

GLOSSARY

SOURCES

ADFP 101	Australian Defence Force Publication 101 - Glossary
ADFP-D	Foundations of Australian Military Doctrine
ADFP 9	Joint Planning
ADFP 12	Amphibious Operations
ASCC	Air Standardisation Coordinating Committee
BR 1806	British Maritime Doctrine (Second Edition-1999)
FM 100-5	United States Army Field Manual 100-5: Operations
JWP 0-1.1	United Kingdom Glossary for Joint and Multinational Operations
NDP 1	United States Navy: Naval Doctrine Publication 1: Naval Warfare
NATO:	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Note: Where no source is shown in brackets after the title, the origin of the definition is RAN Doctrine 1.

Access

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

Action Stations (ADFP 101)

The stationing of a ship's personnel to fight the ship to its maximum capability.

Administration (NATO)

The management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics [operations] and strategy; primarily in the fields of logistics and personnel management.

Advance Force Operations (see Advance Operations and Precursor Operations) (NATO)

Advance operations to prepare an amphibious objective area for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, precursor mine countermeasures operations, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions and air support.

Advance Force (BR 1806)

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, mine countermeasures operations, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions and air support.

Advance Operation (UK JWP 0-1.1)

Operation in advance of a main force. Advance operations include precursor operations and advance force operations.

Aim (Military) (UK JWP 0-1.1)

A single unambiguous military purpose that must be established before a plan can be developed at any level of command for a military operation.

Air Interdiction (NATO)

Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralise or delay the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required.

Air Superiority (NATO)

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 without prohibitive interference by the opposing force.

Air Support (NATO)

All forms of support given by air forces on land or sea.

Air Supremacy (NATO)

That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference.

Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW & C)

Air surveillance and control of the air battle provided by airborne early warning aircraft equipped with sensors and combat data systems and communications equipment for controlling and coordinating the efforts of airborne, seaborne and land based air combat forces.

Amphibious Assault (ADFP 12)

The principal type of amphibious operation which involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore.

Amphibious Demonstration (ADFP 12)

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 him.

Amphibious Feint (NATO)

A ruse with the purpose of distracting the action of an enemy force by posing an amphibious threat to be countered.

Amphibious Force (NATO)

A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organised and equipped for amphibious operations.

Amphibious Group (ADFP 101)

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

Amphibious Landing (ADFP 101)

The phase of an amphibious operation in which a military force is landed and built up in a tactical order of battle.

Amphibious Operation (ADFP 12)

An operation launched from the sea by naval and landing forces, against a hostile or potentially hostile shore, in which land forces are landed and supported from the sea as a combat operation prepared to meet armed opposition.

Amphibious Operations Area (AOA) (ADFP 12)

A geographical area delineated in the planning directive, for the purposes of command and control, in which is located the objective to be secured by the amphibious task force. This area must be of sufficient size to ensure the accomplishment of the amphibious task force mission, and must provide sufficient area for the conduct of the necessary air, land and sea operations.

Amphibious Raid (ADFP 12)

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

Amphibious Reconnaissance (NATO)

An amphibious landing conducted by minor elements, normally involving stealth rather than force of arms, for the purpose of securing information, and usually followed by a planned withdrawal.

Amphibious Task Force (ADFP 12)

A joint force formed for the purpose of conducting an amphibious operation. The Amphibious Task Force always includes Navy forces and a landing force, with their organic aviation, and may include chartered shipping.

Amphibious Withdrawal (ADFP 12)

A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in naval ships, or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore.

Antisubmarine Warfare (NATO)

Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of his submarines.

Area Defence (ADFP 101)

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 (NATO)

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

Area of Interest (NATO)

That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardise the accomplishment of the mission. In maritime operations, all of these component areas and the total area of interest may be fixed or moving.

Area Operations (NATO)

In maritime usage, operations conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force.

Armed Conflict (ADFP 101)

Conflict between States in which at least one party has resorted to the use of armed force to achieve its aims. It may also embrace conflict between a State and organised, disciplined and uniformed groups within the State such as organised resistance movements.

Attrition (NATO)

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel.

Attrition Warfare

A style of warfare characterised by the application of substantial combat power that reduces an enemy's ability to fight through the loss of personnel and equipment. It is a concept which relates to maritime warfare at the operational and strategic levels, since by their nature successful tactical actions in the maritime environment generally achieve destructive effect.

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 (UK JWP 0-1.1)

A military force that has all the necessary capabilities to carry out a particular mission without unnecessary redundancy.

Battlespace (UK JWP 0-1.1)

All aspects of air, surface, subsurface, land, space and the electromagnetic spectrum that encompass the area of operations.

Battlespace Dominance (US NDP 1)

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.

Beachhead (NATO)

A designated area on a hostile shore which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous landing of troops and material, and provides manoeuvre space requisite for subsequent projected operations ashore. It is the physical objective of an amphibious operation.

Benign Operations

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

Blockade (BR 1806)

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 belligerents 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.

Campaign (ADFP 101)

A controlled series of simultaneous or sequential operations designed to achieve an operational commander's objective, normally within a given time or space (BR 1806: A campaign usually involves the synchronisation of maritime, air and land forces.)

Centre of Gravity (ADFP 101)

That characteristic, capability or locality from which a military force, nation or alliance derives its freedom of action, strength or will to fight at that level of conflict. The centre of gravity at each level of conflict may be diffused or surrounded by competing decisive points.

Clearance Diving (NATO)

An operation designed to clear all mines from a route or area.

Close Blockade (BR 1806)

A blockade that denies an enemy access to or from his ports. See distant blockade.

Close Escort (BR 1806)

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

Coalition Operation (ADFP 101)

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.

Coercion (UK JWP 0-1.1)

The use of force, or the threat of force to persuade an opponent to adopt a certain pattern of behaviour, against his wishes.

Combat (BR 1806)

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

Combat Air Patrol (CAP) (NATO)

An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, over the force protected, over the critical area of a combat zone or over the air defence area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their target.

Combat Fatigue (ADFP 101)

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

Combat Information (NATO)

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 channels.

Combat Information Centre (CIC) (NATO)

The agency in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate and disseminate information for the use of the embarked flag or air officer, commanding officer and certain control agencies. Certain control, assistance and coordination functions may be delegated by command to the combat information centre. (RAN Doctrine 1: In the RAN the CIC is known as the 'Operations Room'. All RAN combatant operations rooms operate with combat data systems and data links.)

Combat Support Elements (ADFP 101)

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.

Combined Operations (ADFP 9)

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

Command (ADFP 101)

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.

Command and Control (NATO)

The processes through which a commander exercises command (whether full or operational or tactical command) or operational or tactical control to organise, direct and co-ordinate the activities of the forces allocated to him or her.

Command and Control Warfare (ADFP 101)

An approach to military operations which employs all measures (including but not limited to operations security, military deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare and targeting) in a deliberate and integrated manner, mutually supported by intelligence and information systems, to disrupt or inhibit an adversary's ability to command and control the forces while protecting and enhancing our own.

Command of the Sea (UK JWP 0-1.1)

The ability to use the sea in its entirety for one's own purposes as any time and to deny its use to an adversary. (RAN Doctrine 1: 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)

Component Force (ADFP 101)

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 Operations (BR 1806)

Operations in which the forces of more than one friendly or allied nation are operating in the same theatre but without formal arrangements to co-ordinate operations or an integrated command structure. They co-operate to the extent that mutual interference may be minimised, information may be exchanged and some logistic support and mutual training offered.

Conflict

A situation where violence currently exists or becomes a possibility in the external relations between States, or internally within a sovereign state between rival groups.

Consolidation (BR 1806)

The replenishment of organic logistic shipping by freighting vessels.

Constabulary Operations

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 there is some evidence of a breach or intent to defy. 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 operations.

Containment (BR 1806)

Military Containment: The geographical restriction of the freedom of action of enemy forces.

Containment by Distraction (BR 1806)

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.

Contiguous Zone (ADFP 101)

In a zone contiguous to its 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 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 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

Continental Shelf

An area of the sea bed 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 UNCLOS 82.

Control (NATO)

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

Military Control (of the environment) is the condition in which one protagonist has freedom of action to use one or more warfare environments (land, sea, air, space or electro-magnetic spectrum) for his purposes and to deny its use to an opponent. See Sea Control; Control of the Air.

Control of the Air (BR 1806)

The three degrees of control of the air are: favourable air situation, air superiority and air supremacy.

Convoy (NATO)

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.

BR 1806: 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.

Co-ordinated Multinational Operations (BR 1806)

Operations 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.

Counter Air Operation (NATO)

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.

Counterinsurgency (NATO)

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

Counterterrorism (US FM 100-5)

Measures taken to prevent, deter and respond to terrorism.

Cover (NATO)

The action by land, air or sea forces to protect by offence, defence or threat of either or both.

RAN Doctrine 1: Cover may extend to actions in the electro-magnetic spectrum.

Covering Force (NATO)

A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganising and deceiving the enemy before he can attack the force covered.

Crisis (UK JWP 0-1.1)

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.

Crisis Management (NATO)

The co-ordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result.

Crisis Prevention (UK JWP 0-1.1)

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

Damage Control (NATO)

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.

Data Link (NATO)

The means of connecting one location to another for the purpose of transmitting and receiving data.

RAN Doctrine 1: The primary maritime data link for combat data systems amongst ships and between ships and aircraft is Link 11. It is being supplemented and will eventually be replaced by Link 16.

Deception (NATO)

Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests.

Decisive Points (ADFP 9)

A major event that is a precondition to the successful disruption or negation of a centre of gravity of either combatant. A decisive point is created normally by successfully attacking or neutralising a critical vulnerability. Operational level planning aims to exploit an enemy's critical vulnerabilities in a sequence or matrix of decisive points known as lines of operation.

De-escalation (BR 1806)

A decrease in the level of extent of violence during hostilities. See escalation.

Defence in Depth (NATO)

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 his reserve.

RAN Doctrine 1: 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.

Demonstration (NATO)

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

Deny (ADFP 101)

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 (NATO)

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 (ADFP 101)

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.

Distant Blockade (BR 1806)

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.

Distant Escort (BR 1806)

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.

Distraction (UK JWP 0-1.1)

Situation in which an enemy is unable to concentrate forces in a time and place of his choosing because of the threat of attack elsewhere.

Doctrine (ADFP-D)

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.

Electronic Attack (ADP 101)

Use of electromagnetic or directed energy to attack personnel, facilities or equipment with intent of degrading, neutralising or destroying enemy combat capability.

Electronic Warfare (ADFP 101)

The military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy.

Elements of National Power (ADFP 101)

All the means which are available for employment in the pursuit of national objectives.

Embargo (UK JWP 0-1.1)

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.

Embroidment (BR 1806)

Military embroilment is the involvement of forces in conflict at a level of violence that is greater than that for which they are equipped or prepared or that is envisaged in their strategic directive.

End-State (ADFP 101)

The set of desired conditions which will achieve the strategic objectives.

Endurance (NATO)

The time an aircraft can continue flying or a ground vessel or ship can continue operating under specified conditions, eg without refueling.

Envelopment (NATO)

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives to the enemy's rear.

Escort (NATO)

A combatant unit or units assigned to accompany and protect another force.

BR 1806: Colloquial generic expression for a destroyer or frigate.

Exclusion Zone (ADFP 101)

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) (ADFP 101)

An area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, subject to the specific legal regime established in Part V of UNCLOS 82, under which the rights and freedoms of other states are governed by the relevant provisions. The EEZ shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

Expeditionary Forces (UK JWP 0-1.1)

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

Expeditionary Operations (BR 1806)

Military operations which can be initiated at short notice, consisting of forward deployed, or rapidly deployable, self-sustaining forces tailored to achieve a clearly stated objective in a foreign country.

Fire Support (NATO)

The application of fire, co-ordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralise or suppress the enemy.

Fleet in Being (BR 1806)

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

Fog of War (BR 1806)

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

Force Generation (UK JWP 0–1.1)

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.

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 Packaging (BR 1806)

The process by which elements of those forces delivered by Force Generation are combined into a coherent, mission orientated, joint force in order to conduct a specific operation or campaign.

Force Projection

See Power Projection and Maritime Force Projection

Force Protection (UK JWP 0–1.1)

Process which aims to conserve the fighting potential of the deployed force by countering the wider threat to all its elements from adversary, natural and human hazards, and fratricide.

Forward Presence (UK JWP 0–1.1)

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.

Freedom of Navigation (FON) Operations (UK JWP 0–1.1)

Operations of naval diplomacy designed to challenge an attempt to restrict free use of the seas by the passage of combat forces. FON operations may be symbolic or coercive.

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 (ADP 101)

The military authority and responsibility of a superior officer to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national Services.

Geographic Surveillance (ADFP 101)

The systematic observation of the earth's environment to determine physical, biological and climatic data necessary for military operations.

Group (ADFP 101)

A number of ships and/or aircraft, normally a subdivision of a force, assigned for a specific purpose.

Guerre de Course

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

Gunboat Diplomacy (BR 1806)

A colloquial expression for the coercive use of naval diplomacy.

Hard Kill

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

Harmonisation (of ROE) (BR 1806)

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

High Seas (BR 1806)

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.

Host Country (ADFP 101)

A country in which representatives or organisations of another country are present because of Government invitation or international agreement; particularly refers to a country receiving assistance relevant to its national security.

Hydrography (NATO)

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.

Innocent Passage (BR 1806)

Defined as navigation through the territorial sea of a State for the purpose of either traversing that sea without entering internal waters, or of proceeding in either direction between the high seas and internal waters. Vessels have the right to take innocent passage through territorial seas without interference by the coastal States concerned.

Independent (ADFP 101)

A merchant ship or naval auxiliary making passage singly and unescorted by warships.

Infrastructure (NATO)

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

Insurgency (NATO)

An organised movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through one of subversion and armed conflict.

Interdiction (UK JWP 0-1.1)

Actions to divert, disrupt or destroy the enemy before he can affect friendly forces.

Internal Conflict (UK JWP 0-1.1)

Situation in which violence is threatened or used within a state's borders between competing groups for political reasons beyond levels that might be controlled by levels of civilian policing that are normal for that state.

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

Considered to be a route which is used for international navigation which either connects one part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone with another, or passes between one part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone and the territorial sea of a State.

Interoperability (NATO)

The ability of systems, units or forces to provide the services to and accept services from other systems, units or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together.

Intervention (UK JWP 0-1.1)

A campaign or operation with limited objectives, involving the entry of another state where opposition is expected.

Joint (NATO)

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, e.g. Joint Army-Navy.)

Joint Amphibious Task Force (NATO)

A temporary grouping of units of two or more Services under a single commander, organised for the purposes of engaging in an amphibious operation.

Joint Force (ADFP 101)

A general term applied to a force which is composed of significant elements of the Navy, Army and Air Force, or two or more of these Services, operating under a single commander who is in turn directly responsible to the Chief of Defence Force.

Joint Force Area of Operations (JFAO) (ADFP 101)

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

Joint Task Force (ASCC)

A force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Navy, Army and Air Force, or two or more of these Services, which is constituted and so designated by a designated higher authority, including the commander of a unified command, a specified command or an existing joint task force.

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 (LOAC) (ADFP 101)

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

Layered Defence (BR 1806)

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.

Levels of Conflict (ADFP-D)

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 (BR 1806)

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

Lift (UK JWP O-1.1)

The capability to move resources between two points.

Limited War (ADFP 101)

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.

Lines of Communication (LOC) (NATO)

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.

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.

Logistics (NATO)

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces.

Logistics Over the Shore (LOTS) Operations (ADFP 101)

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.

Long Range Maritime Patrol Aircraft (LRMPA)

Surveillance, Undersea and Surface Warfare aircraft capable of operating in areas at extended distances from their base.

Major Fleet Units

Vessels in the RAN defined as major fleet units are:

guided missile destroyers

guided missile frigates

frigates

landing ships

fleet replenishment vessels, and

major hydrographic research vessels.

Mandate

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

Manoeuvre (NATO)

A movement to place ships or aircraft in a position of advantage over the enemy.

A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground or on a map in imitation of war.

The operation of a ship, aircraft or a vehicle to cause it to perform desired movements.

Employment of forces on the battlefield through movement in combination with fire or fire potential, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission.

Manoeuvre Warfare (UK JWP 01-1.1)

Manoeuvre Warfare is a war-fighting philosophy that seeks to defeat the enemy by shattering his moral and physical cohesion – his ability to fight as an effective, co-ordinated whole – rather than by destroying him physically through incremental attrition.

Manoeuvrist (BR 1806)

A term describing an approach that employs the principles of Manoeuvre Warfare.

Maritime Component Commander (BR 1806)

The Maritime Component Commander is an officer subordinate to the Joint Force Commander responsible for maritime operational advice to him and the tactical employment of assigned maritime forces.

Maritime Domain (BR 1806)

The series of jurisdictional zones that surrounds the coast of a State. It includes territorial seas and the Exclusive Economic Zone.

Maritime Exclusion Zone (BR 1806)

Declaration by a State of sea areas, including parts of the high seas, in which conditions are imposed on the passage of ships and aircraft.

Maritime Forces

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

Maritime Power Projection

The ability to project, sustain and apply effective military force from the sea in order to influence events on land.

Maritime Operation (NATO)

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.

Maritime Reconnaissance (ADFP 101)

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

Maritime Superiority (BR 1806)

The capability of a state to establish sea control at will in any area of importance to that state.

Maritime Strategy

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

Military Geographic Information (NATO)

Geographic information which is necessary for planning and operations.

Military Support Operations (ADFP 9)

The use of military forces for purposes other than combat operations usually associated with war.

Military Strategy (NATO)

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.

Mine Countermeasures (NATO)

All methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger from mines.

Mine Countermeasures Vessel (ADFP 101)

A general term used to encompass all vessels, large and small, involved in countering mines.

Minor War Vessels

Vessels defined as minor war vessels in the RAN are:

mine countermeasures vessels,

patrol boats,
landing craft heavy,
sail training ships, and
survey motor launches.

Mission (NATO)

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

Mission Essential Unit

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

Mobility (NATO)

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.

National Airspace and Waters (ADFP 101)

These are those areas subject to the territorial sovereignty of individual nations. National waters comprise all those waters landwards of the outer limit of a nation's territorial sea. All airspace above national waters, including internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters and territory is national airspace.

National Interests (ADFP 101)

The general and continuing ends for which a State acts.

National Security (ADFP 101)

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.

National Strategy (ADFP 101)

The art and science of developing and using the political, economic and psychological powers of a nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and war, to secure national objectives.

Naval Control and Protection of Shipping (NCAPS) Organisation (ADFP 101)

The organisation within the Navy which carries out the specific responsibilities of the Chief of Navy to provide for the control and protection of movements of merchant ships in time of war.

Naval Control of Shipping (NCS) (NATO)

Control exercised by naval authorities of movement, reporting, convoy organisation and tactical diversion of allied merchant shipping. It does not include the employment or active protection of such shipping.

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

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

Naval Protection of Shipping (ADFP 101)

Those measures and operations conducted for the protection of merchant shipping against enemy air, surface, submarine and mining threats.

Naval Surface Fire Support (ADFP 12)

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

No-Fly Zone (UK JWP 01-1)

Zone of airspace established by international mandate (or conceivably unilaterally as a form of exclusion zone) in which the flying of specific types of aircraft is prohibited.

Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) (BR 1806)

Operations conducted to relocate to a place of safety non-combatants threatened in a foreign country.

Objective (NATO)

The physical object of the action taken, eg a definite tactical feature, the seizure and/or holding of which is essential to the commander's plan.

Officer in Tactical Command (OTC) (NATO)

In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command.

Operation (NATO)

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.

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 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 (ADFP 101)

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 shipborne aircraft and helicopters, but can also refer to logistics, weapons and sensors.

Overt Operations (ADFP 101)

Operations 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.

Passive (NATO)

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit no energy capable of being detected.

Peace Building (ADFP 101)

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:

Pre-conflict peace building refers to longer-term economic, social and political measures which can help States deal with emerging threats and disputes.

Post-conflict peace building involves rehabilitation and construction assistance generally, support for various kinds of institution building and specific practical programmes like de-mining.

Peace Enforcement (ADFP 9)

Peace enforcement is the coercive use of civil and military sanctions and collective security actions by legitimate, international intervention forces, to assist diplomatic effort to restore peace between belligerents, at least one of whom does not consent to their intervention.

Peacekeeping (ADFP 101)

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.

Peacemaking (ADFP 101)

Diplomatic action to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement through such peaceful means as those foreseen under chapter VI of the United Nations Charter.

Peace Operations (ADFP 9)

Peace operations encompass all types of operations designed to assist a diplomatic peace process.

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.

Policing

See constabulary applications.

Presence (BR 1806)

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.

Preventive Deployment (UK JWP 01-1.1)

Deployment of forces to avert a conflict.

Principles of War (UK JWP 01-1.1)

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.

Psychological Operations (NATO)

Planned psychological activities 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. They include strategic psychological activities, consolidation psychological operations and battlefield psychological activities.

Quarantine (BR 1806)

An expression used loosely to mean a restriction on the egress of certain types of cargo. Also used to mean embargo enforcement.

Radius of Action (NATO)

The maximum distance a ship, aircraft or vehicle can travel away from its base along a given course with normal combat load and return without refueling, allowing for all safety and operating factors.

Reach (UK JWP 01-1.1)

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

Readiness (BR 1806)

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.

Recognised Maritime Picture (RMP) (BR 1806)

The fullest achievable agreed level of identification and tracking of all surface and sub-surface contacts in the area of interest. The RMP is normally associated with the Recognised Air Picture (RAP) of the same area.

Reconnaissance (NATO)

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.

Replenishment at sea (RAS) (NATO)

Those operations required to make a transfer of personnel and/or supplies when at sea.

Roulement (UK JWP 01-1.1)

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.

Rules of Engagement (ADFP 101)

Directives issued by competent military authority which specify the circumstances and limitations under which Australian forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.

RAN Doctrine 1: ROE inform commanders of the parameters within which they must operate to carry out assigned tasks in accordance with national policy. They thus may also be employed to define the use of military force in situations short of actual combat.

Sanction (United Nations)

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

Screen (NATO)

An arrangement of ships, aircraft and/or submarines to protect a main body or convoy.

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 his own purposes for a period of time.

Sea Lift

The movement of resources between points by shipping.

Sea Lines of Communications (SLOCs)

The shortest 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.

Seakeeping

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

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.

Ships Taken Up From Trade (STUFT)

Merchant ships chartered, requisitioned or purchased to support maritime operations. This may include the transportation of land forces and their supplies by sea.

Soft Kill

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

Special Forces (ADFP 101)

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 Conflict

The full range of levels of violence from normal conditions to general war.

Strategic Level of Conflict (ADFP 101)

The strategic level of conflict is that level of war which is concerned with the art and science of employing national power.

Surveillance (NATO)

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

Tactical Command (NATO)

The authority delegated to a commander to assign forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority.

Tactical Control (NATO)

The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements and manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned.

Tactical Level of Conflict (ADFP 101)

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.

Task Element (TE)

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

Task Force (TF) (NATO)

A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific task or mission.

Semipermanent organisation of units, under one commander formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.

A component of a fleet organised by the commander of a fleet or high authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks.

In a task organisation, a task force is the highest level in which units are grouped.

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 Airspace (ADFP 101)

Australian Territorial Airspace is the airspace above any part of Australia, her territories, internal waters and her territorial seas.

Territorial Sea (ADFP 101)

Every State has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines. Section 2 of Part II of UNCLOS addresses the limits of the territorial sea in greater detail.

Theatre (ADFP 101)

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.

Total Exclusion Zone (TEZ) (BR 1806)

Maritime geographical area including parts of the high seas within which a government states its intentions to enforce the exclusion of all ships and aircraft, both military and civilian, of a designated nation or nations or other grouping, using force if necessary.

Transit Passage (ADFP 101)

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

Underway Replenishment (NATO)

See Replenishment at Sea.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (ADFP 101)

Powered, aerial vehicles that do not carry a human operator, use aerodynamic forces to provide lift, can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely, can be expendable or recoverable, and can carry lethal or non-lethal payloads.

Versatility (BR 1806)

The ability to change fighting posture quickly without recourse to outside resources.

Warfare Environment (BR 1806)

The five warfare environments are sea, land, air, space and the electromagnetic spectrum.

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