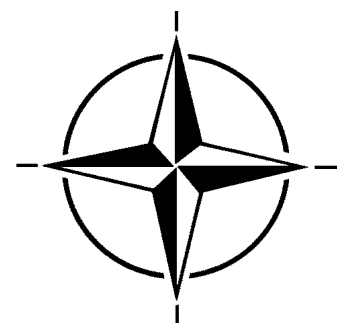




JOINT DOCTRINE PUBLICATION 0-01.1

UNITED KINGDOM SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATO TERMINOLOGY DATABASE



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Joint Doctrine Publication 0-01.1 (JDP 0-01.1), 8th Edition, dated Sept 2011
which supersedes 7th Edition
is promulgated

As directed by the
Chiefs of Staff

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MP Colley', with a large, sweeping flourish underneath.

Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Development, Concepts and Doctrine)

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JOINT DOCTRINE PUBLICATIONS

The successful conduct of military operations requires an intellectually rigorous, clearly articulated and empirically-based framework of understanding that gives advantage to a country's Armed Forces, and its likely partners, in the management of conflict. This common basis of understanding is provided by doctrine.

UK doctrine is, as far as practicable and sensible, consistent with that of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). The development of national doctrine addresses those areas not covered adequately by NATO; it also influences the evolution of NATO doctrine in accordance with national thinking and experience.

Endorsed national doctrine is promulgated formally in JDPs.¹ From time to time, Interim JDPs (IJDPs) are published, caveated to indicate the need for their subsequent revision in light of anticipated changes in relevant policy or legislation, or lessons arising out of operations.

Urgent requirements for doctrine are addressed through Joint Doctrine Notes (JDNs). To ensure timeliness, they are not subject to the rigorous staffing processes applied to JDPs, particularly in terms of formal external approval. Raised by the DCDC, they seek to capture and disseminate best practice or articulate doctrinal solutions which can subsequently be developed in due course as more formal doctrine. Alternatively, a JDN may be issued to place some doctrinal markers in the sand, around which subsequent debate can centre.

Details of the joint doctrine development process and the associated hierarchy of JDPs are to be found in JDP 0-00 *Joint Doctrine Development Handbook*.

¹ Formerly named Joint Warfare Publications (JWPs).

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND USER GUIDE

Introduction

1. The Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Development, Concepts and Doctrine) (ACDS DC&D) holds the responsibility for the development of joint operational terminology policy. Policy implementation is exercised through his appointment of a *Joint Terminology Coordinator* who, together with the membership of the *UK Joint Terminology Committee*,² oversee the process of staffing and, where appropriate, agreeing or rejecting submissions for inclusion in Joint Doctrine Publication (JDP) 0-01.1 *United Kingdom Supplement to the NATO Terminology Database*.³

Background

2. Until recently, NATO has maintained some 28 glossaries sponsored by different elements across its 8 Tasking Authorities (TAs) and covering differing specialist areas. Of these, the broad NATO equivalent NATO glossary to JDP 0-01.1 is Allied Administrative Publication (AAP)-6 *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions* and hitherto, JDP 0-01.1 comprised a full replication of AAP-6 and its sister publication AAP-15 *NATO Glossary of Abbreviations used in NATO Documents and Publications* together with any UK operational and related general Terms and Definitions (T&D) developed for national requirements (UK element approximately 10% of the publication).

3. NATO is therefore the 'senior partner' in the matter of terminology and, in keeping with aspirations for multinational standardisation; it is UK policy to employ NATO agreed T&D⁴ unless there are compelling reasons for developing additional terminology against national requirements.

4. In 2006, NATO recognised the need to consolidate some 28 glossaries into a single manageable electronic database. This work was completed under contract in 2008 and access to the NATO Terminology Database (NTDB) was made available to all NATO staffs and national representatives through password access. Since then, the database has been further developed making access more 'user friendly' using a purpose designed system appropriately named: the NATO Terminology Management System (NTMS). Version 2 of the NTMS is now complete and it is NATO's intention to make it available to all on the World Wide Web (www).⁵

² A subordinate grouping reporting to the Joint Doctrine Working Committee.

³ Formerly entitled *UK Glossary of Joint and Multinational Terms and Definitions*.

⁴ All NATO T&D is agreed under clinical approval process by consensus of member nations.

⁵ Anticipated availability - Autumn 2011.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

Transition

5. With the development of the NTDB/NTMS, which will be updated on a dynamic basis, there is no longer a requirement to replicate NATO T&D in JDP 0-01.1. Moreover, while some NATO glossaries may be maintained in the short term, it is likely that **all** glossaries will be withdrawn in the medium to long term in favour of routine electronic access to the database. In anticipation of this, all NATO T&D have been removed from the 8th Edition of JDP 0-01.1 leaving just the remaining elements and the publication has been functionally re-titled; *The United Kingdom Supplement to the NATO Terminology Database*.

Short Term

6. Until the NTMS becomes universally available, DCDC's Defence Intranet website will continue to house the latest electronic versions of AAPs-6 and 15 complemented by JDP 0-01 (8th Edition); thereby maintaining the *status quo* in terminology access terms.

Medium to Long Term

7. When the NTMS goes live on the www, it is intended to link it and the JDP 0-01.1 (8th Edition) database to the Defence Intranet through the Controlled Values Repository (CVR); managed by the Information Coherence Authority for Defence (ICAD), thereby enabling Defence wide access to both through a user friendly front-end portal on the DCDC website as well as the Defence Library.

HOW TO USE THIS SUPPLEMENT

Conventions

8. The 8th Edition of JDP 0-01.1 will contain only those T&D developed by the UK for national purpose. Each T&D will fall into one of 4 categories:

- a. **Legacy.** Some of the contents of this supplement date back to the mid 1990s and while they have been reviewed, their provenance is unknown and therefore they should be used with appropriate 'health warning'. Legacy T&D have no source indicator in brackets after the definition.

b. **Ratified Doctrine.** National T&D developed in JDPs will be deemed to be 'agreed' post ratification of the publication and will be entered as a routine change to the electronic version of JDP 0-01.1. The source JDP will be noted in brackets after all entries falling into this category. Custodians of doctrine publications will also review all new national T&D and, should they consider them to have utility in the NATO context, they will sponsor an entry to the NATO terminology programme.

c. **Developing Doctrine.** Urgent requirements for doctrine are addressed through Joint Doctrine Notes (JDNs). To ensure timeliness, they are not subject to the rigorous staffing processes applied to JDPs, particularly in terms of formal external approval. They are raised by the DCDC to capture and disseminate best practice or articulate doctrinal solutions which can subsequently be developed in due course as more formal doctrine. They may also be issued to place some doctrinal markers in the sand, around which subsequent debate can centre. T&D stemming from JDNs have been included in JDP 0-01.1. While they may be used and quoted, they should be treated as 'work in progress'. The JDN number will be again shown in brackets after each entry in this category.

d. **External Sponsorship.** Any part of UK Defence may sponsor either new or a modification to extant T&D by completing and submitting the form shown at the example on page xiii. The Joint Terminology Co-ordinator will staff the submission through the Joint Terminology Committee. Once agreed, with amendment(s) as necessary, the submission will become 'UK Agreed' terminology and incorporated into JDP 0-01.1 at the next Change. The same process should also be used to recommend deletions. As with the other categories, T&D offering potential utility in NATO, will again be submitted for staffing under the NATO Terminology Programme.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

9. AAP-15 gives a full and comprehensive listing of all NATO agreed acronyms and abbreviations. Where the UK has formally agreed the use of an acronym or abbreviation, it will be shown in JDP 0-01.1 in brackets after the relevant term.

Version Control

11. JDP 0-01.1 8th Edition will not be produced in printed copy but will be accessible to all elements of UK Defence through the Defence Intranet.⁶

⁶ Both through the Defence Library and the DCDC Website.

Printed copies may be produced at local level where needs demand.
However, where this occurs, care should be taken to monitor routine changes.

Contact Detail

10. The Joint Terminology Co-ordinator is the primary Point of Contact (POC) at the DCDC. All enquiries should therefore be addressed to him/her through the contact detail below:

		Tel	Fax
Development, Concepts and Doctrine Centre	(96161)	4216/7	4232

Email: dcdc-doceds@mod.uk

UNITED KINGDOM SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATO TERMINOLOGY DATABASE (NTDB)

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ALPABETICAL LISTING A - Z

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TEMPLATE FOR PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATO TERMINOLOGY DATABASE - JDP 0-01.1

To obtain Joint agreement to the creation of a new term and its definition or for a deletion or modification, this template should be completed and submitted to the UK Terminology Coordinator at the DCDC, Shrivenham.

DETAILS REQUIRED	TO BE COMPLETED BY PROPOSER
DATE OF PROPOSAL	20 Sep 11
PROPOSER (INCLUDE CONTACT DETAILS)	PJHQ
SOURCE DOCUMENT OR WG	JDP 0-01.1
TITLE OF TERM	Multinational
DEFINITION	An adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which forces or agencies of more than one nation participate. <i>See also alliance, coalition and joint.</i>
JUSTIFICATION FOR INCLUSION OF THE TERM IN JWP0-01.1	The term multinational as shown in the current edition of JDP 0-01.1 needs to be amplified to clarify the relationship between alliance and coalition contributions to multinational forces. The note has been modified to include <i>alliance and coalition</i> .
IS THE TERM TO BE FORWARDED TO THE NATO TERMINOLGY COORDINATOR FOR INCLUSION IN AAP-6?	Yes
JUSTIFICATION FOR INCLUSION OF THE TERM IN AAP-6	Important for all nations of the NATO Alliance to agree upon a single definition.

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EXAMPLE

A

advanced force operation

Operations conducted by selected UK special forces force elements to set the conditions for further contemplated or planned, military or Other Government Department, operations or activity. (JDP 3-05)

UK

aeromedical evacuation, forward

That phase of evacuation that provides airlift for patients to the initial medical treatment facility in theatre. This is usually conducted by rotary assets in forward areas. (JDP 4-03 2nd Edition)

UK

aeromedical evacuation, strategic

That phase of evacuation that provides out-of-theatre airlift for patients from overseas areas or from theatre of active operations, to the home nation, to other NATO countries or to a temporary out of theatre safe area. Strategic aeromedical evacuation is ultimately a national responsibility, nevertheless bilateral or multilateral agreements between nations are an efficient way to share scarce resources of MEDEVAC aircraft, equipments and aeromedical evacuation teams. (JDP 4-03 2nd Edition)

UK

aeromedical evacuation, tactical

That phase of evacuation that provides intra-theatre airlift for patients between medical treatment facilities (MTFs), typically transferring patients between Role 3 MTFs or Role 2 (LM or E) to Role 3. This is conducted by rotary assets or Tactical Air Transport along lines of communication in the joint operations area. (JDP 4-03 2nd Edition)

UK

aeromedical staging unit

A medical unit operating transient unit beds located on or in the vicinity of an emplaning or deplaning air base or air strip that provides reception, administration, processing, ground, transportation, feeding and limited medical

care for patients entering, on route via, or leaving an aeromedical system. (JDP 4-03 2nd Edition)

UK

aeronautical rescue coordination centre

An organisation to which the emergency services have direct lines, it provides national coordination of military SAR assets. (JDP 02)

UK

air despatch

The specialist airborne delivery method for dropping equipment and supplies from fixed and rotary wing aircraft to the Land and Maritime environments. (JDP 4.01.6)

UK

analysis

The examination of all the constituent elements of a situation, and their inter-relationships, in order to obtain a thorough understanding of the past, present and anticipated future operational context. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

(anti-)rocket screen

A screen placed at some designed stand-off from a protected structure in order to intercept a rocket and cause it either to dud or to function prematurely and so reduce its effect. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

(anti-)spall-liner

A thin layer, usually of steel, fixed to the protected side of a wall in order to prevent or mitigate the hazardous spalling fragments produced by the reflection of a shockwave from the inner surface of a wall or ceiling. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

appliqué

A thin layer or structure applied retrospectively in order to improve protection. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

applied intelligence

Intelligence which is tailored to provide direct support to the decision-making process. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

area of intelligence interest

The area in which a commander requires intelligence on those factors and developments likely to affect the outcome of his current and future operations. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

area of interest

The area of concern to a commander, relative to the objectives of current or planned operations, including his Joint Operations Area/Area of Operations and adjacent areas. *See also Joint Operations Area and Area of Operations.* (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

area of operations

A geographical area, defined by a Joint Force Commander within his Joint Operations Area, in which a commander designated by him (usually a Component Commander) is delegated authority to conduct operations. *See also Joint Operations Area.* (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

assessment

The evaluation of progress, based on levels of subjective and objective measurement in order to inform decision-making. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

assets

The personnel, equipment, facilities or anything else that is considered important to the development and maintenance of fighting power or to the success of the mission. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

automated system

In the unmanned aircraft context, an automated or automatic system is one that, in response to inputs from one or more sensors, is programmed to logically follow a pre-defined set of rules in order to provide an outcome. Knowing the set of rules under which it is operating means that its output is predictable. (JDN 2/11)

UK

autonomous system

An autonomous system is capable of understanding higher level intent and

direction. From this understanding and its perception of its environment, such a system is able to take appropriate action to bring about a desired state. It is capable of deciding a course of action, from a number of alternatives, without depending on human oversight and control, although these may still be present. Although the overall activity of an autonomous unmanned aircraft will be predictable, individual actions may not be. (JDN 2/11)

UK

B

baseline

The criteria to which assessments of progress are referred for correlation. (JDP 3-00 3rd Edition)

UK

battlespace

All aspects of a Joint Operations Area within which military activities take place subject to Battlespace Management. *See also Battlespace Management and Joint Operations Area.* (JDP 3-70)

UK

battlespace management

The adaptive means and measures that enable the dynamic synchronisation of activity. (JDP 3-70)

UK

battlespace spectrum management

The planning, coordination and management of the electromagnetic spectrum through operational, engineering and administrative procedures; it enables military electronic systems to perform their functions within intended environments without causing or suffering harmful interference. (JDP 3-70)

UK

blast wall

A wall specifically designed to protect against the effects of an explosion. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

blue-light ambulance matrix

Area coverage by properly equipped and medical specialist or paramedic crewed ambulances or response vehicles (usually ground or rotary) tasked to respond to incidents along lines of communication or within the area of responsibility in order to achieve the initial response timeline of 1 hour to advanced trauma life support for a casualty. (JDP 4-03 2nd Edition)

Note: An example is the placement of paired paramedic crewed ambulances, of an Area Medical Company, one hour's drive time apart along a Main Supply Route.

UK

bomb shelter area

A pre-designated protected area inside a building in which its occupants may shelter during an attack. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

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C

campaign

A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve strategic objectives within a given timeframe and geographical area, which normally involve Joint forces, frequently in concert with other instruments of national or multinational power. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

campaign authority

The authority established by international forces, agencies and organisations within a given situation in support of (or in place of) an accepted (or ineffective, even absent) indigenous government or organisation. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

Note: It is an amalgam of 4 inter-dependent factors:

- the perceived legitimacy of the authorisation or mandate for action;
- the perceived legitimacy of the manner in which those exercising the mandate conduct themselves both individually and collectively;
- the degree to which factions, local populations and others accept the authority of those executing the mandate;
- the degree to which the aspirations of factions, local populations and others are managed or met by those executing the mandate.

UK

campaign design

Campaign Design develops and refines the commander's (and staff's) ideas to provide detailed, executable and successful plans. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

campaign effectiveness analysis

Analysis conducted at the strategic, operational and tactical level to monitor and assess the cumulative effects of military actions with respect to centres of gravity in order to achieve the overall campaign end-state.

UK

campaign effectiveness assessment

Evaluation of campaign progress based on levels of subjective and objective measurement, in order to inform decision-making. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

campaign end-state

The extent of the Joint Force Commander's contribution to meeting the National Strategic Aim. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

campaign fulcrum

The stage in a contested campaign where one side starts losing and the other starts winning - where the tide turns and the initiative switches irreversibly. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

campaign management

Campaign management integrates, coordinates, synchronises and prioritises the execution of operations and assesses progress. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

campaign objective

A goal, expressed in terms of one or more decisive conditions, that needs to be achieved in order to meet the National Strategic Aim. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

campaign plan

A campaign plan is the actionable expression of a Joint Force Commander's intent, articulated to subordinate commanders through plans, directives and orders. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

campaign rhythm

The regular recurring sequence of events and actions, harmonised across a Joint force, to regulate and maintain control of a campaign. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

capability package

A combination of national and NATO funded infrastructure associated running costs that, together with the assigned military forces and other essential requirements, enable a NATO Commander to achieve a specific NATO Military Required Capability. (JDP 4-03 2nd Edition)

UK

captured children

Captured persons (CPERS) under the age of 15. (JDP 1-10 2nd Edition)

UK

captured juveniles

Captured persons (CPERS) aged 15, 16 or 17. (JDP 1-10 2nd Edition)

UK

captured persons

Captured persons (CPERS) is the generic term given to all individuals who are captured and held by UK Armed Forces on operations overseas, whether they are prisoners of war, internees or detainees. (JDP 1-10 2nd Edition)

UK

captured persons facilities

Unit holding areas, collecting points and CPERS holding facilities. (JDP 1-10 2nd Edition)

UK

captured persons holding facility

In the context of this publication, CPERS holding facility is a facility which is designed to hold larger numbers of CPERS for longer durations. (JDP 1-10 2nd Edition)

Note: It does not include unit holding areas, or collecting points.

UK

casualty, battle

Any casualty incurred as the direct result of hostile action, sustained in combat or relating thereto or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission. (JDP 4-03 2nd Edition)

UK

casualty, disease and non-battle injury

A grouping of casualties which are due to disease or injury not acquired in combat or relating to combat. (JDP 4-03 2nd Edition)

UK

celebratory fire

The custom in some parts of the world to fire weapons into the air in celebration of some event. As small arms rounds are designed to be effective only in direct fire, they may land with reduced kinetic energy but may not be protected against using vertical screens designed to give cover from normal direct fire. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

centre of gravity

Characteristic, capability, or influence from which a nation, an alliance, a military force or other civil or militia grouping draws its freedom of action, physical strength, cohesion or will to fight. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

chemical exploitation

Provides chemical intelligence on IEDs, improvised weapons and unknown substances by processing, examining and analysing samples of materials. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

civil-military co-operation (CIMIC)

CIMIC is the co-ordination and co-operation, in support of the mission, between the Commander and civil actors, including national population and local authorities, as well as international, national and Non-Governmental Organisations and agencies. (JDP 3-90)

UK

civil-military co-operation support team

A team of (usually) 4 CIMIC personnel from the Joint CIMIC Group that supports the command by conducting field assessments of the civil environment, establishing and managing CIMIC centres and planning and supervising designated tasks (such as Quick Impact Projects) in support of the civil environment. (JDP 3-90)

UK

civil contingency reaction force

A military force capable of being mobilised at short notice to assist in dealing with a major civil emergency if local civil emergency services and regular forces are unable to cope on their own. (JDP 02)

UK

civil-military co-ordination

The essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies that is necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, minimise inconsistency, and when appropriate pursue common goals. (UN OCHA Guidelines dated March 2003 (2007))

UN

civil-military operations

Tasks and activities conducted in support of the military mission either to generate civil support to the force or provide support to the civil environment. Such tasks can be conducted using military resources alone, or in combination with civil resources. (JDP 3-90)

UK

civil-military operations centre

The operational level interface with governmental agencies, international organisations and non-governmental organisations. This facility may be established either by military or civilian component to enable co-ordination of plans, and may come under a variety of names. (JDP 3-90)

UK

clinical governance

A system through which medical organisations are accountable for continuously improving the quality of their services and safe guarding high standards of care, by creating an environment in which clinical excellence will flourish. Basic components are a coherent approach to improving clinical effectiveness, continuing utilisation of audit, ongoing professional development and establishing effective processes for

identifying and managing risk and addressing poor performance. (JDP 4-03 2nd Edition)

UK

close operations

Operations conducted at short range, in close contact and in the immediate timescale.

UK

close support artillery

Artillery that normally deploys to support formations and units involved in the close battle. Tactical groups control fire and provide liaison to supported arms.

UK

coalition

An *ad-hoc* arrangement between two or more nations for common action.

UK

cognitive domain

The sphere in which human decision-making occurs, such as a result of assimilating knowledge acquired through thought, experience and sense. The principal effects generated are upon will and understanding. (JDP 01 (2nd Edition))

UK

collective understanding

The shared perspective held by members of distinct groups who have their own ethos, creed and identity. (JDP 04)

UK

combat identification (Combat ID)

The process of combining situational awareness, target identification, specific tactics, training and procedures to increase operational effectiveness of weapon systems and reduce the incidence of casualties caused by friendly fire. *See also situational awareness, target identification and friendly fire.*

UK

combat search and rescue (CSAR)

The recovery of isolated personnel in distress, from an environment in which a threat is posed by hostile interference, who are trained and equipped for CSAR.

UK

combatant

Members of the armed forces of a party to the (armed) conflict (other than medical personnel and chaplains) are combatants and have the right to participate directly in hostilities. This category includes *irregular forces* who are under responsible command and subject to internal military discipline, carry their arms openly and otherwise distinguish themselves from the civilian population.

(JSP 383) (see also JDP1-10)

UK

combined air operations centre (CAOC)

An organisation to plan and direct the conduct of joint air operations.

UK

command

The authority vested in an individual to influence events and to order subordinates to implement decisions.

Note: It comprises 3 closely inter-related elements: leadership, decision-making (including risk assessment) and control. (BDD 3rd Edition)

UK

commander's intent

A concise and precise statement of what a JFC intends to do and why, focused on the overall effect the Joint Force is to have and the desired situation it aims to bring about. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

common operations picture

An amalgamation of correlated and validated data drawn from Common Tactical Pictures and other information, set against a common geospatial and temporal reference. (JDP 3-70)

Note: Other information includes: Joint directives, plans, orders, logistics and environmental information.

UK

common tactical pictures (CTP)

A representation of the current, anticipated, projected and planned disposition of hostile, neutral and friendly forces. (JDP 3-70)

Notes:

1. It may include amplifying data (Operational Intelligence (OPINTEL),

orders and intentions) relevant to a single environment.

2. Data from real-time, near real-time and non-real-time tactical systems are combined with live OPINTEL feeds to generate CTPs in each environment.

UK

communications security

The protection resulting from the application of cryptographic, transmission, emission and physical security measures to deny unauthorised persons any information of value which might be derived from the study of all means of communication.

UK

common understanding

The ability to comprehend perceptions of groups other than our own and to establish a common baseline for communication, interpretation and action. (JDP 04)

UK

complex emergency

A humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which requires an international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single and/or ongoing UN country programme. (UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee definition)

UN

complex of actors

Representatives from the international community working together with representatives of the indigenous populations involved regenerating each of the constituents of a society or nation as part of the resolution of a complex emergency. The Complex of Actors may include a Peace Support Force working in collaboration with an international civil authority, such as a Special Representative of the [UN] Secretary General (SRSG) or European Union (EUSR), or a Head of Mission (HoM). (JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

computer network exploitation (CNE)

Actions to gain access to, and exploit, the information hosted on information systems, and to make use of the system itself.

UK

computer network operations (CNO)

Computer Network Operations, comprising Computer Network Attack, Exploitation and Protection, seeks to gain access to computer networks to disrupt, deny, degrade or destroy their capability, or alternatively to intercept and utilise their capability, whilst protecting the capability of the JTF. Success in this aspect is directly proportional to the adversary's dependence on such systems.

UK

computer-psychological operations

Planned, truthful and attributable activities designed to shield friendly audiences from, lessen the impact of, or exploit, hostile messages.

UK

conditions for success

The situation and state of affairs that must pertain if a military campaign or operation can be considered successful. The conditions may be military conditions which are normally expressed as control of the environment, or may be non-military such as the decision of a hostile government to desist from action.

UK

conflict resolution

The resolution of conflict by conciliation.

UK

CONLOG

A service provision enabling contract managed through PJHQ that can provide a wide range of services including food supply and catering, accommodation and facilities management, infrastructure construction, conservancy services, communications services and facilities, airfield management and support services, and interpreters. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition))

UK

consequence management

The reactive measures used to mitigate the destructive effects of attacks, incidents, or natural disasters. (JDP4-03 2nd Edition)

UK

consignment tracking

The ability to track all items at all times moving in all directions between manufacturer and end user. (JDP 4-01.5)

UK

contingency planning

Planning, in advance, for potential military activity in the future. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

contingents

Force elements of one nation grouped under one or more multinational component commanders subordinate to the Joint Task Force Commander.

UK

contractors on deployed operations (CONDO)

A generic term relating to all civilian contracted personnel deployed in support of military operations. Such personnel could be deployed in support of a variety of contracts, including Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM), Contractor logistic Support (CLS) and CON LOG. See CON LOG.

UK

contractor support to operations

Support to Operations encompassing contractors on deployed operations (CONDO) and Contractor Logistic Support (CLS), where in-service equipment is maintained under contract with the equipment provider and the use of contractors through the PJHQ Contractor Logistic (CONLOG) contract for which a range of services can be provided under a long-term commercial contract. (JDP 4-01.4)

Note. Includes all forms of contractor support replacing what was previously known as Contractors on Deployed operations (CONDO).

UK

control

The co-ordination of activity, through processes and structures that enable a commander to manage risk and to deliver intent. (BDD 3rd Edition)

UK

counter-psychological operations

Planned, truthful and attributable activities designed to shield friendly audiences from, lessen the impact of, or exploit, hostile messages. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

counter-intelligence

Those activities that identify the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or organisations or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion, terrorism or other non-traditional threats. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

countering-irregular activity

The coordinated measures, incorporating military activity with the other instruments of power within a Comprehensive Approach, that deal with the threats to security from irregular activity, while building governance and authority and addressing the underlying causes. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

coupling bridge

The series of activities through which Force Elements, equipment and materiel are delivered from the Strategic Base to the Joint Operations Area, specifically from Air and Sea Ports of Embarkation to Air and Sea Ports of Disembarkation, and returned, in accordance with the Joint Task Force Commander's priorities. It involves all the strategic assets, infrastructure and facilities required. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

cover-from-fire

Screening capable of preventing the penetration of small arms. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

cover-from-view

Screening to prevent the acquisition of a clear target by a direct fire system. Often used to counter a sniper threat.

(JDP 3-64.1)

UK

covert action

Action carried out in such a way as to disguise or hide one's presence or purpose. *See also clandestine operation.*

UK

creative thinking

The examination of problems or situations from an original or unorthodox perspective. (JDP 04)

UK

(criminal) detainee

A non-combatant who has been detained because he has committed, (or is suspected of committing), a criminal offence against the laws of the territory in which he has been captured or against UK Forces, or an offence against the law applied in an occupied territory.

(JSP 383) (*see also JDP1-10*)

UK

crisis management

The process of preventing, containing or resolving crises before they develop into armed conflict, while simultaneously planning for possible escalation.

(BDD 4th Edition)

UK

crisis prevention

Diplomatic, economic and, on occasion, military measures to modify the causes of potential conflict and prevent its onset.

UK

crisis response planning

Planning, often at short notice, to determine an appropriate military response to a current or imminent crisis.

(JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

culminating point

A military force reaches its culminating point when current operations can just be maintained but not developed to any greater advantage. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

cultural awareness

Cultural awareness is an awareness of the current and historic values, norms and beliefs reflected in different social structures and systems, and in particular how they contribute to an actor's motives, intents and behaviours. (JDN 1/09)

UK

cultural terrain

The social, political and economic organisation, beliefs and values and forms of interaction of a population. (JDP 04)

UK

current intelligence

Intelligence that reflects the existing situation at any level of command.
(JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

current operations planning

Planning to manage a current operation, to prevent escalation, and to sustain the necessary military activity to achieve the desired outcome. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

cyberspace

A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems and embedded processors and controllers.
(JDP 04 working definition - subject to change on promulgation of Defence's cyberspace policy)

UK

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D

damage control resuscitation

A systemic approach to major trauma combining the <C>ABC (catastrophic bleeding, airway, breathing, circulation) paradigm with series of clinical techniques from point of wounding to definitive treatment in order to minimise blood loss, maximise tissue oxygenation and optimise outcome. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

damage control surgery

Damage Control Surgery is an operative strategy that sacrifices the completeness of the immediate surgical repair to that required to achieve haemorrhage and contamination control, in order to address the physiological consequences of the combined trauma of the injury and surgery. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

days of supply

A calculated quantity of combat supplies each formation can be expected to consume on a daily basis dependent upon the theatre of operations. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

deception

Deliberate measures that manipulate the perceptions and condition the behaviour of an opponent, in order to achieve and exploit an advantage. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

decisive condition

A specific combination of circumstances deemed necessary to achieve a campaign objective. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

defence industrial strategy

The promotion of a sustainable industrial base that retains in the UK those industrial capabilities, including infrastructure, skills, knowledge and capacity, needed to ensure the appropriate level of industrial support for Defence. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

deployed hospital care

Hospital Care that is deployed. It includes Role 2 E and 3. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

deployed secondary care

Secondary Health Care that is deployed. It includes Roles 2 LM, 2 E and 3. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

design life

The length of time over which any structure or system is expected to remain fit-for-purpose without substantial alteration or repair. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

design threat

The full range of threats to an asset against which FPE measures are developed. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

desired outcome

A favourable and enduring situation, consistent with political direction, reached through intervention and/or as a result of some other form of influence. It invariably requires contributions from all instruments of power; it should be determined collectively. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

detailed deployment plan

The practical coordination of tasks in support of mounting an operation.

Note:

1. The Plan encompasses all orders and directions that allocate strategic lift assets and detail the embarkation of personnel and cargoes.
2. Production of the Plan denotes the point in the mounting process where there is a change in emphasis from deployment planning to deployment execution. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

(criminal) detainee

A non-combatant who has been detained because he has committed, (or is suspected of committing), a criminal offence against the laws of the territory in which he has been captured or against UK Forces, or an offence against the law applied in an occupied territory. (JSP 383)

UK

detention authority

An independent body appointed for the purpose of reviewing matters of detention. (JDP 1-10 2nd Edition)

UK

detention review committee

A mechanism which supports the detention authority in managing detention. (JDP 1-10 2nd Edition)

UK

direction

The initial stage in the intelligence process and consists of the determination and prioritisation of intelligence requirements, planning the collection effort, the issue of tasks and requests to collection, exploitation and processing assets or external agencies, and maintenance of a continuous check on the progress of intelligence requirements throughout their lifecycle. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

disaster relief

The organised response to alleviate the results of a catastrophe. (JDP 3-52)

Note: The aims are to save life and relieve suffering, limit damage and restore essential services to a level that enables local authorities to cope.

UK

disaster relief operations

A Disaster Relief Operation (DRO) is a primary Military Task and contribution to a disaster relief response. It provides specific assistance to an afflicted overseas population. (*Modified Humanitarian Disaster Relief Operations (HDRO) definition*) (JDP 3-52)

UK

discrete operation

An operation that is limited in size, often politically sensitive, conducted in support of Other Government Departments. It is conducted under OPCOM of Director Special Forces, in support of political and military strategic objectives. (JDP 3-05) Note: 'Discrete' in this sense should not be confused with 'discreet' which is not specifically defined for special forces operations, but retains its Concise Oxford Dictionary definition of 'unobtrusive'.

UK

domain

There are 3 domains:

1. **physical domain.** The sphere in which physical activity occurs and where the principal effects generated are upon capability.
2. **virtual domain.** The sphere in which intangible activity occurs, such as the generation, maintenance and transfer of information. The principal effects generated are upon understanding.
3. **cognitive domain.** The sphere in which human decision-making occurs as a result of assimilating knowledge acquired through thought, experience and sense. The principal effects generated are upon will and understanding.

Note: The internet is part of the virtual domain. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

dynamic target

A Dynamic Target is a target identified within the current Air Tasking Order cycle that was previously unanticipated or newly detected, which is of significant importance to all components and should be struck within the Air Tasking Order period. These are generally dealt with by the components in the same manner as a time sensitive targets, but might require clearance by the Joint Force Commander.

UK

E

emergency life saving relief

The provision of small scale supplies and services which are needed as a matter of extreme urgency to save life or to limit physical damage and prevent serious suffering. (JDP 3-52)

Notes:

1. Supplies and services would likely comprise food, clothing, medical and subsistence stores, rescue, urgent works, transport and necessary equipment.
2. These may be resourced from available Service sources provided that Service requirements are not compromised, should not exceed one week's supplies and be provisioned from on-the-spot stores.

UK

emergency procedures

The procedures to be followed by personnel involved in an emergency in adversary controlled territory or in a semi-permissive environment. (JDP 3-05)

UK

end-state

That state of affairs which needs to be achieved at the end of a campaign either to terminate or to resolve the conflict on favourable terms. The end state should be established prior to execution.

UK

enduring intelligence requirements

Intelligence requirements that require regular and repeated satisfaction over time. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

enforcement (force stance)

Military Forces are part of the complementary of Instruments of National Power used to secure and/or implement a ceasefire or settlement. When necessary, they will employ the coercive and deterrent effects of military force to implement and uphold an internationally derived mandate. The level of Campaign Authority will be uncertain, and a high risk of conflict escalation will exist. (JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

enhanced blast weapon

An explosive weapon which employs blast rather than fragmentation as the primary mechanism to cause casualties.

(JDP 3-64.1)

UK

equipment support (ES)

The staff function concerned with Equipment Support Management, Support Management and Engineering Support.

UK

essential element of friendly information

Items of critical exploitable information, concerning friendly dispositions, intentions, capabilities, morale, knowledge and potential vulnerabilities that, if compromised, could threaten the success of friendly forces. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

expeditionary forces

Forces projected from the home base capable of sustained operations at distance from that home base.

UK

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F

failed State

Where the remnants of a host nation government, or some form of potential host nation government, may still exist. (JDP 3-40)

Note: In such states, the government does not have a monopoly on the use of force, cannot provide security or simple basic services, and is not sufficiently legitimate or effective to protect its borders, citizens, or even itself. It may exert a very weak level of governance and rule of law in all or part of the state but, overall, the mechanisms and tools of governance have largely collapsed.

UK

fighting power

The ability to fight, consisting of a conceptual component (encompassing the thought process involved in producing military effectiveness); a moral component (the ability to get people to fight) and a physical component (the means to fight), measured by assessment of operational capability. (BDD 3rd Edition)

UK

financial intelligence

The gathering of information about the financial affairs of entities of interest, to understand their nature and capabilities, and predict their intentions. (JDP 2-00, 3rd Edition)

UK

fires

The deliberate use of physical means to support the realisation of, primarily, physical effects. (JDP 3-00 3rd Edition)

UK

firm base

A secure environment, at home and overseas, that sustains the force, enables training for deployment on operations and ensures the consent and support of the public and host nations. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

force density

The ratio of *security forces* involved in securing and controlling the population, to

that population. It is usually expressed as a figure per 1000 head of population. *security forces* include multinational, UK and indigenous military and police, including any tribal security forces that are raised or sponsored by the host nation government. (JDP 3-40)

UK

force generation

The process of providing suitably trained and equipped forces, and their means of deployment, recovery and sustainment to meet all current and potential future tasks, within required readiness and preparation times.

UK

force protection

The co-ordinated measures by which threats and hazards to the Joint Force are countered and mitigated in order to maintain an operating environment that enables the Joint Commander the freedom to employ Joint Action. (JDP 3-64)

UK

force protection engineering

The aggregate of those activities whose primary intended effect is the minimisation of the risks to a force's assets posed by the operational threats, and the occupational and environmental hazards it faces. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

force stance

A Force Stance is characterised by principles that condition and guide the use and the capabilities of military force in relation to the desired outcome or effect. Three peace support force stances are acknowledged: **Enforcement**, **Stabilisation**, and **Transition**. (JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

forensic and biometric intelligence (FABINT)

Intelligence derived from the application of multi-disciplinary scientific and technical processes and can often, although not exclusively, be collected to an evidential standard. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

fortification

A defensive wall or other reinforcement built to fortify a place. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

fragile State

A fragile state still has a viable host nation government, but it has a reduced capability and capacity to secure, protect and govern the population. Without intervention, it is likely to become a failed state. (JDP 3-40)

UK

framework nation

Forces generated under a 'framework nation' are commanded by an officer from that nation, which also provides a significant proportion of the staff and support to the HQ. (JDP 3-00 3rd Edition)

Note: The framework nation is also likely to dictate the language and procedures adopted.

UK

2. 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. The 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.

EU

fratricide

The accidental death or injury which occurs when friendly forces engage their own forces believing either them, or their location, to be an enemy target.

(JDP 3-62)

UK

front line command (FLC)

The single-Service Commands (Maritime, Land or Air) responsible for operating, administering or training its forces outside the requirements of joint operations. (JDP 3-52)

UK

G

geospatial information (GEOINF)

Facts about the Earth referenced by geographical position and arranged in a coherent structure. It describes the physical environment and includes data from the aeronautical, geographic, hydrographic, oceanographic and meteorological disciplines.

(JDP 2-00 3rd Edition))

UK

geospatial intelligence (GEOINT)

The integration and analysis of spatially and temporally referenced intelligence derived from the exploitation and analysis of imagery intelligence (IMINT) and geospatial information (GEOINF)1 to establish patterns or to aggregate and extract additional intelligence.

(JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

global information environment

All individuals, organisations or systems, most of which are outside the control of the military authorities, that collect, process and disseminate information to national or international authorities.

UK

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

H

haemostatic resuscitation

A method of resuscitation that involves techniques and approaches to stop bleeding and address the coagulopathy of trauma. This includes early use of blood and blood components (such as fresh frozen plasma, cryoprecipitate and platelets) and correction and prevention of hypothermia and acidosis. Haemostatic resuscitation is an integral part of Defence Medical Services' delivery of Damage Control Resuscitation. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

hard power

Hard power is the threat or use of military or economic coercion that is used to influence the behaviour or interest of States, groups or individuals to induce them to adopt them to adopt a particular course of action, which they would not otherwise chose themselves. (BDD 4th Edition)

UK

hardening

Work undertaken to increase the resistance of a structure, or elements within it, to damage from localised loadings. It is thus concerned with minimising damage to an element or part of the structure. This could be achieved by treatment of the structure itself or perhaps by the provision of a protective barrier. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

horizon scanning

In intelligence usage, horizon scanning is the systematic search across the global environment for potential threats, hazards and opportunities. (JDP 04)

UK

human domain

The totality of the human sphere of activity or knowledge. (JDP 04)

UK

human factors

The study of how humans behave physically and psychologically in relation to particular environments, products or services. (JDP 3-62)

UK

human intelligence

A category of Intelligence derived from information provided by, or collected on, human sources and individuals of Intelligence interest, as well as the systematic and controlled exploitation, by interaction with, or surveillance of, those sources or individuals. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

human terrain

The social, political and economic organisation, beliefs and values and forms of interaction of a population. (JDP 04)

UK

human terrain analysis

The process through which understanding of the human terrain is developed. (JDP 04)

UK

human terrain mapping

The process of considering comparatively static demographic features on a geographic map. (JDP 04)

UK

humanitarian adviser

An individual appointed by the Department for International Development (DFID) to advise the JTFC on the civil and humanitarian aspects of ongoing operations and their implications on planning.

UK

humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian Assistance is a secondary Military Task, which is the provision of relief aid by military forces conducting operations other than Disaster Relief Operations. (JDP 3-52)

UK

humanitarian coordinator

The country-director of the nominated lead agency whose primary function is to facilitate and ensure the quick, effective, and well co-ordinated provision of humanitarian assistance.

(OCHA Orientation Handbook on Complex Emergencies (2007))

UK

humanitarian disaster

A catastrophe the consequences of which put lives and/or livelihoods at risk, and exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using only its own resources.

(JDP 3-52)

UK

humanitarian space

The establishment and maintenance by deployed humanitarian agencies and organisations of a conducive humanitarian operating environment.

(UN OCHA Guidelines dated March 2003 (2007))

UK

I

identification, friend or foe (IFF)

A system using electromagnetic transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for example, by emitting pulses, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces. (AAP-6) *See amplifying notes below.*

Amplifying Notes from **JDP 3-62**

IFF Modes include:

1. Mode 1 is an unencrypted IFF that is used to determine what kind of aircraft is being interrogated and what type of mission it is on.
2. Mode 2 is an unencrypted IFF that is used to determine a platforms Identity.
3. Mode 3 is the standard unencrypted military and civil Air Traffic Control mode used for identification and signalling emergencies.
4. Mode C provides aircraft altitude information.
5. Mode 4 is an encrypted military only IFF response that provides a high confidence confirmation that the unit responding is friendly.
6. Mode 5 is a digital upgrade to Mode 4 that allows the transmission of platform-unique ID, GPS position and other data. Mode 5 is being introduced in to service by a number of allied nations, UK initial operating capability is 2017.

imagery intelligence (IMINT)

Intelligence derived from imagery acquired by sensors which can be ground based, sea borne or carried by air or space platforms. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

impact

In the context of security:

The result of a breach of security, including both direct and indirect consequences of any compromise. (JDP 03)

UK

impartiality

Humanitarian assistance must be provided without discriminating as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinions, race or religion. Relief of suffering must be guided solely by needs, and priority must be given to the most urgent cases of distress.

(UN General Assembly resolution 46/182 (2007))

UN

improved data modem

A high-speed digital data link modem capable of passing near real-time targeting data between joint services air and ground weapons platforms.

(JDP 3-62)

UK

in country resources

Resources provided to a force from the non-governmental infrastructure of a country. (JDP 4-00)

UK

incident response team

Team held at high readiness in order to deploy in response to an incident. The medical component of an Incident Response Team should include trained, equipped and experienced specialist personnel to deal with the consequences of trauma or life-threatening illness.

(JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

individual understanding

The personal interpretation of the facts held by a person within their own mind.

(JDP 04)

UK

influence activity

Influence Activity comprises any activity whose primary purpose is to influence will, and is achieved by the promotion of identified themes to target audiences through messages. Influence Activity seeks to predispose, persuade, convince, deter, disrupt, compel or coerce target audiences to adopt a particular Course of Action or to assist, encourage and reassure those that are following a desired Course of Action. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

influence activity

The capability or perceived capacity to affect the behaviour of someone or something. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

information

Information is the meaning that an individual associates with data, presented in context. Information combined with experience, interpretation and reflection, generates knowledge and thereby enables effective use of the information, in decision-making for example. (JDP 6-00)

UK

information assurance

Information Assurance are Information Operations that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection and reaction capabilities.

UK

information exchange requirements

Those categories of information that must be exchanged between operational facilities in order to provide commanders with essential information for decision-making. (JDP 6-00)

UK

information exploitation

The use of information to gain advantage and improve situational awareness to enable effective planning, decision-

making, and coordination of those activities required to realise effects. (JDP 6-00)

UK

information management

The integrated management processes and services that provide exploitable information on time, in the right place and format, to maximise freedom of action. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

information operations

Coordinated military activity undertaken to affect decision-makers in support of political and military objectives by influencing their will, affecting their decision-making processes and shaping their understanding, while protecting our own decision makers and processes. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

information strategy

Information activity coordinated across Government that influences decisions, opinions and outcomes in order to support the National Strategic Aim and associated Policy objectives. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

information strategy

Coordinated information output of all government activity, undertaken to influence approved audiences in support of policy objectives. (JDP 3-45.1)

UK

insurgency

An organised, violent subversion used to effect or prevent political control, as a challenge to established authority. (JDP 3-40)

UK

intelligence

The directed and co-ordinated acquisition and analysis of information to assess capabilities, intent and opportunities for national exploitation by leaders at all levels to further national interest. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

intelligence requirement

A requirement for assessed information about any aspect of a situation needed to develop a commander's understanding. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR)

The activities that synchronises and integrates the planning and operation of collection capabilities, including the processing and dissemination of the resulting product. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance (ISTAR)

The prioritised integration, coordination and synchronisation of capabilities and activities to acquire, process and disseminate information and intelligence, to support the planning and execution of operations. (JDP 3-00 3rd Edition)

UK

internee

During an international armed conflict or belligerent occupation, an internee is defined in GC IV as a civilian who is interned for imperative reasons of security or because he has committed an offence against the detaining power. During international armed conflict, a civilian interned by UK Forces for committing a criminal offence against members of UK Forces will be an internee and not a detainee. During an internal armed conflict, an internee is a civilian who is interned for security reasons. (JDP 1-10)
Note: A civilian who, during an internal armed conflict commits a criminal offence is a detainee (*see criminal detainee*).

UK

integrated contingency planning

The business of planning a graduated military response to a wide variety of contingencies in the United Kingdom in peace, crisis and war is known as Integrated Contingency Planning. It covers the activities of Military Home Defence, Military Aid to the

Civil Authorities and military support to the mounting of operations.

UK

integrated logistics

Comprises the involvement of external organisations working in partnership with the military to provide logistic support to deployed forces and in the Strategic Base. (JDP 4-00)

Note: These organisations include industry, Contractor Support to Operations, Other Government Departments and, where appropriate, Host-nation Support and multinational logistic support.

UK

integrated multinational operation

Operation in which forces of two or more nations operate under a unified command structure. Only integrated operations are truly combined.

UK

integration

The synchronised transfer of operationally ready units into the Joint Force. (JDP 4-00)

Note: Integration is designed to properly orientated troops to the operational area and includes acclimatisation, training, tactical configuration and situational awareness.

UK

intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR)

Activities that are focused to discover or collect data, information and intelligence, including the processing and dissemination of the resulting product in order to build understanding. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance (ISTAR)

The prioritised integration, coordination and synchronisation of capabilities and activities to acquire, process and disseminate information and intelligence, to support the planning and execution of operations. (JDP 3-00 3rd Edition)

UK

intensive care

That degree of care, which is extensive, highly technical and required because of the patient's actual or threatened inability to maintain vital function.

(JDP 4-03 3rd Edition))

UK

interim criteria

Interim criteria are circumstances, actions or events that are preconditions to achieving the steady-state criteria.

(JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

internal security (IS)

Any military role that involves primarily the maintenance or restoration of law and order and essential services in the face of civil disturbances and disobedience, using minimum force. Note: It covers actions dealing with minor civil disorders, with no political undertones, as well as riots savouring of revolts and even the early stages of rebellion.

UK

international organisation (IO)

An organisation established by intergovernmental agreement and operating at the international level. IOs include the various UN organisations and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

(JDP 3-90)

UK

intervene (PSO activity type)

An activity type within a PSO that demands action to bring about and uphold a ceasefire/agreement or impose a mandated settlement.

(JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

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.

(JDP 01 2nd Edition)

Note: A could include a mix of insurgency, terrorism, criminality, disorder and illegitimate regimes.

UK

J

J Division

The organisation of a Joint Headquarters is usually divided into divisions. The J3 division is concerned with the execution of operations, J5 with the planning of operations. Single–Service headquarters use a similar structure, replacing prefix J with N(RN), G(Army) or A(RAF). (JDP 02)

UK

joint action

The deliberate use and orchestration of military capabilities and activities to realise effects on other actors' will, understanding and capability, and the cohesion between them. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

Note: It is implemented through the coordination and synchronisation of Fires, Influence Activities and Manoeuvre.

UK

joint air attack team

A co-ordinated attack involving a combination of aviation and close air support, normally supported by artillery or naval gunfire.

UK

joint CIMIC group (UK)

A tri-service CIMIC unit with the capability to provide CIMIC trained regular and reserve staff to augment deployed headquarters, including CIMIC advisors, Functional Specialists and CIMIC practitioners to form CIMIC Support Teams at the tactical level. The Jt CIMIC Gp will also assist with the training of individually assigned personnel and provide CIMIC education and awareness to force elements. (JDP 3-90)

UK

joint co-ordination board (JCB)

The Joint Co-ordination Board (JCB) is an operation synchronisation meeting used to promulgate the JTFC's guidance and objectives to component commanders. It is his method of ensuring unity of effort. The board will review the Joint Integrated Prioritised Target List (JIPTL) to ensure that it reflects the JTFC's Campaign Plan and is in line with HMG objectives.

UK

joint commander

The Joint Commander, appointed by CDS, exercises the highest level of operational command (OPCOM) of forces assigned with specific responsibility for deployment, sustainment and recovery.

UK

joint contingency plan (JCP)

Deliberate contingency plans prepared for a situation where it is assessed that there is a particular likelihood of an operation being mounted, or the anticipated warning time is reduced. In addition to the planning data contained in Joint Planning Guides, Joint Contingency Plans contain specific information on military capabilities required and deployment options, including readiness states where applicable.

UK

joint effects meeting (JEM)

A staffing board whose role is to ensure that the Joint Fires process (which includes targeting) takes full account of the JTFC's prioritised objectives within the overall campaign plan. It is also responsible for the co-ordination and de-confliction of JTFC controlled assets. It will produce the daily Target Nomination List from the Joint Integrated Prioritised Target List for later approval by the Joint Co-ordination Board.

UK

joint enablers

Operational activities that do not have an end unto themselves and are unlikely to be discrete lines of operation in achieving the end-state. Their principle purpose is to enable other activity to take place. (JDP 3-70)

UK

joint force

A force composed of significant elements of two or more Services operating under a single commander authorised to exercise operational command or control.

UK

joint force commander (JFC)

A general term applied to a commander authorised to exercise operational command or control over a joint force.

UK

joint force logistic component (JFLogC)

A task-organised, Joint logistic command and staff organisation that provides a single Joint focus for all logistic activity in support of a deployed Joint force.

Note:

1. It has particular responsibility for the Reception, Staging and Onward Movement of Force Elements in the Joint Operations Area and the sustainment of the operation.
2. It commands the theatre end of the Coupling Bridge and ensures that FE and sustainment stocks arrive in theatre in accordance with the JTFC's priorities and are deployed to Components as required. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

joint force planning group (JFPG)

The Joint Force Planning Group, attended by the Joint Task Force Commander and normally chaired by his COS, is the forum where progress against the Campaign Plan is analysed and measured. From this assessment will come direction on contingency planning that can be undertaken to capitalise on favourable developments or indeed help to offset or overcome setbacks.

UK

joint force protection

The co-ordinated measures by which threats and hazards to the Joint Force are countered and mitigated in order to maintain an operating environment that enables the Joint Commander the freedom to employ Joint Action. (JDP 3-64)

UK

joint headquarters (JHQ)

The JHQ is a tri-service staff organised on functional lines responsible for the planning and exercise of operational command or control of forces

assigned to joint, potentially joint, and multinational operations.

UK

joint integrated prioritised target list (JIPTL)

A prioritised list of targets, approved by the Joint Force Commander and maintained by a joint task force, which includes the Component Commanders' requirements.

UK

joint integrated target list (JITL)

A list of strategic and operational targets, co-ordinated by the PJHQ, to meet the Joint Commander's objectives.

UK

joint logistics

The pooling of specified logistics functions related to services and/or resources provided by more than one service and/or resources provided by more than one service of the same nation for common use under a co-ordinating authority.

UK

joint manoeuvre

Coordinated activities necessary to gain advantage within a situation in time and in physical or computer-generated space. (JDP 3-70)

UK

joint operational environment

The overall space, conditions and surroundings within which military forces operate. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

joint operations area (JOA)

An area of land, sea and airspace, in which a designated Joint Task Force Commander plans and conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission. A Joint Operations Area including its defining parameters, such as time, scope and geographic area, is contingency/mission specific.

UK

joint operations picture (JOP)

The total set of shared information on a particular operation, or Joint Operations Area, available through a secure information environment on CIS networks to support situational awareness and decision-making by UK commanders, and to facilitate information sharing with allies and partners.

UK

joint operations planning group (JOPG)

The forum where progress against the Campaign Plan is analysed and measured.

Notes:

1. The Group is attended by the Joint Task Force Commander and normally chaired by his COS.
2. From this assessment will come direction on contingency planning that can be undertaken to capitalise on favourable developments or indeed help to offset or overcome setbacks.

UK

joint operations centre (JOC)

A joint agency normally set up at army/air force tactical group headquarters and organised for the purpose of exchanging information and for the co-ordination of the combat effort of the air forces in tactical air support of ground force operations.

UK

joint personnel recovery (JPR)

The aggregation of military, civil and political efforts to obtain the release or recovery of personnel from uncertain or hostile environments and denied areas whether they are captured, missing or isolated. JPR includes SAR, DSAR, CR, CSAR, Unconventional Assisted Recovery (i.e. hostage rescue) and associated Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Extraction (SERE) training, and Care After Recovery (CAR).

UK

joint planning guide (JPG)

Deliberate planning documents which comprise generic planning data for a particular region or for a particular type of operation.

UK

joint regional liaison officer

An officer appointed to each Army Regional Brigade who is responsible for leading tri-Service liaison with local authorities, emergency services and other agencies involved in emergency planning. (JDP 02)

UK

joint rescue co-ordination centre

The Joint Rescue Co-ordination Centre is the primary co-ordinating centre for all Joint Personnel Recovery operations.

UK

joint sea basing

Use of the sea as a base within Joint Operations in order to contribute to an optimum force footprint ashore.

UK

joint service co-ordination group (JSCG)

The formal military focus for civil/military and tri-Service liaison within an Army Regional Brigade's area. (JDP 02)

UK

joint special operations area

A restricted area of land, sea and airspace assigned to the SFCC to conduct SF operations. (JDP 3-05)

UK

joint supply chain

The network of nodes comprising resources, activities and distribution options that focus on the rapid flow of information, services and material between the Strategic Base and deployed Force Elements in order to generate, sustain and redeploy operational capability. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

joint supply chain blueprint

A design framework that facilitates the provision of an operation-specific Joint Supply Chain capability. It sets out a number of key principles and supporting activities that ensure the effective operation of a particular Joint Supply Chain design. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

joint target list (JTL)

A consolidated list of selected but unapproved targets considered to have military significance in the joint operations area.

UK

joint task force commander (JTFC)

The operational commander of a nominated joint force.

UK

joint task force headquarters (JTFHQ)

A purely national deployable joint headquarters of variable size commanded at the operational level by a Joint Task Force Commander.

UK

joint theatre plans (JTP)

Contingency plans for specific crisis operations in various parts of the world.

UK

judgement

In the context of security:

Considered decisions or sensible opinions concerning risks to security. (JDP 03)

UK

K

No entries

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L

laser target designator

A system, which is used to direct or aim laser energy at a specific point or area on a target where the laser operator requires laser, guided munitions (weapons) to impact.

UK

latency

Latency is the time delay introduced by network hardware due to slow data processing. The delay between data entering a system or subsystem and its subsequent exit. (JDP 3-62)

UK

law of armed conflict

For UK armed forces, the law of armed conflict means those treaties, conventions, rules, regulations and customary international law that govern the conduct of hostilities during an armed conflict and/or during a military occupation. It is sometimes referred to as international humanitarian law. (JDP 1-10 2nd Edition)

UK

lead nation

Forces generated under a 'lead nation' are commanded by an officer from that nation, from his own Joint Force Headquarters (augmented with Liaison Officers, and potentially staff officers, from across the multinational force). The lead nation is responsible for planning and executing the operation, to which others contribute National Contingents and National Contingent Commanders. (JDP 3-00 3rd Edition)

UK

Level 1 Materiel and Personnel Exploitation

Level 1 MPE is the collection, processing, speedy dissemination, and dynamic re-tasking of intelligence capability close to the point of capture in a non intrusive manner. (JDN 3/09)

UK

Level 2 Materiel and Personnel Exploitation

Level 2 MPE is the collection, processing, speedy dissemination, and dynamic re-tasking of intelligence capability away from the immediate point of capture, but still within the planning and operations cycle of the supported formation. (JDN 3/09)

UK

Level 3 Materiel and Personnel Exploitation

Level 3 MPE is conducted under controlled conditions by scientific and technical staff, with access to a very wide range of capability, including emergent scientific data collection techniques. It is normally conducted at the national level, out of theatre, and has access to the full spectrum of exploitation capabilities. (JDN 3/09)

UK

levels of warfare (war)

The 3 recognised levels of warfare that assist planning and provide an agreed framework for the command and control of operations. They are strategic, operational and tactical. (BDD 4th Edition)

UK

likelihood

In the context of security:

A qualitative (or quantitative) description of the probability or frequency of a breach of security. (JDP 03)

UK

line of persuasion

An argument referring to an essential psychological factor which will influence the Target Audience. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

lines or groupings of operation

In a campaign or operation, a line or grouping linking Decisive Conditions, and hence Campaign Objectives, in time and space on the path to the Campaign End-state. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

littoral region

Coastal sea areas and that portion of the land which is susceptible to influence or support from the sea.

UK

local operating picture

The Local Operating Picture is the main source of the Commander's Situational Awareness. It presents geospatial, pictorial, textual and verbal information to the Land HQ. (JDP 3-62)

UK

logistic agility

The utilisation of whatever resources are available in the most appropriate way to meet the demands of a specific operational circumstance.

(JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

Note: A balance must be struck between the use of rigid systems and structures, which can meet the requirement for simplicity and assist with co-operative measures and the need for functional agility.

UK

logistic efficiency

The achievement of the maximum level of support for the least logistic effort, making the most efficient use of finite resources, transportation assets and Lines of Communication. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

Note: Logistic efficiency ultimately determines the most appropriate organisational structures and necessary resources to support an operation, in some cases employing alternative, possibly non-military, support arrangements.

UK

logistic footprint

The impact of logistic activity in the Joint Operations Area. It identifies the utilisation of real estate and the consumption of resources, including manpower, equipment, infrastructure, supplies and Host-nation Support that logistic activity in support of an operation will require. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

Note: It includes those resources that are deployed along Lines of Communication, where they are required for logistic activity and any liability for additional Force Protection assets.

UK

logistic foresight

The ability to predict and circumvent critical logistic constraints to the Commander's freedom of action.

(JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

Note: Logistic planners, at all levels, must analyse the probable course of future operations, in conjunction with operational planners, and forecast the likely requirement for personnel, materiel, equipment and services.

UK

logistic functional control

The authority to direct the method and processes employed to conduct logistic functions in order to ensure commonality and efficient use of resources.

(JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

logistic information management

The combination of structures, systems, processes, data and terminology used to generate, store, distribute and dispose of Logistic Information within NATO and between NATO and nations in a secure, timely, efficient and effective way.

(JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

logistic lead nation

One nation assumes overall responsibility for organising 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. The Logistic lead Nation can also provide capabilities as Logistic Role Specialist Nation at the same time.
(JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

logistic planning team

A PJHQ J1/J4 Team that is formed at the outset of planning and meets as necessary either physically, through Video Teleconference or virtually.
Note: It acts as the vehicle for coordinating all logistic planning activity for contingencies or operations, depending on the scale of the operation.
(JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

logistic process owner

The logistics process is owned by Chief of Defence Materiel on behalf of the Defence Management Board to ensure coherence across the logistics process.
(JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

logistic role specialist nation

One nation 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. Compensation and/or reimbursement will then be subject to agreement between the parties involved. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

long lead item(s)

Materials or component parts of an item of materiel which, because of the time taken to procure them, need to be ordered in advance of the main item in order to meet a stated delivery date for the main item.

UK

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M

main effort

The concentration of capability or activity in order to bring about a specific outcome. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

main operating base (MOB)

A base, usually an airfield, which is permanent peacetime location providing full supporting facilities and services for resident units.

UK

manoeuvre

Coordinated activities necessary to gain advantage within a situation in time and physical or computer-generated space. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

manoeuvrist approach

An approach to operations in which shattering the enemy's overall cohesion and will to fight is paramount. It calls for an attitude of mind in which doing the unexpected, using initiative and seeking originality is combined with a ruthless determination to succeed.

UK

mass

The concentration of combat power is the size of the international force deployed. It is a combination of the force's mass and its capabilities that provides *momentum* to change the dynamics of security. (JDP 3-40)

Note: Capabilities include not only the technical skills and equipment of the force, but also, its ability to interact with the indigenous population, to implement population control measures, and other factors such as the use of money for security effect.

UK

materiel and personnel exploitation

The systematic collection, information processing and dissemination of intelligence obtained as a result of tactical questioning, interrogation and the extraction of data from recovered materiel. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

measurement of activity

Assessment of the performance of a task and achievement of its associated purpose. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

measurement of effect

The assessment of the realisation of specified effects. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT)

The scientific and technical Intelligence from the analysis of data obtained from sensing instruments for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the source, emitter or sender, to facilitate the latter's measurement and identification. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

medical adviser

The senior medical staff officer in a formation headquarters responsible 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. The Medical Adviser may also be the Force or Theatre Medical Director. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

medical director

The functional head of the 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. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

medical emergency response team (MERT)

The medical component of an Incident Response Team where the capability may be delivered in the maritime, littoral, land or air environments.

(JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

Note: MERT is used when the clinical situation dictates the need for specialist Pre-Hospital Emergency Care (PHEC) interventions during Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC).

UK

medical evacuation (MEDEVAC)

The medically controlled process of moving any person who is wounded, injured or ill to and/or between medical treatment facilities.

(JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

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.

(JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

memorandum of understanding (MOU)

A written overarching bilateral or multilateral agreed document which implies an intent or responsibility to support allied forces and organisations.

UK

military aid to the civil authorities (MACA)

The collective term given to the 3 types of operations which may take place in a civilian environment: MACC, MACM and MACP.

UK

military aid to the civil community (MACC)

The provision of unarmed military assistance to the country at large: in time of emergency such as natural disasters and major emergencies; to provide more routine assistance for special projects or events of significant social value to the civil community in the creation and development of local community projects; and of individual assistance by full-time attachment to social service or similar organisations. (JDP 02)

UK

military aid to the civil ministries (MACM)

The use of unarmed Servicemen on urgent work of national importance, to maintain essential services and supplies, most usually (but not uniquely) when they are disrupted by industrial dispute. The Servicemen act under military orders and any protection needed is provided by the civil police.

UK

military aid to the civil power (MACP)

The provision of military assistance (armed if appropriate) to the Civil Power in its maintenance of law, order and public safety using specialist capabilities or equipment, in situations beyond the capability of the Civil Power. (JDP 02)

UK

military aid to other government departments

Assistance provided by the Armed services on urgent work of national importance or in maintaining supplies and services essential to the life, health and safety of the community. (JDP 02)

UK

military risk

The probability and implications if an event of potentially substantive positive or negative consequences taking place. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

military strategic end-state

The extent of the Military Strategic Commander's contribution to meeting the National Strategic Aim, reached when all the Military Strategic Objectives have been achieved. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

military strategic objective

Goals to be achieved by the military in order to meet the National Strategic Aim. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

military support to the mounting of operations

The planning for and the deployment, supporting and recovery of military operations outside the UK. (JDP 02)

UK

mine awareness

1. Communications strategy within mine action which aims at preventing the occurrence and reducing the number of casualties caused by mines and Unexploded Explosive Ordnance through appropriate, coordinated and well targeted programmes of public information and education for communities living in the threat of mines.

2. Programmes which, relying on information sharing, teaching and the identification of ways to avoid traversing mined areas, seek to shield populations from accidents involving mines, UXO or other devices left behind by conflicts. (UNICEF Guidelines for mine awareness).

UK

mission command

A style of command that seeks to convey understanding to subordinates about the intentions of the higher commander and their place within his plan, enabling them to carry out missions with the maximum freedom of action and appropriate resources.

UK

mission essential

The status applied to a task, duty, requirement, unit or equipment that is fundamental to the successful achievement of the objective.

UK

mission support information

Information which is used to support the organisation, but does not require to be delivered within a specific timescale or require an acknowledgement of receipt. MSI should also be published to the Web to provide shared situation awareness. (JDP 6-00 2nd Edition)

UK

mobile air operations team (MOAT)

A team which assists in the reconnaissance, selection and preparation of helicopter landing sites, dropping zones and forward airstrips, and controls aircraft at selected landing sites or air strips.

UK

mortuary affairs

Every aspect of the capability and process of returning a fatality from point of death to final resting place or release to the family. (JDP 1-05)

Note: This includes all constituent and contributory parts from across the Ministry of Defence (MOD), Services, Civil Service and contracted support, and every aspect according to the Defence Lines of Development framework.

UK

movement

The activity involved in the change in location of forces, equipment, personnel and stocks as part of a military operation. Movement requires the supporting capabilities of mobility, transportation, infrastructure, movement control and support functions. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

movement control point (MCP)

A checkpoint normally deployed in transit-camps or concentration areas which is responsible for:

- a. the assembling of troops, vehicles and equipment into loads;
- b. supervising the preparation and documentation of such loads for air transportation;
- c. the control of movement from the transit camp or concentration area to the airfield.

UK

multi-agency

Activities or operations in which multiple agencies, including national, international and non-state organisations and other actors, participate in the same or overlapping areas with varying degrees of inter-agency cooperation.
(JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

multiple source Intelligence (MULTI-INT)

The deliberate application of 2 or more discrete but supporting intelligence disciplines (e.g. GEOINT, HUMINT and SIGINT) seeking to improve the quality of the intelligence product.
(JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

N

national contingent headquarters

The national HQ deployed alongside a CJTF HQ, or another multinational theatre HQ, for the purposes of executing national command over UK deployed forces.

Note: With the exception of the lead nation, each country contributing forces to a multinational operation can be expected to deploy a national contingent commander who will exercise national command and represent national interests at the operational level.

UK

national security

The traditional understanding of security as encompassing 'the safety of a state or organisation and its protection from both external and internal threats'. (JDP 3-40)

UK

national strategic aim

The Government's declared purpose in a particular situation, normally expressed in terms of reaching a future desired outcome. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

national strategic objective

A goal to be achieved by one or more instruments of national power in order to meet the National Strategic Aim. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

national strategy

The coordinated application of the instruments of national power in the pursuit of national policy aspirations. (BDD 4th Edition)

UK

national support element (NSE)

Provides the national logistic focus to a Joint Commander within a multinational operation. It delivers a coordination and liaison function between the UK, other deployed coalition forces and the Jt Comd. (JDP 4-00 2nd Edition)

UK

Niccola Panels/Wall

Pre-cast concrete panels used as either cover from fire or as part of a blastwall. The panels are held in place by steel columns cast into a concrete foundation. The name is derived from the Operation name in Northern Ireland where they were first used. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

no fly zone

Zone of airspace established by international mandate (or conceivably unilaterally as a military or total exclusion zone) in which the flying of specified types of aircraft is forbidden.

UK

non-combatant

Those who have no right to participate directly in hostilities. Although usually synonymous with the civilian population, some members of the armed forces of a state (medical personnel and chaplains) are classed as non-combatants.

UK

non-dedicated intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance

Those assets not procured by MOD for specific ISR tasks, but can contribute to the intelligence picture as part of their routine operations. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

non-governmental organisation (NGO)

A voluntary, non-profit making organisation that is generally independent of government, international organisations or commercial interests. The organisation will write its own charter and mission. (JDP 3-90)

UK

Northern Ireland 'Cube'

A nickname used to describe the pre-cast, modular protective accommodation structures originally designed for use in Northern Ireland. (JDP 3-64.1)

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O

offensive action

Offensive operations conducted by special forces against high value targets or high value individuals in hostile, high risk or sensitive environments where advanced operational techniques are required to gain access and to ensure a high degree of discrimination and precision. (JDP 3-05)

UK

onward movement

The process of moving units, personnel, equipment and materiel from the Reception area, or Staging Areas if required, to their operational deployment location.

Note: Onward Movement may be to any of the Components, including to vessels at sea and may utilise military, Host-nation Support or locally hired transport assets. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

operating space

All aspects of a Joint Operations Area within which activities, both military and non-military, take place. *See also Joint Operations Area.* (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

operational art

The orchestration of a campaign, in concert with other agencies, involved in converting strategic objectives into tactical activity in order to achieve a desired outcome.

(JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

operational level

The level of warfare at which campaigns are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives and synchronise action, within theatres or areas of operation. (BDD 3rd Edition)

UK

operational pause

A periodic pause in operations while initiative is retained in other ways.

UK

operations

A generic term which includes the military action to achieve the objectives of a tactical, campaign or strategic plan.

UK

operations security (OPSEC)

The discipline which gives a military operation or exercise appropriate security, using active or passive means, to deny a target decision-maker knowledge of essential elements of friendly information. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

operations support activities

Operational activities that, being capabilities or techniques likely to be essential to achievement of the end-state, have an end unto themselves. They will usually, but not always, form specific lines of operation and are underpinned by Joint Enablers. (JDP 3-70)

UK

orders group ('O' Group)

A group assembled to receive a commander's orders. The basic composition of this group is normally prescribed in the standing orders of the unit or formation concerned

UK

organisational and procedural security

That part of protective security concerned with corporate measures instituted across, and those measures prescribed as part of standing procedures within, an organisation. (JDP 03)

UK

overwatch

Those personnel within a guard force assigned to observe and where necessary give covering fire to others more closely involved with the operation of a control point. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

P

patient safety

1. The avoidance of harm to patients resulting from the acts or omissions of healthcare providers either individually or collectively. The concept encompasses situations where an increased risk of harm exists but where it may not be possible to distinguish the individuals harmed.

(RPJ 2008)

2. The process by which an organisation makes patient care safer. This should involve: risk assessment; the identification and management of patient related risk; the reporting and analysis of incidents and the capacity to learn from and follow up incidents and implement solutions to minimise the risk of them recurring. (NPSA 2003)

3. A healthcare discipline that emphasises the reporting, analysis, and prevention of medical error that often lead to adverse healthcare events. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

patient tracking

The precise and continuous monitoring of the location and the intended destination of the patient in the medical treatment and evacuation chain. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

peacekeeping

Peacekeeping is a technique designed to support the implementation of a ceasefire or peace agreement, however fragmented, where major hostility has halted, and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers. (JDN 5/11)

UK

peace support force campaign plan

The plan of how the Military Instrument of National Power, the Peace Support Force, will be employed in achieving the Interim or Steady-State Criteria in a Peace support Operation.

(JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

peace support force commander (PSF commander)

The military commander with responsibility for the military component of a Peace Support Operation.

(JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

peace support operation pause

A pause in Peace Support Operation activities whilst retaining the initiative in other ways. (JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

perimeter structural bay

That part of a building between its perimeter and the first internal line of support from columns or shear walls. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

personal security

That part of human security which ensures protection of an individual from persecution, intimidation, reprisals and other forms of systematic violence.

(JDP 3-40)

UK

personnel administration

In its most comprehensive military sense, personnel administration is defined as 'the art of enhancing military effectiveness by cultivating, obtaining, retaining, sustaining and remembering service personnel'.

UK

physical domain

The sphere in which physical activity occurs and where the principal effects generated are upon capability. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

physical security

That part of National Security that relates to national assets and infrastructure. (JDP 3-40)

UK

picture compilation

A process of object detection, recognition, identification, localisation and dissemination. (JDP 3-62)

UK

place of safety

A place of safety is where UK Entitled Persons exit the evacuation chain and are no longer reliant on diplomatic or military assistance. There will be a number of different places of safety dependent on the needs and perceptions of individual UK Entitled Person.

UK

prevent

A peace support operation activity that demands action to monitor and identify the causes of conflict, and timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities.
(JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

preventative diplomacy

Action to prevent disputes arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur.

UK

preventive medicine

The services that are concerned with identifying, preventing and controlling acute and chronic communicable and non-communicable diseases and illnesses with food and environmental hygiene, and vector control.
(JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

primary health care

The provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinical personnel trained for comprehensive first contact and the continuing care of individuals experiencing signs and symptoms of ill health or having health concerns.
(JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

Note: It includes health promotion, disease prevention, patient education and counselling, the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic illness, as well as dental and veterinary functions.

UK

primary surgery

Primary surgery describes the surgery directed at repair of the local damage caused by wounding, rather than correcting the generalised effects. It is performed normally at Role 3. Delays to primary surgery allow further generalised effects to develop that may lead to an increase in mortality, morbidity and residual disability.
(JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

protected persons

During international armed conflict ‘...those who at any time and for any reason find themselves ‘in the hands of a party to the conflict or Occupying Power of which they are not nationals’ (GC IV Article 4). Those enemy civilians interned by UK Forces will usually be protected persons.

UK

proxy bomb

An IED, usually vehicle borne, delivered by someone coerced into doing so.
(JDP 3-64.1)

UK

psychological objective

A general statement of the attitudes and/or behaviour required of a specified Target Audience. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

PSYOPS Message

The PSYOPS message is that which is actually read, heard or observed by the target audience. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

public order operations

The use of military resources, generally in support of the civil power, to resolve incidents of public disorder. Operations will be predicated upon the use of the minimum necessary force and emphasise the use of non-lethal weapons.

UK

PULHHEEMS

PULHHEEMS is a tool for recording medical fitness across all 3 Services (literally, Physical; Upper, Lower, Hearing, Hearing, Eyes, Eyes, Mental, Stability). The acronym is an oversimplification without interpretation – *details may be found in BR 1750A (Handbook of Naval Medical Standards); AC 13371 (PULHHEEMS Administrative Handbook 2000); AP 1269A (Medical Administration).*

UK

purple gate

The single point of entry into the Joint Supply Chain to ensure the regulation of materiel flow into the chain for the sustainment of operational Theatres. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

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Q**quick impact projects**

Activity undertaken by the military within the civil environment, in support of the mission. Quick Impact Projects are characterised by the need to create an immediate effect, they can shape local perceptions, and they should contribute to the achievement of a more secure environment. (JDP 3-90)

UK

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R

radar cross section

Radar Cross Section describes the extent to which an object reflects an incident electromagnetic wave. It is a measure of the strength of the radar signal backscattered from a target object for a given incident wave power. (JDP 3-62)

UK

readiness

The period of time measured from an initiation order to the moment when the HQ or unit is ready to perform its task from its peacetime location (permanent or forward deployed) or ready for deployment. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

reachout

Access to external expertise, information or functions. (JDP 3-00 3rd Edition)

UK

reception

The process of receiving, offloading, marshalling and transporting personnel, equipment and materiel from strategic or operational lift through sea, air, or land transportation Ports of Disembarkation. It involves the preparation of facilities, initial administration and briefing of personnel and their subsequent transport away from the point of disembarkation. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

reception arrangements for military patients

The NHS plans for the allocation of military patients to NHS hospitals following their repatriation. (JDP 02)

UK

reception, staging and onward movement (RSOM)

The phase of the deployment process that transitions units, personnel, equipment and materiel from arrival at Ports of Disembarkation to their final destination. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

reception, staging, onward movement and integration (RSOI)

The series of activities that enable Force Elements, on arrival in theatre, to attain Full Operating Capability as part of a Joint force. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

Note: It is a complex, often prolonged, and frequently dispersed process, usually coordinated by the JFLogC Commander on behalf of the Joint Commander.

UK

recognised air picture

An electronically-produced display from primary and secondary radar, and ESM sources covering a three-dimensional volume of interest in which all detected air and surface contacts have been evaluated against specific threat parameters and then assigned a recognition category and track number. *See also Recognised Land Picture; Recognised Maritime Picture.*

UK

recognised land picture

The fullest achievable agreed level of identification and tracking of all land surface contacts in the area of interest. The Recognised Land Picture is normally associated with the Recognised Air Picture of the same area. *See also Recognised Air picture; Recognised Maritime Picture.*

UK

recognised maritime picture

The fullest achievable agreed level of identification and tracking of all surface and sub-surface contacts in the area of interest. The Recognised Maritime Picture is normally associated with the Recognised Air Picture of the same area. *See also Recognised Air Picture; recognised land picture.*

UK

recognised theatre logistic picture

The aggregation of logistic data on quantities, location, condition and transit status to provide a near real time disposition of logistic resources, which can be compared with rates of demand and replenishment to inform logistic planning. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

recuperation

The replacement of resources, including personnel, equipment and materiel, following operational activity in preparation for further operations. It includes the training necessary to restore FE to their normal readiness level (R^x). (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

red team

An enabled cell, discrete from the main staff, that develops opponent, neutral, and other contextual perspectives in order to challenge the perceived norms and assumptions of the commander and staff. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition)

UK

redeployment

The process of preparing and executing the relocation of units, equipment and materiel to a new destination. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

Note: This may be to a new deployment area or to peacetime locations where recuperation will take place.

UK

redline wall

A steel-backed concrete blast wall that uses plastic strain absorption to resist an explosion. The name is derived from the 'thin redline' as this wall is considerably thinner than others of similar effectiveness. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

regenerate

A PSO activity that demands action in pursuit of the internationally mandated steady-state conditions. (JWP 3-50)

UK

rehabilitation

The processing, usually in theatre in a relatively quiet area, of units, individuals and equipment recently withdrawn from combat operations. The processing involves resting units and personnel, restoring equipment and personnel to operational fitness, issuing replacement personnel, supplies and equipment, undertaking training and generally being made ready for re-employment in combat operations. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

release authority

That authority vested in a commander to engage directly with the media without reference to higher authority. (JDP 3-45-1)

UK

remotely piloted aircraft (RPA)

A Remotely Piloted Aircraft is defined as an aircraft that, while it does not carry a human operator, is flown remotely by a pilot, is normally recoverable, and can carry a lethal or non-lethal payload. (JDN 2/11)

UK

remotely piloted air(craft) system (RPAS)

A Remotely Piloted Air(craft) System is the sum of the components required to deliver the overall capability and includes the pilot, sensor operators (if applicable), Remotely Piloted Aircraft, ground control station, associated manpower and support systems, satellite communication links and data links. (JDN 2/11)

UK

rescue co-ordination centre

The Rescue Co-ordination Centre plans and co-ordinates Component Commander's Joint Personnel Recovery operations including co-ordination with the Joint Rescue Co-ordination Centre. (JWP 3-66)

UK

resource tasking

The activity undertaken to complete the intelligence collection plan by selection of the most appropriate ISR resource types for which tasking authority has been allocated. (JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

responsibility

In the context of security: The obligation to act, or to decide not to act, to provide appropriate security. (JDP 03)

UK

responsiveness

In the context of security:
Adapting positively to maintain the initiative in managing risks to security. (JDP 03)

UK

reverse supply chain

The returning unserviceable and surplus items from the Joint Operations Area.

Notes:

1. Logistic staff in the JOA will identify surplus items and seek disposal instructions from Defence Equipment and Support.
2. Integrated Project Teams will request that certain specific items or ranges of items be returned from the JOA when no longer serviceable. (JDP 4-00 2nd Edition)

UK

risk appetite

The degree of willingness to accept risk in order to achieve an objective. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

risk management

The application of policies, methods and practices to the tasks of identifying estimating and evaluating risks and then preparing and implementing risk response actions. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

risk – mitigation and reduction

- a. Mitigate - Alleviate the detrimental impact of a risk to security
- b. Reduce - Reduce the likelihood of a risk to security. (JDP 03)

UK

risk reduction

A selection of appropriate techniques and management principles to reduce either the likelihood of an occurrence or its consequences, or both. (JSP 525)

UK

robustness

The ability of a structure to accept the local loss of supporting members without succumbing to progressive collapse. Robustness is usually accomplished by having a number of redundant, alternative load paths within the structure. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

(anti-)rocket screen

A screen placed at some designed stand-off from a protected structure in order to intercept a rocket and cause it either to dud or to function prematurely and so reduce its effect. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

role 2 enhanced

Role 2 Enhanced is a basic secondary care facility built around primary surgery, intensive care unit and beds with nursing support; a R2E facility is able to stabilise post-surgical cases for evacuation to Role 4 without the need to put them through Role 3 first. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

role 2 light manoeuvre

Role 2 Light Manoeuvre conducts triage and advanced resuscitation procedures up to damage control surgery. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

role 3

Role 3 is provision of theatre secondary healthcare within the restrictions of the Theatre Holding Policy (THP); offering a range of clinical services not available elsewhere in the theatre of operations. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

role 4

Role 4 provides the full spectrum of definitive medical care that cannot be deployed to theatre or is too time consuming to be conducted there. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

role specialisation

One nation assumes the responsibility for procuring a particular class of supply for all or a part of the multinational force. Compensation and/or reimbursement will then be subject to agreements between the parties involved. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

roulement

The rotation of personnel or units in then front line with those in reserve in order to maintain the fighting effectiveness of the forces engaged in an operation.

UK

ruse

Any trick, stratagem or artifice designed to deceive the adversary. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

S

sangar

A protective structure in which a sentry takes post and from which he/she can be expected to fire a weapon. (JDP 3-64.1)

Note: Derived from an Afrikaans word meaning armoured blockhouse.

UK

search and rescue (SAR)

The recovery of isolated personnel in distress, where no threat is posed by hostile interference.

UK

secondary health care

The provision of hospitalisation and specialised clinical care, requiring training and equipment levels beyond that which could normally be provided at the level of primary care. Routine access to these services will normally be by referral from Primary Health Care. Urgent access will normally be via an Emergency Medicine department. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

sector (humanitarian)

Humanitarian Relief activities within a functional area. (JDP 3-52)

Notes:

1. Examples of functional areas are: Water and Sanitation; Shelter; Medical; Food; Logistics and Communication.
2. Each functional area comprises a 'Sector'.

UK

security

1. The condition achieved when designated information, material, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion, terrorism and other threats, such as organized crime, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure. The term is also applied to the measures necessary to achieve this condition and to the organizations responsible for these measures. (JDP 03)

2. The safety of a state or organization against criminal activity such as terrorism and/or measures taken to ensure such safety. (COED)

UK

security adviser

A nominated and competent individual who provides professional security advice to an organization, but is not responsible for security. (JDP 03)

UK

security engineering

Physical protective work undertaken to secure intellectual or other assets against compromise or attack in environments other than warfighting. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

security risk manager (SRM)

A specific management representative, with sufficient authority, competence and resources, who has the responsibility for overall security management systems. He adjudicates in conflicts between business and security risks by considering issues of residual or reasonable foreseeable risks (in the light of existing or proposed controls), practicality and cost. (JDP 03, based on JSP 440)

UK

security sector reform (SSR)

The reform of security institutions to enable them to play an effective, legitimate and accountable role in providing external and internal security for their citizens under the control of a legitimate authority and to promote stability. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

sequencing

The arrangement of activities within a campaign in the order most likely to achieve the elimination of the enemy's Centre of Gravity.

UK

seriously ill

A patient is seriously ill when his illness is of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern but there is no imminent danger to life.

UK

single intelligence environment

The overall space, conditions and surroundings within which the military intelligence structure interfaces and operates with other national and international information and intelligence agencies in order to support decision-makers at all levels.

(JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

single signals intelligence battlespace (SSB)

The coordination of electronic warfare and Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) across strategic, operational and tactical levels in order to maximise support to leaders and commanders across the broad spectrum of operations. (JDN 4/10)

UK

situational awareness

1. Generically, the understanding of the operational environment in the context of a commander's (or staff officer's) mission (or task).

2. In intelligence usage, situational awareness is the ability to identify trends and linkages over time, and to relate these to what is happening and what is not happening. (JDP 04)

UK

seized media analysis (SMA)

The systematic exploitation of either hard copy documents or electro-magnetically stored data, including that found on hard drives, data discs and personal communications systems.

(JDP 2-00 3rd Edition)

UK

soft power

Soft power is the ability of a political body, such as a state or combination of states, to attract and hence to persuade other political bodies through cultural and ideological means or by encouraging emulation. (BDD 4th Edition)

UK

source

In intelligence usage a source is a person, object, process or system from where information can be obtained.

(JDP 2-00 3rd edition)

UK

special forces (SF)

Troops who are selected, trained and organised to special levels and are usually employed in pursuit of strategic objectives.

UK

special operations command and control element

A focal point for the coordination of Special Forces (SF) activities with conventional land or maritime force operations. According to the mission requirement, it can either perform a command and control role or act as a liaison element. Its level of authority and responsibility may vary widely. It can provide the Supported (Maritime or Land) Commander with operational, intelligence and target acquisition reports from deployed SF elements. (JDP 3-05)

UK

splash-back

The ricochet back towards the firer of bullets (or fragments thereof) caused by striking the metal bars of an anti-rocket screen mesh. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

stabilisation

The process that supports States which are entering, enduring or emerging from conflict, in order to prevent or reduce violence; protect the population and key infrastructure; promote political processes and governance structures, which lead to a political settlement that institutionalises non-violent contests for power; and prepares for sustainable social and economic development. (JDP 3-40)

UK

stabilisation (force stance)

Following an agreement or cease-fire, and the emergence of a generally permissive environment, the PSF acts as part of a complementary Instrument of National Power to reduce the level of tension and increase the level of Campaign Authority. The coercive and deterrent effects of military force to uphold the internationally derived mandate may be necessary, however, the level of Campaign Authority will normally warrant the use of military force in self-defence only. (JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

staging

The process of assembling, temporary holding, and organising of arriving personnel, equipment and materiel into formed units, as they prepare for onward movement and further activities.

Note: Staging is a life support function which, at its simplest, feeds and accommodates arriving personnel in a benign or protected environment. (JDP 4-00 2nd Edition)

UK

steady-state criteria

Steady-State Criteria are a broadly based list of essential conditions that must be achieved and be self-sustaining before the PSO can be deemed to have been accomplished. (JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

strategic communication

Advancing national interests by using all defence means of communication to influence the attitudes and behaviours of people. (JDP 5-00 2nd Edition, Change 1)

UK

strategic base

Comprises military assets, industrial capacity both national and international, civilian contractors and NHS hospitals. (JDP 4-00 2nd Edition)

Note: Military assets include elements owned by all 3 Services and the DLO.

UK

strategic directive

A strategic directive is issued to the operational commander by the military

strategic authority which, in the case of UK operations, will be the Chief of the Defence Staff. It should contain the strategic goals, conditions for success, political constraints, financial limitations and available forces and resources.

UK

strategic objective

A goal to be achieved by one or more instruments of national power in order to meet the National Strategic Aim. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

strengthening

Work undertaken to increase the overall strength and stability of a structure under a specified loading. The objective of strengthening is the prevention of a major structural failure, rather than the reduction of damage to individual elements. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

sub-objective

The goal(s) that must be achieved by the Psychological Operations Support Team in order to meet the Psychological Objectives. (JDP 3-80.1)

UK

supply chain processing time

The time that it will take for demanded materiel to reach the demanding unit. This is based on the Standard Priority Code of the demand, the time it takes for the demand to be processed in the Strategic Base, the capacity and speed of the Coupling Bridge and the time required for onward distribution within the Joint Operations Area. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

supporting effect

The intended consequence of actions. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

surveillance and reconnaissance operations

Surveillance and reconnaissance operations are activities conducted by Special Forces (SF), which complement theatre intelligence assets and systems by obtaining strategic and operational information. These are tactical operations, conducted by SF personnel deployed to the target area, which may use special techniques, equipment, methods or indigenous assets.

(JDP 3-05)

UK

sustain

A PSO activity that demands action by indigenous bodies/agencies to maintain or better the Steady-State Criteria set by the international mandate.

(JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

sustainment

The activity and resources necessary to sustain a force. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

T

tactical battle management functions

A method of division of Air Defence Commander functions within NATO Air Defence forces which can then be discretely and flexibly delegated for use, including engagement authority, identification and recognition authority, authority to activate airspace control measures, and emission control.

Delegation may be restricted in terms of unit, area or time. They should be delegated early enough to that level from which they can be executed most effectively. They may be reassumed by higher authorities at any time. (JWP3-63)

UK

tactical questioning (TQ)

The obtaining of information of a tactical nature from Captured Persons, the value of which would deteriorate or be lost altogether if the questioning were delayed until a trained interrogator could be made available. (JDN 3/09)

Note: TQ also facilitates the screening and selection of CPERS for further exploitation by Interrogation or Debriefing. Only TQ-qualified personnel may carry out the task of tactical questioning.

UK

target nomination list

A list of targets, developed at Component HQs, submitted to the JFC for approval by MOD and inclusion in the JITL and JPITL.

UK

targeting

The process of selecting targets and matching the appropriate responses to them taking account of operational requirements and capabilities.

(JDP 01 2nd Edition)

Notes:

1. Targeting is an integral part of Joint Action.
2. It underpins the use and orchestration of all capabilities and activities (fires, influence activities and manoeuvre) to ensure that they are focused on realising intended effects.

UK

tele-medicine

The use of information and communications technologies to access healthcare regardless of time and distance. Depending on the clinical speciality involved, this may incorporate such terms as Teleradiology, Teledermatology, Telesurgery, Telepathology and Telepsychiatry. (JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

theatre holding policy

A command decision which sets the maximum period a hospitalised convalescing casualty will be kept in the theatre of operations awaiting recovery and return to duty. It is a control measure to ensure that sufficient hospital capacity is retained for anticipated surges in battle casualties or illnesses.

(JDP 4-03 3rd Edition)

UK

theatre of operations

A geographical area, or more precisely a space, defined by the military-strategic authority, which includes and surrounds the area delegated to a Joint Force Commander (termed the Joint Operations Area), within which he conducts operations. (JDP 01 2nd Edition)

UK

thermobaric explosive

An explosive formulated to maximise both the duration of the explosion and the heat produced. It is used in Enhanced Blast Weapons. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

threat

The probability or likelihood of an attack or undesirable event taking place. Threat includes such factors as capability, resources and intention and probabilities. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

threshold

The criteria identifying progress. (JDP 3-00 3rd Edition)

UK

time sensitive targets (TST)

Those targets requiring immediate response because they represent a serious and imminent threat to friendly forces or are high payoff, fleeting targets of opportunity. In practice, TSTs are specific target sets designated by the JTFC.

UK

total logistic requirement

Combining the requirements for logistic support to force generation and logistic sustainability produces the Total Logistic Requirement. (JDP 4-00 3rd Edition)

UK

toxic industrial hazards

The hazard resulting from the release by any means of toxic industrial material resulting in the contamination or irradiation of personnel or the environment, area or any particular object. (JDN 5/10)

UK

toxic industrial material (TIM)

A generic term for toxic or radioactive substances in solid, liquid, aerosolized or gaseous form. These may be used, or stored for use, for industrial, commercial, medical, military or domestic purposes. TIM may be chemical, biological or radioactive and described as toxic industrial chemical, toxic industrial biological or Toxic Industrial Radiological. (JDN 5/10)

UK

transition (force stance)

Military Forces act as one of the Instruments of Grand Strategy to address the underlying causes of conflict. Through a long-term commitment to reform, re-integration, training, and reconstruction the international military forces help to achieve the steady-state criteria specified as the PSO campaign objectives. The level of Campaign Authority will generally be high, with the use of military force rarely warranted. (JWP 3-50 2nd Edition)

UK

U

understanding

In the context of decision-making, understanding is the perception and interpretation of a particular situation in order to provide the context, insight and foresight required for effective decision-making. (JDP 04)

UK

United Kingdom entitled personnel

British Citizens, British Overseas Citizens, British Dependent Territory Citizens, Citizens of the Republic of Ireland and Citizens of EU and Commonwealth countries who have no diplomatic status and for whom the UK has assumed responsibility.

UK

unmanned aircraft (UA)

An Unmanned Aircraft is an aircraft that does not carry a human operator, is operated remotely using varying levels of automated functions, is normally recoverable, and can carry a lethal or non-lethal payload. (JDN 2/11)

Note: In the UK, cruise and ballistic missiles are not considered to be unmanned aircraft.

UK

unmanned aircraft system (UAS)

An Unmanned Aircraft System is a system, whose components include the unmanned aircraft and all equipment, network and personnel necessary to control the unmanned aircraft.

(JDN 2/11)

UK

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

V**very seriously ill (VSI)**

A patient is very seriously ill when his illness is of such severity that life is imminently endangered. *See also seriously ill.*

UK

vicarious hazard

The hazard to third parties arising from the attack on security forces by an adversary. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

vulnerable captured person

An individual who by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness is or may be unable to take care of him/herself or unable to protect him/herself against significant harm or exploitation and is dependent on others for assistance in the performance of basic physical functions. (JDP 1-10 2nd Edition)

UK

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

W

weapons intelligence

Intelligence concerning components, manufacture, origin and method of employment of all foreign and domestic conventional and improvised weapons, munitions and devices.

(JDP 2-00 3rd edition)

UK

weapons of mass destruction (WMD)

Weapons capable of a high order of destruction and/or being used to destroy large numbers of people. Can be nuclear, radiological, biological or chemical weapons. Does not include transportation or delivery systems where these are separate elements.

UK

weapons of mass effect (WME)

Weapons capable of a high order of effect and/or being used to achieve an effect on large numbers of people. Can be nuclear, radiological, biological or chemical weapons. Does not include transportation or delivery systems where these are separate elements.

UK

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

X

No entries

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

Y

yarnold bunker

A sangar formed from pre-cast concrete rings and roof section. (JDP 3-64.1)

UK

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

Z

No entries

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)