



Ministry  
of Defence

Joint Doctrine Publication 0-01.1

# UK Terminology Supplement to NATO Term



2023, Edition B



Joint Doctrine Publication 0-01.1

# UK Terminology Supplement to NATOTerm

Joint Doctrine Publication (JDP) 0-01.1, (2023, Edition B)  
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Head Doctrine

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# Preface

## Rules of terminology

1. Terminology forms a foundation for common understanding, and therefore builds interoperability. The 2012 direction by Chief of the Defence Staff and Permanent Under Secretary to ‘put NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] at the heart of Defence’, has also been adhered to for terminology. Defence personnel should use agreed terminology whenever possible in their work. Aligning with NATO, there is a hierarchy of terms and definitions we should use, which is:

- *Concise Oxford English Dictionary*;
- NATOTerm; and then
- Joint Doctrine Publication (JDP) 0-01.1, *UK Terminology Supplement to NATOTerm*.

2. **Concise Oxford English Dictionary.** This is the primary source publication for all terminology (even NATO, who also use *Le Petit Robert* for the French equivalent). Where a definition already exists in the dictionary and it is applicable to the context you are using it in, you should use it without modifying or enhancing it.<sup>1</sup> If, however, the definition is not fit for purpose for your concept, then move on to the next stage – NATOTerm.

3. **NATOTerm.** This is NATO’s terminology database.<sup>2</sup> In the past NATO maintained many individual glossaries, but the creation of NATOTerm has enabled the incorporation of all glossaries into one database, including more than 20 specialist subject glossaries – for example, Allied Administrative Publication (AAP)-06, *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions*, AAP-39, *NATO Handbook of Land Operations Terminology* and Allied Medical Publication (AMedP)-13, *NATO Glossary of Medical Terms and Definitions*. NATOTerm now contains more than 20,000 terms

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1 Make sure you are using the most up-to-date version of the hard copy – not an online version. In 2023, the most current version is the 12th Edition, published 2011.  
2 Available via the NATO Standardization Office website under the ‘Terminology’ tab: <https://nso.nato.int/nso/home/main/home>.

and definitions. Be aware that entries in NATOTerm will be in one of four categories, each colour coded.

- **NATO Agreed (green diamond).** These definitions have been through the NATO Terminology Programme and have been NATO Agreed by a tasking authority. These terms and definitions should be used wherever possible instead of UK equivalents.
- **NATO Adopted (blue diamond).** These definitions have been produced by another body or organisation and they have been reproduced faithfully in NATOTerm. They tend to be more technical or specialist definitions. They may include definitions from the United Nations or the International Organization for Standardization, amongst others.
- **Not NATO Agreed (yellow diamond).** These definitions have often been used in NATO publications but they have not been through the formal approval process. Some of these terms have been developed by sub-group subject matter experts and so, whilst valid in terms of content, they have not had the rigour of the NATO Terminology Office checking them for consistency, form and conformity to terminological standards. You can use these definitions, but use them with caution.
- **NATO Cancelled (red diamond).** These definitions are no longer valid for use, but they are kept in the database for legacy purposes. They can be useful when researching terminology, but be careful not to use them.

4. **Joint Doctrine Publication 0-01.1, *UK Terminology Supplement to NATOTerm*.** If the *Concise Oxford English Dictionary* and NATOTerm do not have a definition that is fit for purpose, then check this JDP. This publication incorporates joint and single-Service terminology. To ensure that terminology is developed and agreed by the whole doctrine community and to improve coherency, a Joint Doctrine Steering Committee (JDSC) Terminology Panel has been established, with representatives from across the single Services and commands, to discuss UK and NATO terminology before it is formally agreed.

## Current edition changes

Term	Comment
applied intelligence	Source updated to JDP 2-00, 4th Edition.
audience-centric approach	Source updated to AJP-10, UK national elements.
baseline audience analysis	Source updated to AJP-10.1, UK national elements.
campaign effectiveness assessment	Cancelled as a compound term and it has not been retained in AJP-3, UK national elements.
chemical exploitation	Source updated to JDP 2-00, 4th Edition.
combined joint task force	Definition modified from 'sea' [forces] to 'maritime' and source updated.
covert passive surveillance	Cancelled as a compound term.
cyber and electromagnetic domain	Source updated to JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition.
cyber and electromagnetic power	Source updated to JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition.
cyber mission assurance	Source updated to JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition.
cyber operation	Source updated to JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition.
cyberspace	Source updated to JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition.
Defence strategic communication	Source updated to AJP-10, UK national elements.
defensive cyber operation	Source updated to JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition.
electromagnetic activities	Source updated to JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition.

Term	Comment
evacuation handling centre	Definition modified to reflect organisation name change and source updated.
firm base	Cancelled as an obsolete term.
geospatial intelligence	Source updated to JDP 2-00, 4th Edition.
intelligence mission data	Source updated to JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition.
land power	Source updated to JDP 0-20, 6th Edition.
materiel and personnel exploitation	Source updated to JDP 2-00, 4th Edition.
media operations	Source updated to AJP-10, UK national elements and 'achieve' changed to 'create' as a linked word with effect.
military aid to the civil authorities	Source updated to JDP 02, 4th Edition.
mission audience analysis	Source updated to AJP-10.1, UK national elements.
multiple-source intelligence	Modified during the update of JDP 2-00, 4th Edition to meet terminology standards, and source updated to JDP 2-00, 4th Edition.
no-fire area	Cancelled now there is a NATO Agreed entry in NATOTerm.
offensive cyber operation	Source updated to JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition.
organised crime	Cancelled now there is a NATO Agreed entry in NATOTerm.
organised crime groups	Cancelled as a compound term now organised crime is a NATO Agreed entry
reception centre	Source updated to JDP 3-51, 3rd Edition, Version 2.
recuperation	Source updated to AJP-3.13, UK national elements.
rehabilitation	Source updated to AJP-3.13, UK national elements.

Term	Comment
single intelligence environment	Existing definition cancelled following publication of JDP 2-00, 4th Edition – this definition is subject to redrafting and has been cancelled until a new one is agreed.
special capabilities	Source updated to JDP 0-01.1 (DCDC 2019) now AJP-3.10 is no longer extant but definition still valid.

## Proposing new or amending terminology

5. If you have new terminology you would like to propose to be added to this publication, or amendments you feel should be made, please contact the Development, Concepts and Doctrine Centre's (DCDC's) Editor 2. When new terminology is proposed, it is the JDSC Terminology Panel that ensures the term and definition are correct from a content point of view, as well as being terminologically correct.

6. Anyone can submit a proposal for UK terminology using the UK terminology tracking form (TTF) template and it should be sent to Editor 2 to process. The DCDC *Writers' Handbook*, Chapter 3 contains further information on how to develop terminology. Contact Editor 2 for advice if you have any queries.

## Acronyms and abbreviations

7. NATOTerm gives a full and comprehensive list 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 as part of the terminological entry.

## Contact details

8. If you have any other queries about terminology you think we can help with, please contact Editor 2.

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# A

**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 0-01.1)

**air manoeuvre**

The movement of land forces by air to positions of advantage.

(JDN 1/20)

**air power**

The ability to use air capabilities in and from the air, to influence the behaviour of actors and the course of events.

(AP 3002, 4th Edition)

**airspace coordination area****ACA**

A restricted area or route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces.

(ATP-3.3.5.1)

**antisurface warfare****ASUW**

The actions necessary to detect, identify and counter an enemy's surface capability.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

**applied intelligence**

Intelligence which is tailored to provide direct support to the decision-making process.

(JDP 2-00, 4th Edition)

**armed escort**

A security measure that serves as a visible deterrent to a potential attack and, if necessary, acts in self-defence against an attack.

(TFSO Part 3)

**armoured cavalry**

Regiments that conduct reconnaissance tasks from armoured platforms, operating in the formation reconnaissance role at brigade, division or corps level.

Note: Being armoured, they have the mobility and firepower to also make them suitable for some security tasks, for example, rear area security and screening.

(Corps and Divisional Tactics, Land Warfare Centre)

**audience-centric approach**

The understanding, planning, execution, and monitoring of activity to influence audiences' attitudes, beliefs or behaviours, to achieve desired outcomes.

(AJP-10, UK national elements)

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# B

## **balanced fleet**

A naval force that can be generated and sustained with a range of capabilities to provide the national government with military options that ensure national survival and enable power projection.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

## **bare base**

A base having aircraft operating surfaces and lighting, access to domestic electrical power and water, and access to fuel supplies (including on-base storage).

(JDP 0-01.1)

## **baseline audience analysis**

### **BAA**

The foundational level of audience analysis to support planning and inform mission and target audience analysis.

(AJP-10.1, UK national elements)

## **battlespace spectrum management**

### **BSM**

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 0-01.1)



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# C

**campaign authority**

The authority established by international forces, agencies and organisations within a given situation.  
(TFSO Part 1)

**campaign design**

The development and refinement of the commander's (and staff's) ideas to provide detailed, executable and successful plan.  
(JDP 0-01.1)

**campaign plan**

The actionable expression of a joint force commander's intent, articulated to subordinate commanders through plans, directives and orders.  
(JDP 01)

**capability and capacity adviser****CCA**

A suitably qualified and experienced person within a selected area, deployed for a period of 6-12 months to support the development of host-nation capacity building and/or support the introduction of a new capability.  
(JDSC Terminology Panel agreed)

**captured children**

Captured persons aged 14 and under.  
(JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

**captured juveniles**

Captured persons aged 15, 16 or 17.  
(JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

**captured persons****CPERS**

The generic term given to all individuals who are captured and held by UK Armed Forces on operations overseas, whether they be prisoners of war, protected persons as defined in Geneva Convention IV, or detainees or security internees, whether or not the Geneva Conventions apply. (JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

**captured persons facilities**

Any facility where captured persons are held in captivity, including unit holding areas, collection points and captured persons holding facilities. (JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

**captured persons holding facility**

A facility which is of an established nature and designed to hold larger numbers of captured persons for longer durations.

Note: It does not include unit holding areas or collecting points. (JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

**carrier strike**

An attack against targets ashore, or fixed locations at sea, using carrier launched fixed wing aircraft and air-delivered weapons. (RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

**carrier strike group****CSG**

A task group based around an aircraft carrier with associated strike, intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance, and force protection capabilities.

Note: It may include some submarine or surface combatant-based precision strike or Commando raiding capabilities. (JDSC Terminology Panel agreed)

**chemical exploitation****CHEMEX**

Provides chemical intelligence on, improvised weapons and unknown substances by processing, examining and analysing samples of materials. (JDP 2-00, 4th Edition)

**child**

A person below the age of 18, unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger.

(TFSO Part 4 (UN Convention on the Rights of a Child))

**child soldiers**

Children who have been conscripted or enlisted into armed forces or groups or who have been used to participate actively in hostilities.

(TFSO Part 1 (Law of Armed Conflict))

**children and armed conflict**

Collective reference to the impact on children of armed conflict.

(United Nations Security Council Resolution)

**civil affairs****CA**

Those activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and civil authorities.

(United States definition, Joint Publication 1-02)

**close reconnaissance****CR**

Troops and platoons held as organic close reconnaissance forces at battlegroup level.

Notes: 1. They can be light of armoured with platforms that complement the parent battlegroup.

2. Close reconnaissance can be tasked in support of formation-level intelligence requirements.

(Ground Reconnaissance Tactics Handbook)

**combat enhancement training****CET**

Activity required to ensure all force elements are worked up mission ready capabilities.

Note: It will include WADER training for amphibious forces and deck certification training for aircraft embarkation onboard the carrier and is usually combined with force integration training.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

**combat supplies**

The essential commodities for resupply without which an operation cannot be launched or sustained.

(Land forces working definition)

**combatant**

A member of the armed forces of a party to the armed conflict (other than medical personnel and chaplains) who has the right to participate directly in hostilities.

Note: 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. (JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

**combined air operations centre****CAOC**

An organisation which plans and directs the conduct of multinational air operations.

(AP 3002, 4th Edition)

**combined joint task force****CJTF**

A multinational (combined) and joint (maritime, land and air forces) grouping.

(Derived from RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

**commodity**

Stores are categorised by need rather than type of store so that the management and distribution of resources can be targeted more efficiently.

Note: Commodities are grouped into: operational items (Category O); training items (Category T); and the remainder (Category R).

(DN 12/02 Sustainment)

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**communications security****COMSEC**

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.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**composite air operations****COMAO**

Air operations interrelated and/or limited in both timescale and space where units differing in type and/or role are put under a single package commander to achieve a common, specific objective.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**composite warfare commander****CWC**

The officer to whom the officer in tactical command has assigned all authority and delegated functions for the overall direction and control of the defence of the force.

Note: Principal warfare commanders are subordinate to the composite warfare commander/officer in tactical command.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

**computer network defence****CND**

Actions taken to protect against disruption, denial, degradation or destruction of information resident in computers and computer networks or the computers and networks themselves.

(JDP 6-00, 3rd Edition, Change 1)

**condition monitoring**

The collection and analysis of data from equipment to ensure that it retains the integrity of the design and can continue to be operated safely.

(Introductory Guide to Condition Based Maintenance D Sp LEIP/CBM)

**configured load**

A single or multi-commodity load of supplies built to the anticipated or actual needs of a consuming unit.

(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

**conflict sensitivity**

Acting with the understanding that any initiative conducted in a conflict-affected environment will interact with that conflict and that such interaction will have consequences that may have positive or negative effects.

(TFSO Part 1)

**consignment tracking****CT**

The process of providing visibility of materiel as it is moved through the Defence support chain.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**contingents**

Force elements of one nation grouped under one or more multinational component commanders subordinate to the joint task force commander.

(JDP 01)

**contractor support to operations****CSO**

All support provided to UK military operations by non-regular forces.

Note: It includes sponsored reserves, contractors on deployed operations and private military and security companies.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**contractors on deployed operations****CONDO**

Contractor logistic support where in-service equipment is maintained under contract with the equipment provider, and the use of contractors on operations engaged through the Permanent Joint Headquarters Operational Support Capability Contract.

(JDP 0-01.1)

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**control of the air**

Freedom, over a given period of time, to use a volume of airspace for our own purposes while, if necessary, denying or constraining its use by an opponent.

(AP 3002, 4th Edition)

**coordinated fire line****CFL**

A line beyond which conventional or improved conventional indirect fire means, such as mortars, field artillery, and naval gunfire may fire without additional coordination.

(AJP-3.3.5)

**counter-criminality**

Action focused on preventing organised criminal groups from escalating their activities to the point where they become a threat.

(TFSSO Part 1)

**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 strategic assets, infrastructure and facilities required.

(JDP 4-00, 4th Edition)

**covert operation**

A concealed operation, which in the event of detection would ultimately be attributable.

(AJP-3.5, UK national elements)

**crisis response planning**

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

(JDP 01)

**cultural capability**

Using military cultural specialists to aid understanding.  
(JDP 0-01.1)

**cyber and electromagnetic activities****CEMA**

The synchronisation and coordination of offensive, defensive, inform and enabling activities, across the electromagnetic environment and cyberspace.

(JDN 1/18 (Cyber and Electromagnetic Activities Capability Integration Group (CEMA CIG) endorsed definition))

**cyber and electromagnetic domain**

A domain comprising capabilities which enable activities that maintain freedom of action by creating effects in and through cyberspace and the electromagnetic spectrum.

(JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition)

**cyber and electromagnetic power**

The ability to use cyber and electromagnetic capabilities in and through the cyberspace and electromagnetic environments to influence the behaviour of actors and the course of events.

(JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition)

**cyber mission assurance****CMA**

A process to protect or ensure the continued function of capabilities and assets that are critical to the execution of a mission.

(JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition)

**cyber operation**

The planning and synchronisation of activities in and through cyberspace to enable freedom of manoeuvre and to achieve military objectives.

(JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition)

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**cyberspace**

The global environment consisting of all interconnected communication, information technology and other electronic systems, networks and their data, including those which are separated or independent, which process, store or transmit data.  
(JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition)



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# D

## **Defence engagement**

The use of our people and assets to prevent conflict, build stability and gain influence.

(UK's International Defence Engagement Strategy)

## **Defence strategic communication**

### **Defence StratCom**

Advancing national interests by using Defence as a means of communication to influence the attitudes, beliefs and behaviours of audiences.

(AJP-10, UK national elements)

## **Defence Support**

The full range of activities that fall within logistics, engineering and equipment support collectively delivered by MOD Head Office, front line commands and other support enabling organisations.

(CDLS Support Strategy)

## **Defence Support Enterprise**

### **DSE**

The overarching functions that direct the strategic conceptual ambition for Defence Support and the Defence Support Network, setting common policy and performance standards, shaping the development and delivery of capabilities and interfacing with the industrial and stakeholder landscape.

(CDLS Support Strategy)

## **Defence Support Network**

### **DSN**

The framework from which the UK Armed Forces are prepared, deployed, sustained and recovered/redeployed.

Note: It includes a network of UK and overseas interdependent infrastructure nodes and the Ministry of Defence, industry and allies connectors (for example, vehicles, aircraft, ships, rail, and logistic information services) that link them.

(CDLS Support Strategy)

**defensive cyber operation****DCO**

Active and passive measures taken to prevent, nullify or reduce the effectiveness of adversary actions to preserve our freedom of action in or through cyberspace.

(JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition)

**detailed deployment plan****DDP**

The plan encompasses all orders and directions that allocate strategic lift assets and detail the embarkation of personnel and cargoes to mount an operation.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**detainee**

A person who has been detained because they have committed, or is suspected of having committed, a criminal offence against the laws of the territory in which they have been captured, or against UK Armed Forces, or an offence against the law applied in an occupied territory.

(JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

**disaster relief**

The organised response to alleviate the results of a catastrophe.

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.

(JDP 3-52, 3rd Edition)

**discreet operation**

An inconspicuous operation unequivocally attributable or declared.

(AJP-3.5, UK national elements)

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**discrete operation**

An operation that is limited in size, often politically sensitive, conducted in support of other government departments.

Notes: 1. Discrete operations are conducted under operational command of Director Special Forces, in support of political and military strategic objectives.

2. 'Discrete' in this sense should not be confused with 'discreet' which is not specifically defined for special forces operations, but retains its *Concise Oxford English Dictionary* definition of 'unobtrusive'.

(JDP 08)

**dominant user**

The service or multinational partner who is the principle consumer of a particular common-user logistic supply or service within a joint or multinational operation.

Note: The dominant user will normally act as the lead Service to provide this particular common-user logistic supply or service to other Service components, multinational partners, other governmental agencies, or non-governmental agencies as directed by the combatant commander. (AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)



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# E

## **effects**

Effects are the change brought about in a target by the consequence of action or activity, but may also be achieved by other effects. Effects are therefore the commander's desired outcome in relation to the enemy, population, terrain or friendly forces. Within orders, effects are articulated in the commander's intent and in the unifying purpose of subordinates' missions.

(Staff Officers' Handbook 2018)

## **electromagnetic activities**

### **EMA**

All offensive, defensive, inform and communication activities that shape or exploit the electromagnetic environment and the enabling activities that support them.

(JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition)

## **engagement area**

### **EA**

An area where the commander intends to contain and destroy an enemy force with the massed fires of all available weapons.

(ATP-3.2.1.1, study draft 1)

## **engineering support**

The activity to ensure performance and safety margins are managed by influencing equipment design to optimise support solutions and manage through life design, as well as evaluating, testing and monitoring of components, equipment, systems or platforms.

(CDLS Support Strategy)

## **equipment collection point**

An area of ground where first-line units and light aid detachments equipment casualties are collected before being backloaded by first-line and second-line recovery resources.

Note: Equipment collection points are normally open and closed by first-line units.

(All Arms Equipment Recovery Manual)

**equipment support**

The activity to keep the required quantity of operational equipment available to the force by through-life provision, management and execution of maintenance, repair, replacement and control of components crucial to the equipment's material state and performance.

Note: It is a significant subset of engineering support.  
(CDLS Support Strategy)

**evacuation handling centre****EHC**

A temporary secure location free from the threat of destabilising influences, where eligible persons can be received and processed by Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office/Border Force officials to establish their eligibility for evacuation.

(JDP 3-51, 3rd Edition, Version 2)

**evacuation point****EvPt**

Secure sites with facilities permitting the safe ingress and egress for military transport; it is here that eligible persons arrive for military extraction to a temporary safe location or a place of safety.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**expeditionary strike force****ESF**

A carrier strike group plus a littoral strike group or littoral response group.

Note: It will be called 'expeditionary strike force heavy' if it combined with a littoral strike group and 'expeditionary strike force light' if combined with a littoral response group. The carrier strike component of an expeditionary strike force may be called an expeditionary strike force (carrier).

(JDSC Terminology Panel agreed)

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# F

## **field services**

Essential services to enhance a soldier's quality of life during operations.  
(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

## **financial intelligence**

### **FININT**

The gathering of information about the financial affairs of entities of interest, to understand their nature and capabilities, and predict their intentions.

(JDP 0-01.1)

## **fiscal law**

Domestic statutes and regulations to funding military operations, and supporting non-federal agencies and organisations.

(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

## **Fleet in being**

Maintaining one's own forces to limit, by their latent threat, the options available to the enemy.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

## **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.

(JDP 4-00, 4th Edition)

## **force integration training**

### **FIT**

Training to improve the ability of units within a force to work together.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

**forward line of enemy troops****FLET**

A line which indicates the most forward positions of enemy troops in any kind of military operation at a specific time.

(PEHB 2018)

**forward mounting base****FMB**

A base (also deployed operating base) established within the operational area, to support operations at forward operating bases.

Note: A forward mounting base will be resourced to a greater level than a forward operating base, including command and control, logistics and administration support elements.

(JDP 0-01.1 (derived from JDP 4-00, 4th Edition))

**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 0-01.1)

**fuel consumption unit****FCU**

The fuel required for a unit or formation to move 100km non-tactically on flat roads in a temperate climate.

Notes: 1. This figure is calculated against each units' vehicle holdings by type and quantity.

2. Applied values are obtained by multiplying the fuel consumption unit by designated factors to reflect the effect upon consumption of the type of combat, the terrain and climate.

(Land forces working definition)

**full spectrum targeting**

A holistic approach to targeting, reviewing all targets together and apportioning action (lethal and non-lethal) in accordance with the campaign information strategy and desired behavioural objectives.

(JDP 0-01.1)

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# G

## **geospatial intelligence**

### **GEOINT**

Intelligence derived from the exploitation and analysis of geospatial information, imagery and other data to describe, assess or visually depict geographically referenced activities and features.

Note: Geospatial intelligence includes imagery intelligence and the production or analysis of geospatial information; it underpins understanding, planning, navigation and targeting.

(JDP 2-00, 4th Edition)



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# H

## **horizon scanning**

The systematic search across the global environment for potential threats, hazards and opportunities.

(JDP 0-01.1)

## **host-nation support arrangement**

### **HNSA**

Those documents which detail the support, political, legal and/or financial arrangements agreed upon by national and NATO authorities and which are necessary to provide host-nation support to operations and exercises.

(AJP-4.3(A), JDP 4-00 and NATO MC 334/2)

## **human security approach**

An audience-centric way to plan that takes account of the human environment and security of individuals and communities.

Note: This approach recognises the conditions that the population experience through exploring the vulnerabilities or motivations of individuals and communities and how this contributes to conflict and instability.

(TFSSO Part 1 (JSP 1325))

## **human terrain**

Characterising cultural, anthropological and ethnographic information about the human population and interactions within the joint operations area.

(JDP 0-01.1)



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## **implementing arrangement**

Follow-on documents which establish the commitment between the participants concerning the provision of host nation support.

Note: Implementing arrangements include the most detailed information on the required and offered support, the site specific procedures to implement the support arrangements and the reimbursement details.  
(AJP-4.3(A))

## **indicators and warnings**

### **I&W**

Intelligence activities to detect and report time-sensitive information on developments that could threaten the multinational force, including forewarning of adversaries' intentions or actions, insurgency, terrorism and other similar events.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

## **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, 3rd Edition, Change 1)

## **intelligence mission data**

### **IMD**

A coherent, machine-readable, intelligence-derived data set required to deliver the designed operational capability of platforms, weapons and systems.

(JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition)

## **intergovernmental organisation**

### **IGO**

An organisation created by a formal agreement between two or more governments on a global, regional, or functional basis to protect and promote national interests shared by member states.

(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

### **intermediate staging base**

#### **ISB**

A tailorable, temporary location used for staging forces, sustainment and/or extraction into and out of an operational area.

(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

### **internee**

A civilian who is interned for imperative reasons of security.

(JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

### **interrogation**

The systematic longer-term questioning of a selected individual by a trained and qualified interrogator.

(JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

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# J

## **joint airspace coordination centre**

### **JACC**

A joint cell with appropriate representation from the components and, if applicable, host and coalition nations, to provide the airspace control authority with the capability to plan, coordinate, integrate and regulate airspace control within the joint operations area.

(AJP-3.3.5)

## **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.

Note: 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.

(JDP 3-51, 3rd Edition)

## **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.

(AJP-3.2)

## **joint logistic enablers**

Those force elements and capabilities that deliver the joint logistic effects necessary for: the successful mounting, deployment, reception, staging and onward movement and integration of a force; the sustainment, recovery and redeployment of a force across the Defence Support Network and within theatre; and the opening, operation and closing of ports of disembarkation/embarkation.

(JDP 0-01.1 (derived from JDP 4-00, 4th Edition))

**joint prioritised target list****JPTL**

A list of targets approved and maintained by the joint force commander, and which represents a formal order to component commanders to engage targets.

(AJP-3.9, Edition B)

**joint sea basing**

Use of the sea as a base within joint operations in order to contribute to an optimum footprint ashore.

(JDP 4-00, 4th Edition)

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# K

## **key leader engagement**

### **KLE**

Process to enable and strengthen the development of a relationship, and to influence behaviour through engagement.

(DN 17/05 Information Activities 2017)



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# L

## **land power**

The ability of land forces to exert decisive control and influence on actors and the course of events.

(JDP 0-20, 6th Edition)

## **law of armed conflict**

### **LOAC**

Those treaties, conventions, rules, regulations and customary international law that govern the conduct of hostilities and the protection of persons in enemy hands during an armed conflict and/or during a military occupation.

Note: It is sometimes referred to as international humanitarian law.

(JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

## **light cavalry**

Forces who conduct reconnaissance from lightly armoured wheeled platforms.

Notes: 1. They may be employed in the formation reconnaissance role at brigade, division or corps level.

2. Reconnaissance by stealth is preferred by this lightly armed, but highly mobile and easily deployed capability.

(Corps and Divisional Tactics)

## **line of persuasion**

An argument referring to an essential psychological factor which will influence the target audience.

(JDP 0-01.1)

## **littoral**

Land that can be directly affected from the sea, and sea that can be directly affected from the land.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

**littoral region**

Those land areas (and their adjacent sea areas and associated air space) that are susceptible to engagement and influence from the sea.  
(JDP 0-10, 5th Edition)

**littoral response group****LRG**

Amphibious shipping and an embarked force of at least a Commando vanguard strike company and enablers.

Note: There will be Littoral Response Group (North) and Littoral Response Group (South).

(JDSC Terminology Panel agreed)

**littoral strike group****LSG**

The combined Littoral Response Group (North) and Littoral Response Group (South), along with extensive joint and Royal Navy enablers.

(JDSC Terminology Panel agreed)

**logistic footprint**

The impact of logistic activity in the joint operations area. It identifies the utilisation of real estate, host-nation support and resources, including personnel, equipment, infrastructure and supplies that logistic activity in support of an operation will require.

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.

(JDSC Terminology Panel agreed)

**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, 4th Edition)

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### **logistic planning team**

#### **LPT**

A Permanent Joint Headquarters 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, 4th Edition)

### **logistic support**

The activity to sustain forces through the provision of materiel.

Note: Logistic support includes acquisition, control and distribution; provision of movement personnel and materiel and the provision of logistic support services.

(CDLS Support Strategy)

### **long lead item**

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.

(AFM Sustainment)



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# M

## **maritime power**

The ability to apply maritime military capabilities at and from the sea to influence the behaviour of actors and the course of events.  
(JDP 0-10, 5th Edition)

## **materiel and personnel exploitation**

### **MPE**

Exploiting materiel and personnel by scientific, technical and specialist intelligence activities.  
(JDP 2-00, 4th Edition)

## **mean value between failure**

### **MVBF**

A statistically derived figure based on the number of vehicle failures for a given usage.  
Note: The figures do not account for failures through enemy action or those repaired without demanding equipment support materiel.  
(DN 15/12 Land Equipment)

## **media operations**

### **Media Ops**

The military information activity that offers accurate and timely information to nominated audiences through the media, in order to create the desired communications effect and build consent for UK national objectives, while maintaining operations security and personal security.  
(AJP-10, UK national elements)

## **media release authority**

That authority vested in a commander to engage directly with the media without reference to higher authority.  
(JDP 0-01.1)

**memorandum of understanding****MoU**

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

(JDP 4-00, 4th Edition)

**military aid to the civil authorities****MACA**

Military operations conducted in the UK and Crown Dependencies involving the employment of Defence resources as requested by a government department or civil authority.

Note: These operations are subject to Defence ministerial approval, either prior to, or at the time of the event, except in immediate risk of life situations.

(JDP 02, 4th Edition)

**mission audience analysis****MAA**

The focused understanding of target audiences in support of a mission or task to create the desired planning effect.

(AJP-10.1, UK national elements)

**mission command**

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

(JDP 0-01.1)

**monitoring and evaluation**

A means of tracking progress and assessing impact of activities by gathering data against agreed indicators.

(TFSO Part 4)

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**movement control point**

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.

(AFM Sustainment)

**multinational integrated logistic support**

Two or more nations agree to provide logistic assets to a multinational force under operational control of a multinational force commander for the logistic support of a multinational force.

(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

**multinational integrated logistic support unit**

An organisation resulting when two or more nations agree to provide logistic assets to a multinational force under operational control of a multinational force commander for the logistic support of a multinational force.

(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

**multinational logistics**

Any coordinated logistic activity involving two or more nations supporting a multinational force conducting military operations under the auspices of an alliance or coalition.

Note: This includes those conducted under United Nations mandate.

(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

**multiple-source intelligence**

The deliberate application of two or more discrete but supporting intelligence disciplines, seeking to improve the quality of the intelligence product.

Note: Supporting intelligence disciplines include, for example, geospatial intelligence, human intelligence and signals intelligence.

(JDP 2-00, 4th Edition)



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# N

## **national contingent headquarters**

The national headquarters deployed alongside a combined joint task force headquarters, or another multinational theatre headquarters, 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.

(JDP 0-01.1)

## **naval gunfire support**

### **NGS**

An attack against targets ashore, or fixed locations at sea, using naval guns.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

## **no penetration line**

In land warfare, a line beyond which enemy forces may not cross.

(PEHB 2018)

## **non-combatant**

See JSP 383 for more detail on non-combatants.

## **non-dedicated intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance**

### **non-dedicated ISR**

Those assets not procured by the Ministry of Defence for specific intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance tasks, but can contribute to the intelligence picture as part of their routine operations.

(JDP 0-01.1)





### **offensive cyber operation**

#### **OCO**

Activities that project power to achieve military objectives in or through cyberspace.

(JDP 0-50, 2nd Edition)

### **operating space**

All aspects of a joint operations area within which activities, both military and non-military, take place.

(JDP 0-01.1)

### **operational domain**

A specified sphere of capabilities and activities that can be applied within an engagement space.

(NATOTerm)

**UK note:** The UK recognises the five operational domains to be: maritime, land, air, space, and cyber and electromagnetic.

### **operational reach**

The distance and duration across which a unit can successfully employ military capabilities.

(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

### **operations process**

The process by which commanders and staff conduct planning and execute the plan.

(ADP Land Operations)

### **operations themes**

The general conditions of the operating environment and the main activities which the force will be required to conduct.

(ADP Land Operations and AJP-01)



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# P

**parallel command**

Nations (of a multinational force) retain control of their deployed forces.  
(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

**passive defence**

In the cyber domain, threat specific defensive measures to reduce the effectiveness of cyber activity.  
(JDP 0-01.1)

**peace agreement**

Formal or semi-formal agreements entered into by warring parties, often but not exclusively brokered by external actors.  
(TFSO Part 4)

**peace support operation****PSO**

An operation using diplomatic, civil and military means, normally in pursuit of United Nations Charter purposes and principles, to restore or maintain peace.

Note: Such operations may include conflict prevention, peace-making, peacekeeping, peace building and/or humanitarian operations.  
(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

**physical network**

Quantity and capability of fixed structures and established facilities.  
Note: The physical network includes factories, warehouses, airfields, seaports, roads, railroads, inland waterways, pipelines, terminals, bridges, tunnels and buildings.  
(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

**place of safety**

The point where eligible persons exit the evacuation chain and are no longer reliant on diplomatic or military assistance.  
(JDP 3-51, 3rd Edition)

**political settlements**

Those agreements that underpins state and state-society relations and forms the relationship between formal and informal institutions and the distribution of power in society.

(TFSO Part 4)

**presence, posture, profile**

The decisive and visible actions of force elements to influence the actions and perceptions of target audiences.

(ATP-3.4.4.1 (DN 17/05))

**priming equipment packs**

For expeditionary operations, land priming equipment packs provide a centrally issued modular pack of commodities with scales derived from operational demand experience.

(DN 12/02 Sustainment)

**prisoner of war****POW**

A member of the armed forces of a party to an international armed conflict who is captured by the armed forces of the enemy.

(JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

**public relations**

The planned and sustained effort to establish and maintain goodwill and mutual understanding between an organisation and its public.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**Purple Gate**

The single point of entry into the Defence Support Network to ensure the regulation of materiel flow into the Defence Support Network for the sustainment of operational theatres.

(CDLS Support Strategy)

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# Q

No terms and definitions.



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# R

**reach**

The ability to operate for extended periods at considerable distance from support.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**readiness**

The period of time measured from an initiation order to the moment when the headquarters or unit is ready to perform its task from its peacetime location (permanent or forward deployed) or ready for deployment.

(JDP 4-00, 4th Edition)

**reception centre****RC**

Pre-designated sites, selected by His Majesty's Representative as part of a diplomatic post's civil management plan, where individuals can enter the evacuation chain.

(JDP 3-51, 3rd Edition, Version 2)

**recognised air picture****RAP**

An electronically produced display from primary and secondary radar, and electromagnetic support measures sources covering a three-dimensional volume of interest in which all detected air contacts have been evaluated against specific threat parameters and then assigned a recognition category and track number.

(JDSC Terminology Panel agreed/Air and Space Warfare Centre)

**recognised land picture****RLP**

An electronically produced display from primary and secondary radar, and electromagnetic support measures sources covering a three-dimensional volume of interest in which all detected surface contacts have been evaluated against specific threat parameters and then assigned a recognition category and track number.

(JDSC Terminology Panel agreed)

**recognised maritime picture****RMP**

An electronically produced display compiled from active and passive sensors covering a three-dimensional volume of interest in which all detected maritime contacts have been evaluated against threat parameters and assigned a recognition category and track number.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1 (AJP-3.1))

**recuperation**

The replacement of resources, including personnel and materiel, following operational activity in preparation for further operations.

Note: Recuperation includes the training necessary to restore force elements to their normal readiness level.

(AJP-3.13, UK national elements)

**red team**

A team that is formed with the objective of subjecting an organisation's plans, programmes, ideas and assumptions to rigorous analysis and challenge.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**red teaming**

The independent application of a range of structured, creative and critical thinking techniques to assist the end user make a better informed decision or produce a more robust product.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**rehabilitation**

The processing, usually in theatre in a relatively quiet area, of units, individuals and equipment recently withdrawn from combat operations, to prepare them for further combat operations.

(AJP-3.13, UK national elements)

**remote and automated system**

A system comprising the platform, control and sensor equipment, the supporting network, information-processing system and associated personnel where the platform may be operated remotely and/or have automated functionality.

(JDP 0-01.1)

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**remotely piloted aircraft****RPA**

An uncrewed aircraft that is controlled from a remote pilot station by a pilot who has been trained and certified to the same standards as a pilot of a crewed aircraft.

(JDP 0-30, 3rd Edition)

**repair loop**

The process whereby unfit complete equipment and assemblies are moved from unit to, and through, the repair organisation and fit items returned to unit or stock.

(DN 12/02 Sustainment)

**restricted target**

A valid target that has specific constraints and/or restraints placed on the actions authorised against it due to operational considerations.

Notes: 1. Possible restrictions include when or how to engage a target or a specific prohibition on engaging the target due to operational, political and/or environmental, collateral considerations.

2. The restriction must include precisely how target engagement is restricted, the duration of the restriction, who may lift the restriction, etc.

(AJP-3.9, Edition B)

**restricted target list**

A list of restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities.

Note: The restricted target list is a joint target list subset owned by the joint force commander and may include some joint prioritised target list targets. Regardless, these restrictions do not change the fact that targets on the restricted target list are valid military targets.

(AJP-3.9, Edition B)

**reverse supply chain**

The returning of unserviceable and surplus items from the joint operations area.

Note: Logistic staff in the joint operations area will identify surplus items and seek disposal instructions from Defence Equipment and Support. Project teams will request that certain specific items or ranges of items be returned from the joint operations area when no longer serviceable. (JDP 4-00, 4th Edition)

**risk-estimate distances**

The distance in metres or feet from the intended centre of impact of a weapon at which a specific degree of risk and vulnerability will not be exceeded.

(AP 3002, 4th Edition)

**rotary wing strike**

An attack against targets ashore, or fixed locations at sea, using ship launched rotary wing aircraft and air-delivered weapons.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1)

**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.

(AFM Sustainment)

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# S

**seaport of debarkation (SPOD)****seaport of embarkation (SPOE)**

A water terminal with facilities for berthing ships at wharves and/or working anchorages.

Note: A sea port of disembarkation or embarkation will be located within sheltered coastal waters and should be adjacent to reliable road, rail or inland waterway transport networks.

(AC 71909 Logistic Port & Maritime Operations)

**search and attack unit****SAU**

The designation given to a unit separately organised or despatched from a formation to search for and attack submarines.

(ATP-01, Volume 1)

**ship taken up from trade**

A commercial ship chartered for military use.

(AC 71909 Logistic Port & Maritime Operations)

**space control**

The use of defensive and offensive capabilities to assure access and freedom of action in space.

(JDP 0-40)

**space domain awareness****SDA**

The provision of security-focused, decision-quality information that can be used to successfully mitigate adversary space effects while supporting the integration of allied space effects into multi-domain operations.

Note: Space domain awareness is derived from the fusion and aggregation of broader intelligence and knowledge of the terrestrial domains with space situational awareness and space surveillance and tracking data.

(JDP 0-40)

**space power**

Exerting influence in, from or through space.

(JDP 0-40)

**space situational awareness****SSA**

The provision of sufficient understanding of the risks and hazards associated with domain congestion and complexity to enable safe and effective space operations.

Note: Space situational awareness supports both civil and military purposes.

(JDP 0-40)

**space surveillance and tracking****SST**

The detection, tracking and identification of objects in or entering the space domain, using data from sensor observations and satellite operators, sufficient to deliver effective space situational awareness, space domain awareness and missile warning.

Note: Space surveillance and tracking is delivered for both civil and military purposes.

(JDP 0-40)

**special capabilities**

Highly classified compartmentalised national capabilities that can be generic or mission specific.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**split-based operations**

Performing certain combat service support administrative and management functions outside the joint operations area, whether in a secure location in the communications zone, at an intermediate staging base, or at a home station.

(AC 71943 US-UK Interoperability Guide)

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**strategic base**

Comprises military assets, industrial capacity both national and international, civilian contractors and National Health Service hospitals.  
Note: Military assets include elements owned by all three single Services, Strategic Command and Defence Equipment and Support.  
(JDP 1-05, 3rd Edition)

**strike warfare**

Attack against targets ashore using embarked aircraft, cruise missiles, naval gunfire or commando strike.  
(RN Fighting Instruction 2.1, based on AJP-3.1)

**supply**

The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies.  
(AFM Sustainment)

**supply chain processing time****SCPT**

The time that it will take for demanded materiel to reach the demanding unit.

Note: 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 0-01.1 (derived from JDP 4-00, 4th Edition))

**surface action group****SAG**

A ship or multiple ships formed as a group to locate and neutralise the threat from enemy surface units.

(RN Fighting Instruction 1.1 (ATP-01, Volume 1))



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# T

## **tactical functions**

A device that helps commanders to organise activities into intelligible groups; they have no effects themselves, whereas the activities do.

Note: Few, if any, tactical functions stand alone.

(TFSO Part 4)

## **tactical questioning**

The obtaining of information of a tactical nature from captured persons, the value of which would deteriorate or be lost altogether if the questioning was delayed. (JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)

**Note:** UK definition retained even though there is a NATO Agreed definition.

## **total asset visibility**

A concept whereby data from many sources is brought together to provide visibility of all assets thereby facilitating their control at the appropriate level of command.

(DN 12/02 Sustainment)

## **toxic industrial hazard**

### **TIH**

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.

(JDP 0-01.1)

## **toxic industrial material**

### **TIM**

A generic term for toxic or radioactive substances in solid, liquid, aerosolised or gaseous form.

Notes: 1. These toxic industrial materials may be used, or stored for use, for industrial, commercial, medical, military or domestic purposes.

2. Toxic industrial material may be chemical, biological or radioactive and described as toxic industrial chemical, toxic industrial biological or toxic industrial radiological.

(JDP 0-01.1)

**transit corridor****TC**

A bi-directional route established to route aircraft through air defences within the rear area with minimum risk.

Note: Air traffic services not normally provided.

(AJP-3.3.5)

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# U

## **uncrewed aircraft**

An aircraft that does not carry a human operator and is operated remotely using varying levels of automated functions.

Notes: 1. Uncrewed aircraft can be expendable or recoverable.

2. Uncrewed aircraft may carry a lethal or non-lethal payload.

3. Cruise missiles are not considered uncrewed aircraft.

(JDP 0-30, 3rd Edition)

## **uncrewed aircraft system**

### **UAS**

A system whose components include the uncrewed aircraft, the supporting network and all equipment and personnel necessary to control the uncrewed aircraft.

(JDP 0-30, 3rd Edition)

## **unit mobile stocks**

That element of first-line stocks that can be carried on unit transport.

(DN 12/02 Sustainment)

## **unit repair scale**

A scaling of spares which are in frequent demand for repairs being carried out by unit or attached repair tradesmen.

(DN 12/02 Sustainment)



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# V

## **vulnerable captured person**

An individual who by reason of mental or other disability, age, illness or other grounds, is or may be unable to take care of themselves; or is unable to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation; or is dependent on others for assistance in the performance of basic physical functions.

(JDP 1-10, 4th Edition)



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# W

## **weapons free zone**

### **WFZ**

An air defence zone established around key assets or facilities, other than airbases, which merit special protection by ground-based air defence assets where weapons may be fired at any target not positively identified as friendly.

(AJP-3.3.5)

## **weapons intelligence**

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

(JDP 0-01.1)



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# X

No terms and definitions.



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# Y

No terms and definitions.



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# Z

No terms and definitions.



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