS Lessons Process ELPRO EUMS process to manage lessons.	
Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre EADRCC	Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre EADRCC	
Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Unit EADRU	Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Unit EADRU	
Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council EAPC
Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council in Council Operations and Exercise Committee Session EAPC/COEC		
	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation EPPO
European Capabilities Action Plan ECAP	European Capabilities Action Plan ECAP	
	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control ECDC	
European Commission EC	European Commission EC	Commission of the European Communities European Commission (synonym) EC
	European Community Humanitarian Aid Office ECHO	Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection ECHO
	European Defence Agency EDA	
European Defence Improvement Programme EDIP		
	European Defence Technological and Industrial Base EDTIB	

NATO	EU	UN
	European Development Fund EDF	European Development Fund
	European First Aid Support Team European system that would enable the EU to combine predetermined civilian and military assets in order to engage emergency assistance of a civil protection nature within 24 hours in case of a natural or man-made disaster, including CBRN events, occurring both inside and outside the Community.	
	European Judicial Network EJN	European Judicial Network
	European Maritime Safety Agency EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency EMSA
	European Parliament EP	European Parliament EP
	European Peacebuilding Liaison Office EPLO	European Peacebuilding Liaison Office EPLO
European political cooperation EPC		European Political Cooperation EPC
	European Response Procedures ERP	
European Security and Defence Policy ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy ESDP	European Common and Defence Policy ESDP Common European Common and Defence Policy CESDP

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>European security and defence policy crisis response information activities ESDP crisis response information activities Crisis Response Information Activities are those related to a specific crisis situation and to the response which the EU is considering or indeed conducting. In other words the scope of these guidelines covers a CMO, whether it is implemented or not, and its preparatory phases. Crisis Response Information Activities go beyond General Public Information Activities. Crisis Response Information Activities are those related to a specific crisis situation and to the response which the EU is considering or indeed conducting. In other words the scope of these guidelines covers a CMO, whether it is implemented or not, and its preparatory phases. Crisis Response Information Activities go beyond General Public Information Activities.</p>	
	<p>European Security Strategy ESS</p>	
<p>European Union EU</p>	<p>European Union EU</p>	<p>European Union EU</p>
<p>European Union Command Element EUCE</p>		
	<p>European Union Coordination Centre EUCC</p>	
<p>European Union Force EUFOR</p>	<p>European Union Force EUFOR</p>	<p>European Union-led peacekeeping force EUFOR EU-led force (synonym)</p>
<p>European Union Military Committee EUMC</p>	<p>European Union Military Committee EUMC</p>	<p>European Union Military Committee EUMC</p>
	<p>European Union Monitoring Mission EUMM</p>	<p>European Union Monitoring Mission EUMM</p>
	<p>European Union Naval Force EUNAVFOR</p>	
	<p>European Union Operations Center EU OPSCEN</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
European Union Police Mission EUPM		European Union Police Mission EUPM
	Evacuation Assembly Area EAA	
	Evacuation Operations EO	
	Evacuation Point EP	
<p>evacuee A person who has been ordered or authorized to move from a place of danger by competent authorities, and whose movements and accommodation are planned, organized and controlled by such authorities.</p>		<p>evacuees As part of the establishment of evacuation procedures for the UN Headquarters complex evacuees are defined as all staff, affiliates, delegates, visitors and any other person present on the premises when an evacuation is ordered -- with the exception of Security staff and facility managers who are to supervise the execution of the evacuation procedures.</p>
<p>evaluation¹ The structured process of examining activities, capabilities and performance against defined standards or criteria. Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.</p>		
<p>evolutionary capability criteria ECC</p>		
<p>exercise EX A military manoeuvre or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a combined, joint, or single service exercise, depending on participating organizations.</p>	<p>military exercise Exercise concentrating on the military aspects of crisis management. It focuses on relevant Council instances, the Presidency, the Secretary General/High Representative, the Council General Secretariat as well as on potential OHQ and FHQ. It can be either based on a scenario for an EU-led operation without recourse to NATO assets and capabilities or on a scenario for an EU-led operation with recourse to NATO assets and capabilities.</p>	
<p>exercise area A geographical area specifically delineated in time and space for the conduct of training activities. Note: An exercise area is delineated in coordination with the host nations.</p>		
<p>exercise brief EXBRIEF</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>exercise commander A commander taking part in the exercise who will issue appropriate operation orders to forces placed under his control. He may be allocated responsibilities regarding controlling, conducting, and/or directing the exercise in addition to that of command.</p>	<p>official scheduling the exercise The official under whose operational authority the Council decision to schedule an exercise is carried out. The Secretary General/High Representative will be the official scheduling an EU exercise, in association with the Commission as appropriate. The OSE will recommend the OCE, who will be appointed with the approval of the EXSPEC.</p>	
<p>exercise concept of operations EXCONOPS</p>		
<p>exercise control EXCON</p>		
<p>exercise directing staff A group of officers who by virtue of experience, qualifications, and a thorough knowledge of the exercise instructions, are selected to direct or control an exercise.</p>	<p>official conducting the exercise Acting under the authority of the OSE and without prejudice to the responsibilities of the PSC, the OCE is the official responsible for preparing the implementation of the exercise in association with the Commission, as appropriate.</p>	
<p>exercise instruction EXINST</p>	<p>Exercise Instructions EXINST</p>	
<p>exercise operational plan EXOPLAN</p>		
<p>exercise planning directive The exercise specification as developed by the officer scheduling the exercise, designed to provide further guidance to the planners of a particular exercise.</p>		
<p>exercise planning guide EPG</p>	<p>Exercise Planning Guide EPG</p>	
<p>exercise planning process EPP</p>		
<p>exercise planning staff EPS</p>		
<p>exercise programme EXPROG</p>		
<p>exercise specifications The fundamental requirements for an exercise, providing in advance an outline of the concept, form, scope, setting, aim, objectives, force requirements, political implications, analysis arrangements and costs.</p>		
	<p>Exercise Specifications EXPEC</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>exercise study An activity which may take the form of a map exercise, a war game, a series of lectures, a discussion group, or an operational analysis.</p>		
<p>expeditionary operation The projection of military power over extended lines of communications into a distant operational area to accomplish a specific objective.</p>		
<p>exploitation Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes.</p>		
<p>explosive ordnance EO All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges, demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.</p>	<p>explosive ordnance EO Term known, no definition</p>	<p>explosive ordnance EO International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)/North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) definition: All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. Note: This includes bombs and warheads; guided missiles and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.</p>
<p>explosive ordnance disposal EOD The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance.</p>	<p>Explosive Ordnance Disposal EOD</p>	<p>explosive ordnance disposal EOD</p>
	<p>Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance EOR</p>	<p>explosive ordnance reconnaissance EOR</p>
	<p>Explosives Ordnance Disposal Co-ordination Cell EODCC</p>	
<p>extent of a military exercise The scope of an exercise in relation to the involvement of NATO and/or national commands.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
extraction The removal of forces from a hostile or potentially hostile area.		

A B C D E **F** G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>Fact Finding Mission FFM</p> <p>A Fact Finding Mission means an ad-hoc team, consisting of elements with relevant expertise and headed by a designated Chief of the FFM, which is tasked to collect and assess all required information and/or execute other specified tasks (according to a given mandate) in a defined crisis area to which is deployed and where a possible European Union involvement in the management of the crisis is envisaged.</p>	<p>fact finding mission FFM</p> <p>Examples: (1) United Nations fact-finding mission on the Djibouti-Eritrea crisis; (2) The Human Rights Council resolution S-9/1 mandated the establishment of an international, independent Fact Finding Mission in order to “investigate all violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that might have been committed at any time in the context of the military operations that were conducted in Gaza during the period from 27 December 2008 to 18 January 2009, whether before, during or after.” See: United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict.</p>
	<p>Fact Finding Mission Coordinator</p> <p>The person within the Council Secretariat who is responsible-under the authority of the SG/HR-for the overall organisation and deployment of the mission.</p>	
	<p>Fact Finding Mission Report FFMR</p>	
<p>field exercise</p> <p>An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or in outline. 01 Mar 1973</p>		<p>field exercise field training exercise (synonym)</p>
<p>field training exercise FTX</p>		<p>field training exercise FTX field exercise (synonym)</p>
<p>final exercise report FER</p>	<p>Final Exercise Report FER</p>	
<p>final plan</p> <p>A plan for which drafts have been coordinated and approved and which has been signed by or on behalf of a competent authority.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
Financial Management and Resource Board FMRB		
financial rules and procedures FRP		
financial tracking system FTS		Financial Tracking Service FTS
fleet exercise FLEX		
	Force and Capability Development Branch FOR/CAP	
	force catalogue FC The FC presents Member States contributed forces and capabilities against the required capabilities as defined in the Requirement Catalogue. The FC is one of the main products of the Capability Development Mechanism CDM. The Supplement to the Force Catalogue contains the contributions from the European non-EU members of NATO and other countries, which are candidates for accession to the EU.	
force commander FC Note: NATO forces.	(EU) Force Commander The commander of an EU-led military force acting under the authority of the OpCdr to execute a military operation and authorised to command assigned forces within a designated AOO.	
	force contribution FC	
	force generation FG The process where the military assets and capabilities required for an EU-led military operation are designated by TCN and/or International Organisations and made available to the OpCdr to meet the requirements of the operation. It comprises the identification and the activation of the required assets and/or capabilities and ends with their TOA by TCN to the OpCdr.	force generation The process of organizing, training and equipping forces for force employment.
	Force Generation Conference FGC	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>(EU) Force Headquarters HQ of an EU-led military force deployed to the AOO. It supports the FCdr in planning, conducting and exercising C2 over the forces deployed within the AOO.</p>	<p>force headquarters FHQ Headquarters of the military component of a peacekeeping mission. Note: Variant capitalization: Force Headquarters.</p>
<p>force interoperability The ability of the forces of two or more nations to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.</p>		
<p>force planning FP</p>		
<p>force planning cycle FPC</p>		
<p>force planning process FPP</p>		
<p>force protection FP All measures and means to minimize the vulnerability of personnel, facilities, equipment and operations to any threat and in all situations, to preserve freedom of action and the operational effectiveness of the force.</p>	<p>force protection FP</p>	
<p>force ratio The qualitative and quantitative ratio between friendly and hostile forces at a specific time and location.</p>		
	<p>force sensing Informal talks with MS to assess their intentions on possible capability contribution. They are conducted by the EUMS during the development of military inputs to the CMC, subject to DG / DDG EUMS guidance and conducted by the MAP Branch Chief. It aims at facilitating Member States' early consideration of the estimated capability requirements (inter alia Operation / Mission Commander, Framework / Lead Nation, size, nature and timeliness of estimated capabilities required) and may shape the planning.</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>forces allocated to NATO Those forces made available to NATO by a nation under the categories of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. NATO command forces; b. NATO assigned forces; c. NATO earmarked forces; d. other forces for NATO. 		
<p>forces in being Forces classified as being in state of readiness "A" or "B" as prescribed in the appropriate Military Committee document.</p>		<p>forces in being Forces classified as being in state of readiness.</p>
<p>foreign nation support FNS</p>		
	<p>formed police unit FPU</p>	<p>formed police unit FPU</p>
<p>forward mounting base FMB</p>	<p>forward mounting base A base, which might be ashore or afloat, that is established prior to inserting the force. If established, the Forward Mounting Base is an initial Joint Operations Area assembly facility, where deploying forces disembark from strategic lift, reassemble and prepare for assigned missions. The base may serve as an operating base for initial entry operations or as an initial staging base for the whole force. The base can be either within or outside the Joint Operations Area.</p>	
<p>fragmentary order FRAGO An abbreviated form of an operation order, issued as required, that eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections.</p>	<p>fragmentary order FRAGO</p>	<p>fragmentary order FRAGO FRAGORD frag O (synonym)</p>

NATO	EU	UN
<p>framework nation</p>	<p>framework nation FN A Member State or a group^(*) of Member States that has volunteered to, and that the Council has agreed, should have specific responsibilities in an operation over which EU exercises political control. A Framework Nation provides the OpCdr/OHQ and the core of the military chain of command, together with its Staff support, the CIS and logistic framework, and contributes with a significant amount of assets and capabilities to the operation. Although EU concepts and procedures remain applicable, procedures may also reflect those of the Framework Nation. ^(*). <i>In the context of multinational military structures.</i></p>	<p>framework nation In NATO/WEU parlance, refers to the nation which, in a multinational force, has volunteered and has the authority to take hard operational decisions and which the remainder (other nations) are committed to follow.</p>
<p>free play exercise An exercise to test the capabilities of forces under simulated contingency and/or wartime conditions, limited only by those artificialities or restrictions required by peacetime safety regulations.</p>		
	<p>Freedom, Security and Justice FSJ</p>	
<p>full command The military authority and responsibility of a commander to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national services. Note: The term "command" as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. No NATO or coalition commander has full command over the forces assigned to him since, in assigning forces to NATO, nations will delegate only operational command or operational control.</p>	<p>full command The military authority and responsibility of a commander to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national services.</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>full operational capability FOC</p>	<p>full operational capability FOC The attainment of full capability to employ effectively a force element or force elements of approved specific characteristics that is manned and/or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, supported and integrated military unit or force.</p>	<p>full operating capability FOC Upon achieving initial operating capability (IOC), a mission should gradually shift its focus to mandate implementation while still moving towards full operating capability. Notes: 1. Full operating capability is achieved when the following steps have been completed: 2. Sufficient resources to implement all mandated tasks are in place, i.e., all key positions are filled and the majority of personnel, equipment and infrastructure are in place. 3. The mission and United Nations-wide plans being continuously reassessed and revised, as necessary. 4. All supporting plans, budgets, structures and procedures are in place.</p>
<p>functional command A command organization based on military functions rather than geographic areas.</p>		
<p>future regional engagement FRE</p>		

A B C D E F **G** H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
<p>general support GS Support given to the supported force as a whole rather than to any particular subdivision of it.</p>		<p>general support GS</p>
	<p>Generic Military Task List GMTL The GMTL provides a structure by which the CDP is reported. This structure contains a number of tasks under each capability area, and subtasks under each task.</p> <p>While the way that a military task is performed may change over time, the generic tasks themselves are likely to stay the same over extended periods of time. This makes a task orientation a relevant structure in which to present capability trends in the CDP at several different time frames.</p>	
<p>generic plan A basic plan which is developed for possible operations where some planning factors have not yet been fully identified or cannot be assumed. It identifies at this stage the general capabilities required.</p>		
	<p>Generic Planning The production of basic planning documents for potential operations where some planning factors have not yet been fully identified or have not been assumed. It identifies the general capabilities required.</p>	
		<p>Generic Planning Unit GPU Description: Mission Planning Service, Department of Peacekeeping Operations Note: Responsible for devising several "templates" of peace operations, for defining guidelines, SOPs, for coordination with other departments, for general planning.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>global maritime domain Comprises oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, waterways, coastal regions and ports, including all maritime-related activities, infrastructure, people, cargo and vessels, subject to the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy and Common Security and Defence Policy.</p>	
<p>guerrilla warfare Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces.</p>		
<p>Guidance for Defence Planning GDP</p>		

A B C D E F G **H** I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>(EU) Headline Goal Process EU Headline Goal Process is a systemic approach to develop the necessary military capabilities for CSDP based on the EU Level of Ambition. It aims at identifying the capabilities to be developed by Member States and at creating synergies between their forces in order to enhance the ability of the EU to respond more rapidly and effectively to crises.</p>	
	<p>(EU) Headline Goal HGL HLG expresses the political goal of the EU with regard to crisis management tasks including the military level of ambition. The latest HLG was formulated for the target year 2010 and re-affirmed beyond 2010 in Dec 2010.</p>	
<p>head of delegation HOD</p>	<p>Head of Delegation HOD</p>	
<p>head of mission HOM HoM</p>	<p>Head of Mission HOM HoM</p>	<p>head of mission HOM HoM</p>
	<p>Headline Goal Task Force Plus HTF Plus HTF supported by NATO. It is designated to ensure transparency and to draw on NATO's military expertise on the requirements of the Headline Goal.</p>	
<p>Headline Task Force HTF</p>	<p>Headline Goal Task Force HTF EUMC Working Group, reinforced by experts designated by the Member States, dedicated to capability development.</p>	
<p>Headquarters Allied Land Command HQ LANDCOM</p>		
<p>Headquarters Allied Maritime Command HQ MARCOM</p>		
<p>Headquarters European Rapid Reaction Corps HQ Eurocorps</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
Headquarters Multinational Corps North-East HQ MNC NE		
Headquarters NATO Rapid Deployable Corps Greece HQ NRDC – GR		
Headquarters NATO Rapid Deployable Corps Germany-Netherlands HQ NRDC – GNL		
Headquarters NATO Rapid Deployable Corps Italy HQ NRDC – IT		
Headquarters NATO Rapid Deployable Corps Spain HQ NRDC – SP		
Headquarters NATO Rapid Deployable Corps Turkey HQ NRDC – TU		
Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps – France HQ RRC – FR		
Headquarters Supreme Allied Commander Transformation HQ SACT		
<p>health and medical support A set of actions which contribute to the preparation and preservation of the human potential by full and coherent care.</p>	<p>medical support The full range of medical planning and provision of medical health services to maintain the force strength through disease prevention, evacuation, rapid treatment of the diseases, injured and wounded.</p> <p>health and medical support H&MS Term recorded, not defined</p>	<p>medical and health support</p>
	<p>Health and Medical H&M</p>	
<p>health service support All services provided directly or indirectly to contribute to the health and well-being of patients or a population.</p>	<p>Health and Medical (H&M) service support Term is not defined. Not recognized as a logistic function but as a logistic related area.</p>	
<p>Helsinki Final Act HFA</p>		
	<p>Helsinki Force Catalogue HFC</p>	
	<p>Helsinki Headline Goal Catalogue HHC</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>Helsinki Headline Goal HHG Headline Goal HG Note: NATO-EU common goals.</p>	<p>Helsinki Headline Goal HG HHG Overall objective which the EU member States have set at Helsinki European Council: "To develop European capabilities, Member States have set themselves the Headline Goal (HLG): by the year 2003, co-operating together voluntarily, they will be able to deploy rapidly and then sustain forces capable of the full range of Petersberg tasks as set out in the Amsterdam Treaty, including the most demanding, in operations up to corps level (up to 15 brigades or 50.000-60.000 persons). These forces should be militarily self-sustaining with the necessary command, control and intelligence capabilities, logistics, other combat support services and additionally, as appropriate, air and naval elements. member States should be deploy in full at this level within 60 days, and within this to provide smaller rapid response elements available at very high readiness. They must be able to sustain such a deployment for at least one year. This will require an additional pool of deployable units (and supporting elements) at lower readiness to provide replacements for the initial forces."</p>	<p>Helsinki Headline Goals HG HHG Description: Adopted in December 1999 by the European Union, as a way of putting teeth into the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). Note: The concept was to increase the capability of the European Union to carry out the Petersberg tasks of humanitarian and rescue missions, peacekeeping and tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking. Under the Headline Goals, the European aimed to be able, by 2003, to rapidly deploy and sustain forces capable of the full range of the Petersberg tasks, in operations up to a corps level of 50,000-60,000 persons. The aim was to make those forces self-reliant (without dependence on US support), deployable within 60 days and sustainable in the field for a year. This means the force would actually have to number around 180,000 troops so as to provide rotating replacements for the initial forces. Variant (as if only one goal): Headline Goal Variant capitalization: Helsinki headline goals</p>
	<p>Helsinki Progress Catalogue HPC</p>	
	<p>High Altitude Long Endurance HALE</p>	
<p>high-readiness force HRF</p>		<p>High Readiness Forces</p>
<p>host nation HN A nation which, by agreement: a. receives forces and materiel of NATO or other nations operating on/from or transiting through its territory; b. allows materiel and/or NATO organizations to be located on its territory; and/or c. provides support for these purposes.</p>	<p>Host Nation HN</p>	<p>host nation HN Preferable variant: host country</p>
<p>host nation post A post which has been agreed by the local national authorities and should be permanently filled by them in view of its administrative/national nature.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>host nation support technical arrangement</p> <p>It is a written bilateral or multilateral document for a specific operation. It provides the concept, responsibilities, procedures and the detailed financial and legal aspects for the provision of HNS by the HN to the MS and non-EU TCN. The TA supplements the MOU, as applicable.</p> <p>The term "Nation" is used with the only purpose of maintaining a widely recognised military terminology.</p>	
	<p>Host Organisation HO</p>	
<p>hostile</p> <p>In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour or origin indicate that it is a threat to friendly forces. Designation as hostile does not necessarily imply clearance to engage.</p>		<p>hostile</p> <p>The abbreviation HOS may be used in lieu of the whole term.</p>
<p>hostile environment</p> <p>An environment in which an adversary has the capability and intent to oppose or disrupt operations of friendly forces.</p>		
	<p>Hostile Intent</p> <p>"Hostile intent" is a likely and identifiable threat recognisable on the basis of both the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capability and preparedness of individuals, groups of personnel or units which pose a threat to inflict damage; b. Evidence, including intelligence, which indicates an intention to attack or otherwise inflict damage. 	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>host-nation support HNS Civil and military assistance rendered in peace, crisis or war by a host nation to NATO and/or other forces and NATO organizations that are located on, operating on/from, or in transit through the host nation's territory.</p>	<p>host nation support HNS The civil and military assistance rendered by a HN to another state and/or organisation which has forces located on or in transit through the HN's territory. The basis of such assistance is arising from bi- and/or multilateral agreements.</p> <p>The term "Nation" is used with the only purpose of maintaining a widely recognised military terminology. Territory: the extent of land, airspace and interior of the earth above and below of this extent of land, and waters adjacent to a coastal state.</p>	<p>host-nation support HNS Civilian and military assistance rendered by the host country to UN forces deployed within or staging through that country. Note: It often includes logistical and medical support: resources and infrastructure of the host country that is available and accessible to peacekeeping forces</p>
<p>host-nation support arrangement HNSA</p>	<p>Host Nation Support Arrangements HNSA Those documents which detail the support, political, legal and/or financial arrangements agreed upon by national authorities and/or military Commanders of EU-led CMO and which are necessary to provide HNS to EU-led CMO. These documents may include, but are not limited to, MOUs and their subordinate technical and implementing arrangements. The term "Nation" is used with the only purpose of maintaining a widely recognised military terminology.</p>	
	<p>human (resources) intelligence Category of Intelligence derived from the Intelligence collection discipline that uses human beings as both sources and collectors, and where the human being is the primary collection instrument.</p>	
<p>human intelligence HUMINT A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources.</p>	<p>Human Intelligence HUMINT Any intelligence derived from information collected and provided by specifically trained experts.</p>	<p>human intelligence HUMINT</p>
<p>humanitarian aid The resources needed to directly alleviate human suffering.</p>	<p>humanitarian aid Material or logistical assistance provided for humanitarian purposes, typically in response to humanitarian crises.</p>	<p>humanitarian aid HUMAID Mine action non-governmental organization (NGO) active in Guinea-Bissau. Note: It began operations in early 2000.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
<p>humanitarian assistance HA As part of an operation, the use of available military resources to assist or complement the efforts of responsible civil actors in the operational area or specialized civil humanitarian organizations in fulfilling their primary responsibility to alleviate human suffering.</p>	<p>support to the civil environment Support to the civil environment covers military arrangements, resources or activities to sustain the basic humanitarian needs of a civil population or to support, in the context of the overall EU support, a civil authority or organisation in the execution of its task. In certain circumstances, this support may fall under the overall responsibility of mandated civil authorities. Decisions on the depth, duration and extent of SCE should be made at the political and strategic level, taking into account political, civil and military factors.</p>	<p>humanitarian assistance HA Material or logistical assistance provided for humanitarian purposes, typically in response to humanitarian crises. Note: 1. The primary objective of humanitarian assistance is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity. 2. Forms of humanitarian assistance are: direct assistance, indirect assistance, and infrastructure support. 3. Variant: humanitarian aid 4. Seen in phrase: emergency humanitarian assistance</p>
<p>humanitarian assistance HA</p>	<p>Assistance to Humanitarian Operation HA</p>	<p>humanitarian assistance HA</p>
<p>humanitarian assistance operation HAO</p>		
		<p>humanitarian affairs officer humanitarian assistance officer HAO</p>
<p>humanitarian operation An operation specifically mounted to alleviate human suffering in an area where the civil actors normally responsible for so doing are unable or unwilling adequately to support a population.</p>	<p>assistance to humanitarian operations (MIL perspective)</p>	
	<p>Humanitarian Organization HO</p>	

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
identification¹ The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.	identification¹ The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.	identification ID Variant abbreviation: ident.
identification² The process of attaining an accurate characterization of a detected entity by any act or means so that high confidence real-time decisions, including weapons engagement, can be made.	identification² The process of attaining an accurate characterisation of a detected entity by any act or means so high that high confidence real-time decisions, including weapon engagements, can be made.	
	illustrative scenarios Five generic Military Illustrative Scenarios, translating the European Security Strategy and the Headline Goal 2010 into possible situations for EU operations, were developed for the Requirements Catalogue 05. These scenarios outline possible military tasks for the EU and formed the basis for the military capability development process. In the RC 05 they are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Separation of Parties by Force (SOPF) 2. Stabilisation, Reconstruction and Military advice to third countries (SR) 3. Conflict Prevention (CP) 4. Evacuation Operation (EO) and 5. Assistance to Humanitarian Operations (HA). 	
	illustrative scenarios IS Illustrative Scenarios reflect the generic situations for EU operations in the Requirements Catalogue.	
	immediate reaction Immediate reaction is identified as a subdivision enabling the reaction to a rapid-onset emergency or disaster in a very short timeframe - less than 5 days.	
immediate reaction force IRF		immediate reaction force IRF
immediate response team IRT	Immediate Response Team IRT	Immediate Response Team IRT
	imminent A condition that is manifest, instant	

NATO	EU	UN
	and overwhelming; usually refers to a threat against which action is required.	
<p>implementation In NATO standardization, the performance of an obligation laid down in a NATO standardization agreement.</p>		<p>implementation</p>
<p>implementation status report ISR</p>		
<p>improvised explosive device IED A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. Note: It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components.</p>	<p>improvised explosive device IED A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components</p>	<p>improvised explosive device IED Locally made weapon rigged up on an ad hoc basis. Notes: 1. Used to destroy, incapacitate, distract or harass enemy forces or civilian supporters. It can refer to a booby trap, to an improvised anti-lift device made from plastic explosives and placed on mines to prevent mine clearance or to a roadside bomb. 2. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) defines as: A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components. 3. In the Iraq war which began in 2003 such devices were often made out of spent casings from tank, mortar or artillery rounds which are packed with C-4 explosives and chunks of metal for shrapnel, then detonated with an electrical charge. Occasionally the bomb would be detonated by remote control with a transmitter held by an attacker and a receiver attached to the IED, but usually the C-4 was linked by pieces of copper wire to the positive and negative charges on a battery. One wire remained slightly separated from the charge and was connected to a piece of string that ran about 50 metres back and out of harm's way where the assailants could lie in wait. For example, when an enemy military convoy approached, a swift tug on the string could complete the electrical circuit and detonate the bomb. 4. Several IEDs may also be wired in a "daisy chain" to cause several explosions, for example, along a</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		<p>route.</p> <p>5. Colloquial term used by American soldiers for small, quickly planted IEDs used in Iraq: drop and pop 5. Note: "Improvised explosive device" has been called a military term for a booby trap, but the terms are not entirely synonymous. For example, the term "booby trap" can be used metaphorically and informally, including by children, to refer to all sorts of deceptive snares, including devices of war that do not include explosive devices. The Concise Oxford, tenth edition, places particular accent on the idea that a booby trap detonates "when someone touches it".</p>
<p>improvised explosive device disposal IEDD</p>	<p>Improvised Explosive Device Disposal IEDD</p>	
<p>improvised explosive device event IED event (admitted) An event that involves actions or activities in relation to improvised explosive devices. Example: explosion; attack; attempted attack; find; hoax; false; turn-in.</p>	<p>IED event An event that involves one or more of the following types of actions or activities in relation to IEDs: an explosion, an attack, an attempted attack, a find, a hoax or a turn in.</p>	
<p>improvised explosive device system IED system (admitted) The personnel, resources and activities necessary to resource, plan, execute and exploit an improvised explosive device event.</p>	<p>IED System A system that comprises personnel, resources and activities and the linkages between them that are necessary to resource, plan, execute and exploit an IED event.</p>	
<p>indications and warning I&W</p>		
<p>indicator In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action.</p>		
<p>individual programme IPP</p>	<p>Partnership</p>	
	<p>(EU mil) info ops A military function^[1] that provides advice and co-ordination of military activities affecting information^[2] and information systems^[3] in order to create desired effects in support of the mission specific Crisis Information Strategy and of the political and military objectives of</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>the EU.</p> <p><i>[1] Functions are generally performed by staff activities for the purpose of orchestrating available capabilities to achieve objectives.</i></p> <p><i>[2] In this context, information is the assembly of data capable of communication and use through known conventions, signs, symbols, icons,...</i></p> <p><i>[3] In this context, information systems are socio-technical systems for the collection, processing and dissemination of information. They comprise personnel, technical components, organizational structures and processes that collect, perceive, analyse, assess, create, manipulate, store, retrieve, provide, display, share, transmit and disseminate information</i></p>	
	<p>(offensive) info ops Actions taken to influence a potential adversary's available information, Information based processes, C2 Systems, and CIS during peace, crisis or conflict, in pursuit of specific objectives or in reaction to a specific threat.</p>	
<p>information Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence.</p>	<p>information Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence</p>	
	<p>information activities Actions designed to affect information and/or systems, performed by any actor.</p>	
	<p>information campaign Set of information activities planned and conducted within a given time and a geographical area in support of the basic objectives of the Crisis Information Strategy approved for EU-led operations and / or missions. The different EU actors, at their level, conduct their information campaign in accordance with the respective audiences and practices, in line with the guidance of the PSC.</p>	
<p>information campaign IC</p>		
	<p>information environment The virtual and physical space, in which information is received, processed and conveyed. It consists of the information itself and the information systems.</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	Information Exchange Gateway IEG	
	Information Gathering IG	
	information gathering tool IGT is a software database specially designed for collecting EU Member States contributions for the EU Military Capability Development Process.	
	information objectives Derived from the Strategic Objectives they describe the aspects of the desired state related to the information environment.	
	Information Operation Working Group IOWG	
information operation Info Op information operations Info Ops INFO OPS (deprecated)	Information Operations InfoOps	
	Information Operations Co-ordination Group ICOG	
information requirement In intelligence usage, information regarding an adversary or potentially hostile actors and other relevant aspects of the operational environment that needs to be collected and processed to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander.		
	Information Requirements IR	
information security INFOSEC Note: In electronics.	information security INFOSEC The protection of information against unauthorised disclosure, transfer, modification or destruction, whether accidental or intentional. (see also "Security")	information security The protection of information systems against unauthorized access to or modification of information, whether in storage, processing or transit, and against the denial of service to authorized users or the provision of service to unauthorized users, including those measures necessary to detect, document, and counter such threats.
	information superiority The ability to collect, process and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or	

NATO	EU	UN
	denying an adversary's ability to do the same.	
<p>information system An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information processing functions.</p>	<p>Information Systems IS</p>	
<p>infrastructure In NATO, the static buildings, facilities and other permanent installations required to support military capabilities.</p>	<p>infrastructure A term generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces.</p>	<p>infrastructure</p>
	<p>infrastructure engineer support It covers the construction, restoration, acquisition, repair, maintenance and disposal of those infrastructure facilities required to mount, deploy, accommodate, sustain and redeploy the Force. It includes the construction, restoration and maintenance of camps and bases, air and sea platforms, land LOCs, CIS platforms, medical roles and evacuation facilities, power and water plants. In addition to military engineer capabilities, CSO complements significantly the panel of solutions for implementing the IES.</p>	
	<p>infrastructure engineering support to logistics When Infrastructure Engineering Support (IES) is embedded within a comprehensive framework for Logistics and Sustainment, it should be considered as a joint logistic function - Infrastructure Engineering Support to Logistics (IESL).</p>	
	<p>infrastructure engineering support to logistics An essential enabler for logisticians to accomplish their mission and support the overall operation. It covers "the construction, restoration, acquisition, repair, maintenance and disposal of those infrastructure facilities required to mount, deploy, accommodate, sustain and redeploy military forces, including the construction, restoration and maintenance of land LOCs and facilitation of Environmental Protection (EP)</p>	
	<p>initial deployment force</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>requirements The IDFR is the set of capabilities needed by the EU to meet its Level of Ambition required to implement a CSDP operation. Implementation of an operation might require different forces in quality and quantity than finally needed to conduct and sustain the operation.</p>	
	<p>Initial Deployment of Forces IPFR</p>	
<p>initial draft plan A plan which has been drafted and coordinated by the originating headquarters, and is ready for external coordination with other military headquarters. It cannot be directly implemented by the issuing commander, but it may form the basis for an operation order issued by the commander in the event of an emergency.</p>		
	<p>Initial Entry Forces IEF</p>	
	<p>Initial Entry Operations IEO</p>	
	<p>Initial Logistic Planning Conference ILPC</p>	
	<p>Initial Monitoring Presence IMP</p>	
<p>initial operational capability IOC</p>	<p>Initial Operational Capability IOC</p>	
<p>initial operational planning conference IOPC</p>		
<p>initial Partnership goal IPG</p>		
<p>initial planning conference IPC</p>	<p>Initial Planning Meeting IPM</p>	
<p>Initial Planning Guidance IPG</p>		
	<p>Institute for Security Studies ISS</p>	<p>Institute for Security Studies ISS</p>
	<p>Instructions to Parties ITP</p>	
	<p>Instruments of the Common foreign security policy</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	The instruments of the CFSP are: common strategies, international agreements, common positions, joint actions, declarations, and contacts with third countries.	
insurgency Actions of an organized, often ideologically motivated, group or movement that seeks to effect or prevent political change or to overthrow a governing authority within a country or a region, focused on persuading or coercing the population through the use of violence and subversion.		insurgency A condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution.
integrated command and control ICC	Integrated Command and Control (aircraft C2) ICC	
	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards IDDRS
	Integrated Mission Planning Procedures IMPP	
	Integrated Mission Planning Process IMPP	integrated mission planning process IMPP
integrated resource management IRM		
	integration The process of bringing together the various national units into a joint multi-national force under the command of the Force Commander.	integration
Integration and Coordination Group ICG		
	integrity The prevention of unauthorised modification of information	integrity
intelligence INT INTEL (admitted) Int. (deprecated) The product resulting from the directed collection and processing of information regarding the environment and the capabilities and intentions of actors, in order to identify threats and offer opportunities for exploitation by decision-makers.	intelligence INTEL Intelligence as a product contains facts and assessments about potential adversary's abilities, resources, conditions of living, motivations, intentions and the surrounding environment. It is based on the knowledge of specialists and thus transforms multiple information into intelligence. Intelligence is achieved through the process that converts information	intelligence

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>from a wide range of sources into a predictive assessment of conflict parties and/or any adversary's capabilities and intentions. The whole process follows a cyclic course of action, which is known as the "Intelligence Cycle" consisting of direction, collection, processing and dissemination of tailored products meeting the commanders and decision makers requirements. Intelligence is a distinct functional area, which depends on specialised personnel, equipment and infrastructure.</p>	
<p>intelligence cycle The sequence of activities whereby information is obtained, assembled, converted into intelligence and made available to users. This sequence comprises the following four phases:</p> <p>a. Direction - Determination of intelligence requirements, planning the collection effort, issuance of orders and requests to collection agencies and maintenance of a continuous check on the productivity of such agencies.</p> <p>b. Collection - The exploitation of sources by collection agencies and the delivery of the information obtained to the appropriate processing unit for use in the production of intelligence.</p> <p>c. Processing - The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation.</p> <p>d. Dissemination - The timely conveyance of intelligence, in an appropriate form and by any suitable means, to those who need it.</p>	<p>intelligence cycle The process by which information in general is collated, evaluated, analysed, interpreted and converted into intelligence for external dissemination to applicable recipients.</p>	<p>intelligence cycle</p>
<p>intelligence estimate The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the order of probability of their adoption.</p>		
	<p>Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace IPB</p>	<p>intelligence preparation of the battlefield IPB</p>
<p>intelligence report INTREP</p>	<p>Intelligence Report INTREP</p>	
<p>intelligence summary INTSUM</p>	<p>Intelligence Summary INTSUM</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance ISR	
intelligence, surveillance target acquisition and reconnaissance ISTAR	Intelligence, Surveillance Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance ISTAR	
interchangeability The ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfil the same requirements. [ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996]		interchangeability Note: There is a spectrum of standardization which ranges from low-level compatibility (equipment or procedures do not clash), to interoperability (some degree of workable harmony is possible), to interchangeability (substitution is feasible), to commonality (same equipment or procedure is used).
inter-command exercise An exercise involving the two NATO strategic commands and/or their subordinate commands.		
	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development IGAD
intergovernmental organization IGO		intergovernmental organization IGO
internally displaced person IDP	Internally Displaced Person IDP	internally displaced person IDP
International Committee of the Red Cross ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross ICRC	
	International Convention for the Safety of Life At Sea SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life At Sea, 1974 SOLAS
	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ICERD
international cooperative logistics Cooperation and mutual support in the field of logistics through the coordination of policies, plans, procedures, development activities and the common supply and exchange of goods and services arranged on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements with appropriate cost reimbursement provisions.		
	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ICCPR

NATO	EU	UN
	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ICESCR
	International Criminal Court ICC	International Criminal Court ICC
	International Development Law Organisation IDLO	International Development Law Organisation IDLO
	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies IFRC
	International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission IHFFC	International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission IHFFC
	International Humanitarian Law IHL	international humanitarian law IHL
	International Legal Foundation ILF	International Legal Foundation ILF
	International Maritime Organisation IMO	International Maritime Organization IMO
International Monetary Fund IMF	International Monetary Fund IMF	International Monetary Fund IMF
<p>international organization An intergovernmental, regional or global organization governed by international law and established by a group of states, with international juridical personality given by international agreement, however characterized, creating enforceable rights and obligations for the purpose of fulfilling a given function and pursuing common aims. Note: Exceptionally, the International Committee of the Red Cross, although a non-governmental organization formed under the Swiss Civil Code, is mandated by the international community of states and is founded on international law, specifically the Geneva Conventions, has an international legal personality or status on its own, and enjoys some immunities and privileges for the fulfilment of its humanitarian mandate.</p>		<p>international organization An entity established by a treaty or other instrument governed by international law and possessing its own international legal personality. Note: International organizations may include as members, in addition to States, other entities.</p>
international organization IO	International Organisation IO	
International Organization for	International Organization for	International Organization for

NATO	EU	UN
Migration IOM	Migration IOM	Migration IOM
international planning group IPG		
	International Red Cross IRC	
	<p>internationally recommended transit corridor IRTC</p> <p>Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor, this is the route through the Gulf of Aden that is patrolled by Naval Counter piracy forces</p>	<p>internationally recommended transit corridor IRTC</p> <p>Security coordinator in the Gulf of Aden, to protect ships from pirates.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinates: The IRTC east bound lane begins at 045 east between 11 48 north and 11 53 north. The lane is oriented along a straight line course of 072 degrees and terminates at 053 degrees east between 14 18 north and 14 23 north. The IRTC west bound lane begins at 053 degrees east between 14 25 north and 14 30 north. The lane is oriented along a straight line course of 252 and terminates at 045 degrees east between 11 55 north and 12 00 north. 2. In its Anti-Piracy Guidance the Maritime Liaison Office (MARLO) strongly urges all ships navigating within the Gulf of Aden to use this Corridor. 3. The IRTC is not marked or defined by visual navigational means, nor is it intended to be a dedicated traffic separation scheme, but in order for warship patrols to be effective, vessels transiting the Gulf of Aden are strongly recommended to adhere to these guidelines. 4. Colloquial variant: Gulf of Aden Pirate Corridor
<p>interoperability</p> <p>The ability to act together coherently, effectively and efficiently to achieve Allied tactical, operational and strategic objectives.</p>	<p>interoperability</p> <p>The ability of Member State HQs and forces and, when appropriate, HQs and forces of other States to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.</p>	<p>interoperability</p> <p>Generically, the term refers to the ability of diverse systems and organizations to work together (inter-operate).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term is often used in a technical systems engineering sense, or alternatively in a broad sense, taking into account social, political and organizational factors that impact system to system performance. 2. Specifically it may be used in: (i) a military context, where it refers to the ability of military systems, units or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units or forces and to operate effectively together, an

NATO	EU	UN
		<p>ability which is especially crucial for communications equipment; or in (ii) an information technology context, where the term is used to describe the capability of different programs to exchange data via a common set of exchange formats, to read and write the same file formats, and to use the same protocols.</p> <p>Note: There is a spectrum of standardization which ranges from low-level compatibility (equipment or procedures do not clash), to interoperability (some degree of workable harmony is possible), to interchangeability (substitution is feasible), to commonality (same equipment or procedure is used).</p>
interoperability and integration I & I		
interoperability objective IO		
<p>interpretation¹ In intelligence usage, the final step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the significance of information and/or intelligence is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge.</p>		
	<p>inter-theatre airlift It provides the air bridge between the home bases and the JOA or links different JOA The airlift movements within a designated JOA</p>	
<p>intervention Action taken to exert influence over, modify or control a specific activity.</p>	<p>intervention Action taken to exert influence over, modify, or control a specific activity.</p>	<p>intervention Note: In classical international law Intervention is dictatorial interference by a State in the affairs of another State for the purpose of maintaining or altering the actual condition of things. (...). It always concerns the external independence or the territorial or personal supremacy of the State concerned Parry and Grant. International law generally forbids such intervention. Cf Art. 3 of the Draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States drafted by the ILC in 1949, and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (Resolution 2625 (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations), which enunciate the principle that every State has the</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		<p>duty to refrain from intervention in the affairs of any other State. Writers distinguish three kinds of active, material intervention: 'internal' intervention - an example is State A interfering between the disputing sections of State B in favour either of the legitimate Government or of the insurgents; (2) 'external' intervention - an example is State A interfering in the relations - generally the hostile relations of other States, as when Italy entered the Second World War on the side of Germany, and against Great Britain; (3) 'punitive' intervention - this is the case of a reprisal, short of war, for an injury suffered at the hands of another State; for example, a pacific blockade instituted against this State in retaliation for a gross breach of treaty Parry and Grant Writers who retain the term intervention maintain the existence of a right of intervention under international law in certain cases and notably (a) on a collective basis pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations in the shape of preventive or enforcement action under Chapter VII; (b) for the protection of nationals abroad; (c) in self-defence; (d) for the repression of a gross breach of international law (such as intervention of an improper sort by the State intervened against). Art. 2(7) of the United Nations Charter lays it down that Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State (...); but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII. This provision is regarded as not operating to exclude action, short of dictatorial interference, undertaken with a view to implementing the purposes of the Charter. Thus with regard to the protection of human rights and freedoms (...) the prohibition of intervention does not preclude study, discussion, investigation and recommendation on the part of the various organs of the United Nations [Parry and Grant]</p>
in-theatre training ITT		
intra-command exercise An exercise which involves part of a		

NATO	EU	UN
NATO strategic command or subordinate command.		
inventory control inventory management (admitted) That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloguing, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel.		inventory control inventory management (synonym)
irregular activity The use or threat of force by irregular forces, groups or individuals, frequently ideologically or criminally motivated, to effect or prevent change as a challenge to governance and authority.		
	irregular armed civilian groups Note: Mexico.	
isolated personnel reports ISOPREP	Isolated Personnel Reports ISOPREP	isolated personnel reports ISOPREP
Istanbul Cooperation Initiative ICI		

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A B C D E F G H I **J** K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
joint Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations in which elements of at least two services participate.	joint Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organisations, in which elements of at least two services participate.	joint inter-service (synonym) Operations and organizations in which more than one service of the same nation participate.
	Joint Action JA	
	Joint Africa-EU Strategy JAES	Joint Africa-EU Strategy JAES
Joint Analysis and Lessons Learned Centre JALLC		
	Joint Area of Operation JAO	
joint capability group JCG		
joint civil commission JCC		
	Joint Common Operational Picture JCOP	
	Joint Component Command JCC	
joint consultative group JCG		
	Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board JCMB	Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board JCMB
joint education and training JET		
joint exercise JOINTEX		
	Joint Expert Panel JEP	
joint force command JFC	Joint Force Command JFC	
joint force commander JFC	Joint Force Commander JFC	joint force commander JFC
Joint Force Training Centre JFTC		

NATO	EU	UN
	Joint Headquarter JHQ	
	Joint Investment Programme JIP	
joint logistic operations centre JLOC	Joint Logistics Operation Centre JLOC	
	Joint Military Affairs JMA	
	Joint Mission Analysis Cell JMAC	
joint operations area JOA A temporary area defined by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, in which a designated joint commander plans and executes a specific mission at the operational level of war. A joint operations area and its defining parameters, such as time, scope of the mission and geographical area, are contingency or mission-specific and are normally associated with combined joint task force operations.	joint operations area JOA An area in which a designated Joint Commander plans and executes a specific mission.	joint operations area JOA
joint operations centre JOC	Joint Operations Centre JOC	Joint Operations Centre JOC
Joint Operations Planning Group JOPG	Joint Operational Planning Group JOPG	
	Joint Research Centre JRC The Joint Research Centre is a Directorate General of the European Commission and provides scientific and technical support to EU Policies.	Joint Research Centre JRC
joint subregional command A subregional command organization at the third level of the NATO military command structure with no permanently allocated area of responsibilities. This command is characterized as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> it contains a combination of appropriate specific tri-service capabilities; it assumes subregional responsibilities for training and exercises; it provides a permanent planning and command and control capability for the conduct of joint operations, allowing it to undertake or contribute to all Alliance missions as directed by the NATO regional commander. 		

NATO	EU	UN
joint task force JTF	Joint Task Force JTF	
joint theatre-level simulation JTLS		
Joint Warfare Centre JWC		
	Justice and Home Affairs JHA	
	Justice Sector Support Programme JSSP	
	Justice, freedom and security JLS	

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A B C D E F G H I J **K** L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
	Key Leadership Event KLE	
key military task KMT	Key Military Task KMT	
	Key Nucleus KN	
	Key Supporting Task KST	
	Knowledge Development KD	
	Knowledge Management KM	Knowledge Management KM

A B C D E F G H I J K **L** M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
land component command LCC		
land component commander LCC	Land Component Commander LCC	
	Law Enforcement Network LEN	
law of armed conflict LOAC	Law of Armed Conflict LOAC	law of armed conflict LOAC LAW law of war (synonym) Law concerning acceptable practices relating to war.
law of armed conflict report LOACREP		
lead nation LN	Lead Nation LN	
legal advisor LEGAD	Legal Adviser LEGAD	
	lesson identified A statement (based on verified Lesson Observation) defining the detailed nature of the problem for which remedial action has to be developed - it is the outcome of the analysis phase.	
	lesson improvement action(s) Specified actions within a lesson, which require to be completed, to allow a Lesson Identified (LI) to become a Lesson Learned (LL).	
	lesson observation Any occurrences(s) or finding(s) that could have an impact on EU operational output and has the potential to become a Lesson Learned. It might require an improvement or it can constitute a Best Practice.	
	lessons cell LC Lessons Cell - Specific AOs in EUMS responsible for administering the ELMA application and the lessons process within the EUMS.	
	Lessons Identified LI	

NATO	EU	UN
lessons learned LL	lesson learnt Lessons Learned LL A lesson that has been fully staffed and the associated improvement and implemental action(s) identified and taken. A lesson can only be declared "learned" once the full remedial action has been successfully implemented	lessons learned Variant: identified lessons. Variant spelling: lessons learnt.
	Lessons Management Group LMG Lessons Management Group - EUMS body tasked to manage the overall EUMS Lessons Process (ELPRO).	
	Lessons Team LT	
letter of agreement LOA		letter of agreement LOA
letter of assistance LOA		letter of assist LOA assist letter
letter of instruction LOI		Letter of Instruction LOI
letter of intent LOI		
level of interoperability LoI		
level of operational capability LOC		
liaison That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.	liaison Contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.	liaison element
	life support LS All functions required to maintain adequate living conditions for deployed personnel in the JOA. As a minimum, it is focused at ensuring their survival. LS standards may rise if the situation permits and over the duration of the operation. LS covers a wide variety of activities in support of EU-led military operations, such as: laundry, canteen, bathing services, catering, accommodation, courier, etc.	life-support services In logistics, refers to heating, electrical and water supply, food, fuel, etc.
limited operational capability LOC		

NATO	EU	UN
line of operation LoO		
lines of communications LOC All the land, water, and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move.	lines of communication LOC All the land, water and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which force elements and materiel move.	line of communication L of C LOC All the physical routes (land, water and air) that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. Notes: 1. Not all roads, rails, etc., are lines of communication; some are unsuited, others may be suitable but not used. 2. "Internal lines of communication" are those routes within the theatre of operations.
	Lines To Take LTT	
live exercise LIVEX An exercise using real forces and units.	live exercise LIVEX	
	local maritime capacity building Assistance provided by advice/mentoring and/or training to support the setting up of locally owned operational maritime capabilities. These are provided in situ, where the trainees are based. (i.e. Somaliland coastguard would receive the training locally, in Somaliland itself).	
logistic assessment Support required to conduct a military operation, compared to the actual and/or potential logistic support available for that operation.		
	Logistic Assessment Report LOGASSESSREP	
	logistic assets Logistic assets are subsumed into logistic resources and are viewed as materiel, spares, stocks and consumable items.	
logistic assistance A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war.	logistic assistance A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war.	
logistic exercise LOGEX		

NATO	EU	UN
logistic functional area services LOGFAS	Logistic Functional Area Services LOGFAS	
	Logistic Information System LOGIS	
	Logistic Management Cell LMC	
	Logistic Planning Review Conference LPRC	
logistic requirement LOGREQ		
	logistic resources Capabilities that could be made up of equipment, personnel, supplies and services. In this context personnel are limited to those in formed logistic organisations.	
logistic role specialist nation LRSN A nation that assumes the responsibility for providing or procuring a specific logistic capability and / or service for all or part of the multinational force, within a defined geographical area for a defined period.	Logistic Role Specialised Nation LRSN	
logistic situation report LOGSITREP		
logistic situation report, land forces LOGSITLAND		
	Logistic Support Command LogSptCd	
	Logistic Support Commander LogSptCdr	
logistic support element LSE		logistic support element LSE
logistic sustainment The process and mechanism by which sustainability is achieved and which consists of supplying a force with consumables and replacing combat losses and noncombat attrition of equipment in order to maintain the force's combat power for the duration required to meet its objectives.	integrated logistic support The pooling of specified resources by MS for use by the same MS as decided by co-ordinating agency or authority to which the subscribing MS have agreed.	logistic support concept

NATO	EU	UN
<p>logistics Log. The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, the aspects of military operations which deal with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposal of materiel; b. transport of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; d. acquisition or furnishing of services; e. medical and health service support. 	<p>logistics Log The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, it is the aspects of military operations which deal with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, modification, evacuation and disposition of materiel; Transport of personnel; Acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; Acquisition or furnishing of services and; Health and Medical (H&M) service support. <p><i>DE does not recognise H&M support as a logistic function but as a logistic related area.</i></p>	<p>logistics</p>
<p>logistics Log. The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with: a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposal of materiel; b. transport of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; d. acquisition or furnishing of services; and e. medical and health service support.</p>	<p>Logistics Log</p>	
	<p>Logistics and Resources Division (EUMS) LOG/RES</p>	
	<p>Logistics Branch of LOG Directorate (EUMS) LOG</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>logistics control LOGCON</p> <p>That authority granted to a NATO Commander over assigned logistics units and organizations in the joint operations area, including national support elements, that empowers him to synchronize, prioritize, and integrate their logistics functions and activities to accomplish the joint theatre mission.</p> <p>Note: It does not confer authority over nationally-owned resources held by a national support element, except as agreed in the transfer of authority or in accordance with NATO principles and policies for logistics.</p>	<p>logistic control LOGCON</p> <p>Authority granted to an EU Commander over assigned logistics units and organisations in the JOA, including National Support Elements (NSE), that empowers him to synchronise, prioritise, and integrate their logistics functions and activities to accomplish the joint theatre mission. It does not confer authority over the nationally-owned resources held by an NSE, except as agreed in the Transfer of Authority.</p>	
<p>logistics coordination centre LCC</p>	<p>EU Logistics Co-ordination Centre EU LogCoC</p>	
<p>logistics lead nation LLN</p> <p>A nation that assumes overall responsibility for organizing and coordinating an agreed broad spectrum of logistic support for all or part of a multinational force, including headquarters, within a defined geographical area for a defined period.</p>	<p>Logistic Lead Nation LLN</p>	
<p>Logistics Planning Advisory Committee LPAC</p>		
	<p>Logistics Report LOGREP</p>	
	<p>Long Range Transport LRT</p>	<p>long-range transport LRT</p>
<p>long-term capability requirement LTCR</p>		
<p>Long-Term Defence Programme LTDP</p>		
<p>long-term financial forecast LTFF</p>		
<p>long-term force planning LTFFP</p>		
<p>long-term force proposals LTFFP</p>		
<p>Long-Term Infrastructure Programme LTIP</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
long-term planning guideline LTPG		
long-term study LTS		
	Long-Term Vision LTV	
low-intensity conflict LIC		
low-level LL		local level LL

A B C D E F G H I J K L **M** N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
main effort A concentration of forces or means in a particular area and at a particular time to enable a commander to bring about a decision.		
	Main Logistic Planning Conference MLPC	
main operational planning conference MOPC		
main planning conference MPC		
	Main Planning Meeting MPM	
main supply route MSR	Main Supply Route MSR	main supply route MSR
	Maintenance Maint	
map exercise MAPEX		
	Maritime Air Operations Centre MAOC	
maritime component command MCC		
maritime component commander MCC	Maritime Component Commander MCC	
	Maritime Dimension Study MDS	
maritime exercise MAREX		
maritime interdiction operation An operation conducted to enforce prohibition on the maritime movement of specified persons or material within a defined geographic area.		maritime interdiction operation MIO An operation conducted to enforce prohibition on the maritime movement of specified persons or material within a defined geographic area. Note: Not to be confused with Maritime Interception Operation, which refers to a specific operation.
maritime operation		

NATO	EU	UN
An action performed by forces on, under, or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to the enemy.		
	Maritime Rapid Response MarRR	
	Maritime Rapid Response Concept MarRRC	
	Maritime Rapid Response Information Conference MarRRIC	
	Maritime Rapid Response Mechanism MarRRM	
	maritime security Is a state of affairs of the maritime domain in which international (in particular UNCLOS) and national law is enforced, freedom of navigation is guaranteed, citizens, infrastructure and resources are protected, and legitimate national and international interests safeguarded.	maritime security In the wake of the events of 11 September 2001, the International Maritime Organization added maritime security to its main objectives of maritime safety and marine environment protection.
	Maritime Security MASE	Regional Maritime Security Programme MASE Maritime Security Programme (alternate)
	Maritime Security Centre Horn of Africa Maritime Security Centre Horn of Africa; this is a website set up to give up to date advice to industry and to manage the IRTC Group Convoy system.	Maritime Security Centre - Horn of Africa MSCHOA Established by the European Union (EU) as part of a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) initiative to combat piracy in the Horn of Africa, and in 2008 in support of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008) and 1838 (2008). Note: A coordination centre dedicated to promoting freedom of navigation in the light of increasing risks of pirate attack against merchant shipping in the in the Gulf of Aden, the Somali Basin and off the Horn of Africa.
	Maritime Security Operation Are those operations performed by EU Maritime Forces, in the CSDP framework, in coordination with other EU specialised actors/instruments, or alone as directed, to counter threats and mitigate the risk	

NATO	EU	UN
	of illegal or threatening activities in the maritime domain. Aimed at consolidating maritime security these operations focus on the unlawful use of the global maritime domain.	
	<p>maritime situational awareness MSA</p> <p>Is the management of information related to the maritime domain that can have an impact on maritime security.</p> <p>It requires the timely exchange and analysis of different pieces of information, coming from different sources, in order to obtain actionable conclusions that might otherwise remain unnoticed. Consequently, MSA should include as many international and interagency information sources as possible.</p>	<p>maritime situational awareness MSA</p> <p>NATO. Defined as "the understanding of military and non-military events, activities and circumstances within and associated with the maritime environment that are relevant for current and future NATO operations and exercises where the maritime environment (ME) is the oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, waterways, coastal regions and ports".</p> <p>Formerly: maritime domain awareness (MDA)</p>
	<p>Maritime Support Operations MSO</p>	
	<p>Maritime Surveillance MARSUR</p> <p>Is the systematic and continuous observation in the global maritime domain, in order to achieve effective maritime situational awareness (MSA) over activities at sea impacting on maritime security, so as to facilitate sound decision making.</p>	
	<p>Marshalling Area MA</p> <p>An area designated to organise force elements and materiel for onward movement or storage (i.e. Force elements formed into convoys).</p>	<p>marshalling area MA</p> <p>Unit preparation area, close to departure airfields.</p> <p>Note: Also spelt "marshaling".</p>
<p>mass casualties MASCAL</p> <p>Any number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time which overwhelms the available medical and logistic support capabilities.</p>	<p>Mass Casualty MASCAL</p>	
<p>measure of effectiveness MOE</p>	<p>Measures of Effectiveness MOE</p>	<p>measure of effectiveness design criterion MOE</p>
	<p>Measurement of Effectiveness MOE</p>	
<p>medical advisor MEDAD</p>	<p>Medical Advisor</p> <p>The senior medical staff officer in a formation headquarters responsible</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>for ensuring that the commander and his staff are properly aware of the health and medical implications of their actions and any issues connected to the operation. As such, the Medical Adviser has direct access to the OpCdr, for issues in the health and medical domain. The Medical Adviser may also be the Force or Theatre Medical Director.</p>	
<p>medical coordination centre MEDCC</p>	<p>Medical Coordination Centre MEDCC</p>	
	<p>Medical Director The functional head of medical services in a formation or theatre of operations. The Medical Director may also have the additional responsibilities of being the Medical Adviser to a senior commander.</p>	
<p>medical intelligence MEDINT Intelligence derived from medical, bio-scientific, epidemiological, environmental and other information related to human or animal health. Note: This intelligence, being of a specific technical nature, requires medical expertise throughout its direction and processing within the intelligence cycle.</p>	<p>medical intelligence MEDINT Intelligence on medical, bio-scientific, epidemiological, environmental and other information related to the human or animal health. This intelligence, being of specific technical nature, requires informed medical expertise throughout its direction and processing within the intelligence cycle.</p>	
	<p>medical support The full range of medical planning and provision of medical health services to maintain the force strength through disease prevention, evacuation, rapid treatment of the diseases, injured and wounded.</p>	<p>medical support The provision of health services in support of an army in the field or to peacekeeping contingent. Within the United Nations peacekeeping operations (PKOs), the medical resources are usually distributed into three levels, on an incremental basis, to conduct treatment, evacuation, and other functions essential to the maintenance of the health of peacekeepers. The United Nations Medical Support Facilities are also categorized into three levels, (Level 1, 2 and 3) according to their capabilities to conduct medical treatment and are described in the COE Manual.</p>
	<p>medical task forces The equivalent of a battalion, comprising staff and support elements, several medical treatment facilities and multiple medical evacuation assets in a modular and capability based approach.</p>	
<p>medical treatment facility MFT</p>	<p>Medical Treatment Facility MFT</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>hospital (admitted) A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care.</p>		
<p>Mediterranean Dialogue MD</p>		
<p>Mediterranean Dialogue Military Programme MDMP</p>		
	<p>Medium Altitude Long Endurance unmanned aerial vehicle MALE UAV A MALE UAV is defined as a vehicle that, within its mission parameters, is designed to optimally operate between 10 000 and 50 000 ft, with endurance in excess of eight hours.</p>	<p>medium altitude endurance unmanned aerial vehicle MAE-UAV</p>
	<p>Medium Altitude Long Range Endurance MALE</p>	
<p>Membership Action Plan MAP</p>		<p>membership action plan MAP</p>
<p>memorandum of agreement MOA</p>		<p>memorandum of agreement MOA</p>
<p>memorandum of understanding MOU</p>	<p>memorandum of understanding MOU A written bilateral or multilateral agreed document, which implies an intent or responsibility to support EU-led forces and organisations. It provides the approved politico-military basis for subordinate implementing documents.</p>	<p>memorandum of understanding MOU Term often used to denote a less formal international instrument than a typical treaty or international agreement. Note: It is an agreement between States, international organizations or other parties which often sets out operational arrangements under a framework international agreement. It is also used for the regulation of technical or detailed matters. It is typically in the form of a single instrument signed by the governments concerned, recording their understandings as to matters of fact or their future conduct, but in such a way as to reflect an intention on their part not to enter into a legally binding agreement upon the matters covered or otherwise to create legal rights and obligations for themselves. It does not require ratification. They are entered into either by States or international organizations. The United Nations usually concludes memorandums of understanding with Member States in order to organize its peacekeeping operations or to</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		<p>arrange UN Conferences. The United Nations also concludes memorandums of understanding on cooperation with other international organizations. The United Nations considers MOUs to be binding and registers them if submitted by a party or if the United Nations is a party.</p> <p>Under the United Nations Standby Arrangements System (UNSAS), a memorandum of understanding is signed by the troop-contributor and the United Nations prior to deployment, stipulating the obligations of each party, related to personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment. In that context, also called a "contribution agreement".</p> <p>Plural per UN editorial style (as of June 2011): memorandums of understanding</p> <p>Variant plural: memoranda of understanding</p>
	Mentoring And Training Element MATE	
merchant shipping In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the complete commercial maritime industry, including the fishing industry.		merchant shipping
	Merchant Vessel MV	merchant vessel MV
message Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain, coded, or secret language, prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication.		message Message identified, named and structured set of functionally related segments, covering the requirements for a specific type of transaction (e.g. invoice), as described in a message specification, a message starts with a message header and ends with a message trailer.
Middle-East, North Africa MENA		Middle East and North Africa Region MENA Middle East and North Africa (alternate)
	Military and Civil Defence Assets MCDA	military and civil defence assets MCDA
	military assistance MA	military assistance An item listed in the Instrument for

NATO	EU	UN
	A broad spectrum of measures in support of friendly or allied forces in peace, crisis, and conflict. MA can be conducted by, with, or through indigenous or surrogate forces that are trained, equipped, supported, or employed in varying degrees by SOF.	standardized international reporting of military expenditures.
military budget MB		
Military Budget Priority Review Board MBPRB		
	Military Capabilities Commitment Conference MCCC	
	military capability A combination of means and ways to perform a set of tasks or achieve an effect to a standard under specified conditions. Military capability usually includes four major components: Force Structure – personnel, numbers, size and composition of the forces; - Configuration – technical sophistication of forces and equipment; - Readiness – ability to provide capabilities required by the combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions; - Sustainability – ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational activity to achieve military objectives.	
military control centre MCC	Military Control Centre MCC	
military cooperation programme MCP		
military decision-making process MDMP		
military exercise directive and programme MEDP		
military governor The military commander or other designated person who, in an occupied territory, exercises supreme authority over the civil population subject to the laws and usages of war and to any directive received from his government or his superior.		
	Military Implication of a	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>offered or potentially available. Note: Military Planning is conducted at four levels.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Political and Strategic Level (EU institutional level); 2. the Military Strategic Level (Operation Headquarters (OHQ) level); 3. the Operational Level (Force Headquarters (FHQ) level), and 4. the Tactical Level (Component Headquarters level and below). <p>Further explanation of these levels is described in the EU Concept for Military Command and Control.</p>	
	<p>military planning architecture The architecture of the military planning process within the EU encompasses military strategic planning and military operational planning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Military strategic planning includes advance military strategic planning (generic, contingency) and crisis response military strategic planning. This is an activity at the political/military level. b. Military operational planning is conducted at the three following levels : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the military strategic level in order to produce the CONOPS and the OPLAN (OHQ level); - the operational level (FHQ level); and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the tactical level (Component HQ level and below). 	
		<p>Military Planning Service MPS Created within the Military and Civilian Police Division, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). Established in 1999 to provide advice on tasks and configuration of military components of new peacekeeping operations and develop detailed concepts of operations for those components.</p> <p>As of 2000, part of the Military Division.</p> <p>After the 2007 restructuring of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Service remained within the Department as part of the Office of Military Affairs along with the Current Military Operations Service and the Force Generation Service.</p> <p>As of February 2010, the Service headed by a Chief, who was</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		accountable to the Military Adviser. The Service comprised three geographically based planning teams, a long-term planning team and specialist aviation and maritime operational planners.
military police MP MILPOL (deprecated)	Military Police MP	military police military policeman MP
	Military Public Relations / Public Information military PR/PI Mil PR/PI Mil PR/PI ensures complete, accurate and timely information on an EU-led military mission conducted in the framework of the EU's overall response to a crisis, i.e. its military forces, its Commanders, staffs, its activities and operations for reporting by external and internal news media.	
	military rapid response The acceleration of the military approach to crisis which encompasses all interrelated measures and actions in the field of Intelligence collections, decision-making, planning, force generation and deployment, together with the availability of assets and capabilities, and potential Command and Control (C2) options, in order to enable a swift and decisive military response to a crisis.	
	Military Rapid Response Concept MRRC	
	military rapid response time The time measured from when the CMC is approved to when operations commence in the JOA. The timing points for a Military Rapid Response are different from those for a standard military Response. A Military Rapid Response is a period from 5 to 30 days.	
Military Staff of the European Union EUMS EU MS (deprecated)	European Union Military Staff EUMS	
	military strategic option MSO A MSO describes a military action designed to achieve the EU objectives as defined in the CMC. A MSO will outline the military course	

NATO	EU	UN
	of action and the required resources and the constraints. It should also include an assessment of feasibility and risk, an outline of the Command and Control structure and an indicative force capability. It should contain the objective, the desired End State, the Exit Strategy, the general objective of any military engagement and the degree to which military force will be employed which are derived from the CMC.	
military strategy That component of national or multinational strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations.	military strategy That component of national or multinational strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations.	
military-civil relations MCR		
minimum force Force, up to and including deadly force, limited to the degree, intensity and duration necessary to achieve the objective.		
minimum military requirement MMR	Minimum Military Requirement MMR	
	Mission Assessment Report MAR	
mission commander MC In air operations, the onboard person designated by a competent authority, who has overall responsibility for the successful completion of the mission, using assigned assets. Note: The mission commander is not necessarily the aircraft commander.		
mission-essential forces MEF Forces and/or assets, the lack of which would likely preclude the successful accomplishment of the commander's mission.	mission essential forces Forces and/or assets, the lack of which would likely preclude the successful accomplishment of the commander's mission.	
mission implementation plan MIP		Mission Implementation Plan MIP
		Mission Management and Control Centre MMCC
mission¹		task

NATO	EU	UN
A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose.		Assigned to a military unit or an individual.
mission² One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task.		
mission-essential equipment MEE		
	Mobile Advisory and Training Teams MATT	
	Mobile Decommissioning Teams MDT	
mobile education and training team METT		
mobility exercise MOBEX		
mobilization The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources.		
modelling and simulation M&S		
monitoring The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording the emissions of one's own or Allied forces for the purpose of maintaining and improving procedural standards and security, or for reference, as applicable.		monitoring
monitoring and assessment M&A		
	Monitoring and Information Centre of Civil Protection MIC	
		monitoring, assessment and reporting MAR
		movement control centre MCC
movement exercise MOVEX		
movements & transport M&T	Movement & Transportation M&T	
	Multi National Maritime Task	

NATO	EU	UN
	Force MNMTF	
	Multi Role Transport Tanker MRTT	
multinational MN Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate.	Multi-National MN	
Multinational Advisory Police Element MAPE		Multinational Advisory Police Element MAPE
multinational deployment plan MN DDP detailed	Multinational Deployment Plan MNDDP Detailed	
	Multi-National Explosives Ordnance Disposal Co-ordination Cell MNEODCC	
multinational force MNF combined force (admitted) A force composed of elements of two or more nations.	multinational forces MF MF are forces consisting of more than one nation (EU or non-EU Member State, one of which could act as a Framework Nation) which are established in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding or other form of international agreement and that can be used in CSDP operations. combined force A force composed of elements of two or more nations.	multinational force MNF
	Multinational Formation MNF	
	multinational headquarters MFHQ MF HQ are command and control structures at different levels based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or other form of international agreement, consisting of more than one nation (EU or non-EU MS, one of which could act as a Framework Nation), which should be capable inter alia of developing operational plans, providing CIS in order to connect to all subordinated units as well as other actors as required.	
	multinational integrated logistic unit MILU	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>Military units formed by two or more TCNs to provide logistic support to a multinational force under a single command.*</p> <p>* The main difference between a MILU and a MLU is that a MLU normally remains under national command and control as opposed to a MILU which is OPCON to the FCdr.</p>	
<p>multinational integrated medical unit MIMU</p>	<p>Multinational Integrated Medical Unit MIMU</p>	
<p>multinational joint logistic centre MJLC</p>	<p>Multinational Joint Logistic Centre MJLC</p>	
	<p>Multinational Joint Movement and Transportation Coordination Centre MJMTCC</p>	
<p>multinational joint operation An operation carried out by forces of two or more nations, in which elements of at least two services participate.</p>		
	<p>Multinational Joint Operations Centre MNJOC</p>	
	<p>multinational logistics The overarching term for the different modes to logistically support operations other than purely national, such as Multinational Integrated Logistic Support, RSN Support and LN Support.</p>	
	<p>Multinational Medical Unit MMU</p>	
	<p>Multinational Movement & Transportation Co-ordination Centre MNMTCC</p>	
<p>multinational movement coordination centre MMCC</p>	<p>Multinational Movement Co-ordination Centre MMCC</p>	
	<p>Multi-National Nuclear Biological and Chemical Co-ordination Cell MNNBCCC</p>	
<p>multinational operation combined operation (admitted) An operation conducted by forces of two or more nations acting together.</p>	<p>combined operation An operation conducted by forces of two or more EU Member States acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	Multinational Support Unit MSU	
mutual aid Arrangements made at government level between one nation and one or more other nations to assist each other.		
mutual support That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities.		
mutual support agreement MSA		

A B C D E F G H I J K L M **N** O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
named area of interest NAI		
national armament goals NAG		
national command A command that is organized by, and functions under the authority of, a specific nation. It may or may not be placed under a NATO commander.		national command In the context of peacekeeping operations, a command that is organized by, and functions under the authority of, a specific nation and may or may not be placed under a UN commander.
national commander A national commander, territorial or functional, who is normally not in the Allied chain of command.		national commander As regards peace operations, a territorial or functional commander who is normally not in the chain of command.
national component Any national forces of one or more services under the command of a single national commander, assigned to any NATO commander.	national component Any national forces of one or more services under the command of a single national commander, assigned to any EU commander	
national force commander Commander of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate Allied commands.		
national infrastructure Infrastructure provided and financed by a NATO member in its own territory solely for its own forces (including those forces assigned to or designated for NATO).		
	National Intelligence Liaison Officer NILO	
	National Liaison Team NLT	
national military authority The government agency empowered to make decisions on military matters on behalf of its country. Note: This authority may be delegated to a military or civilian group or individual at any level appropriate for dealing with NATO commanders or their subordinates. Examples: ministry of defence; service ministry.		

NATO	EU	UN
national movement coordination centre NMCC	National Movement Co-ordination Centre NMCC	
	National Operations Centre NOC	
	National Security Authority NSA	National Security Agency NSA
	National Solidarity Programme NSP	National Solidarity Programme NSP
<p>national support element NSE Any national organization or activity that primarily supports national forces that are part of a NATO force. Note: A national support element is under the operational control of its national authorities and not normally part of a NATO force.</p>	<p>national support element NSE Any national organisation that supports national forces which are part of EU-led Forces. NSEs remain under their own national authorities, and are normally not part of EU-led Forces. Their mission is nation-specific support to units and common support that is retained by the nation. NSEs should co-ordinate and co-operate with the FCdr and the HN(s). Co-operation and centralisation of services among NSEs can produce significant savings. The agreed SOFA regulations are applicable to NSEs.</p>	<p>national support element NSE Element of each national contingent which is incorporated into the force logistic support group to look after the demands from that contingent. Note: It provides interface with UN procurement, receives and stores supplies consigned from the home base.</p>
<p>national territorial commander A national commander who is responsible for the execution of purely national functions in a specific geographical area. He remains a national territorial commander regardless of any Allied status which may be assigned to him.</p>		
NATO armaments planning review NAPR		
NATO C3 integration centre NC3-IC		
NATO civil emergency planning NCEP		
NATO Command and Control System NCCS		
NATO Command Structure NCS		
NATO common interoperability standard NCIS		
NATO Communication and Information Systems Services		

NATO	EU	UN
Agency NCSA		
NATO Communications and Information Systems School NCISS		
	NATO Co-operation and Co- ordination Centre NCCC	
NATO crisis management process NCMP		
NATO Crisis Response System NCRS		
NATO Crisis Response System Manual NCRSM		
NATO defence planning process NDPP	Defence Planning Process (NATO) DPP	
NATO defence planning review NDPR		
NATO design and development objective NADDO		
NATO Headquarters C3 Staff NHQC3S		
NATO Lessons Learned Database NLLDB		
NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency NAMSA
NATO military authority The Military Committee, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe or the Supreme Allied Commander Transformation.		
NATO military requirement NMR		
NATO operational interoperability standard NOIS		
NATO procedural interoperability standard NPIS		
NATO Response Force NRF	NATO Response Force NRF	NATO Response Force NRF

NATO	EU	UN
NATO School Oberammergau NSO		
NATO Staff Requirement NSR	NATO Staff Requirement NSR	
<p>NATO standardization The development and implementation of concepts, doctrines, procedures and designs in order to achieve and maintain the compatibility, interchangeability or commonality which are necessary to attain the required level of interoperability, or to optimize the use of resources, in the fields of operations, materiel and administration.</p>		
<p>NATO standardization agreement STANAG A NATO standardization document that specifies the agreement of member nations to implement a standard, in whole or in part, with or without reservation, in order to meet an interoperability requirement. Note: a NATO standardization agreement is distinct from the standard(s) it covers.</p>	<p>NATO Standardisation Agreement STANAG NATO Standardisation Agreements (STANAG) are individual standards which participating nations agree to use for specific functions to satisfy overall Alliance standardisation goals and co-ordination between operational and material activities.</p>	<p>Standardisation Agreement STANAG NATO agreements for procedures and systems and equipment components; set up processes, procedures, terms and conditions for common military or technical procedures or equipment between the member countries of the alliance; are developed and promulgated by the NATO Standardization Agency (NSA) in conjunction with the Conference of National Armaments Directors and other authorities concerned. Notes: 1. Each NATO State ratifies a STANAG and implements it within its own military. The purpose is to provide common operational and administrative procedures and logistics, so one member nation's military may use the stores and support of another member's military. STANAGs also form the basis for technical interoperability between a wide variety of communication and information systems (CIS) essential for NATO and Allied operations. 2. STANAGs are published in English and French, the two official languages of NATO, by the NSA in Brussels. 3. Among the hundreds of standardization agreements (as of 2010, the total was about 1,300) are those for calibres of small arms ammunition, map markings, communications procedures and classification of bridges. 4. Variant: North Atlantic Treaty Organization Standardization Agreement</p>

NATO	EU	UN
NATO technical interoperability standard NTIS		
NATO Training Group NTG	EU Group on Training EGT	
NATO/Partnership for Peace Geospatial Conference NPfPGC		
NATO-plus Exercise Directive and Programme NPEDP		
NATO-Ukraine Military Committee NUMC		
NATO-wide exercise An exercise involving the NATO strategic commands and the majority of subordinate commands and national defence staffs.		
naval exercise NAVEX		
	Network Centric Operations NCO	
	Network Centric Warfare NCW	network-centric warfare NCW
	Network Enabled Capability NEC The ability to shape a cohesive environment for a comprehensive approach and for a unified effort of civilian and military entities and actors at all levels in EU-led Crisis Management Operations and Missions, through informed and timely decision-making and coherent execution, based on the seamless and efficient sharing and exploitation of information by competent personnel, properly tailored process, and developed networks.	
neutral In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour, origin or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces.		
Non deadly Force Force not intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death.	Non-deadly force That force which is neither intended nor likely to cause death or grave injury which may result in death.	
non-battle casualty		non-battle injury casualty

NATO	EU	UN
<p>A person who is not a battle casualty, but who is lost to his organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary or due to enemy action or to being interned.</p>		<p>NBI casualty Term used in the context of peacekeeping operations' medical support and patient reporting. Note: More generally, a non-battle casualty is one who is sick, injured (other than through combat action) or missing in a non-combat situation.</p>
	<p>Non-Combat Operations NCO</p>	
<p>non-combatant evacuation operation NEO An operation conducted to relocate designated non-combatants threatened in a foreign country to a place of safety.</p>	<p>evacuation operation EO EO is one of the Illustrative Scenarios used in Requirements Catalogue (RC).</p>	<p>non-combatant evacuation operation NEO Originally a US term referring to the evacuation of overseas US Government civilians (e.g. Note: embassy employees), family members, American tourists and business people in case of emergency, such as natural disasters, civil unrest or war.</p>
	<p>Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery NAR The recovery of isolated personnel by special operations forces and/or other government agencies and/or surrogate/local forces trained for this purpose and using pre-established indigenous networks.</p>	
<p>non-governmental organization NGO A private, not for profit, voluntary organization with no governmental or intergovernmental affiliation, established for the purpose of fulfilling a range of activities, in particular development-related projects or the promotion of a specific cause, and organized at local, national, regional or international level. Notes: 1. A non-governmental organization does not necessarily have an official status or mandate for its existence or activities. 2. NATO may or may not support or cooperate with a given nongovernmental organization.</p>	<p>Non-Governmental Organisation NGO</p>	<p>non-governmental organization NGO Any non-profit organization group or institution motivated by humanitarian or religious values, usually independent of government, the United Nations, and commercial sectors. Note: In the United Nations context, NGOs have a formal platform within the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations provides for suitable arrangements for consultation with NGOs. The consultative relationship with ECOSOC is governed by ECOSOC resolution 1996/31, which outlines the eligibility requirements for consultative status, rights and obligations of NGOs in consultative status, procedures for the withdrawal or suspension of consultative status, the role and functions of the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs, and the responsibilities of the Secretariat in supporting the consultative relationship. Consultative status is granted by ECOSOC upon</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		recommendation of the ECOSOC Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
<p>non-lethal weapon NLW A weapon that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate or repel persons or to disable equipment, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury and damage to property and the environment.</p>		<p>non-lethal weapon NLW Weapons designed to minimize casualties to the adversary and collateral damage and which have applications for close combat or crowd control, notably during peacekeeping and humanitarian operations: they temporarily disrupt or disable personnel or matériel, thereby causing loss of military function, but their effects are usually reversible. Notes: 1. They include: chemical agents that degrade materials such as rubber or metals, carbon filaments to disrupt communication lines, superlubricants and superadhesives ("slickums and stickums"), entanglement weapons (nets), sticky foams that impair movement of personnel, high-power microwaves to disable electronic systems, light sources (strobe lights) and lasers to temporarily flash-blind troops or damage optical devices, high-power acoustic sound waves that cause severe pain and nausea, chemicals irritating to skin and nostrils and sedatives that would put enemy troops to sleep, "bean bag" rounds of ammunitions, rotating air-foil grenades, stingballs and rubber projectiles. Also includes graphite bombs used against electrical power grids. 2. Some of these weapons are sometimes used by law enforcement officers. 3. This concept is also referred to as "less lethal", "low lethal", "less than lethal", "soft kill".</p>
<p>non-NATO contributing nation NNCN</p>		
<p>non-NATO troop contributing nation NNTCN</p>		
<p>non-permissive environment An environment in which friendly forces anticipate obstructions to, or interference with, operations.</p>		
	<p>Norwegian Refugee Council NRC</p>	

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
<p>objective A clearly defined and attainable goal for a military operation, for example seizing a terrain feature, neutralizing an adversary's force or capability or achieving some other desired outcome that is essential to a commander's plan and towards which the operation is directed.</p>		<p>objective Obj.</p>
<p>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA</p>		<p>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA</p>
	<p>Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights OHCHR</p>	<p>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR</p>
<p>officer conducting the exercise OCE The officer responsible for the conduct of an allocated part of the exercise from the Blue, Orange and Purple aspects. He will issue necessary supplementary instructions. In addition, he may be an exercise commander.</p>	<p>Official Conducting the Exercise OCE</p>	
<p>officer scheduling the exercise The officer who originates the exercise and the orders it to take place. He will issue basic instructions which will include the designation of exercise areas, the allocation of forces, and the necessary coordinating instructions. He will also designate the officers conducting the exercise.</p>		
	<p>Official Development Assistance ODA</p>	<p>official development assistance ODA</p>
	<p>Official Scheduling the Exercise OSE</p>	
	<p>open source intelligence OSINT OSINT is intelligence based on information collected from sources open to the public, such as radio, television, newspapers, state propaganda, learned journals, technical documents and manuals, books and others. The exploitation of internet is significant for OSINT.</p>	<p>open source intelligence OSINT Information generally available to the public from sources such as scientific literature, official (governmental) information, information issued by public organizations, commercial companies and the news media and commercial satellite images.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
	Operating Implications of a Comprehensive Approach OICA	
operation A sequence of coordinated actions with a defined purpose. Notes: 1. NATO operations are military. 2. NATO operations contribute to a wider approach including non-military actions.	operation A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defence and manoeuvres needed to gain the objectives of any military action.	
Operation Commander OpCdr	Operation Commander OpCdr	
Operation Headquarters OHG Note: European Union.	Operation Headquarter OHQ EU Operation Headquarters The static headquarters which supports the OpCdr, located outside the Area of Operations (AOO).	
operation order OPORD A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation.	operation order OPORDER A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the co-ordinated execution of an operation.	operational order OPORD OPO In a military context, orders laid down in a formal manner, issued by commanders to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Note: Variant: operation order
operation plan OPLAN A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation order.	operation plan OPLAN A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation order.	operational plan operation plan (synonym) OPLAN Formal directives (in the same format as operation orders) designed to meet a contingency which is expected but not yet imminent. Notes: 1. The abbreviation OPLAN may be used in lieu of the full term. 2. Variant: operations plan
operational analysis OA	Operational Analysis	
	Operational Base OB	
Operational Capabilities Concept OCC		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>operational chain of command The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of operations.</p>		
<p>operational command OPCOM The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as the commander deems necessary. Note: It does not include responsibility for administration.</p>	<p>operational command OPCOM The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as the commander deems necessary.</p>	<p>operational command OPCOM Authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control. Note: It is the highest level of operational authority which can be given to an appointed commander who is acting outside of his own national chain of command, and is seldom authorized by Member States.</p>
<p>operational control OPCON The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control.</p>	<p>Operational Control OPCON</p>	<p>operational control OPCON The authority granted to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time or location by troop-contributing countries in the Security Council mandate resolution, to deploy units and retain or assign tactical control of those units. Note: The authority granted to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time or location by troop-contributing countries in the Security Council mandate resolution, to deploy units and retain or assign tactical control of those units.</p>
<p>operational directive OPDIR</p>		
<p>operational effectiveness OE</p>		
<p>operational environment OE A composite of the conditions, circumstances and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander.</p>		<p>operational environment A composite of the conditions, circumstances and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander.</p>
<p>operational intelligence OPINTEL Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of campaigns at the operational level.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>operational level The level at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations.</p>	<p>operational level The level at which operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations.</p>	
<p>operational mentoring and liaison team OMLT</p>		
	<p>Operational Planning Course OPC</p>	
<p>operational planning team OPT</p>		
<p>Operational Planning Working Group OPWG</p>		
<p>operational readiness The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness.</p>		<p>state of readiness combat readiness (synonym) operational readiness (synonym) As applied to personnel, it means trained and qualified to carry out the operations to which they are assigned. Note: The term is sometimes used as a synonym state of alert.</p>
<p>operational readiness evaluation ORE</p>		
<p>operational readiness inspection ORI</p>		
<p>operational requirement An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military or civil objectives, operations, missions or actions.</p>		
<p>operational requirements document ORD</p>		
<p>operational test and evaluation OT&E</p>		
<p>operational training Training that develops, maintains or improves the operational readiness of individuals or units.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>operational-level planning operational planning Note: The preferred English term to designate the planning of military operations at the operational level is “operational level planning”. The term “operational planning” is not to be used so as to prevent confusion with “operations planning”.</p>	<p>military operational planning Under the military direction of the EUMC, the Op Cdr, assisted by the EUMS, will be responsible for Military Operational Planning, including the coherence of plans developed at subordinate levels. It includes the production of a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and the production of a full Operation Plan (OPLAN). Furthermore, the OpCdr is responsible for elaborating a set of Rules of Engagement (ROE) and the Force Activation Process including the elaboration of the Statement of Forces Requirement (SOR).</p>	
	<p>Operations Centre OPSCEN</p>	
<p>operations planning operational planning (deprecated) The planning of military operations at the strategic, operational or tactical levels. Note: The preferred English term to designate the planning of military operations at all levels is “operations planning”. The term “operational planning” is not to be used so as to prevent confusion with operational-level planning.</p>	<p>operational planning Planning for the preparation and conduct of military operations at strategic, operational and tactical level.</p>	
<p>operations planning process OPP</p>	<p>Operational Planning Process OPP</p>	
<p>operations security The process which gives a military operation or exercise appropriate security, using passive or active means, to deny the enemy knowledge of the dispositions, capabilities and intentions of friendly forces.</p>		
<p>opposing forces OPFOR Those forces used in an enemy role during NATO exercises.</p>	<p>Opposing Force OPFOR</p>	<p>opposing forces OPFOR In training exercises, the units assigned to play the role of opponent to the troops in training.</p>
<p>order A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>order of battle ORBAT The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force.</p>	<p>Order of Battle ORBAT</p>	
		<p>order of battle ORBAT Intelligence pertaining to identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Notes: 1. The order of battle factors form the framework for analyzing military forces and their capabilities, building threat models, and hence, developing course of action models. 2. It is defined in table of organization and equipment. 3. Variant: order-of-battle.</p>
	<p>Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons OPCW</p>	<p>Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons OPCW</p>
<p>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe OSCE</p>	<p>Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe OSCE</p>	<p>Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe OSCE</p>
<p>other forces for NATO OFN Forces not assigned or earmarked for a NATO command, but which might co-operate with NATO forces or be placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander in certain circumstances which should be specified.</p>		
	<p>Overall EU Response Time The Overall EU Response Time to a crisis encompasses political reaction time and response time (the latter could be civilian, military or both).</p>	
<p>overt operation An operation conducted openly, without concealment.</p>		

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O **P** Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
	participating Member States pMS	
participating nation A nation that takes part in a NATO operation, programme or other activity, for which it is not required to contribute in money or in kind.		participating State participating nation (synonym) participating country (synonym) (1) In general, a State contributing military and/or civilian personnel to a specific UN PKO (2) in particular, participating to the Brigade Pool from which units will be selected in order to tailor the Standby High-Readiness Brigade for a specific mission. Note: "State" and "country" are used in UN documents, "nation" in the press.
	Parties to the Crisis Any official or unofficial body, individual or group of individuals (governmental and non-governmental organisations and actors, armed forces, de facto forces, political parties, trade unions, civilian associations, etc) in the area of interest which directly or indirectly play an active role in the root causes of the crisis.	
partner nation PN		
Partnership Annual Conference PAC		
Partnership Coordination Cell PCC	Prague Commitment Conference PCC	
Partnership for Peace PfP	Partnership for Peace PfP	Partnership for Peace PfP
Partnership goal PG		
passive defence Passive measures taken for the physical defence and protection of personnel, essential installations and equipment in order to minimize the effectiveness of hostile action.		passive defence Measures taken to reduce the probability of and to minimize the effects of damage caused by hostile action without the intention of taking the initiative.

NATO	EU	UN
<p>passive public information A policy which dictates that no attempts will be made to generate media/public interest in an issue or activity. However, when the passive policy is in effect, authorities must be prepared to respond to media queries about the issue or activity, or to make brief statements to avoid confusion, speculation, misunderstanding or false information that may prevail if media queries go unanswered.</p>		
	<p>patient regulating A process of control and coordination to ensure patients are evacuated to medical treatment facilities which are best capable of providing the required treatment, and having the required number and types of beds available</p>	
	<p>patient tracking The precise and continuous monitoring of the location and the intended destination of the patient in the medical treatment and evacuation chain</p>	
<p>peace enforcement PE A peace support operation conducted to maintain a ceasefire or peace agreement where the level of consent and compliance is uncertain and the threat of disruption is high. The peace support force must be capable of applying credible coercive force and must apply the provisions of the ceasefire or peace agreement impartially.</p>		<p>peace enforcement PE Consists of action undertaken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (such as sanctions, under article 40, or the use of armed force under article 42), to maintain or restore international peace and security in situations where the Security Council has determined the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. Note: It may involve the threat or application of armed force to restore or maintain peace. Such action is designed to protect humanitarian aid, restore order and stability, guarantee movement, enforce sanctions, establish protected zones and forcibly separate belligerents. Because the concept does not exclude the use of force, this term is deemed oxymoronic by many.</p>
	<p>Peace Enforcement Force PE Force</p>	
<p>peace enforcement operation PEO</p>		
<p>peace support force A military force assigned to a peace support operation.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>peace support operation PSO</p> <p>An operation that impartially makes use of diplomatic, civil and military means, normally in pursuit of United Nations Charter purposes and principles, to restore or maintain peace. Such operations may include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and/or humanitarian operations.</p>	<p>Peace Support Operations PSO</p>	<p>peace operation peace support operation (synonym) PSO</p> <p>Field operation deployed to prevent, manage, and/or resolve violent conflicts or reduce the risk of their recurrence.</p> <p>Note: The term is often used to refer to: preventive deployments, peacekeeping operations, diplomatic activities such as preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance, good offices, fact-finding missions, electoral assistance, peace-enforcement operations.</p>
<p>peacebuilding</p> <p>A peace support effort designed to reduce the risk of relapsing into conflict by addressing the underlying causes of the conflict and the longer-term needs of the people.</p> <p>Note: Peacebuilding requires a long-term commitment and may run concurrently with other types of peace support efforts.</p>		<p>peace buidling</p> <p>A critical phase of peace which consolidates the progress made in peace process and fulfills the commitments in peace agreement. It takes place after violent conflict has slowed down or come to a halt. It consists of a wide range of activities including capacity-building, reconciliation and societal transformation.</p>
	<p>Peacebuilding Commission (UN) PBC</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Commission PBC</p>
<p>peace enforcement PE</p> <p>A peace support effort designed to end hostilities through the application of a range of coercive measures, including the use of military force.</p> <p>Note: Peace enforcement is likely to be conducted without the strategic consent of some, if not all, of the major conflicting parties.</p>		
<p>peacekeeping PK</p> <p>A peace support effort designed to assist the implementation of a ceasefire or peace settlement and to help lay the foundations for sustainable peace.</p> <p>Note: Peacekeeping is conducted with the strategic consent of all major conflicting parties.</p>		<p>peace-keeping</p> <p>"the deployment of a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all the parties concerned, normally involving United Nations military and/or police personnel and frequently civilians as well" An Agenda for Peace</p>
<p>peace-making</p> <p>A peace support effort conducted after the initiation of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful settlement, involving primarily diplomatic action supported, when necessary, by direct or indirect use of military assets.</p>		<p>peace making</p>

NATO	EU	UN
<p>peacetime establishment PE peacetime complement (obsolete) A table setting out the authorized peacetime manpower requirement for a unit, formation or headquarters.</p>	<p>Personnel Establishment PE</p>	
<p>peacetime establishment authority PEA</p>		
	<p>Periodical Mission Review PMR</p>	
	<p>Permanent Representation PermRep</p>	
	<p>Permanent Structured Cooperation PESCO</p>	
<p>permissive environment An environment in which friendly forces anticipate no obstructions to, or interference with, operations. Note: A permissive environment does not necessarily imply absence of threat.</p>	<p>permissive environment The term of art "permissive environment" is normally used in case the force is called upon to operate in an area where there is no opposition to the EU-led force, be it when there is an explicit authorisation by the Host State or where there is <i>de facto</i> consent of all the parties.</p>	
		<p>person of concern to UNHCR person of concern (synonym) PoC</p>
	<p>Personnel Contributing States PCS</p>	
<p>personnel functional area services PERFAS</p>		
	<p>Personnel Officer Local Staff POLS</p>	
<p>personnel recovery PR</p>	<p>personnel recovery The sum of diplomatic, military and civilian efforts to effect the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel.</p>	
	<p>Personnel Report PERSREP</p>	
	<p>Persons Indicted for War Crimes PIFWC</p>	<p>person indicted for war crimes PIFWC</p>
	<p>persons with designated special status Individuals, groups, or organisations as designated by appropriate EU authority.</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>Persons with Designated Special Status PDSS</p>	
	<p>Petersberg tasks Task as defined in Art 17.2 TEU: Tasks to be conducted under the authority of the EU. Humanitarian and rescue tasks, peacekeeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking.</p>	
<p>PfP information management system PIMS</p>		
<p>PfP planning and review process PARP</p>	<p>Planning and Review Process PARP</p>	<p>Planning and Review Process PARP</p>
<p>PfP staff element PSE</p>		
<p>PfP Training and Education Enhancement Programme PfPTEEP</p>		
<p>pirate action group PAG</p>	<p>pirate action group PAG A composite body either deployed, or preparing to deploy, and consisting of the necessary logistics, weapons, navigation equipment, personnel, and vessels to conduct attacks against merchant, fishing and leisure shipping on the high seas. A PAG can be based from the shore (common in the Gulf of Aden) or from larger ocean going vessels including whalers or previously pirated dhows and merchant vessels.</p>	
	<p>pirated ship A ship or aircraft is considered to be a pirate ship or aircraft if it is intended by the persons in dominant control to be used for the purpose of committing one of the acts referred to the definition of "Act of Piracy". The same applies if the ship or aircraft has been used to commit any such act, so long as it remains under the control of the persons guilty of that act.</p>	
	<p>pirated vessel A vessel successfully boarded by pirates who subsequently take full control of propulsion and steerage.</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>planning factor A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time.</p>	<p>strategic planning assumptions The SPA are the principal indicative planning parameters used for planning purposes in the development of the Requirement Catalogue. SPA are Distance, Reaction time, Duration, Rotation and Concurrency.</p>	<p>planning factors In military logistics, a listing of relationships between two or more variables, e.g., kgs/man/day, which can be used to plan resource needs in detail. Note: Supply planning factors for some items such as rations, can be expressed in kilograms and litres required per day based on troop strength. Other items, such as repair parts, require a history of demand or usage to determine the desired stockage range.</p>
	<p>planning for an operation Planning enablers commanders to translate EU strategy and objectives into unified plans for military action by specifying how operations will be conducted to achieve success within a given time and space.</p>	
		<p>Planning Unit PU</p>
	<p>Plans PLS</p>	
<p>point of entry/exit POE</p>	<p>Point Of Entry POE</p>	
	<p>Police head of Mission PHM</p>	
	<p>Police Head of Mission PolHoM</p>	
	<p>Police Strategic Option PSO</p>	
	<p>Policy and Plans Division (EUMS) POL/PLS</p>	
		<p>policy directive In the parlance of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) a policy directive that provide an authoritative statement of institutional and management expectations, parameters and broad methods for handling important issues or activities in United Nations peacekeeping. Note: It states DPKO's position, objectives, and key responsibilities on operational issues or activities. Compliance is expected. Variant: United Nations peacekeeping directive</p>
	<p>Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit PPEWU</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	Policy Unit PU	
political advisor POLAD	Political Adviser POLAD	
		Political Affairs Officer PAO
Political and Partnerships Committee PPC		
Political and Security Committee PSC	Political and Security Committee PSC	
	<p>political control The setting of political and strategic objectives and parameters, and the balancing of aims and means to achieve these objectives. It provides the framework within which military operations can take place and defines their nature and scope. Political Control aims at ensuring that the parameters of an operation set by the Council are implemented accordingly.</p>	
	<p>political exercise The POLEX is an exercise including engagement at the level of ministers (MFA and or MoD). The aims are to exercise high level strategic planning with regard to national caveats/issues to reach a common understanding. The exercise is governed under "Chatham House Rules". The POLEX should also be seen as a door opener for future meetings/coordination at all subordinate levels.</p>	
	<p>Political Exercise (within EU BG Framework ministers level) POLEX</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>political framework for crisis approach The PFCA could / should be based on country or regional strategies, is the conceptual framework describing the comprehensive approach of the EU to the management of a particular crisis. Its inclusive development aims at developing a common appreciation of the crisis to all EU stakeholders and at assessing the impact of the crisis on EU interests, values and objectives. It envisages possible lines of engagement, objectives and effects for EU engagement to address the crisis in the short, medium and long terms and seeks synergies across potential instruments. Based on the PFCA, the PSC will evaluate the appropriateness of further planning of a CSDP civilian and / or military mission / operation. The PSC retains the option to move directly to a request for development of a Crisis Management Concept (CMC) without the creation of a PFCA, in cases where speed of deployment is critical.</p>	
	<p>Political Framework for Crisis Approach PFCA</p>	
	<p>Political Policy Indicator PPI</p>	
	<p>Political Policy Statement PPS</p>	
	<p>political reaction time The period between a crisis being identified and when the Council makes the decision to launch an operation. To support a political decision, civil and military advance planning will have started prior to EU action being considered appropriate.</p>	
	<p>Political Response Cell PRC</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>political strategy The co-ordinated and systematic development and use of economic, diplomatic, psychological, military and other political means of power of a state, alliance or coalition to safeguard its interests. It concerns the relationship between nations and within alliances and the determination of security policy. Political Strategy defines security objectives, determines the means of achieving these objectives and indicates limitations in the use of such means.</p>	
<p>Political-Military Steering Committee on Partnership for Peace PfP/SC</p>		
<p>Politico-Military Group PMG</p>	<p>Politico-Military Group PMG</p>	
<p>port of debarkation POD</p>	<p>Port of Disembarkation POD</p>	<p>point of disembarkation port of disembarkation (synonym) POD</p>
<p>port of embarkation POE</p>	<p>Port of Embarkation POE</p>	<p>point of embarkation port of embarkation (synonym) POE</p>
	<p>Positioning Navigation Timing PNT</p>	<p>Positioning, navigation and timing PNT</p>
	<p>Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development PCRD</p>	<p>Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development PCRD</p>
<p>post-exercise discussion PXD</p>	<p>Post Exercise Discussion PXD</p>	
		<p>post-project review PPR</p>
<p>pre-initial planning conference Pre-IPC</p>		
<p>pre-operational evaluation of training POET</p>		
<p>pre-readiness exercise PREREADDEX</p>		
<p>prevention of mutual interference Procedures designed to prevent interference between friendly forces and units.</p>	<p>Prevention of Mutual Interference PMI</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>principle A principle is a general law which guides action; a fundamental truth as the basis of reasoning.</p>	
<p>priority intelligence requirement PIR</p>	<p>Priority Intelligence Requirement PIR</p>	<p>priority information requirement PIR</p>
	<p>Priority Reform and Restructuring PRR</p>	
<p>prisoner of war POW</p>	<p>Prisoner of War POW</p>	<p>prisoner of war POW</p>
	<p>private armed security team See PCASP</p>	
	<p>Private Mobile Radio PMR</p>	
	<p>privately contracted armed security personnel PCASP An armed employee of Private Maritime Security Companies (PMSC), who provides security personnel, both armed and unarmed, on board commercial vessels under private commercial arrangements for protection against piracy. A related acronym is PAST (Private Armed Security Team), however PCASP is more widely recognised by the IMO and the maritime security industry.</p>	<p>privately contracted armed security personnel PCASP</p>
	<p>Production Branch PRD</p>	
	<p>profile A list of ROE selected for a force in a particular role or operation within defined time and space boundaries.</p>	
<p>programme progress review PPR</p>		<p>Programme Performance Report PPR</p>
	<p>Progress Catalogue PC</p>	
<p>propaganda Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>property with designated special status PRDSS</p>	<p>property with designated special status PRDSS Property designated by appropriate EU authority. By way of illustration (but not to limited to): Property or information, including classified material under the control of friendly forces or persons with designated special status (PDSS), the loss of which would increase the risk of grave injury or death to friendly forces or PDSS, or would increase the risk of substantial damage to or loss of critical property identified below. Essential public utilities, medical facilities, and other mission essential structures, facilities, property, or areas specifically designated. Other property as designated by appropriate EU authority.</p>	
	<p>Protection of Civilians PoC</p>	
<p>protective security The organized system of defensive measures instituted and maintained at all levels of command with the aim of achieving and maintaining security.</p>		
	<p>Protocol and Public Information Officer PPOC</p>	
	<p>Provincial Reconstruction Team PRT</p>	<p>provincial reconstruction team PRT</p>
	<p>Provisional Statement of Requirements PSOR</p>	
<p>psychological operation PsyOp Planned activities using methods of communication and other means directed at approved audiences in order to influence perceptions, attitudes and behaviour, affecting the achievement of political and military objectives.</p>	<p>psychological operations PSYOP Planned, culturally sensitive, truthful and attributable activities using methods of communication directed at politically approved Target Audiences, in order to influence perceptions, attitudes, and behaviour in support of achieving political and military objectives of the EU.</p>	<p>psychological operation PSYOP Operation directed, in peace and war, at enemy, friendly or neutral audiences to influence attitudes and behaviour affecting the achievement of political and/or military objectives. Note: variant of abbreviation [plural]: PSYOPS</p>
	<p>Psychological Operations Component Command POCC</p>	
	<p>Psychological Operations Task Force</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	PsyOps Support Element PSE	
	Public Administration Reform PAR	
public affairs officer PAO		
public information PI Information which is released or published for the primary purpose of keeping the public fully informed, thereby gaining their understanding and support.		public information PI The task of disseminating information about an organization to a broader audience. Notes: 1. At the United Nations, for instance, the mission of the Department of Public Information is to: - produce, promote and deliver UN news and media products and services; - create and implement UN communications strategies and campaigns; engage local audiences worldwide; and - initiate and expand partnerships, outreach and knowledge sharing. 2. Also has a more specific meaning in a military context.
public information office PIO	Public Information Office PIO	
public information officer PIO	Public Information Officer PIO	public information officer press information officer (alternate) PIO

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P **Q** R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
quadrilateral interoperability programme QIP		
		quick impact project QIP
quick reaction force QRF	Quick Reaction Force QRF	ready reaction group quick reaction force (synonym) QRF

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q **R** S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
	Rapid Alert Systems RAS	
rapid environmental assessment REA	Rapid (Maritime) Environmental Assessment R(M)EA	
	Rapid Reaction Capability RRC	
	rapid response A process that delivers the required effects, in a particular crisis, quicker than a standard response.	rapid response mechanism RRM The term is used both in generic contexts and with reference to specific programmes in countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Côte d'Ivoire.
	rapid response elements RRE Packages of forces and capabilities, possibly combined and joint, tailored for a specific task, at very high readiness (available and deployable on short notice), either as part of an overall force (for example force enablers) or to conduct an urgent operation of a smaller scale, self-contained.	
rapid response planning process R2P2		
reachback RB		
	readiness A military state that allows for adequate military planning and preparation in order to achieve the required response time for forces and units. It is the period of time measured from an initiation order to the moment when an HQ or a unit a unit is ready to be deployed. It does not include the time to move to and within the JOA (transit time), nor the time to be ready to perform the mission once deployed.	
readiness time The time within which a unit can be made ready to perform the tasks for which it has been organized, equipped and trained. This time is amplified or measured by indicators of the unit's current personnel,	reaction time The period of time taken for the military to complete preparation for deployment, to deploy to the theatre of operations and achieve an initial operational capability, once a political decision to launch the	

NATO	EU	UN
materiel and training state. It does not include transit time. 01 Oct 2003	mission has been taken.	
reallocation authority The authority given to NATO commanders and normally negotiated in peacetime, to reallocate in an "emergency in war" national logistic resources controlled by the combat forces under their command, and made available by nations, in order to influence the battle logistically. 01 Mar 1984	reallocation authority The authority, given to a commander and normally negotiated in peacetime, to reallocate in an "emergency in war" national logistic resources controlled by the combat forces under their command, and made available by MS, in order to influence the battle logistically.	
reallocation of resources The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one nation from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate NATO documents, to the military forces of another nation or nations as directed by the appropriate military authority.	reallocation of resources The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one MS from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate documents, to the military forces of other MS or non-EU TCN as directed by the appropriate military authority.	
	Rear Area Component Commander RACC	
reception, staging and onward movement RSOM The intra-theatre deployment phase in which units, personnel, equipment and materiel arriving in a secured joint operations area are transferred from a port of debarkation to their final destination on the commander's required date.	Reception, Staging and Onward Movement RSOM	
reception, staging, onward movement and integration RSOMI RSOI (admitted)	Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration RSOM&I	
receptivity The vulnerability of a target audience to particular psychological operations media.		
recognised air and surface picture RASP	Recognised Air and Surface Picture RASP	
	Recognised Land Picture RLP	
recognized maritime picture RMP	Recognised Maritime Picture RMP	
recognized environmental picture REP		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>reconnaissance RECCE RECON (deprecated) A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.</p>	<p>reconnaissance A mission undertaken in a pre-defined time frame to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of potential adversaries, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydro-graphic, environmental or geographic characteristics of a particular area.</p>	<p>reconnaissance RECCE Originally referred to: (1) the collection of visual, photographic, infrared or electronic information about enemy forces or terrain; (2) the employment of probing forces (involving combat) to induce the enemy to reveal his dispositions or weapon locations. Note: The term has been later on been used more generically to refer to a preliminary surveying or research.</p>
<p>Reconnaissance, surveillance and target acquisition RSTA</p>	<p>Reconnaissance Surveillance Target Acquisition RSTA</p>	
	<p>Redistribution Redistribution is a logistic measure, offering the EU military Cdrs the possibility to transfer logistic resources within forces under their command, for a specific objective, within a limited time, in response to a critical operational need.</p>	
<p>refugee Any person who, owing to a wellfounded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.</p>		<p>refugee Defined under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (article 1) as "any person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country". Note: In the media, the term is also very loosely applied to any person having fled his country because of war, civil disturbances, economic collapse ("economic refugees") and even natural disasters and environmental degradation (environmental refugees). Such usage is discouraged at the United Nations.</p>
<p>regeneration The timely activation, in full or in part, of existing force structures and infrastructure, including the restoration of manning, equipment and stocks to designated levels.</p>		
	<p>Regional Disaster Response Advisor RDRA</p>	
	<p>regional maritime capacity</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>building Assistance provided by advice/mentoring and/or training to support the setting up of locally owned operational maritime capabilities. These can be provided by regional courses involving trainees from different areas and/or countries, such as Djibouti, Somaliland in the case of the HoA.</p>	
	<p>Regional Support Office RSO</p>	<p>Regional support office RSO</p>
<p>reinforcing force A reinforcing force made available to a strategic commander which is further allocated by him or her to a specific regional commander.</p>		
<p>reinforcing nation A NATO nation which will send reinforcing forces to a NATO command.</p>		
	<p>reinsertion The assistance offered to ex-combatants during demobilisation but prior to the longer-term process of the reintegration. Reinsertion is a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools. While reintegration is a long-term, continuous social and economic process of development increasingly focusing on the needs of communities rather than on individual combatants, reinsertion is a short-term material and/or financial assistance to meet immediate needs, and can last up to one year.</p>	<p>reinsertion In the context of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation programmes, reinsertion is the assistance offered to ex-combatants during demobilization but prior to the longer-term process of reintegration. Notes: 1. Reinsertion is a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools. While reintegration is a long-term, continuous social and economic process of development, reinsertion is a short-term material and/or financial assistance to meet immediate needs, and can last up to one year. 2. Operative paragraph 2 of A/RES/59/296, VI, "Notes that reinsertion activities are part of the disarmament and demobilization process, as outlined in the note by the Secretary-General." Thus, among other things, "DDR" (e.g., DDR programme) refers to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration -- "reinsertion" efforts taking place as part of the D & D aspects of such programmes. Or, to put this another way: the R in DDR stands for reintegration, and even in DDRRR "reinsertion" does not get</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		its own R.
reintegration A process whereby former combatants or belligerents receive amnesty and they, together with refugees and internally-displaced persons, re-enter civil society.	reintegration The operational process of providing medical and psychological care to personnel recovered from isolation and debriefing them for intelligence and lessons learned purposes.	
	reintegration programs Assistance measures provided to former combatants that would increase the potential for their and their families' economic and social reintegration into civil society. Reintegration programs could include cash assistance or compensation in kind, as well as vocational training and income-generation activities.	
	Release other than Attack ROTA	
remote-controlled improvised explosive device RCIED	Remote Controlled Improvised Explosive Device RCIED	remote-controlled improvised explosive device radio-controlled improvised explosive device (synonym) RCIED
	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems RPAS	
	Report of the Panel of the Experts on Space and Security SPASEC Report	
	Reporting and Analysis Cell RAC	
request for information RFI	Request for Information RFI	request for Information RFI
required military force The armed forces necessary to carry out a military mission over a specified period of time.		
	Requirement Catalogue RC	
	Requirements Branch REQ	
research and development R&D	Research And Developments R&D	research and development R&D
research, development, testing and evaluation RDT&E		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>reserve A force held to counter unforeseen situations or to impact on future events.</p>		<p>reserve</p>
	<p>Resources RES</p>	
	<p>Resources Support Branch EUMS RES/SPT</p>	
<p>restricted area An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.</p>	<p>military restricted area A secure area in a designated location, used by EU/EU-led forces, in which the movement of non-EU/EU-led personnel is restricted.</p>	<p>restricted area RA closed area Area under military jurisdiction to which access is regulated, restricted to certain authorized personnel, subject to special permits. Notes: 1. (E.g., closed to the taking of bears, closed to motor vehicles.) May be defined (or "closed off") by physical barriers. Term often used in the context of military security (buffer zones, checkpoints and so forth). Nuclear energy or nuclear weapons sites and active or former bombing sites are also likely to be "closed areas". 2. Special security measures may be employed to prevent unauthorized entry to such areas. 3. N.B. The terms restricted area (closed area); closed military area (closed military zone) and no-go area are all roughly synonymous, but may be used in different specific contexts. "No-go area" is, for example, more colloquial and is used in a demining context; "restricted area" is widely applicable. The term "caution area" also has been used.</p>
<p>riot control agent A chemical not listed in a schedule of the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention, which can rapidly produce irritant or disabling physical effects that disappear shortly after termination of exposure.</p>	<p>riot control agents Any chemical not listed in a schedule (of the CWC), which can produce rapidly in humans sensory irritation or disabling physical effects which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure.</p>	<p>riot control agent Refers to any chemical not listed in a Schedule, which can produce rapidly in humans sensory irritation or disabling physical effects which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure (CWC, art. II, para. [])</p>
<p>riot control means Non-lethal means used to deter, prevent, contain or suppress riots and other violent civil disorders.</p>		
	<p>risk Risk is the association of a threat and its correspondent vulnerabilities and the likelihood of its realisation</p>	<p>risk Combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm [ISO Guide 51:1999(E)] For engineering purposes, for</p>

NATO	EU	UN
		example, defined as the expected losses (lives lost, persons injured, damage to property and disruption of economic activity) due to a particular phenomenon -a function of the probability of particular occurrences and the losses each would cause; other analysts use the term to mean the probability of a disaster occurring and resulting in a particular level of losses.
risk management RM The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risk arising from operational factors, and making informed decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits.		risk management RM The process of identifying, controlling and eliminating or minimizing uncertain events that may affect a project or process.
role specialist nation RSN	Role Specialist Nation RSN	
	role specialist nation support One state assumes the responsibility for procuring a particular class of supply or service for all or a part of the multinational force. Compensation and/or reimbursement will then be subject to agreements between the parties involved. The term "Nation" is used with the only purpose of maintaining a widely recognised military terminology.	
Rolling Interoperability Programme RIP		
	Roll-on Roll-off RoRo	roll-on roll-off ferry RoRo
	Rule of Law RoL	
rules of engagement ROE Directives issued by competent military authority which specify the circumstances and limitations under which forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.	rules of engagement ROE Directives to military commanders and forces (including individuals) that define the circumstances, conditions, degree, and manner in which force, or other actions which might be construed as provocative, may, or may not, be applied. ROE are not used to assign tasks or give tactical instructions. ROE do not affect the right to self-defence under national law.(1) <i>(1).Definition used here differs from the one in Guidelines for Military Command and Control Aspects of EU-led Crisis Management</i>	rules of engagement ROE

NATO	EU	UN
	<p><i>Operations (EUMC Meeting document No 11/01, 10 May 2001), Annex A, originating from NATO AAP-6. Moreover, even the NATO MC 362/1 (FINAL) document has a different approach, which may be adopted in this document.</i></p> <p>(Confirmatory) ROE</p> <p>A specific category of ROE which in some Member States fall within the scope of self-defence and in other Member States need specific authorisation. Such ROE may include the right to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. use force in protection of units participating in, or assisting in the theatre of the EU-led military CMO's; b. use force to protect human life; c. use force to protect mission essential property. 	
	<p>Rules of Engagement Authorisation ROEAUTH</p>	
	<p>Rules of Engagement Implementation ROEIMPL</p>	
<p>rules of engagement profile</p> <p>A list of rules of engagement selected for a force assigned to a particular role or operation within defined time and space boundaries.</p>		
	<p>Rules of Engagement Request ROEREQ</p>	

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R **S** T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
SACEUR exercise SACEUREX		
	Safe and Secure Environment SACE	
safe area In peace support operations, a secure area in which NATO or NATO-led forces protect designated persons and/or property.	safe area In crisis management operations, a secure area in which EU/EU-led forces protect designated persons and/or property.	safe haven safe area (synonym) Re: Bosnia and Herzegovina Not to be confused with use of term "safe haven" in the context of missile defence systems.
safety zone An area (land, sea or air) reserved for non-combat operations of friendly aircraft, surface ships, submarines or ground forces.		safety zone Zone established by the coastal State around artificial islands, installations and structures in which appropriate measures to ensure the safety both of navigation and of the artificial islands, installations and structures.
sampling and identification of biological, chemical and radiological agents SIBCRA	Sampling and Identification of Biological, Chemical and Radiological Agents SIBCRA	
	Satellite Centre SATCEN	
	Satellite Communications SATCOM	
scale of an exercise The size of an exercise in terms of resources required or allocated. It may be categorized as large, medium or small, viewed in the context of NATO as a whole.		
	Scrutinising, Assessing Evaluating, Prioritizing process SAE	
	Scrutinising-Assessing-Evaluating SAE	
sea lines of communication SLOC	Sea Lines of Communication SLOC	safe lines of communication SLOC

NATO	EU	UN
<p>sea surveillance The systematic observation of surface and sub-surface sea areas by all available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships, submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the surface of the world's seas and oceans.</p>	<p>maritime surveillance Is the systematic and continuous observation in the global maritime domain, in order to achieve effective maritime situational awareness (MSA) over activities at sea impacting on maritime security, so as to facilitate sound decision making.</p>	
<p>sea surveillance system A system for collecting, reporting, correlating and presenting information supporting and derived from the task of sea surveillance.</p>		
	<p>SEAD Anti-Radiation Missiles SEAD ARM</p>	
	<p>Sealift Coordination Centre SCC</p>	
<p>seaport of debarkation seaport of disembarkation (admitted) SPOD</p>	<p>Seaport of Disembarkation SPOD</p>	<p>seaport of debarkation SPOD</p>
<p>seaport of embarkation SPOE</p>	<p>Sea Port of Embarkation SPOE</p>	<p>seaport of embarkation SPOE</p>
<p>secondary training activities STA</p>		
<p>secure area A designated location or area within which NATO or NATO-led forces accept a specified degree of responsibility for persons or property and may impose restrictions on movement. Note: the use of force may be authorized to establish and protect a secure area.</p>	<p>secure area A designated location or area within which EU/EU-led forces accept a specified degree of responsibility for persons or property and may impose restrictions on movement. Note: The use of force may be authorised to establish and protect a secure area. Related term: safe are</p>	
	<p>Secure European System for Automatic Messages SEASME</p>	
	<p>Security Accreditation Authority SAA</p>	
	<p>Security Administration Team SAT</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>security classification A category or grade assigned to defence information or material to indicate the degree of danger to NATO/national security that would result from its unauthorized disclosure and the standard of protection required to guard against unauthorized disclosure.</p>		
		<p>Security Council Report SCR</p>
	<p>Security Sector Development SSD</p>	
	<p>Security Sector Reform SSR</p>	
	<p>Security Support Element SSE</p>	
<p>security¹ The condition achieved when designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.</p>	<p>security Security is achieved, when designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorised disclosure.</p>	
<p>security² The measures necessary to achieve protection against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.</p>		
<p>security³ The organizations responsible for protecting against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.</p>		
<p>self defence</p>	<p>self defence A universally recognised inherent right of individuals to defend themselves using necessary and proportional force against attack or imminent attack.</p>	<p>self defence Of States. Note: In international law, the right of a State to defend itself against a real or threatened attack. As applied to peacekeeping troops, the right to use force in self-defence has (1) a narrow definition: to protect the lives of UN troops and the positions they hold under a UN mandate when under attack; and (2) a wider one: to resist attempts to prevent them from discharging their duties (such as the distribution of humanitarian aid) [Article 51 of the UN Charter].</p>
	<p>Senior Medical Officer SMO</p>	<p>Senior Medical Officer SMO</p>

NATO	EU	UN
Sensitive Site Exploration SSE	Sensitive Site Reconnaissance SSR	
	Separation of Parties by Force SOPF SOPF is one of the Illustrative Scenarios used in Requirements Catalogue (RC).	
separation zone An area between two adjacent horizontal or vertical areas into which units are not to proceed unless certain safety measures can be fulfilled.		
	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse SEA	
SHAPE operations centre SOC		
shared awareness and deconfliction SHADE	Shared Awareness and Deconfliction SHADE	Shared Awareness and Deconfliction SHADE
shared use In logistics, utilization of resources identified and made available by nations to NATO, free of charge or under reimbursement arrangements predetermined by the provider and NATO.	shared use Utilisation of resources identified and made available to a co-ordinating body (such as the EUMCC) free of charge or under reimbursement arrangements predetermined by the provider and EU.	
	Simple Network Management Protocol SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol SNMP
	Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity SIAC	
single point of contact SPOC		
	Single Progress Report SPR	
Situation Centre SITCEN	Situation Centre SITCEN	Situation Centre SITCEN

NATO	EU	UN
<p>situational awareness SA battlespace awareness (obsolete) The knowledge of the elements in the battlespace necessary to make well-informed decisions.</p>	<p>situation awareness SA</p>	<p>situation awareness SA situational awareness (synonym) In a military context, the perception of the elements in the environment within a volume of time and space, the comprehension of their meaning, and the projection of their status in the near future. Notes: 1. This term is broadly used to denote the state of awareness that a subject (operator; aircraft pilot) has in the course of a task at a given time point. It is also used to connote such a state of awareness or orientation with respect to multiple actors and/or organizational units around the subject. 2. By extension it can include in logistics "total asset visibility (TAV)" through computerized equipment tracking and managing tools, giving users timely and accurate information of the location, movement, status and identity of units, personnel, equipment and supplies.</p>
<p>small arms and light weapons SALW</p>	<p>Small Arms and Light Weapons SALW</p>	<p>small arms and light weapons SALW</p>
	<p>Somali and Eritrean Monitoring Group SEMG</p>	
<p>South-East European Cooperation Process SEEC</p>		<p>South-East European Cooperation Process SEEC</p>
<p>South-Eastern Europe Initiative SEEI</p>		<p>South-Eastern Europe Initiative SEEI</p>
<p>Southeastern Mediterranean Area MEDSOUTHEAST</p>		
	<p>Space-based Earth Observation System SBEOS</p>	
<p>special coordinator SC</p>		
	<p>Special Court for Sierra Leone SCSL</p>	<p>Special Court for Sierra Leone SCSL</p>
<p>special forces SF</p>	<p>Special Forces SF</p>	<p>special forces SF</p>

NATO	EU	UN
<p>special operations Military activities conducted by specially designated, organized, selected, trained and equipped forces using unconventional techniques and modes of employment.</p>	<p>Special Operations SPEC OPS</p>	<p>special operations SO The concept formerly covered only military commando-like actions against strategic or tactical targets. Note: Nowadays it includes any form of action with a military purpose, yet not necessarily involving the use of force or violence: restoring light, water supply, cleaning the streets, providing school equipment, re-establishing legitimate local authorities, in order to improve the morale of the civilian population and avert public discontent, disturbances and therefore political instability and violence, are part of the civil affairs aspect of a special operations mission within a peacekeeping context.</p>
<p>special operations command and control element SOCCE An element established by the special operations component commander to synchronize, deconflict and coordinate special operations with those conducted by conventional forces.</p>	<p>Special Operations Command and Control Element SOCCE</p>	
	<p>Special Operations Component SOC</p>	<p>special operations component SOC</p>
<p>special operations component command SOCC</p>	<p>Special Operations Component Command SOCC</p>	
<p>special operations force SOF</p>	<p>Special Operations Forces SOF</p>	
<p>special operations liaison element SOLE</p>	<p>Special Operations Liaison Element SOFE</p>	
	<p>Special Operations Planning and Liaison Element SOPLE</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>special reconnaissance and surveillance SR</p> <p>Reconnaissance and surveillance activities conducted by special operations forces, which complement theatre intelligence assets and systems by obtaining strategic and/or operational information. These are human intelligence operations, conducted independently or in support of conventional operations, which may use special techniques, equipment, methods or indigenous assets.</p>	<p>Special Reconnaissance and Surveillance SR</p>	
	<p>Special Reports SPECREP</p>	
	<p>Special Representative SR</p>	
<p>Special Representative of the Secretary General SRSG</p>		<p>Special Representative of the Secretary-General SRSG</p>
	<p>stabilisation, reconstruction and military advice to third countries SR</p> <p>SR is one of the Illustrative Scenarios used in Requirements Catalogue (RC).</p>	
<p>stabilization and reconstruction S&R</p>	<p>Stabilisation, Reconstruction SR</p>	
<p>staff exercise STAFFEX</p>		
<p>staging area¹ SA</p> <p>An area located between the mounting area and the objective area through which all or part of the forces pass after mounting, for the purpose of refuelling, regrouping, training, inspection and distribution of troops and matériel.</p>	<p>staging area SA</p>	<p>staging area SA</p> <p>In military operations, a locality between a mounting area and the object of an expedition, through which the expedition passes for refuelling, regrouping, inspection, and redistribution of troops, between movements over the lines of communication.</p> <p>Note: In emergency search and rescue operations, there are also:</p> <p>(1) equipment staging areas, i.e. areas at a rescue work site where assigned tools and equipment can be safely stored, maintained and issued as needed to support the operation.</p> <p>(2) personnel staging areas, i.e. areas where unassigned, available SAR team personnel are assembled and organized for assignment into an operation.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
<p>staging area² SA A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over lines of communications.</p>		
<p>stand-off jamming SOJ</p>	<p>Stand Off Jamming/Escort Jamming SJ/ESJ</p>	
<p>standardization and interoperability SI</p>		
<p>standing operating procedure standard operating procedure (admitted) SOP A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise.</p>	<p>Standing Operating Procedure Standard Operating Procedure SOP</p>	<p>standing operating procedure standard operating procedure SOP</p>
<p>standing order A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled.</p>		<p>standing orders</p>
<p>start of exercise STARTEX</p>	<p>Start of the Exercise STARTEX</p>	
	<p>Start of Mission Date SOM</p>	
<p>state of readiness SOR The readiness posture of a unit for operations or exercises.</p>		<p>state of readiness combat readiness (synonym) operational readiness (synonym) As applied to organization or equipment, it means available for combat operations. Notes: 1. As applied to personnel, it means trained and qualified to carry out the operations to which they are assigned. 2. The term is sometimes used as a synonym state of alert.</p>
<p>statement of requirements SOR</p>	<p>Statement of Requirements SOR</p>	<p>statement of requirements SOR</p>
	<p>statements of requirements (HNS) A subordinate document to an HNS Technical Arrangement and the most detailed document on HNS. It includes information on the support required and offered and on its financial implications.</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
status of forces SOF		
status of forces agreement SOFA	status of forces agreement SOFA An agreement whereby the States parties to the agreement define in advance the rights and obligations, privileges, immunities and facilities which the forces and their members will enjoy when present on the territory(ies) of another State(s), party(ies) to the Agreement.	status of forces agreement SOFA Agreement signed between the United Nations and a host country prior to the deployment of a peacekeeping force. Notes: 1. The SOFA is intended to clarify the terms under which the foreign military is allowed to operate. Typically, purely military issues, such as the locations of bases and access to facilities, are covered by separate agreements. The SOFA is more concerned with the legal issues associated with military individuals and property. This may include issues like entry and exit into the country, tax liabilities, postal services, or employment terms for host-country nationals, but the most contentious issues are civil and criminal jurisdiction over the bases. 2. As of December 2008, also used in the specific context of American forces in Iraq. 3. Variant: status of the peacekeeping forces agreement 4. Variant capitalization and hyphenation: Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)
status of forces report SFR		
	Status Of Mission Agreement SOMA	status of mission agreement SOMA
stay behind force A force which is left in position to conduct a specified mission when the remainder of the force withdraws or retires from the area.		stay behind force SBF A force which is left in position to conduct a specified mission when the remainder of the force withdraws or retires from the area.
	Steady State SS	
	Stockholm Initiative on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration SIDDR	
	Strategic Airlift Co-ordination Cell SALCC	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>strategic concept The course of action accepted as a result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, psychological and other measures which stem from it.</p>	<p>Strategic concept The course of action accepted as a result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, psychological and other measures which stem from it.</p>	<p>Strategic Concept Description: NATO. Adopted in 1999. Note: Key elements of this Concept were: (1) Collective defence: The Strategic Concept underscores the enduring core mission of NATO as the collective defence of its members under article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty (2) Military capabilities: The Concept reaffirms Allies determination to strengthen alliance defence capabilities by ensuring forces that are more mobile, sustainable, survivable and able to engage effectively on the full spectrum of NATO missions (3) New missions: The Concept calls for improvements in NATO capability to undertake new missions to respond to a broad spectrum of possible threats to Alliance common interests, including: regional conflicts, such as in Kosovo and Bosnia, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and transnational threats such as terrorism (4) New members: The Concept underscores NATO's continued openness to new members and Allies' commitment to enlargement as part of a broader effort to enhance peace and stability throughout the Euro-Atlantic community (5) Strengthened partnerships: The Concept reinforces Alliance efforts to build wide-ranging partnerships with the aim of increasing transparency and mutual confidence in security matters and enhancing the capacity of allies and partners to act together (6) European capabilities: The Concept highlights development of a European security and defence identity within NATO as an essential elements of NATO's ongoing adaptation, enabling European allies to make a more effective contribution to Euro-Atlantic security.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>Strategic Direction The translation of political and strategic objectives into guidance, enabling the military operation to be planned and conducted. The PSC exercises Strategic Direction by providing guidance for the development of planning documents for an operation as well as by giving strategic direction during the conduct of the operation.</p>	
<p>strategic level The level at which a nation or group of nations determines national or multinational security objectives and deploys national, including military, resources to achieve them.</p>		
	<p>strategic level of operations The level of war at which a nation or group of nations determines national or multinational security objectives and deploys national, including military, resources to achieve them.</p>	
	<p>Strategic Planning Assumption SPA</p>	
		<p>Strategic Planning Office SPO</p>
		<p>Strategic Priority on Adaptation Strategic Priority for Adaptation (synonym) SPA</p>
	<p>Strategic Operations SPO</p>	<p>Psychological</p>
	<p>Strategic Sea Lift SSL</p>	
<p>strategic warning A notification that hostilities may be imminent. This notification may occur at any time prior to the initiation of hostilities.</p>		
<p>suitability and risk assessment SRA Note: The full concept is “force plan suitability and associated risk assessment”.</p>		
	<p>Supply Sup</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>support The action of a force, or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force.</p>	<p>support SPT The action of a force, or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force.</p>	<p>support sp</p>
	<p>Support Advisory Team SPAT</p>	
	<p>Support to the Chairman of the EUMC CMC SPT</p>	
	<p>Support to the Civil Environment SCE</p>	
	<p>Support to the Military Force STF Military Commanders for EU-led CMO might require civilian support within their area of responsibilities. It covers the arrangements and activities needed to ensure the maximum co-operation of the civil authorities, organisations and populations in supporting the mission of the military force and sustaining its presence in a crisis situation.</p>	
<p>supported commander A commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by a higher NATO military authority and who receives forces or other support from one or more supporting commanders.</p>		<p>supported commander</p>
<p>supporting commander A commander who provides a supported commander with forces or other support and/or who develops a supporting plan.</p>		<p>supporting commander</p>
	<p>Supporting Plan SUPLAN</p>	
<p>suppression of enemy air defences SEAD</p>	<p>Suppression of Enemy Air Defences SEAD</p>	<p>suppression of enemy air defences SEAD</p>
<p>surface action group SAG</p>	<p>Surface Action Group SAG</p>	
<p>surface-to-air missile SAM</p>		<p>surface-to-air missile SAM</p>
	<p>Surface-To-Air Missile Operation Centre SAMOC</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>surveillance The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means.</p>	<p>surveillance The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or sub-surface forces, areas, places, lines of communication, persons or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic or other means in order to detect, identify and to follow activities or situations of interest. Operating for a longer period of time, Surveillance is able to reveal changes in a given situation. It contributes significantly to early warning, monitoring missions and force protection.</p>	<p>surveillance In the context of military operations, the systematic observation of a given area for patterns of activity of any kind, by visual. Note: aural, photographic or other means. As opposed to more focused scouting or reconnaissance.</p>
<p>surveillance and target acquisition STA</p>	<p>Surveillance and Target Acquisition STA</p>	
<p>survival, escape/evasion, resistance and extraction SERE</p>	<p>Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Extraction SERE</p>	
<p>sustainability The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required to achieve its objectives.</p>	<p>sustainability The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required achieving its objectives.</p>	<p>sustainability In military operations, it is the ability to keep fighting or otherwise functioning despite disruptions, etc. Note: 1. "Medical sustainability", e.g., is the ability to maintain quality and quantity of treatment and evacuation, and to resupply and replace personnel. 2. Not to be confused with sustainability used in social and environmental contexts.</p>
	<p>synergies between EU civilian and military capability development Civil-military synergy aim at reaching a more comprehensive EU operational capability in conflict prevention and crisis management and should ensure an efficient use of resources in a constrained economic environment.</p>	
<p>synthetic exercise SYNEX An exercise in which enemy and/or friendly forces are generated, displayed and moved by electronic or other means on simulators, radar scopes or other training devices.</p>	<p>Synthetic Exercise SYNEX</p>	
	<p>Systems Approach to Training SAT</p>	

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>table top exercise TTX An exercise within a staff or between staffs where you use a scenario as a base to test realization and role play ifrn selected "snap shots"/events e.g. activation, deployment, mass casualties etc. This exercise is NOT a CPX (Command Post Exercise) but can be CAX (Computer Assisted Exercise).</p>	<p>table top exercise A general term to a simulation exercise such as a command post exercise or war game to study scenarios, actions and responses, communications and decision-making, and so forth, without any actual "troops or movements on the ground". Note: Variant hyphenation: tabletop exercise</p>
<p>tactical air support for maritime operations TASMO</p>	<p>Tactical Air Support for Maritime Operations TASMO</p>	
<p>tactical ballistic missile TBM</p>	<p>Tactical Ballistic Missile TBM</p>	<p>tactical ballistic missile theatre ballistic missile (synonym) TBM</p>
<p>tactical command TACOM The authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority.</p>	<p>Tactical Command TACOM</p>	
<p>tactical control TACON The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned.</p>	<p>Tactical Control TACON</p>	<p>tactical control TACON</p>
<p>target¹ Tgt The object of a particular action, for example a geographic area, a complex, an installation, a force, equipment, an individual, a group or a system, planned for capture, exploitation, neutralization or destruction by military forces.</p>		<p>target tgt</p>
<p>target² Tgt In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency or person against which intelligence activities are directed.</p>		
<p>target³ Tgt In artillery, an area designated and numbered for future firing.</p>		

NATO	EU	UN
<p>target acquisition TA The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons.</p>	<p>Target Acquisition TA</p>	
<p>target assessment TA</p>		
<p>target audience An individual or group selected for influence or attack by means of psychological operations.</p>		<p>target audience Individuals or groups of people whom a particular output was designed to reach (e.g., for a DPI communication: the public, a more narrowly defined audience of government officials or parliamentarians, or elementary or high-school students).</p>
	<p>Target Audience Analyses TAA</p>	
		<p>task force TF This military term has a different meaning from that of task force, which refers to working or planning groups in administration parlance.</p>
<p>task force¹ TF A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.</p>		
<p>task force² TF A semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.</p>		
<p>task force³ TF A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks.</p>		
<p>task group TG</p>	<p>Task Group TG</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
<p>tasking The process of translating the allocation into orders, and passing these orders to the units involved. Each order normally contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully.</p>		<p>tasking The process of translating the allocation (personel, supplies and equipment) into orders, and passing these orders to the units involved. Note: Each order normally contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully.</p>
<p>tasking authority TA In NATO operations, the authority of an organization or individual to task assets, resources or personnel.</p>		<p>tasking authority TA In the document entitled "Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations", issued by the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support in February 2008, the concept refers to: "the authority vested in specified senior appointments. Notes: 1. of United Nations peacekeeping operations to assign tasks to enabling units, . . . Tasking authority includes the authority to deploy, redeploy and employ all or part of an enabling unit to achieve the mission's mandate. Enabling units comprise aviation, engineering, logistics, medical, signals, transport and explosive ordinance disposal units. Tasking authority over military or police personnel/ units, when exercised by civilians is applicable for their routine, day-to-day employment and does not include tactical control of military/police resources exercised purely in pursuance of military or police operations." 2. In the management of military utility helicopters in peacekeeping operations, the concept of the United Nations tasking authority was designed to ensure that aircraft were tasked in accordance with applicable aviation regulations and in accordance with the stipulations of the letter of assist. Also ensured that air assets were dispatched in accordance with the mission's standard operating procedures, including, for example, procedures relating to flight planning and pre-flight briefing and in-flight radio procedures.</p>
<p>technical arrangement TA</p>	<p>Technical Arrangement TA</p>	
	<p>Technical Assistance Information Exchange Programme TAIEX</p>	

NATO	EU	UN
terms of reference TOR	Terms of Reference TOR	terms of reference TOR
terrorism The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives.		
test and evaluation T&E		
	TEU Article 17 Tasks Treaty of the European Union Revision 4 (Nice) identifies humanitarian and rescue tasks, peacekeeping tasks and tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking.	
theatre An area designated by political or military authorities in which an operation will take place. Note: A theatre may be inside or outside NATO territory and may encompass politically or diplomatically demarcated areas, as well as areas deemed to be of military importance.		
theatre area of operations TAOO	Tactical Area of Operations TAOO	theatre area of operations TAPP
theatre ballistic missile TBM		
	Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence TBMD	
theatre of operations TOO	Theatre of Operations TO	
	third party logistic support The use of pre-planned contracts to provide logistic supplies, logistic services and even logistic functions through civilian companies.	
	Third Party Logistic Support TPLS	

NATO	EU	UN
	<p>threat A potential accident or deliberate compromise of security, both resulting in possible losses in confidentiality, integrity or availability.</p>	<p>threat In general, in a military or peacekeeping context: (1) The sum of the potential strength, capabilities, and intentions of any enemy which can limit or negate mission accomplishment or reduce force, system or equipment effectiveness. Note: 2) A menacing indication of danger to a nation's military forces, industrial base, territory, possessions or population. (Such a threat generally arises from an adversary nation's military power as manifested by technological capability, military budget, military industrial production capacity, military alliances and the maintenance of conventional and strategic forces at levels beyond that required for legitimate defence.) (3) A menacing indication of imminent danger to friendly forces. (Such a threat generally arises from the employment of an adversary's offensive or defensive forces in an area of military operations.) Specifically, as part of the establishment of evacuation procedures for the UN Headquarters complex a threat is defined as a "credible warning received by the [UN] Security and Safety Service indicating that the Headquarters may come under attack".</p>
<p>tools for operational planning, force activation and simulation TOPFAS</p>	<p>Tools for Operational Planning, Force Activation and Simulation TOPFAS</p>	
	<p>total force requirement TFR The TFR is the single set of capabilities needed by the EU to meet its Level of Ambition required to implement and sustain a CSDP operation.</p>	
<p>toxic industrial chemical TIC</p>	<p>Toxic Industrial Chemical TIC</p>	
<p>toxic industrial hazard TIH</p>	<p>Toxic Industrial Hazards TIH</p>	
	<p>Toxic Industrial Radiological TIR</p>	
<p>training and education for peace support operations TEPSO</p>		

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
	Uganda's People Defence Forces UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces UPDF
	UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan UNAMA	UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan UNAMA
	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights UNHCHR	
unconventional military forces UMF		
<p>unexploded explosive ordnance UXO unexploded ordnance (deprecated) Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause.</p>	<p>unexploded ordnance UXO</p>	<p>unexploded munition UXO unexploded explosive ordnance (synonym) (Note: NATO) unexploded ordnance (synonym) blind Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use and used in armed conflict. It may have been fired, dropped, launched or projected yet remains unexploded either through malfunction or design or for any other reason (CCW/CONF.II/PC.1/WP.1); mines are not included - Explosive Remnants of War. A global survey, Landmine Action 2003, John Borrie; for the purposes of IMAS the term applies to all munitions other than landmines which form part of a mine action programme, and which present a significant risk to human life - Explosive Remnants of War. A global survey, Landmine Action 2003, John Borrie.</p>

NATO	EU	UN
<p>unit A military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority.</p>		<p>unit Term used with different meanings in various contexts: (1) Under the standby forces arrangements (and in that context only), is called "unit" any unit, whatever its size, which is self-sufficient as regards logistics, equipment, food and accommodation. Notes: (2) It may otherwise refer to a battalion-size (army) or a squadron-size (air force) unit (800 persons). (3) At the UN, the smallest administrative component.</p>
	<p>United Nation Assistance Mission in Somalia UNSOM</p>	<p>United Nation Assistance Mission in Somalia UNSOM</p>
	<p>United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur UNAMID</p>	<p>African Union -United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur UNAMID</p>
	<p>United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF</p>	<p>United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF</p>
	<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea UNCLOS</p>	<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea UNCLOS</p>
	<p>United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations UNDPKO</p>	<p>Department of Peacekeeping Operations DPKO</p>
	<p>United Nations Development Programme UNDP</p>	<p>United Nations Development Programme UNDP</p>
	<p>United Nations Disaster and Assessment Coordination Team UNDAC</p>	<p>United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team UNDAC</p>
<p>United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees UNHCR</p>	<p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR</p>	<p>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR</p>
<p>United Nations Military and Civil Defence Unit UNMCDU</p>		<p>Military and Civil Defence Unit MCDU</p>
<p>United Nations military observer UNMO</p>		<p>United Nations Military Observer UNMO</p>
	<p>United Nations Mission in Liberia UNIMIL</p>	
	<p>United Nations Mission in Sudan UNMIS</p>	<p>United Nations Mission in the Sudan UNMIS</p>

NATO	EU	UN
	United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan UNOCHA
	United Nations Operation in Burundi ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi ONUB
	United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire UNOCI
	United Nations Secretary General UNSG	
	United Nations Security Council UNSC	
United Nations Security Council Resolution SCR UNSCR (deprecated)	United Nations Security Council Resolution UNSCR	
	United Nations Support office for AMISOM UNSOA	United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia UNSOA United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (alternate)
unmanned air vehicle UAV	Unmanned Air Vehicle UAV	unmanned air vehicle drone (synonym) UAV

NATO	EU	UN
<p>unmanned aircraft system UAS A system whose components include the unmanned aircraft, the supporting network and all equipment and personnel necessary to control the unmanned aircraft.</p>	<p>unmanned aerial vehicle A powered, aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator, uses aerodynamic forces to provide lift, can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely, can be expandable or recoverable, and can carry a lethal or non-lethal payload. Ballistic or semi-ballistic vehicles, cruise missiles, and artillery projectiles are not considered unmanned aerial vehicles. UAVs will normally be recoverable due to the value of the UAV systems.</p>	<p>unmanned aircraft system UAS The entire infrastructure involved in the operation of unmanned aerial vehicle (drones); includes other elements besides the actual aircraft (the drone) -- e.g. Notes: 1. sensors and payloads, command and control datalinks and the operator station (on the ground), as well as the ground support equipment required for launch and recovery, operations and maintenance. The drone operator might also be thought of as a part of the system. 2. Background The term was first officially used in the United States in 2005, as these designations were in provisional use at one time or another. The inclusion of the term "aircraft" emphasizes that regardless of the location of the pilot and flight crew, the operations must comply with the same regulations and procedures as do those aircraft with the pilot and flight crew on board. 3. The official acronym UAS is also used by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and other government aviation regulatory organizations. 4. Incorrect variants: unmanned aerial system, unmanned air vehicle system Variant capitalization: Unmanned Aircraft System</p>
<p>unmanned combat aerial vehicle UCAV</p>	<p>Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicle UCAV</p>	<p>unmanned combat aerial vehicle UCAV</p>
	<p>US-Central Command USCENTCOM</p>	<p>United States Central Command USCENTCOM CENTCOM Central Command (alternate)</p>
	<p>use of force An act or the threat of an act meant to deprive someone of the possibility of exercising one's own will. It is not restricted to physical force, but may include threat of force or coercion, such as threat caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power against such person or persons, or by talking advance of a coercive environment.</p>	<p>use of force Related term: unprovoked use of force</p>

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U **V** W X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
<p>validation The confirmation of the capabilities and performance of organizations, individuals, materiel or systems to meet defined standards or criteria, through the provision of objective evidence. Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.</p>		<p>validation The act of giving validity; a strengthening, enforcement or confirming; an establishing or ratifying. Notes: 1. In a general scientific context, involves confirmation through provision of empirical evidence. 2. In the context of demining and the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) it is defined as the act of ratification that takes place after a process of verification. 3. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories uses the word, in the context of emission inventories, to refer to checking to ensure that the inventory has been compiled correctly in line with reporting instructions and guidelines. It checks the internal consistency of the inventory. 4. The legal use of validation is to give an official confirmation or approval of an act or product. 5. Term also used to refer to a certificate or similar that attests to the validity of something.</p>
<p>vehicle-borne improvised explosive device VBIED</p>	<p>Vehicle-born Improvised Explosive Device VBIED</p>	<p>vehicle borne improvised explosive device VBIED</p>
<p>verification team VT</p>		
	<p>Vessel Protection Detachment VPD</p>	
<p>Vienna Document VD</p>		
<p>voluntary national contribution VNC</p>		
	<p>vulnerability A weakness or lack of controls that would facilitate or allow a threat to act against a specific system.</p>	<p>vulnerability In the context of disaster, measure of the extent to which a community, structure, service or geographic area is likely to be damaged/disrupted by the impact of a particular disaster hazard, on account of their nature/construction and location (close to hazardous terrain or disaster-prone area).</p>

		<p>Note: NB: There are many aspects of vulnerability, arising from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors. Examples may include poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management. Vulnerability varies significantly within a community and over time. This definition identifies vulnerability as a characteristic of the element of interest (community, system or asset) which is independent of its exposure. In common use, however, the word is often used more broadly to include the element's exposure. Variants: disaster vulnerability; vulnerability to disaster</p>
<p>vulnerability assessment VA</p>		

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V **W** X Y Z

NATO	EU	UN
war game A simulation of a military operation, by whatever means, using specific rules, data, methods and procedures.		wargame Verb. The simulation of a military operation.
warning and reporting W&R		
warning order A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow.		warning order Wng O WARNO
	Watch keeping Capability WKC	
weapon of mass destruction WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction WMD	weapon of mass destruction WMD
Western Mediterranean Area MEDOC		
white forces In NATO exercises, forces used as umpires.		
	World Food Program WFP	World Food Programme WFP United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Food Programme (variant) United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (variant)
	World Health Organisation WHO	World Health Organization WHO
	World Trade Organisation WTO	World Trade Organisation WTO

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W **X** Y Z

NATO	EU	UN

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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