



Glossary

SOURCES

AAP-6	<i>NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (2009)</i>
ADDP 3.2	<i>Amphibious Operations (2009)</i>
ADDP 3.8	<i>Peace Operations (2004)</i>
ADDP 6.4	<i>Law of Armed Conflict (2006)</i>
ADDP-D	<i>Foundations of Australian Military Doctrine (2005)</i>
BR 1806	<i>British Maritime Doctrine (Third Edition 2004)</i>
JDP 0-01.1	<i>United Kingdom Glossary of Joint and Multinational Terms and Definitions (Seventh Edition 2006)</i>
JP 1-02	<i>Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, USA Doctrine (2008)</i>
LOSC	<i>United Nations Law of the Sea Convention (1982)</i>

Note: Where no source is shown in brackets after the definition, the origin of the definition is this document, *Australian Maritime Doctrine: RAN Doctrine 1 - 2010*.

Access

The ability to approach and manoeuvre to achieve military aims within a designated environment.

Advance Force

A temporary organisation within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions and air support. (AAP-6)

Aim (Military)

A single unambiguous military purpose that must be established before a plan can be developed at any level of command for a military operation. (JDP 0-01.1)

Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C)

Air surveillance and control provided by airborne early warning aircraft which are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communication equipment for controlling weapon systems. (AAP-6)

Air Superiority

That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former, and its related land, sea and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. (AAP-6)

Air Support

All forms of support given by air forces on land or sea. (AAP-6)

Amphibious Assault

The principal type of amphibious operation which involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore. (AAP-6)

Amphibious Demonstration

A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavourable to them. (AAP-6)

Amphibious Force

A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organised and equipped for amphibious operations. (AAP-6)

Amphibious Operation

A military operation launched from the sea by a naval and landing force embarked in ships or craft, with the principal purpose of projecting the landing force ashore tactically into an environment ranging from permissive to hostile. (AAP-6)

Amphibious Raid

A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal. (AAP-6)

Amphibious Ready Group (ARG)

A tactical grouping of one or more amphibious ships and their escorts for the purpose of conducting an amphibious operation.

Amphibious Task Force

A task organisation of naval forces and a landing force, with their organic aviation and other supporting forces, formed for the purpose of conducting an amphibious operation. (AAP-6)

Amphibious Withdrawal

A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore. (AAP-6)

Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)

Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of their submarines. (AAP-6)

Archipelagic Sea Lanes

Sealanes and air routes designated by an Archipelagic State that are suitable for continuous and expeditious passage of foreign ships and aircraft in their normal mode of operation through or over its archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial sea.

Archipelagic Waters

Those waters enclosed by archipelagic baselines drawn in accordance with Article 47 of the *United Nations Law of the Sea Convention 1982*. The sovereignty of an archipelagic state extends to the waters enclosed by the baselines, regardless of their depth or distance from the coast, as well as the associated seabed, subsoil and airspace. (ADDP 6.4)

Archipelago

A group of islands, including parts of islands, interconnecting waters and other natural features which are so closely interrelated that such islands, waters and other natural features form an intrinsic geographical entity, or which historically have been regarded as such. (LOSC)

Area Defence

That principle of tactics where a formation is deployed to occupy an area within which it seeks to gain a tactical dominance and so weaken the enemy to the extent that offensive operations can be resumed or sustained.

Area of Influence

A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations, by manoeuvre or fire support systems normally under their command or control. In maritime operations, such an area may be fixed or moving. (AAP-6)

Area of Interest

The area of concern to a commander relative to the objectives of current or planned operations, including their areas of influence, operations and/or responsibility, and areas adjacent thereto. (AAP-6)

Area Operation

In maritime usage, an operation conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force. (AAP-6)

Armed Conflict

Conflict between States, or between a State and organised, disciplined and uniformed groups within a State such as an organised resistance movement, in which at least one party has resorted to the use of armed force to achieve its aims. (ADDP-D)

Asymmetric Threat

A threat emanating from the potential use of dissimilar means or methods to circumvent or negate an opponent's strengths while exploiting their weaknesses to obtain a disproportionate result. (AAP-6)

Attrition

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel. (AAP-6)

Balanced Fleet

A naval force that can be generated and sustained with the range of capabilities required to provide the national government with the range of military options required to meet national security and military strategic goals. Inherent in the force is the flexibility to deal with both symmetric and asymmetric threats in the maritime battlespace.

Balanced Force

A military force that has all the necessary capabilities to carry out a particular mission without unnecessary redundancy. (JDP 0-01.1)

Baseline

The line from which the seaward limits of a state's territorial sea and certain other maritime zones of jurisdiction are measured. (LOSC)

Battlespace

The environment, factors and conditions that must be understood to apply combat power, protect a force or complete a mission successfully. Note: It includes the land, maritime, air and space environments; the enemy and friendly forces present therein; facilities; terrestrial and space weather; health hazards; terrain; the electromagnetic spectrum; and the information environment in the joint operations area and other areas of interest. (AAP-6)

Battlespace Awareness

Knowledge and understanding of the battlespace that enable timely, relevant, comprehensive and accurate assessments in order to successfully apply combat power, protect the force and/or complete the mission. (AAP-6)

Battlespace Dominance

The degree of control over the dimensions of the battlespace that enhances friendly freedom of action and denies the enemy freedom of action. It permits power projection and force sustainment to accomplish the full range of potential missions. (JDP 0-01.1)

Belligerent

In time of crisis or war, an individual, entity, military force or state engaged in conflict. (AAP-6)

Benign Operation

The use of armed force for the capabilities not directly associated with combat that they can provide.

Blockade

An operation intended to disrupt the enemy's economy by preventing ships of all nations from entering or leaving specified coastal areas under the occupation and control of the enemy. Blockade is an act of war and the right to establish it is granted to navies under the traditional laws of war. This law requires, inter alia, that the blockade must be effective, that it is to be declared by the belligerent so that all interested parties know of its existence and that it is confined to ports or coasts occupied by the enemy. The expression is used more broadly to mean a combat operation carried out to prevent access to, or departure from the coast or waters of a hostile state. (BR 1806)

Campaign

A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve a strategic objective within a given time and geographical area, which normally involve maritime, land and air forces. (AAP-6)

Capstone Doctrine

The single, foundational doctrine publication which sits at the apex of the doctrine hierarchy, and from which all other doctrine is delivered. (ADDP-D)

Centre of Gravity

Characteristics, capabilities or localities from which a nation, an alliance, a military force or other grouping derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight. The centre of gravity at each level of conflict may be diffused or surrounded by competing decisive points. (AAP-6)

Clearance Diving

The process involving the use of divers for locating, identifying and disposing of mines. (AAP-6)

Close Blockade

A blockade that denies an enemy access to or from their ports. See distant blockade. (BR 1806)

Close Escort

Escort of shipping where the escorting force is in company with escorted shipping and can provide a measure of direct defence. (BR 1806)

Coalition Operation

An operation conducted by the forces of two or more nations, which may not be allies, acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission. (ADDP-D)

Coastal State

A state party within the terms of the *United Nations Law of the Sea Convention 1982* with a coastline under its lawful jurisdiction.

Coercion

The use of force, or the threat of force to persuade an opponent to adopt a certain pattern of behaviour, against their wishes. (JDP 0-01.1)

Combat

Military combat is a contest in which parties attempt to achieve mutually incompatible aims through the organised use of violence by armed forces. (BR 1806)

Combat Air Patrol (CAP)

An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, the force protected, the critical area of a combat zone, or in an air defence area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their targets. (AAP-6)

Combat Fatigue

The state of an individual or group of individuals seriously suffering from the stress of battle.

Combat Information

That frequently perishable data gathered in combat by, or reported directly to, units which may be immediately used in battle or in assessing the situation. Relevant data will simultaneously enter intelligence reporting channels. (AAP-6)

Combat Support Elements

Those elements whose primary missions are to provide combat support to the combat forces and which are a part, or prepared to become a part, of a theatre, command or task force formed for combat operations. (JP 1-02)

Combined Operation

An operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission. (ADDP-D)

Command

The authority which a commander in the military Service lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organising, directing, coordinating and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. It also includes responsibility for health, welfare, morale and discipline of assigned personnel. (ADDP-D)

Command and Control (C2)

The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. (JP 1-02)

Command of the Sea

The ability to use the sea in its entirety for one's own purposes at any time and to deny its use to an adversary. Command of the Sea implies that dominance has been achieved to such a degree that the risk to one's own forces from enemy action are negligible or non-existent. (JDP 0-01.1)

Component Force

Each Service element of a Joint Force is called a component force or a Joint Task Force and is titled maritime, air, land or other component as appropriate.

Concerted Multinational Operation

An operation in which the forces of more than one friendly or allied nation are operating in the same theatre but without formal arrangements to coordinate operations or an integrated command structure. They cooperate to the extent that mutual interference may be minimised, information may be exchanged and some logistic support and mutual training offered. (BR 1806)

Conflict

An armed struggle or clash between organized groups within a nation or between nations in order to achieve limited political or military objectives. Although regular forces are often involved, irregular forces frequently predominate. Conflict often is protracted, confined to a restricted geographic area, and constrained in weaponry and level of violence. Within this state, military power in response to threats may be exercised in an indirect manner while supportive of other instruments of national power. Limited objectives may be achieved by the short, focused, and direct application of force. (JP 1-02)

Consolidation

The replenishment of organic logistic shipping by freighting vessels. (BR 1806)

Constabulary Operation

The use of military forces to uphold a national or international law, in a manner in which minimum violence is only used in enforcement as a last resort and after evidence of a breach or intent to defy has been established beyond reasonable doubt. The level and type of violence that is permitted will frequently be specified in the law, mandate or regime that is being enforced. Also called policing.

Containment (Military)

The geographical restriction of the freedom of action of enemy forces. (BR 1806)

Containment by Distraction

Containment achieved by posing so great a threat to an enemy in one area (particularly in home waters or close to critical vulnerabilities) that enemy forces are retained in defence allowing friendly forces elsewhere to be unmolested. (BR 1806)

Contiguous Zone

In a zone beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, described as the contiguous zone, the coastal state may exercise the control necessary to prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea; and punish infringement of the above laws and regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea. The contiguous zone may not extend beyond 24nm from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (ADDP 6.4)

Continental Shelf

An area of the seabed and the subsoil adjacent to the coast but beyond the territorial sea in which the coastal state has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, control and exploitation of the living and natural resources. The extent of the area can be defined by formulae developed by LOSC.

Control

The authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate organisations, or other organisations not normally under their command, which encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives. All or part of this authority may be transferred or delegated. (AAP-6)

Convoy

A number of merchant ships or naval auxiliaries, or both, usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft, or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort, assembled and organised for the purpose of passage together. The intent of convoy is to reduce losses through enemy action, to make best use of protective forces and to increase losses of enemy attacking forces. (AAP-6/BR 1806)

Coordinated Multinational Operation

An operation in which participating friendly or allied nations share objectives to the extent that formal arrangements can be made to apportion tasks or areas of responsibility and to provide mutual assistance. However, there is no integrated command structure. (BR 1806)

Counter Air Operation

An air operation directed against the enemy's air offensive and defensive capability in order to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority. (AAP-6)

Counterinsurgency

Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological and civic actions taken to defeat insurgency. (AAP-6)

Counter-piracy

Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological and civic actions taken to defeat piracy.

Counterterrorism

All offensive measures taken to neutralise terrorism before and after hostile acts are carried out. Note: Such measures include those counterforce activities justified for the defence of individuals as well as containment measures implemented by military forces or civilian organisations. (AAP-6)

Cover

The action by land, air or sea forces to protect by offence, defence or threat of either or both. Cover may extend to actions in the electro-magnetic spectrum. (AAP-6)

Covering Force

A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganising and deceiving the enemy before they can attack the force covered. (AAP-6)

Covert Operation

An operation that is so planned and executed as to conceal the identity of, or permit plausible denial, by the sponsor. A covert operation differs from a clandestine operation in that emphasis is placed on concealment of the identity of sponsor rather than on concealment of the operation. (JP 1-02)

Crisis

A situation, which may or may not be foreseen, which threatens national security or interests or international peace and stability, and which requires decision and action. (JDP 0-01.1)

Customary International Law

Those laws that represent the long-standing and consistent practice among most States with respect to a particular subject and which are accompanied by the belief of such States that the practice is obligatory. A long-continued practice acquiesced in by other States may create customary international law irrespective of the intent of those States. A State, as a member of the community of nations, may therefore be said to have tacitly consented to it. Customary international law is one of the principal sources of international law.

Damage Control

Measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and re-establish watertight integrity, stability, manoeuvrability and offensive power; to control list and trim; to effect rapid repairs of materiel; to limit the spread of, and provide adequate protection from, fire; to limit the spread of, remove the contamination by, and provide adequate protection from toxic agents; and to provide for care of wounded personnel. (AAP-6)

Data Link

The means of connecting one location to another for the purpose of transmitting and receiving data. (JP 1-02)

Deception

Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce them to react in a manner prejudicial to their interests. (AAP-6)

Decisive Point

A point in space and time, identified during the planning process, where it is anticipated that the commander must make a decision concerning a specific course of action. (AAP-6)

Defence in Depth

The siting of mutually supporting defence positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to manoeuvre their reserve. The siting of units for defence in depth at sea can be either relative to other units for a force in transit or geographical for a force in an operating area. It will rely upon the mutual support provided by layered defence. (AAP-6)

Demonstration

An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. (AAP-6)

Deny

To prevent enemy use of an area, feature, route or facility or combat capability in a particular environment, by a physical or implied presence, firepower, obstacles, contamination, destruction or a combination of these measures. See Sea Denial.

Destroyer

High speed warship designed to operate offensively with strike forces, with hunter-killer groups, and in support of amphibious operations. Destroyers also operate defensively to screen support forces and convoys against submarine, air and surface threats.

Deterrence

The prevention from action by fear of the consequences. Deterrence is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction. (JP 1-02)

Distant Blockade

A blockade that denies the enemy passage through a sea area through which all ships must pass in order to reach the enemy's territory. (BR 1806)

Distant Escort

Escort of shipping where the protective forces are not sufficiently close to provide a measure of direct defence but effect protection by deterrence through the threat of reprisals. (BR 1806)

Distraction

Situation in which an enemy is unable to concentrate forces in a time and place of their choosing because of the threat of attack elsewhere. (JDP 0-01.1)

Distributed Operations

An operational approach that enables influence over larger areas through spatially separated small units, empowered to call for and direct fires, and to receive and use real-time and direct intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.

Doctrine

Fundamental principles by which military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application. (ADDP-D)

Electronic Warfare (EW)

Military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. Electronic warfare consists of three divisions: electronic attack, electronic protection, and electronic warfare support. (JP 1-02)

Embargo

A prohibition on the entry or egress of shipping into a port. Nowadays frequently used for prohibitions of certain categories of cargo such as munitions. (JDP 0-01.1)

End State

The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 1-02)

Endurance

The time an aircraft can continue flying or a ground vessel or ship can continue operating under specified conditions, for example without refuelling. (AAP-6)

Escalation/de-escalation

A qualitative transformation in the character of a conflict where the scope and intensity increases or decreases, transcending limits implicitly accepted by both sides. (JDP 0-01.1)

Escort

A combatant unit or units assigned to accompany and protect another force. Used colloquially as a generic expression for a destroyer or frigate. (AAP-6)

Exclusion Zone

A zone declared by a military force or nation, the entering of which zone by forces of a potential enemy would be regarded as hostile intent or a hostile act. The zone may be moving or stationary and may include airspace above it.

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

An area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, subject to the specific legal regime established in Part V of the *United Nations Law of the Sea Convention 1982*, under which the rights and freedoms of the coastal state are governed by the relevant provisions. The EEZ shall not extend beyond 200nm from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (ADDP 6.4)

Expeditionary Force

A force projected from the home base capable of sustained operations at distance from that home base. (JDP 0-01.1)

Expeditionary Operation

A military operation which can be initiated at short notice, consisting of forward deployed, or rapidly deployable, self-sustaining forces tailored to achieve a clearly stated objective at a distance from a home base.

Fire Support

The application of fire, coordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralise or suppress the enemy. (AAP-6)

Fleet in Being

The use of options provided by the continued existence of one's own fleet to constrain the enemy's options in the use of their fleet. (BR 1806)

Focal Area

A trade route, or a confluence of such trade routes, whose geographic features are such that it can be closed or controlled with comparative ease, to strategic effect.

Fog of War

Uncertainty and confusion generated in wartime by a combination of limited, incomplete, inaccurate and contradictory information, deliberate deception and the mayhem and stress caused by combat. (BR 1806)

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 0-01.1)

Force in Being

The use of options provided by the continued existence of one's own forces to constrain the enemy's options in the use of their forces.

Force Multiplier

A platform or system with latent capabilities which, when applied in conjunction with other assets, has a multiplier effect on applied capability. For example, underway replenishment ships have a force multiplier effect on surface combatant capability.

Force Protection

Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against the Australian Defence Organisation. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents weather or disease.

Forward Presence

Strategic choice to maintain forces deployed at distance from the home base or stationed overseas to demonstrate national resolve, strengthen alliances, dissuade potential adversaries, and enhance the ability to respond quickly to contingencies. (JDP 0-01.1)

Freedom of Navigation Operations

Operations of naval diplomacy designed to challenge an attempt to restrict free use of the seas by the passage of combat forces. Freedom of navigation operations may be symbolic or coercive. (JDP 0-01.1)

Freedom of the Seas

The right of aircraft, ships and submarines to travel freely respectively above, on or in the high seas.

Friction

Features of war that resist all action, make the simple difficult, and the difficult seemingly impossible. Friction may be mental (such as indecision) or physical (such as enemy fire). Friction may be imposed by enemy action or a variety of other physical and human factors. Fear is a key factor in the appearance of friction in military operations.

Frigate

Escort vessel designed to provide air, surface and undersea defence to naval forces and convoys. It is capable, if required, of conducting sustained independent operations to achieve a variety of missions.

Full Command

The military authority and responsibility of a commander to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national Services. Note: the term 'command' as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. No international or coalition commander has full command over the forces assigned to them.

Group

A number of ships, submarines and/or aircraft, normally a subdivision of a force, assigned for a specific purpose. (JP 1-02)

Guerre de Course

A campaign directed at the merchant shipping of the enemy. It may have the intent of achieving leverage by damaging their international trade or be an outright effort to cut off supplies to their domestic economy.

Gunboat Diplomacy

A colloquial expression for naval diplomacy. (BR 1806)

Hard Kill

The use of explosive or kinetic weapons to achieve physical destruction of a target.

Harmonisation (of ROE)

The process whereby the rules of engagement of more than one nation taking part in a multinational operation are compared and altered where possible to achieve similar levels of permission and prohibition through the various national systems. (BR 1806)

High Seas

All parts of the sea which are not included in the territorial seas or internal waters of States. All States have the freedom to navigate or conduct other activities, subject to certain restrictions, on the high seas. Where States have declared other zones beyond the territorial sea (contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf), the traditional high seas freedoms are affected by the rights that Coastal States can exercise in such zones. (BR 1806)

Host Nation

A nation that receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations, coalition partners, and/or NATO organisations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. (JP 1-02)

Human Network

A social structure composed of individuals, friends, collaborators and organisations connected through technology using a variety of communication devices. It is the intersection of communications networks and social networks.

Hydrography

The science which deals with the measurements and description of the physical features of the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their use for navigational purposes. (AAP-6)

Infrastructure

A term generally applicable to all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications or facilities for the support and control of military forces. (AAP-6)

Innocent Passage

Innocent passage entitles a warship to traverse another State's territorial seas 'continuously and expeditiously'. Passage is innocent as long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal or island State. (ADDP 6.4)

Insurgency

An organised movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through one of subversion and armed conflict. (AAP-6)

Interdiction

Actions to divert, disrupt, delay or destroy the enemy before he can affect friendly forces. (JDP 0-01.1)

Internal Waters

All waters actually within the territory of a state such as harbours, rivers and lakes; together with all other waters to landward of the baseline from which the state's territorial sea is measured. They are an integral part of the territory of the state in which the laws of the land apply with little exception.

International Strait

Straits which are used for international navigation between one part of the high seas or an EEZ and another part of the high seas or EEZ. In these straits all ships and aircraft enjoy the right of transit passage, which shall not be impeded; except that, if the strait is formed by an island of a state bordering the strait and its mainland, transit passage shall not apply if there exists seaward of the island a route through the high seas or through an EEZ of similar convenience. (ADDP 6.4)

Interoperability

The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks. (AAP-6)

Intervention

A campaign or operation with limited objectives, involving the entry of another state where opposition is expected. (JDP 0-01.1)

Joint

Connotes activities, operations, organisations, etc in which elements of more than one Service of the same nation participate. (When all Services are not involved, the participating Services shall be identified, for example Joint Army-Navy.) (AAP-6)

Joint Force

A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements of the Navy, Army and Air Force, or two or more of these Services, operating under a single joint force commander.

Joint Force Area of Operations

That portion of a theatre necessary for joint military operations and their administration as part of a campaign.

Joint Task Force

A force composed of assigned or attached elements of two or more Services established for the purpose of carrying out a specific task or mission.

Landing Force

The task organisation of ground and aviation units assigned to an amphibious operation. (AAP-6)

Latent Capabilities

Capabilities that are not always used in the primary role, but which are inherent, intrinsic, and accessible through adaptation and multi-role employment.

Law of Armed Conflict

The international law regulating the conduct of States and combatants engaged in armed hostilities. Often termed 'law of war'.

Layered Defence

The disposition of protective assets possessing a mixture of anti-submarine, anti-surface and anti-air capabilities in layers of screens and patrol areas about units of high value or crucial waters. (BR 1806)

Levels of Conflict

The recognised levels of conflict from which the levels for the planning and command of operations are derived. They are strategic, operational and tactical.

Leverage

Disproportionate strategic or operational advantage gained by the use of a form of military power to exploit its geographical circumstances. (BR 1806)

Lift

The capability to move resources between two points. (JDP 0-01.1)

Limited War

Armed conflict, short of general war, confined to a single theatre of operation involving the overt engagement of the forces of two or more nations. (JP 1-02)

Lines of Communication

All the land, water and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move. (AAP-6)

Littoral

The areas to seaward of the coast which are susceptible to influence or support from the land and the areas inland from the coast which are susceptible to influence or support from the sea.

Littoral Manoeuvre

The use of the littoral as an operational manoeuvre space from which a sea-based joint amphibious force can threaten, or apply and sustain, force ashore.

Logistics

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. (AAP-6)

Logistics Over the Shore Operation

The loading and unloading of ships without the benefit of fixed port facilities in friendly or non-defended territory, and, in time of war, during phases of theatre development in which there is no opposition by the enemy.

Mandate

The terms of a UN Security Council resolution and any further direction given by the relevant international organisation or other international agreement.

Manoeuvre Warfare

A warfighting philosophy that seeks to defeat the enemy by shattering their moral and physical cohesion — their ability to fight as an effective, coordinated whole — rather than by destroying them physically through incremental attrition. (JDP 0-01.1)

Manoeuvrist

A term describing an approach that employs the principles of Manoeuvre Warfare. (BR 1806)

Maritime Domain

The series of jurisdictional zones that surrounds the coast of a State. It includes territorial seas and the EEZ. (BR 1806)

Maritime Domain Awareness

The effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment of a nation. (JP 1-02)

Maritime Forces

Forces whose primary purpose is to conduct military operations at, over and from the sea. The expression includes surface combatants, submarines, auxiliaries, chartered vessels, organic aircraft and helicopters, shore installations intended for coastal and maritime defence and land forces, shore based aircraft and helicopters assigned to maritime tasks.

Maritime Geospatial Information

Geospatial information which is necessary for the planning and conduct of maritime operations.

Maritime Operation

An action performed by forces on, under or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to an enemy. (AAP-6)

Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA)

Surveillance, undersea and surface warfare aircraft capable of operating in maritime areas at extended distances from their base.

Maritime Power Projection

Power projection in and from the maritime environment, including a broad spectrum of offensive military operations to destroy enemy forces or logistic support or to prevent enemy forces from approaching within enemy weapons' range of friendly forces. Maritime power projection may be accomplished by amphibious assault operations, attack of targets ashore, or support of sea control operations. (JP 1-02)

Maritime Reconnaissance

The acquisition of information of intelligence interest employing aircraft, surface vessels, submarines and underwater detection devices.

Maritime Strategy

The comprehensive direction of all aspects of national power to achieve national strategic goals by exercising some degree of control at sea.

Maritime Superiority

The capability of a State to establish sea control at will in any area of importance to that State. (BR 1806)

Merchant Ship

A vessel engaged in mercantile trade except river craft, estuarial craft or craft which operate solely within harbour limits. (ADDP 6-4)

Military Strategy

That component of national or multinational strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations. (AAP-6)

Mine Countermeasures (MCM)

All methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger from mines. (JP 1-02)

Mission

A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose. One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task. (AAP-6)

Mission Essential Unit

A unit, the destruction, serious damage or withdrawal from operation of which would prevent the successful completion of the mission.

Mobility

A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfil their primary mission. (AAP-6)

National Interests

The general and continuing ends for which a State acts.

National Security

The ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain the economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to protect its nature, institutions, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders. (ADDP-D)

Naval Cooperation and Guidance for Shipping (NCAGS)

The provision of military cooperation, guidance, advice, assistance and supervision to merchant shipping to enhance the safety of participating merchant ships and to support military operations. (BR 1806)

Naval Diplomacy

The use of naval force in support of diplomacy to support, persuade, deter or coerce.

Naval Forces

Seaborne military forces including surface combatants, submarines, amphibious and mine warfare units, hydrographic and oceanographic units, organic helicopters and auxiliaries.

Naval Gunfire Support (NGS)

Gunfire provided by surface combatants in direct support to operations ashore.

Naval Surface Fire Support

Fire provided by naval surface gun, missile and electronic warfare systems in support of a unit or units tasked with achieving the commander's objective.

Normal Mode (of Operation)

The normal activities of warships and military aircraft, including but not limited to conducting weapons and other exercises, flying operations, military training, coastal surveillance and manoeuvres. This implies that submarines are operating submerged. Normal mode is employed outside the territorial sea and internal waters of a coastal state.

Objective

A clearly defined and attainable goal for a military operation, for example seizing a terrain feature, neutralising an adversary's force or capability or achieving some other desired outcome that is essential to a commander's plan and towards which the operation is directed. (AAP-6)

Officer in Tactical Command (OTC)

In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command. (AAP-6)

Operation

A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defence and manoeuvres needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. (AAP-6)

Operational Art

The employment and coordination of military forces to achieve strategic ends through the design, organisation, integration and conduct of campaigns and major operations. It is particularly concerned with the identification, provision and allocation of resources.

Operational Command

The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as the commander deems

necessary. Note: It does not include responsibility for administration. (AAP-6)

Operational Control

The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control. (AAP-6)

Operational Level of Conflict

The level of conflict at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to achieve strategic objectives. It is particularly concerned with the operational ways to achieve strategic ends by tactical means.

Operational Objectives

These are the objectives that need to be achieved in the campaign to achieve the military strategic end-state. Correct assessment of operational objectives is crucial to success at the operational level.

Organic

In the naval context this is used to mean capabilities that are borne within a naval force or formation. It is most frequently used in relation to ship-borne aircraft and helicopters, but can also refer to logistics, weapons and sensors.

Overt Operation

An operation conducted in such a manner that detection by a potentially hostile unit or force is either desired or is not a factor to be considered in the conduct of assigned missions.

Peacebuilding

A set of strategies which aim to ensure that disputes, armed conflicts and other major crises do not arise in the first place or if they do arise that they do not subsequently recur. It includes:

- a. Pre-conflict peacebuilding refers to longer-term economic, social and political measures which can help States deal with emerging threats and disputes.
- b. Post-conflict peacebuilding involves rehabilitation and construction assistance generally, support for various kinds of institution building and specific practical programs like demining. (ADDP 3.8)

Peace Enforcement

The coercive use of civil and military actions by legitimate, international intervention forces, to assist diplomatic efforts to restore peace between belligerents, who may not consent to that intervention. These actions will take the form of a graduated response to conflict resolution: from the imposition of civil sanctions, followed by military support of sanctions, military sanctions and finally collective security actions. (ADDP 3.8)

Peacekeeping

A non-coercive instrument of diplomacy, where a legitimate, international civil and/or military coalition is employed with the consent of the belligerent parties, in an impartial, non-combatant manner, to implement conflict resolution arrangements or assist humanitarian aid operations. (ADDP 3.8)

Peacemaking

An operation conducted after the initiation of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful settlement, that involves primarily diplomatic action supported, when necessary, by direct or indirect use of military assets. (AAP-6/ADDP 3.8)

Peace Operation

An operation that impartially makes use of diplomatic, civil and military means, normally in pursuit of UN Charter purposes and principles, to restore or maintain peace. (ADDP 3.8)

Piracy

An act of boarding or attempting to board any ship on the high seas with the apparent intent to commit theft or any other crime and with the apparent intent or capability to use force in the furtherance of that act.

Poise

An attribute of seaborne forces which permits them to remain deployed and positioned for long periods such that they are able to influence events or withdraw at will without the risk of embroilment.

Presence

The exercise of naval diplomacy in a general way involving deployments, port visits, exercising and routine operating in areas of interest to declare interest, reassure friends and allies and to deter. (BR 1806)

Preventive Deployment

The deployment of military forces to deter violence at the interface or zone of potential conflict where tension is rising among parties. Forces may be employed in such a way that they are indistinguishable from a peacekeeping force in terms of equipment, force posture, and activities. (JP 1-02)

Principles of War

The Principles of War are guides to action and fundamental tenets forming the basis for appreciating a situation and planning, but their relevance, applicability and relative importance change with circumstances. (JDP 0-01.1)

Psychological Operation

A planned psychological activity in peace and war directed to enemy, friendly and neutral audiences in order to influence attitudes and behaviour affecting the achievement of political and military objectives. It includes strategic psychological activities, consolidation psychological operations and battlefield psychological activities. (AAP-6)

Quarantine

Expression used loosely to mean a restriction on the egress of certain types of cargo. Also used to mean embargo enforcement. (BR 1806)

Reach

The ability to operate for extended periods at considerable distance from shore support. (JDP 0-01.1)

Readiness

The time within which a unit or formation can be made ready to perform unit-type tasks. This time is simplified or measured by indicators of a unit's current personnel, materiel and training state. The time does not include transit time. Ships and their organic helicopters will have the required combat load and other logistic materiel embarked or appropriately positioned. (BR 1806)

Recognised Picture

The fullest achievable agreed level of identification and tracking of all air, surface and sub-surface contacts in the area of interest.

Reconnaissance

A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy; or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic or geographic characteristics of a particular area. (AAP-6)

Replenishment at Sea (RAS)

Those operations required to make a transfer of personnel and/or supplies when at sea. (AAP-6)

Roulement

The rotation of personnel or units in the front line with those in reserve in order to maintain the fighting effectiveness of the forces engaged in an operation. (JDP 0-01.1)

Rules of Engagement (ROE)

Rules of engagement are directions endorsed by Government and issued by commanders, which delineate the circumstances, and limitations within which military force may be applied to achieve military objectives. They do not inhibit or replace but are part of the command function. ROE may be framed to limit certain actions; alternatively, they may authorise actions to the full extent permissible under domestic and international law. (ADDP 6.4)

Sanction (United Nations)

A penalty imposed on a State with the intention of influencing that State to comply with a UN Security Council Resolution or otherwise to abide by international law.

Screen

An arrangement of ships, aircraft and/or submarines to protect mission essential units or a convoy.

Sea Basing

In amphibious operations, a technique of basing certain land force support functions aboard ship which decreases shore based presence. (JP1-02)

Sea Control

That condition which exists when one has freedom of action to use an area of sea for one's own purposes for a period of time and, if required, deny its use to an adversary. The state includes the air space above, the water mass and seabed below as well as the electro-magnetic spectrum. To an increasing degree, it also includes consideration of space based assets.

Sea Denial

That condition which exists when an adversary is denied the ability to use an area of the sea for their own purposes for a period of time.

Seakeeping

The dynamic characteristics of a ship in surviving and operating in various conditions of swell, wave height, wave length and wind.

Sea Lift

The movement of resources between points by shipping.

Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC)

The most efficient navigable routes followed by shipping from their points of departure to their destinations. SLOCs may refer in military operations to the maritime supply routes between operational forces and their supporting bases. The term is also used to describe the major commercial shipping passages of the world. SLOCs do not have a physical existence and should not be considered in the same way as lines of communication on land.

Sea Power

The sum of all physical, demographic, geographic, economic, and military resources that are derived from or related to the sea and that are used by a nation to advance its national interests. More specifically sea power expresses a nation's ability to defend, by means of a navy and its adjuncts, its maritime interests.

Sea Room

Unobstructed space at sea adequate for tactical manoeuvring a ship.

Shake Down

The period of crew training on first proceeding to sea after a long period in harbour, a major change in personnel and/or extensive maintenance on systems. It ensures that personnel and materiel have achieved the necessary standards to allow the ship to operate safely and proceed to more intensive training for operations.

Shaping

Creating the conditions for mission success. (BR 1806)

Ship to Objective Manoeuvre (STOM)

Projecting combined-arms forces by air and surface directly to critical operational objectives, dislocating adversaries in space and time.

Soft Kill

Efforts using other than explosive or kinetic systems to destroy or neutralise a target. They may include electronic measures.

Special Forces

Specially selected military personnel, trained in a broad range of basic and specialised skills, who are organised, equipped and trained to conduct special operations. Special forces can be employed to achieve strategic, operational or tactical level objectives across the operational spectrum.

Spectrum of Operations

Operations covering the full range of potential violence from stable peace, through various forms of conflict, and up to and including general war.

Strategic Level of Conflict

The strategic level of conflict is that level of war which is concerned with the art and science of employing national power. (ADDP-D)

Strike

An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize or destroy an objective. (ADDP-D)

Surveillance

The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic or other means. (AAP-6)

Tactical Command

The authority delegated to a commander to assign forces under their command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority. (AAP-6)

Tactical Control

The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements and manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. (AAP-6)

Tactical Level of Conflict

The tactical level of conflict is concerned with the planning and conduct of battle and is characterised by the application of concentrated force and offensive action to gain objectives. (ADDP-D)

Task Element (TE)

The fourth and lowest level in which units are grouped within a task organisation. A task element may consist of any one ship or independent unit.

Task Force (TF)

A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific task or mission. In a task organisation, a task force is the highest level in which units are grouped. (AAP-6)

Task Group (TG)

The second highest level in a task organisation, a task group is a grouping of units under one commander subordinate to task force commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out specific functions.

Task Organisation

A command organisation in which the various units and formations are organised by task into task forces, task groups, task units and task elements.

Task Unit (TU)

The third level in which units are grouped in a task organisation. A task group is normally divided into two or more task units according to the tasks required to be accomplished.

Territorial Sea

An area of waters adjacent to a state over which it exercises sovereignty, subject to the right of innocent passage. Every state has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12nm, measured from the baselines. (ADDP 6.4)

Theatre

A designated geographic area for which an operational level joint or combined commander is appointed and in which a campaign or series of major operations is conducted. A theatre may contain one or more joint areas of operations. (ADDP-D)

Transit Passage

All vessels and aircraft have the right to unimpeded transit passage through and over straits used for international navigation. Transit passage must be continuous and expeditious and vessels and aircraft must not threaten or use force against nations bordering the strait. Transit passage is in the normal mode and includes activities such as fuel replenishment, submerged transit for submarines, organic flying operations and tactical manoeuvring. (ADDP 6.4)

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

A powered, aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator, uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift, can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely, can be expendable or recoverable, and can carry a lethal or non-lethal payload. Ballistic or semi-ballistic vehicles, cruise missiles, and artillery projectiles are not considered unmanned aerial vehicles. (JP 1-02)

Versatility

The ability to change fighting posture quickly without recourse to outside resources. (BR 1806)

Warship

A surface vessel or submarine forming part of the armed forces of a sovereign state armed and equipped to engage in combat.

Work Up

The training program, both in harbour and at sea, by which naval units are brought to the required level of operational capability.