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From:	European External Action Service (EEAS)
To:	European Union Military Committee (EUMC)
Subject:	EUMC Glossary of acronyms and definitions - Revision 2023

Delegations will find attached the EUMC Glossary of acronyms and definitions - Revision 2023

Encl.:EEAS(2023) 914 REV 4

## EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE



European Union Military Staff

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<b>[Ref. prev. doc.]</b>	<b>EEAS(2023) 914 REV3</b>

Delegations will find attached the clean version of the EUMC Glossary of acronyms and definitions – Revision 2023 Rev 4. This document was agreed by the EUMC under Silence Procedure expired on Wednesday 27 of September 2023 at 09:00 hrs.

# **INITIAL DRAFT EUMC GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS**

Revision 2023 (Annual revision)

**EUMC GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS**

1. The EUMC Glossary of Acronyms and Definitions has been developing since 2002 and starting from February 2011 the annual revision was approved.
2. The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive selection of terminology related to CSDP in order to minimise the possibility of duplications or inconsistencies within EU military terminology when drafting/revising documents that could become EU agreed documents.
3. The EUMC Glossary of Acronyms and Definitions is revised annually. The aim of the annual revision is:
  - to incorporate new acronyms and definitions which appeared in the Council (in particular EUMC) agreed documents since the last revision, and
  - to delete/amend some of them if the reference document is outdated or superseded.
4. Members States and EUMS, when needed, might propose new definitions and acronyms at strategic/operational level, which are essential for the finalization of the ongoing conceptual documents,<sup>1</sup> despite not being already agreed by the Council.
5. Subsequently, the EUMS will propose to discuss the above mentioned new terminology if possible in regular or dedicated EUMCWG sessions and if necessary in syndicates/expert panels or, if any, in ongoing workshops related to the Concept(s) they refer to.<sup>2</sup>
6. The changes to the EUMC Glossary of Acronyms and Definitions will be reflected, when needed, also as editorial revisions in accordance with the “Framework for EU Military Conceptual Development” (para. 16 - ST 6863/17, dated 2 March 2017).

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<sup>1</sup> Stemming from the “Conceptual Development Implementation Programme” or official tasks.

<sup>2</sup> The results of the syndicates/expert panels and workshops will be finalized then in the EUMCWG.

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## ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>4E</b>	Essential Elements of European Escort (PESCO project)
<b>(D)CAOC</b>	(Deployable) Combined Air Operations Centre
<b>(D)DoS</b>	(Distributed) Denial of Service
<b>A</b>	
<b>AA</b>	Administrative Arrangement
<b>AA</b>	Assembly Area
<b>AA/AD –A2AD</b>	Anti Access/Area Denial
<b>AAR</b>	Air-to-Air-Refuelling
<b>AAR</b>	After-Action Review
<b>AAR</b>	After-Action Report
<b>AB</b>	Anti Balaka (CAR Christian self-defence group)
<b>ACC</b>	Air Component Commander
<b>ACCESS</b>	Arctic Command & Control Effector and Sensor System (PESCO project)
<b>ACI</b>	Anti-Coercion Instrument
<b>ACO</b>	Allied Command Operations (NATO)
<b>ACOS Ext</b>	Assistant Chief Of Staff for External Matters (EUMS)
<b>ACOS SYNCH</b>	Assistant Chief Of Staff for Synchronisation (EUMS)
<b>ACSA</b>	Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement / Agreement for Cross Service Acquisition
<b>ACT</b>	Allied Command Transformation (NATO)
<b>AD</b>	Air Defence
<b>ADAMS</b>	Allied Deployment And Movement System (NATO)
<b>AE</b>	Aeromedical Evacuation
<b>AEA</b>	Airborne Electronic Attack (also as a PESCO project)
<b>AECC</b>	Aeromedical Evacuation Coordination Centre (EATC)
<b>AEW</b>	Airborne Early Warning

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
AFISMA	African Union led International Support Mission to Mali
AGL	Above Ground Level
AGTR	(The) Annual Global Threat Review
AHWG	Ad Hoc Working Group
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AI HLEG	High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence
AIFV/AAV/LAV	Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle / Amphibious Assault Vehicle / Light Armoured Vehicle (also as a PESCO project)
AIS	Automatic Identification System
ALARA	As Low As Reasonable Achievable
ALOC	Air Line of Communication
AM	Assistance Measure
AMCC	Allied Movement Coordination Centre (NATO)
AMD	Air and Missile Defence
AMIDA-UT	Automated Modelling, Identification and Damage Assessment of Urban Terrain (PESCO project)
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AMSCC	Athens Multinational Sealift Coordination Centre
AO	Action Officer (EUMS)
AOC	Activated EU OPCEN
AOG	Aircraft On Ground
AOI	Area Of Interest
AOO	Area Of Operations
AOR	Area of Responsibility
AP	Advance Planning (EUMS)
AP	Allied Publication
AP	Air Power (also as a PESCO project)
APF	African Peace Facility



ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>APOD</b>	Airport Of Disembarkation / Airport of Debarkation
<b>APOE</b>	Airport Of Embarkation
<b>APS</b>	Area Project System
<b>APSA</b>	African Peace and Security Architecture
<b>APT</b>	Advance Planning Team
<b>ARQ</b>	Automatic Repeat-request
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of South-East Asian Nations
<b>ASF</b>	African Standby Force/ African Stand-by Force
<b>ASIC</b>	All Source Intelligence Cell
<b>ASWAC</b>	Anti-Submarine Warfare Aircraft Control
<b>ATARES</b>	Air Transport, Air-to-Air Refuelling and other Exchanges of Services
<b>ATC</b>	Air Traffic Control
<b>ATF</b>	Advisory Task Force
<b>ATM</b>	Air Traffic Management
<b>ATMIS</b>	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
<b>AtN</b>	Attack the Network
<b>ATO</b>	Air Task (ing) Order
<b>ATPL</b>	Air Transport Pilot License
<b>ATT</b>	Anti-Torpedo Torpedo (PESCO project)
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AVPD</b>	Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachment
<b>AWNIS</b>	Allied Worldwide Navigational Information System (or Service)
<b>AXO</b>	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
<b>B</b>	
<b>BC</b>	Battle Casualty
<b>BC</b>	Branch Chief (EUMS)

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>BCMD</b>	Biological and Chemical Munition Disposal
<b>BGX</b>	BICES Group Executive (NATO)
<b>BICES</b>	Battlefield Information Collection & Exploitation System (NATO)
<b>BINUCA</b>	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
<b>Bi-SC</b>	Bi-Strategic Commands (NATO) (Allied Command Operations & Allied Command Transformation)
<b>BIS</b>	Budget Impact Statement
<b>BLOS</b>	Beyond Line Of Sight
<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practice
<b>Bn Cdr</b>	Battalion Commander
<b>BoD</b>	BICES Board of Directors (NATO)
<b>BoG</b>	BICES Board of Governors (NATO)
<b>BS</b>	Battle Stress
<b>BSM</b>	Battlespace Spectrum Management
<b>BTWC</b>	Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
<b>BWA</b>	Biological Warfare Agent
<b>BXP</b>	Border Crossing Point
<b>C</b>	
<b>C2</b>	Command and Control
<b>C2IS</b>	Command and Control Information System
<b>C3</b>	Command, Control and Communications
<b>C4I</b>	Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence
<b>C4ISR</b>	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
<b>CA</b>	Comprehensive Approach
<b>CAAC</b>	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
<b>CAMEO</b>	Collaboration Application for Management of EU-Led Operations
<b>Cap LoD</b>	Capability Lines of Development

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
CapDir	Capability Director
CAR	Central African Republic
CARD	Coordinated Annual Review on Defence
CART	Comprehensive Annual Report on CSDP and CSDP-related Training
CAS	Close Air Support
CASEVAC	Casualty Evacuation
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CATO	Combined Air Terminal Operations
CAX	Computer-Assisted Exercise
CBMP	Cross Border Movement Permission
CBMP AIR TA	Technical Arrangement for Cross Border Movement Permission Procedures for Air Movement in Europe
CBMP SURFACE TA	Technical Arrangement for Cross Border Movement Permission Procedures for Surface Movement in Europe
CBR	Chemical, Biological and Radiological
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CBRN CIS	Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Communications and Information System
CBRN CM	CBRN Consequence Management
CBRN SaaS	CBRN Surveillance as a Service (PESCO project)
CBRN W&R	CBRN Warning and Report (system)
CBRNe / CBRNE	Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosives
CBRNDTR	CBRN Defence Training Range (PESCO project)
CBSD	Capacity Building in support of Security and Development
CC	Climate Change
CC	Component Commander / Component Command
CC	Common Costs
CCA	Close Combat Attack
CCA	Crisis Coordination Arrangement

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
CCD	Concepts and Capability Directorate (EUMS)
CCDCoE	Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence
CCHQ	Component Command Headquarters
CCIR	Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CCIRM	Collection, Co-ordination and Intelligence Requirements Management
CCM	Cold Chain Management
CCMT	Civilian Capability Management Tool
CCS	Capability Codes and Statements
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CD	Council Decision
CD	Cyber Defence
CDA	Collateral Damage Assessment
CDC	Cyber Defence Cell
CD&E/CDE	Concept Development and Experimentation
CDE	Collateral Damage Estimate
CDEM	Collateral Damage Estimation Methodology
CDIP	Concept(ual) Development Implementation Programme
CDOA	Cyber Defence Operations Area
CDOP	Cyber Defence Operational Picture
CDM	Capability Development Mechanism (EU)
CDP	Capability Development Plan
CDPF	Cyber Defence Policy Framework
CDPAL	Cyber Defence Prioritized Assets List
CDP-T	Capability Development Plan Team
Cdr	Commander
CDRO	Collateral Damage Risk Objects
CDS	Central Demolition Site

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>CDT</b>	Cyber Diplomacy Toolbox
<b>CDTEXP</b>	EU Cyber Defence Training & Exercise Platform
<b>CDWG</b>	Cyber Defence Working Group
<b>CE</b>	Crisis Establishment
<b>CECIS</b>	Common Emergency Communication and Information System
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
<b>CEFR</b>	Common European Framework of Reference for Languages
<b>CEP</b>	Civil Emergency Planning
<b>CEPOL</b>	European Police College
<b>CER</b>	Collateral Effects Radius
<b>CER Directive</b>	Directive on the resilience of critical entities
<b>CERT</b>	Computer Emergency Response Team
<b>CEUMC</b>	Chairman of the European Union Military Committee
<b>CEUMCWG</b>	Chairman of the European Union Military Committee Working Group
<b>CEUMCWG/HTF</b>	Chairman of the European Union Military Committee Working Group/ Headline Goal Task Force
<b>CFAIS</b>	Cooperation Framework Arrangement for Intelligence support to the European Union
<b>CF SEDSS</b>	Consultation Forum for the Sustainable Energy in the Defence and Security Sector
<b>CFBLNet</b>	Combined Federated Battle Laboratories Network
<b>CFSP</b>	Common Foreign and Security Policy
<b>CFT</b>	Combating the Financing of Terrorism
<b>CG</b>	Coast Guard
<b>CGE</b>	Common Geospatial Enterprise
<b>CGF</b>	Common Geospatial Framework
<b>CGO</b>	Chief Geospatial Officer
<b>CGPCS</b>	Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia
<b>CH</b>	Capability Hierarchy

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>CHA</b>	Collateral Hazard Area
<b>CHC</b>	Clearing House Cell
<b>C-HCI</b>	EU Council High Classified Interconnection
<b>CHG</b>	Civilian Headline Goal
<b>CHM</b>	Clearing House Mechanism
<b>CHOD / CHoD</b>	Chief Of Defence
<b>CI</b>	Communication and Information
<b>CI</b>	Counter-Intelligence
<b>CI</b>	Contract Integrator
<b>CIA</b>	Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability
<b>CIC</b>	Crime Information Cell
<b>CIDCC</b>	Cyber and Information Domain Coordination Centre (also as a PESCO project)
<b>C-IED</b>	Countering Improvised Explosive Device
<b>CIIP</b>	Critical Information Infrastructure Protection
<b>CI_LMA</b>	Civilian Lessons Management Application
<b>CIMIC</b>	Civil-Military Co-operation
<b>CIMS</b>	Classified Information Management System
<b>CIO</b>	Civil Intelligence Organization
<b>CIO</b>	Chief Information Officer
<b>CIS</b>	Communication and Information System
<b>CI<sub>ON</sub></b> (see also EC)	European Commission
<b>CISE</b>	Common Information Sharing Environment
<b>CISSMO</b>	Communications Information Systems in Support of Maritime Operations
<b>Civ/Mil</b>	Civil(ian) / Military
<b>CivCom</b>	Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management
<b>CIVEX</b>	Civilian Exercise

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>CivOpsCdr</b>	Civilian Operations Commander (EU)
<b>CJ</b> (1 to 9)	Combined Joint ( <i>cell in an HQ</i> )
<b>CJMED</b>	Combined Joint Medical Cell
<b>CJSOR</b>	Combined Joint Statement of Requirements
<b>CJTF</b>	Combined Joint Task Force (NATO)
<b>CKT</b>	Cyberspace Key Terrain
<b>CLF</b>	Commander Landing Force
<b>CM</b>	Consequence Management
<b>CMB</b>	Crisis Management Board
<b>CMC</b>	Crisis Management Concept
<b>CMC SPT</b>	Military Committee Support Branch
<b>CMCO</b>	Civil Military Co-ordination
<b>CME</b>	Crisis Management Exercise
<b>CMF</b>	Combined Maritime Forces
<b>CMI</b>	Crisis Management Initiative
<b>CML</b>	Civil-Military Liaison
<b>CMM</b>	Crisis Management Manual
<b>CMO</b>	Crisis Management Operation
<b>CMP</b>	Crisis Management Procedures
<b>CMP</b>	Change Management Process
<b>CMP</b>	Coordinated Maritime Presences
<b>CMPD</b>	Crisis Management and Planning Directorate ( <i>replaced by ISP from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019</i> )
<b>CMPO</b>	Crisis Management Psychological Operations
<b>CMX</b>	Crisis Management Exercise (NATO)
<b>CNA</b>	Computer Network Attack
<b>CND</b>	Computer Network Defence

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
CNE	Computer Network Exploitation
CNO	Computer Network Operation
CO	Cyberspace Operations
COA	Combined Operations Area
COA	Course of Action
COB	Close Of Business
CoBaS	Counter Battery Sensors (PESCO Project)
CoC	Committee of Contributors
CoC	Compilation of Comments
COCOA	Cooperation Concept of Operation Atalanta
CoDa	Comprehensive Database
CODABA	Collaborative Database ( <i>it has evolved to EUCLID</i> )
CoDaQ	Comprehensive Database Questionnaire
CoE	Centre of Excellence
CoG	Centre Of Gravity
CoHGI	Common Hub for Governmental Imagery (PESCO project)
COI	Community Of Interest
COIN	Counter-Insurgency
COLPRO	Collective CBRN Protection
CoM	Chief of the FFMission ( <i>Chief of the Fact Finding Mission</i> )
COM JFAC	Joint Force Air Component Commander
COMCEN	Communications Centre
COMINT	Communications Intelligence
COMJFACC	Commander Joint Force Air Component Command
COMMZ	Communication Zone
COMPUSEC	Computer Security
COMSEC	Communications Security



ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
COMSOCC	Commander of Special Operations Component Command
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COO	Chief Operating Officer
COOP	Continuity Of Operations Plan
COP	Common Operational Picture
COPD	Comprehensive Operations Planning Directive (NATO)
COR	Concept Of Requirements
COREPER	Permanent Representatives Committee
COREPER	Committee of Permanent Representatives
COREU	Correspondance Européenne
CORSOM	Coalition Reception, Staging and Onward Movement (NATO)
CORTESY	COREU Terminal Equipment System
COS	Chief Of Staff
COS	Contingency Operational Scenario
COTMLPFI	Concept, Organisation, Training, Material, Personnel, Leadership, Facilities and Interoperability ( <i>see also</i> DOTMLPF-I)
COTS	Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CP	Crisis Platform
CP	Counter-Piracy
CP	Conflict Prevention
CP	Command Post
CPB	Conflict Prevention Board
CPCC	Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability
CPDAL	Cyber Prioritized Defended Asset List
CPE	Preparation of the Cyber Environment
CPG	Conflict Prevention Group
CPIG	Crisis Platform Implementing Group
CPM	Central Planning Meeting

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>CPMR</b>	Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution
<b>CPO</b>	Combat Psychological Operations
<b>CPP</b>	Cultural Property Protection
<b>CPP-Ad</b>	Cultural Property Protection Advisor
<b>CPPO</b>	Cultural Property Protection Officer
<b>CPS</b>	Capability Planning Scenario (also known as Illustrative Scenario)
<b>CPT</b>	Crisis Planning Team (EUMS)
<b>CPX</b>	Command Post Exercise
<b>CR</b>	Combat Recovery
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CRCT</b>	Combat River Crossing Training
<b>CRCT</b>	Crisis Response Coordination Team
<b>CRD</b>	Commander's Required Date
<b>CRF</b>	Cyber Ranges Federations (PESCO project)
<b>CRIA</b>	Crisis Response Information Activities
<b>CRIMARIO</b>	Critical Maritime Routes Indian Ocean
<b>CRM</b>	Crew Resource Management
<b>CRM</b>	Crisis Response Mechanism
<b>CRMS</b>	Common Risk Management System
<b>CRO</b>	Crisis Response Operation
<b>CRP</b>	Crisis Response Planning
<b>CRRT</b>	Cyber Rapid Response Team
<b>CRP Tool</b>	Capability Requirements Planning Tool
<b>CRRT</b>	Cyber Rapid Response Teams and Mutual Assistance in Cyber Security (PESCO project)
<b>CRT</b>	Civilian Response Team
<b>CS</b>	Cyber Security

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
CS	Combat Support
CS	Communication System
CS	Coastal States
CSAR	Combat Search And Rescue / Combat SAR
CSASU	Cyberspace Situational Awareness and situational understanding
CSC	Convoy Support Centre
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy (since 2009 replaced previous ESDP)
CSDP-CR MD	CSDP and Crisis Response Managing Directorate
CSE	Central Service Management and Control Operations Element
CSI	Commercial Satellite Imagery
CSIRT	Computer Security Incident Response Team
CSO	Contractor Support to Operations
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSO	Civilian Strategic Option
C-SPT	Commander for Support
CSR	Common Staff Requirements
CSS	Combat Service Support
CST	Common Staff Target
CSU	Casualty Staging Unit
CT	Counterterrorism
CTF	Combined Task Force
CTG	Commander Task Group
CTG	Combined Task Group
CTI	Cyber Threat Intelligence
CTISP	Cyber Threats and Incident Response Information Sharing Platform (PESCO project)
CT-Scan	Computer Tomography Scan (X-ray diagnostic delivering 3D imaging)

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>C-UAS</b>	Counter Unmanned Aerial System (also as a PESCO project)
<b>CUG</b>	CIS Users Group
<b>CULAD</b>	Cultural Adviser
<b>CV</b>	Collegiate View
<b>CVE</b>	Countering Violent Extremism
<b>CW</b>	Chemical Weapon
<b>CWA</b>	Chemical Warfare Agent
<b>CWC</b>	Chemical Weapons Convention
<b>CWG</b>	Cyber Working Group
<b>CWIX</b>	Coalition Warrior Interoperability eXploration, eXperimentation, eXamination eXercise
<b>D</b>	
<b>D&amp;G</b>	Directions and Guidance
<b>DA</b>	Direct Action
<b>DAE</b>	Digital Agenda for Europe
<b>DAESH</b>	Al-Dawla al-Islamiya al-Iraq al-Sham (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant)
<b>DAMA</b>	Demand-Assigned Multiple Access
<b>DAO</b>	Détachement d'Assistance Opérationnelle
<b>DBX</b>	Discussion Based Exercise
<b>DC</b>	Decisive Condition
<b>DCAF</b>	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
<b>DCO</b>	Defensive Cyberspace Operations
<b>DCOS</b>	Deputy Chief of Staff
<b>DCPCC</b>	Director of the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability
<b>DCR</b>	Damage Control Resuscitation
<b>DCS</b>	Damage Control Surgery
<b>DDG</b>	Deputy Director General
<b>DDP</b>	Detailed Deployment Plan

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>DDR</b>	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
<b>DDRRR</b>	Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration
<b>DEM</b>	Digital Elevation Model
<b>Des GI</b>	Designated Geospatial Information
<b>DESIG</b>	Designate/Designated/Designation
<b>DEUS</b>	Deployable European Union System
<b>DFHQ</b>	Deployed Force Headquarters
<b>DG</b>	Director General
<b>DG</b>	Directorate-General
<b>DG CNECT</b>	Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology
<b>DG COMM/SPP</b>	Directorate-General of Communications/Spokesperson Service
<b>DG DEFIS</b>	Directorate-General for Defence Industry and Space
<b>DG DIGIT</b>	Directorate-General for Informatics
<b>DG ECHO</b>	Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
<b>DG EUMS</b>	Director General of the European Union Military Staff
<b>DG HOME</b>	Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs
<b>DG INTPA</b>	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
<b>DG MARE</b>	Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
<b>DG MOVE</b>	Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport
<b>DG NEAR</b>	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
<b>DG SANTE</b>	Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety
<b>DG TAXUD</b>	Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union
<b>DGA CIS</b>	Communications and Information Systems Directorate
<b>DGIWG</b>	Defence Geospatial Information Working Group
<b>DIC</b>	Diplomatic Clearance
<b>DI-INST</b>	Distaff Instructions

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>DIM</b>	Detection, Identification and Monitoring
<b>DIO</b>	Defence Intelligence Organisations
<b>DIOSS/MS</b>	Defence Intelligence Organisations from Member States
<b>DIPCLEAR</b>	Diplomatic Clearance
<b>DIRLAUTH</b>	Direct Liaison Authorized
<b>Dir MPCC</b>	Director of Military Planning and Conduct Capability
<b>DISTAFF</b>	Directing Staff
<b>DIVEPACK</b>	Deployable Modular Underwater Intervention Capability Package (PESCO project)
<b>DLRC</b>	Detailed List of Required Capabilities
<b>DMAT</b>	Devices, Materials, Artefacts and Traces
<b>DMAW</b>	Deployable Multinational Air Wing
<b>DM-DRCP</b>	Deployable Military Disaster Relief Capability Package (PESCO project)
<b>DMFCdr</b>	Deputy Mission Force Commander
<b>DMPI</b>	Desired Mean Point of Impact
<b>DMZ</b>	Demilitarized Zone
<b>DNBI</b>	Disease and Non-Battle Injury
<b>DO</b>	Detailed Orientations
<b>DOA</b>	Desired Order of Arrival
<b>DOAST</b>	Desired Order of Arrival Staff Table
<b>DOB</b>	Deployable Operating Base / Deployed / Deployment Operating Base (admitted)
<b>DoK</b>	Depth of Knowledge
<b>DOS</b>	Day Of Supply
<b>DoSA</b>	Defence of Space Assets (PESCO project)
<b>DOTMLPF-I</b>	Doctrine, Organisation, Training, Materiel, Leadership & Education, Personnel, Facilities and Interoperability(NATO) ( <i>see also</i> COTMLPFI)
<b>DOW</b>	Died of Wounds
<b>DP</b>	Deployable Package (EU)

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>DP</b>	Decisive Point
<b>DPCS</b>	Defence Planning Capability Survey (NATO)
<b>DPD</b>	Defence Policy Director
<b>DPKO (UN)</b>	Department of Peacekeeping Operations (United Nations)
<b>DPLD</b>	Disruption of Pirate Logistic Dumps
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>DRR</b>	Defence Requirements Review (NATO)
<b>DRP</b>	Detailed Redeployment Plan
<b>DRP</b>	Disaster Recovery Plan
<b>DSA</b>	Digital Services Act
<b>DSACEUR</b>	Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe (NATO)
<b>DSG</b>	Deputy Secretary General
<b>DSTT</b>	Defense Sector Training Team
<b>DT / DSR</b>	Defence Transformation / Defence Sector Reform
<b>DtD</b>	Defeat the Device
<b>DTED</b>	Digital Terrain Elevation Data
<b>DVD</b>	Distinguished Visitors Day
<b>E</b>	
<b>E2I</b>	Enable and Enhance Initiative
<b>EAG</b>	European Air Group
<b>EaP</b>	Eastern Partnership
<b>EASA</b>	European Aviation Safety Agency
<b>EATC</b>	European Air Transport Command
<b>EATC MEAT</b>	European Air Transport Command - Management of European Air Transport
<b>EBS</b>	Environmental Baseline Study
<b>EC</b> ( <i>see also</i> CION)	European Commission

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
EC3	European Cyber Crime Centre
EC3IS	EEAS Corporate Classified Communication and Information System
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECCC	European Cybersecurity Competence Centre
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
ECI	European Critical Infrastructure
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
ECO	Exploitation Cyberspace Operations
ECoWAR	EU Collaborative Warfare Capabilities (PESCO project)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECS	Environmental Closeout Study
EDA	European Defence Agency
EDA CAP	EDA Capabilities, Armament & Planning
EDA CSD	EDA Corporate Services Directorate
EDA ISE	EDA Industry, Synergies & Enablers Directorate
EDA RTI	EDA Research, Technology & Innovation Directorate
EDA-TA	European Defence Airlift - Training Academy (PESCO project)
EDAP	European Defence Action Plan
EDC	Enhanced Data Collection (EEAS)
EDF	European Development Fund
EDF	European Defence Fund
EDIDP	EU Defence Industrial Development Programme
EDSC	European Defence Standardisation Committee
EDTIB	European Defence Technological and Industrial Base
EDT	Emerging Disruptive Technologies
EE	Energy Efficiency



ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
EEA	European Economic Area
EEAS	European External Action Service
EEI	Essential Elements of Information
EERC	European Emergency Response Capacity
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EGE	European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies
EHAAP	European High Atmosphere Airship Platform (EHAAP) – Persistent Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Capability (PESCO project)
EHF	Extremely High Frequency
EI	Environmental Information
EIH	Environmental Industrial Hazard
EIHH	Environmental and Industrial Health Hazard
ELINT	Electronic Intelligence
ELMA	EUMS Lessons Management Application
ELPRO	EU Military Lessons Process
EMASoH	EU-led Maritime Awareness Strait of Hormuz
EMC	European Medical Command (PESCO project)
EMED	Eastern Mediterranean
EMGA	Etat Majeur General des Armées
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
ENDEX	End of Exercise
EnE WG	Energy and Environmental Working Group
ENG INFO	Engineer Information
ENISA	European Network and Information Security Agency

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>EnMS</b>	Energy Management System
<b>ENP</b>	European Neighbourhood Policy
<b>ENTRi</b>	Europe's New Training Initiative for Civilian Crisis Management
<b>EO</b>	Electro-Optical
<b>EO</b>	Energy Optimisation
<b>EO</b>	Evacuation Operation
<b>EO</b>	Explosive Ordnance
<b>EOB</b>	Electronic Order of Battle
<b>EOD</b>	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
<b>EODCC</b>	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Co-ordination Cell
<b>EOF</b>	Energy Operational Function (PESCO project)
<b>EO-IRINT</b>	Electro-Optical-Infrared Intelligence
<b>EOR</b>	Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance
<b>EOW</b>	EU Operation Wide Area Network (also as EU OPS WAN)
<b>EP</b>	Environmental Protection
<b>EP</b>	European Parliament
<b>EP-Ad</b>	Environmental Protection Advisor
<b>EPC</b>	European Patrol Corvette (PESCO project)
<b>EPCIP</b>	European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection
<b>EPF</b>	European Peace Facility
<b>EPG</b>	Exercise Planning Guide
<b>EPLO</b>	European Peacebuilding Liaison Office
<b>EPM</b>	Electronic Protective Measures
<b>EPM</b>	Effective Procurement Method
<b>EPRC</b>	European Personnel Recovery Centre
<b>EPO</b>	Environmental Protection Officer

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
EPT	Exercise Planning Team
ERCC	Emergency Response Coordination Centre
ERW	Explosive Remnant(s) of War
ES	Electronic Surveillance
ESA	East and Southern Africa
ESA	European Space Agency
ESC2	European Strategic Command and Control System
ESDC	European Security and Defence College
ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy (since 2009 replaced by CSDP)
ESF	ECOWAS Stand-by Forces
ESG	Executive Secretary General
ESIWA	Enhancing Security Cooperation in and with Asia
ESM	Electronic Support Measures
ESP	European Space Policy
ESPAS	European Strategy and Policy Analysis System
ESS	European Security Strategy (replaced by EU Global Strategy in 2016)
ESSOR	European Secure Software defined Radio (PESCO project)
ESVD	European Secure Voice Device
ETA	Exercise, Training and Analysis Branch (EUMS)
ETAC	European Tactical Airlift Centre
ETCCEA	European Training Certification Centre for European Armies (PESCO project)
ETEE	Education, Training, Exercise and Evaluation
ETF	Education Task Force
EU	European Union
EU ACTORD	EU Activation Order
EU ACTREQ	EU Action Request

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
EU ACTWARN	EU Activation Warning
EU Air DOB	EU Air Deployable Operating Base
EU AQUA	EU Appropriately Qualified Authority
EU BG	EU Battlegroup
EU BGCC	EU Battle Group Coordination Conference
EU BLOS	EU Beyond Line Of Sight (BLOS) Land Battlefield Missile Systems (PESCO project)
EU CAIH	EU Cyber Academia and Innovation Hub (PESCO project)
EU CCS	EU Capability Codes and Statements
EU CSDP LoA	EU CSDP Level of Ambition
EU CSDP Mil LoA	EU CSDP Military Level of Ambition
EU CTC	EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator
EU DL	EU Discipline Leader
EU FAST	EU First Aid Support Team
EU FHQ	EU Force Headquarters
EU FORCEPREP	EU Force Preparation
EU FSFP	EU Full Spectrum Force Package
EU HQ	EU Headquarters
EU INTCEN	EU Intelligence and Situation Centre
EU ISS	EU Institute for Security Studies
EU LoA	EU Level of Ambition
EU MCQ	EU Military Capability Questionnaire
EU MilPart	EU Military Partnership (also as a PESCO project)
EU MMIR	EU Minimum Military Infrastructure Requirements
EU MS	EU Member State
EU OHQ	EU Operation Headquarters
EU OPS WAN / EOW	EU Operational Wide Area Network

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>EU OPSCEN</b> (EU Ops Centre)	EU Operations Centre
<b>EU Playbook</b>	EU operational protocol for countering Hybrid threats
<b>EU RDC</b>	EU Rapid Deployment Capacity
<b>EU RDC3</b>	EU Rapid Deployment Capacity Coordination Conference
<b>EU SR</b>	EU Strategic Reserve
<b>EU SatCen</b>	EU Satellite Centre
<b>EUAH</b>	European Attack Helicopters TIGER Mark III (PESCO project)
<b>EUAM</b>	EU Advisory Mission
<b>EUAM</b>	EU Assistance Mission
<b>EUBAM</b>	EU Border Assistance Mission
<b>EUCAP</b>	European Capacity Building Mission
<b>EUC CIS</b>	EU Command and Control Information System
<b>EUCDCC</b>	EU Cyber Defence Coordination Centre
<b>EUCI</b>	EU Classified Information
<b>EUCLID</b>	EU Collaboration in Defence
<b>EUCO</b>	EU Council
<b>EUCS</b>	EUCell at SHAPE
<b>EUCTG</b>	EU Civilian Training Group
<b>EUDEL</b>	EU Delegation
<b>EUDL</b>	EU Disposition List
<b>EUFOR</b>	EU Forces
<b>EUFOR CROC</b>	EU Force Crisis Response Operation Core (PESCO project)
<b>EUFOR DOB</b>	EU Force Deployment Operating Base
<b>EUGS</b>	Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy
<b>EUIX</b>	EU Interoperability exercise
<b>EULEX</b>	EU Rule of Law Mission

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>EUMAM</b>	EU Military Assistance Mission
<b>EUMAM</b>	EU Military Advisory Mission
<b>EUMC</b>	EU Military Committee
<b>EUMCC</b>	EU Movement Coordination Centre
<b>EUMCQ</b>	EU Military Capability Questionnaire
<b>EUMCWG</b>	EU Military Committee Working Group
<b>EUMCWG/HTF</b>	EU Military Committee Working Group/ Headline Goal Task Force
<b>EUMILCOM</b>	Strategic Command and Control (C2) System for CSDP Missions and Operations (PESCO project)
<b>EUMM</b>	EU Monitoring Mission
<b>EUMMM</b>	EU Military Mentoring Mission
<b>EUMPC</b>	EU Movement Planning Cell
<b>EUMPM</b>	EU Military Partnership Mission
<b>EUMS</b>	EU Military Staff
<b>EUMS CDT</b>	EUMS Cyber Defence Team
<b>EUMS Geo Offc</b>	EUMS Geospatial Officer
<b>EUMS INT</b>	EU Military Staff Intelligence Directorate
<b>EUMS INT SPT</b>	EU Military Staff Intelligence Support
<b>EUMS OPS</b>	EU Military Staff Operations Directorate
<b>EUMS SGO</b>	EUMS Senior Geospatial Officer
<b>EUMSS</b>	EU Maritime Security Strategy
<b>EUMTG</b>	EU Military Training Group
<b>EUMTR</b>	EU Military Training Requirements
<b>EUNAVFOR</b>	EU Naval Force
<b>EUNDC</b>	EU Network of Diving Centres (PESCO project)
<b>EURAS</b>	EU Radio Navigation Solution (PESCO project)
<b>EUROCAE</b>	European Organization for Civil Aviation Equipment

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>EUROCORPS HQ</b>	European Corps Headquarters
<b>EURODRONE</b>	European Medium Altitude Long Endurance Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems – MALE RPAS (PESCO project)
<b>EUROGENDFOR</b>	European Gendarmerie Force
<b>EUROMARFOR</b>	European Maritime Force
<b>Europol</b>	European Police Office
<b>EUROSIM</b>	Integrated European Joint Training and simulation Centre (PESCO project)
<b>EUSR</b>	EU Special Representative
<b>EU-SSA-N</b>	European Military Space Surveillance Awareness Network (PESCO project)
<b>EUTM</b>	EU Training Mission
<b>EVE</b>	Effective Visible Execution
<b>EVE</b>	Equal Value Exchange
<b>EW</b>	Electronic Warfare
<b>EWS</b>	EU Conflict Early Warning System
<b>EXDIR</b>	Exercise Director
<b>Exe-CPT</b>	Exercise Core Planning Team
<b>Exe-PT</b>	Exercise Planning Team
<b>EXINST</b>	Exercise Instructions
<b>EXSPEC</b>	Exercise Specifications
<b>F</b>	
<b>FA</b>	Force Anticipation
<b>FAC</b>	Foreign Affairs Council (EU)
<b>FAC</b>	Forward Air Controller
<b>FACA</b>	Forces Armées Centrafricaines / Central Africa Armed Forces
<b>FACT</b>	Field Assessment Coordination Team
<b>FAMa</b>	Forces Armées Maliennes
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>FAS</b>	Functional Area Service
<b>FC</b>	Force Catalogue
<b>FC</b>	Facility Committee
<b>FCdr</b>	Force Commander
<b>FD</b>	Final Destination
<b>FER</b>	Final Exercise Report
<b>FFM</b>	Fact Finding Mission
<b>FFMR</b>	Fact Finding Mission Report
<b>FFT</b>	Food-For-Thought paper
<b>FG</b>	Force Generation
<b>FGC</b>	Force Generation Conference
<b>FGP</b>	Force Generation Process
<b>FGS</b>	Federal Government of Somalia
<b>FHP</b>	Force Health Protection
<b>FHQ</b>	Force Headquarters
<b>FHQ/MHQ LogCoC</b>	FHQ/MHQ Logistic Co-ordination Centre
<b>FHT</b>	Field HUMINT Team
<b>FIMI</b>	Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference
<b>FIMI toolbox</b>	Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference Toolbox
<b>FIR</b>	First Impression Report
<b>FISINT</b>	Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence
<b>FIU</b>	Financial Intelligence Unit
<b>FLS</b>	Forward Logistic Site
<b>FMA</b>	Foreign Military Asset
<b>FMB</b>	Forward Mounting Base
<b>FMN</b>	Federated Mission Networking



ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>FMTC</b>	Future Medium-size Tactical Cargo (PESCO project)
<b>FN</b>	Framework Nation
<b>FOB</b>	Forward Operating Base
<b>FOC</b>	Full Operational Capability
<b>FoM</b>	Freedom of Movement
<b>Forward MEDEVAC</b>	Forward Medical Evacuation
<b>FP</b>	Force Protection
<b>FPA</b>	Framework Participation Agreement
<b>FPI</b>	Service for Foreign Policy Instruments
<b>FPM</b>	Final Planning Meeting
<b>FPU</b>	Formed Police Unit
<b>FRAGO</b>	Fragmentary Order
<b>Frontex</b>	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
<b>FRPC</b>	Final Redeployment Planning Conference
<b>FS</b>	Force Sensing
<b>FS</b>	Functional Service
<b>FSA</b>	Flag State Agreement
<b>FSB</b>	Forward Support Base
<b>FSJ</b>	Freedom, Security and Justice
<b>FSRM</b>	Future Short-Range Air to Air Missile (PESCO project)
<b>FTF</b>	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
<b>FW</b>	Fixed-Wing
<b>FWC</b>	Framework Contract
<b>FWN</b>	Framework Nation
<b>G</b>	
<b>GAD</b>	Global Approach on Deployability

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>GAO</b>	United States Government Accountability Office
<b>GAP</b>	Gender Action Plan
<b>GCP</b>	Generic Capability Package
<b>GCS</b>	Ground Control Station
<b>GEO</b>	Geographic
<b>GEOINT</b>	Geospatial Intelligence
<b>GeoMETOC</b>	Geospacial, Meteorological and Oceanographic
<b>GFGC</b>	Global Force Generation Conference
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GI</b>	Geospatial Information
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GIS</b>	Geospatial Information System
<b>GISMO</b>	Geospatial Information to Support decision-Making in Operations
<b>GISN</b>	Geospatial Information Supporting Nation
<b>GLA</b>	Generic List of Actions
<b>GLORIA</b>	European Global RPAS Insertion Architecture System (PESCO project)
<b>GMES</b>	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
<b>GMSCE</b>	Geospacial, Meteorological and Oceanographic (GeoMETOC) Support Coordination Element (PESCO project)
<b>GMTL</b>	Generic Military Task List
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>GNP</b>	Gross National Product
<b>GO</b>	Governmental Organisation
<b>GOS</b>	Generic Operational Scenario
<b>GoA</b>	Gulf of Aden
<b>GoG</b>	Gulf of Guinea
<b>GOVSATCOM</b>	Government Satellite Communication

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>GPP</b>	Green Public Procurement
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GRWG</b>	Geospatial Requirements Working Group (NATO)
<b>GSC</b>	General Secretariat of the Council
<b>GSC</b>	Geospatial Support Cell
<b>GSM</b>	Global System for Mobile Communication
<b>GTIA</b>	Groupement Tactique Interarmées
<b>H</b>	
<b>H&amp;M</b>	Health and Medical
<b>HA</b>	Humanitarian Assistance
<b>HA</b>	Holding Area
<b>HA/DR</b>	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response
<b>HALE</b>	High-Altitude Long-Endurance
<b>HARM-SPRO</b>	Harbour & Maritime Surveillance and Protection (PESCO project)
<b>HAW</b>	Heavy Airlift Wing
<b>HAZMAT</b>	Hazardous Material
<b>HB</b>	Home Base
<b>HCUA</b>	Haut Conseil pour l'Unité de l'Azawaad
<b>HDR</b>	High Data Rate
<b>H3 Training</b>	Helicopter Hot and High Training (PESCO project)
<b>HEAT</b>	Hostile Environment Awareness Training
<b>HEST</b>	Hostile Environment Security Training
<b>HEX</b>	Hybrid Exercise
<b>HF</b>	High Frequency
<b>HHG</b>	Helsinki Headline Goal
<b>HICG</b>	High Impact Capability Goal

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>HICOM</b>	High Command
<b>HIT - B</b>	High Interest Track Broadcast
<b>HLG</b>	Headline Goal
<b>HLGP</b>	Headline Goal Process
<b>HME</b>	Homemade Explosive
<b>HN</b>	Host Nation
<b>HNS</b>	Host Nation Support
<b>HNSA</b>	Host Nation Support Arrangement (Agreement)
<b>HO</b>	Host Organisation
<b>HoA</b>	Horn of Africa
<b>HoD</b>	Head of Delegation (EU)
<b>HoM</b>	Head of Mission
<b>HOSTAC</b>	Helicopter Operating from Ships Other Than Aircraft Carrier
<b>HQ</b>	Headquarters
<b>HR/VP</b>	High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice President of the Commission (EU)
<b>HRA</b>	High Risk Area
<b>HRL</b>	Human Rights Law
<b>HRO</b>	Hostage Release Operation
<b>HRRT</b>	Hybrid Rapid Response Team
<b>HSR</b>	Holistic Strategic Review
<b>HTA</b>	Hybrid Trends Analysis
<b>HUMINT</b>	Human Intelligence
<b>HumTech</b>	Humanitarian Technologies
<b>HWP ERCHT</b>	Horizontal Working party on Enhancing Resilience and Countering Hybrid Threats
<b>I</b>	
<b>IA</b>	Information Assurance

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
IA	Integrated Approach
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAO	Information Assurance Office
IASC	Inter-agency standing committee
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATO	Interim Approval to Operate
IAW	In Accordance With
IC	Incident Commander
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICC	Integrated Command and Control ( <i>aircraft C2</i> )
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICC	International Civilian Contractor/ Consultant
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCW	In Close Coordination With
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICR	In-Country Resources
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDD	Improvised Dispersal Device
IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards
IDL	Internet based Distance Learning

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>IDM</b>	Internal Defense Measures ( <i>Defensive Cyberspace Operations</i> )
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IDS</b>	Intrusion Detection System
<b>IDT</b>	Integrated Development Team
<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Device
<b>IEDD</b>	Improvised Explosive Device Disposal
<b>IEF</b>	Initial Entry Force
<b>IEG</b>	Information Exchange Gateway
<b>IEO</b>	Initial Entry Operation
<b>IEP</b>	Individual Protective Equipment
<b>IER</b>	International Evaluation Report
<b>IER</b>	Information Exchange Requirements
<b>IF CEED</b>	Incubation Forum on Circular Economy in European Defence
<b>IFAS</b>	Intelligence Functional Area Service
<b>IFC</b>	Information Fusion Center
<b>IFF</b>	Identification Friend or Foe
<b>IFR</b>	Instrument Flight Rules
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>IG Tool</b>	Information Gathering Tool
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>IGM</b>	Information Gathering Mission
<b>IGP</b>	Informal Game Plan
<b>IGT</b>	Information Gathering Tool
<b>IHFFC</b>	International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission
<b>IHL</b>	International Humanitarian Law
<b>IHRL</b>	International Human Rights Law

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
IM	Implementing Modalities
IM	Information Management
IMB	International Maritime Bureau
IMD	Initiating Military Directive
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMINT	Imagery Intelligence
IMLAMD	Integrated Multi-Layer Air and Missile Defence System (PESCO project)
IMM	International Maritime Mobile VHF
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IMS	International Military Staff (NATO)
INFO OPS/ Info Ops/ Info Op	Information Operations
INFOSEC	Information Security
INMARSAT	International Mobile Satellite Organisation
INT	Intelligence Directorate (EUMS)
INTEL/ INT	Intelligence
INTEL FS	Intelligence Functional Service
INTELAN	Intelligence Local Area Network
INTREP	Intelligence Report
INTSUM	Intelligence Summary
IO	Intelligence Organization
IO	International Organisation
IOC	Initial Operational Capability
IOLAN	Interbuilding Office Local Area Network
IOM	International Organization for Migration (UN)
IORIS	Indian Ocean Regional Information Sharing
IOTIF	Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>IPB</b>	Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace
<b>IPB</b>	Intelligence Policy Board
<b>IPCR</b>	Integrated Political Crisis Response arrangements
<b>IPE</b>	Individual Protective Equipment
<b>IPM</b>	Initial Planning Meeting
<b>IPOE</b>	Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment
<b>IPoS</b>	Initial Phase of Stabilization
<b>IPU</b>	Integrated Police Unit
<b>IR</b>	Information Requirement
<b>IR</b>	Infra-Red / Infrared
<b>IR</b>	Intelligence Requirements
<b>IRINT</b>	Infrared Intelligence
<b>IRL</b>	International Refugee Law
<b>IRM</b>	Intelligence Requirement Management
<b>IRMCM</b>	Intelligence Requirements Management, Collection Management
<b>IRT</b>	Immediate Response Team
<b>IRTC</b>	Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor
<b>IS</b>	Illustrative Scenario (also known as Capability Planning Scenario)
<b>IS</b>	Information System
<b>IS</b>	International Staff (NATO)
<b>ISA</b>	Intelligence Support Architecture
<b>ISAA</b>	Integrated Situational Awareness and Analysis report
<b>ISAR</b>	Inverse Synthetic Aperture Radar
<b>ISCP</b>	Information System Contingency Plan
<b>ISO</b>	International Organisation for Standardization
<b>ISOP</b>	Isolated Personnel



ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>ISOPREP</b>	Isolated Personnel Report
<b>ISP</b>	Internet Service Provider
<b>ISP</b>	Integrated Approach for Security and Peace
<b>ISR</b>	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
<b>ISR</b>	Intermediate Strategic Review
<b>ISSAT</b>	International Security Sector Advisory Team
<b>IST</b>	Information Strategy Team
<b>ISTAR</b>	Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>ITAS</b>	Intra Theatre Airlift System
<b>ITP</b>	Instructions to Parties
<b>iUGS</b>	Integrated Unmanned Ground System (also as a PESCO project)
<b>iUGS 2</b>	Integrated Unmanned Ground Systems 2 (PESCO project)
<b>IUU</b>	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
<b>IWWs</b>	Inland Water Ways
<b>I&amp;W</b>	Indications & Warnings
<b>J</b>	
<b>J (1 to 9)</b>	Joint (term generally used for cell in an HQ staff organization)
<b>JA</b>	Joint Action
<b>JAAWSC</b>	Joint AAW Shore Coordination
<b>JCHAT</b>	Joint Anti-Air-Warfare Shore
<b>JAES</b>	Joint Africa-EU Strategy
<b>JA0</b>	Joint Area of Operations
<b>JCBRND CoE</b>	Joint CBRN Defence Centre of Excellence
<b>JCOP</b>	Joint Common Operational Picture
<b>JCU</b>	Joint Cyber Unit

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>JDEAL</b>	Joint Deployable Exploitation and Analysis Laboratory
<b>JEIS</b>	Joint EU Intelligence School (PESCO project)
<b>JEP</b>	Joint Expert Panel
<b>JFAC</b>	Joint Force Air Component / Joint Forces Air Component
<b>JFACC</b>	Joint Force Air Component Command / Joint Forces Air Component Command
<b>JFC</b>	Joint Force Command(er)
<b>JFD</b>	Joint Framework Document
<b>JFET</b>	Joint Force Elements Table
<b>JGSWG</b>	Joint Geospatial Standards Working Group
<b>JIP-FP</b>	Joint Investment Programme for Force Protection
<b>JIPOE</b>	Joint Intelligence Preparation Of the Operating Environment
<b>JISR</b>	Joint Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
<b>JISR</b>	Electronic Warfare Capability and Interoperability Programme for Future Joint Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (PESCO project)
<b>JLOC</b>	Joint Logistic Operations Centre
<b>JLSG</b>	Joint Logistic Support Group
<b>JLSN</b>	Joint Logistic Support Network
<b>JMED</b>	Joint Medical
<b>JMEI</b>	Joining, Membership and Exit Instructions
<b>JMTEL</b>	Joint Mission Essential Task List
<b>JOA</b>	Joint Operations Area
<b>JOC</b>	Joint Operations Centre
<b>JOG</b>	Joint Operations Graphic
<b>JOPG</b>	Joint Operations Planning Group
<b>JPRC</b>	Joint Personnel Recovery Cell
<b>JRC</b>	Joint Research Centre
<b>JRFL</b>	Joint Restricted Frequencies List

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
JSCC	Joint Support Coordination Cell
JTAC	Joint Terminal Attack Controller
JTC	Jazeera Training Camp (Mogadishu)
JTIDS	Joint Tactical Information Distribution System
JTS/FAST	Joint Targeting System/Flexible, Advanced C2 Services for Time-Sensitive Targeting (NATO)
<b>K</b>	
KCMIA	Killed/Captured/Missing in Action
KLE	Key Leader Engagement
KN	Key Nucleus
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
KTC	Koulikoro Training Camp
<b>L</b>	
LACD	List of Approved Cryptographic Devices
LAN	Local Area Network
LASINT	Laser Intelligence
LC2E	Logistical C2 Element
LCC	Land Component Commander
LCN	Load Classification Number
LDR	Low Data Rate
LEC	Locally-Employed Civilian
LEGAD	Legal Advisor
LF	Low Frequency
LFTAC	Landing Force Tactical
LHA	Landing Helicopter Assault
LHD	Landing Helicopter Dock
LI	Lessons Identified

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
LIM	Linear Metre
LIVEX	Live Exercise
LL	Lessons Learned
LLN	Logistic(s) Lead Nation
LLOC	Land Lines of Communication
LMC	Logistic Management Cell
LMCB	Local Maritime Capacity Building
LMG	Lessons Management Group (EUMS)
LN	Lead Nation
LNO	Liaison Officer
LO	Lesson Observation
LoA	Level of Ambition
LOAC	Law of Armed Conflict
LOC	Lines of Communication
LoE	Line of Effort
LOGASSESSREP	Logistic Assessment Report
LogCoC / LogCC	Logistics Coordination Centre
LOGCON	Logistic(s) Control
LOGFAS	Logistic Functional Area Services (NATO)
LOGIS	Logistic Information System
LoI	Letter of Intent
LoO	Line of Operation
LOS / LoS	Line-Of-Sight
LPD	Landing Platform Dock
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
LRF/D	Laser Rangefinder/-designator

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>LRSN</b>	Logistic Role Specialised Nation (NATO)
<b>LSL</b>	Landing Ship Logistic
<b>LST</b>	Landing Ship Tank
<b>LTТ</b>	Lines To Take
<b>LTV</b>	Long-Term Vision
<b>LWG</b>	Lessons Working Group (EUMS)
<b>M</b>	
<b>M&amp;T</b>	Movement & Transportation / Movement & Transport
<b>M3U</b>	Multinational Modular Medical Unit
<b>MA</b>	Mission Area
<b>MA</b>	Mission Assurance
<b>MA</b>	Marshalling Area
<b>MA</b>	Military Assistance
<b>MAC-EU</b>	Materials and components for technological EU competitiveness (PESCO project)
<b>MAI</b>	Maritime Area of Interest
<b>MAICC</b>	Maritime Area of Interest Coordination Cell
<b>MALE</b>	Medium-Altitude Long-Endurance
<b>MAP</b>	Military Assessment and Planning Branch (EUMS)
<b>MARS</b>	Military Archiving and Retrieval System (EUMS)
<b>MARSUR</b>	Maritime Surveillance
<b>MASCAL</b>	Mass Casualty
<b>MASE</b>	Maritime Security Programme
<b>MASINT</b>	Measurement And Signature Intelligence
<b>MAS MCM</b>	Maritime (semi-) Autonomous Systems for Mine Countermeasures (PESCO project)
<b>MATA</b>	Mentoring, Advisory and Training Assessment
<b>MATE</b>	Mentoring And Training Element

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>MATT</b>	Mobile Advisory and Training Team
<b>MBT-SIMTEC</b>	Main Battle Tank Simulation and Testing Center (PESCO project)
<b>MC</b>	Management Committee
<b>MC2IS</b>	Command and Control Information Systems in Support of Maritime Operations
<b>MCC</b>	Maritime Component Commander
<b>MCC</b>	Movement Co-ordination Centre
<b>MCCE</b>	Movement Co-ordination Centre Europe
<b>MCCS</b>	Mine Countermeasures Command and Support Ship
<b>MCDA</b>	Military and Civil Defence Assets
<b>MCDC</b>	Multinational Capability Development Campaign
<b>MCdr</b>	Mission Commander
<b>MCM</b>	Medical Countermeasures
<b>MDCO</b>	Multinational Defensive Cyber Operations
<b>MDR</b>	Main Deployment Route
<b>MDRP</b>	Multinational Detailed Redeployment Plan
<b>MEDAD</b>	Medical Advisor
<b>MedCIS</b>	Medical Communication & Information System
<b>MEDDIR</b>	Medical Director
<b>MEDEVAC</b>	Medical Evacuation
<b>MEDINT / MEDINTEL</b>	Medical Intelligence
<b>MedTF</b>	Medical Task Force
<b>MEL/MIL</b>	Main Event Lists/Main Incident Lists
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MEP</b>	Monitoring and Evaluating Progress
<b>MERT</b>	Medical Emergency Response Team
<b>METOC</b>	Meteorological and Oceanographic

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>MF</b>	Medium Frequency
<b>MF</b>	Multinational Force
<b>MFHP</b>	Medical Force Health Protection
<b>MF HQ</b>	Multinational Forces Headquarters
<b>MFHQ</b>	Mission Force Headquarters
<b>MFCdr</b>	Mission Force Commander
<b>MFHPO</b>	Medical Force Health Protection Officer
<b>MGCP</b>	Multinational Geospatial Co-production Program
<b>MHQ</b>	Mission Headquarters
<b>MI</b>	Metric Indicator
<b>MI2</b>	Medical Intelligence and Information
<b>MICNET</b>	EU Military Computer Emergency Response Teams Operational Network
<b>MIDS</b>	Multifunctional Information Distribution System
<b>MILAD</b>	Military Advisor
<b>MilAdv</b>	Military Advice
<b>Mil Info Ops</b>	Military Information Operations
<b>MilMedCoE</b>	Military Medical Centre of Excellence (NATO)
<b>Mil PR/PI</b>	Military Public Relations / Public Information
<b>MILENG</b>	Military Engineering
<b>MILEX</b>	Military CSDP Exercise
<b>MilRep</b>	Military Representative
<b>MilRRCC</b>	Military Rapid Response Coordination Conference
<b>MILSAT</b>	Military Security Administration Team (EUMS)
<b>MILSTRAT</b>	Military-Strategic
<b>MILU</b>	Multinational Integrated Logistic Unit
<b>MINUSCA</b>	Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>MINUSMA</b>	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
<b>MINUSTAH</b>	United Stabilization Mission in Haiti
<b>MIP</b>	Military Implementation Plan
<b>MISCA</b>	African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic
<b>MJO</b>	Major Joint Operation
<b>ML</b>	Multi-Layer Exercise
<b>MLE</b>	Maritime Law Enforcement
<b>MLU</b>	Multinational Logistic Unit (see: <i>Multinational Integrated Logistic Unit</i> )
<b>MM</b>	Military Mobility (also as a PESCO project)
<b>MMCC</b>	Multinational Movement Co-ordination Centre
<b>MMCC</b>	Multinational Medical Coordination Centre (NATO/FNC)
<b>MMHS</b>	Military Message Handling System
<b>MMR</b>	Minimum Military Requirements
<b>MMTRs</b>	Military Mobility Technical Requirements
<b>MMT</b>	Mission Monitoring Team
<b>MN</b>	Multinational
<b>MNDDP</b>	Multinational Detailed Deployment Plan
<b>MNEODCC</b>	Multinational Explosives Ordnance Disposal Co-ordination Cell
<b>MNF</b>	Multinational Force
<b>MN GSG</b>	Multinational Geospatial Support Group
<b>MNJOC</b>	Multinational Joint Operations Centre
<b>MNICF</b>	Multinational Integrated Cyber Fusion
<b>MNLA</b>	Mouvement National pour la Libération de l'Azawaad
<b>MN MSG</b>	Multinational Meteorological and Oceanographic Support Group
<b>MNMTF</b>	Multi National Maritime Task Force
<b>MNNBCCC</b>	Multinational Nuclear Biological and Chemical Co-ordination Cell



ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
MNP	Mission Network Participant
MN SMA	Mission Network Service Management Authority
MN SMC	Mission Network Service Management and Control
MNT	Manual Neutralisation Techniques
MOD/MoD	Ministry Of Defence
MOE	Measurement (Measures) Of Effectiveness
MOGMT	EU Missions and Operations Gender Monitoring Team
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOT	Mode Of Transportation
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
MOVCON	Movement Control
MP	Military Police
MP	Mission Participant
MPA	Maritime Patrol Aircraft
MPCC	Military Planning and Conduct Capability
MPECI	Military, political, economic, civil and informational
MPLAN	Mission Plan
MPM	Main Planning Meeting
MPP	Military Planning Process
MPRA	Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance Aircraft
MRAP	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected
MRL	Maritime Rear Link
MRR	Military Rapid Response
MRRC	Military Rapid Response Concept
MRT	Magnetic Resonance Tomography ( <i>magnetism based diagnostic delivering 3D imaging, other term is NMRI</i> )
MRTT	Multi Role Transport Tanker

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>MSA</b>	Maritime Situational Awareness
<b>M-SASV</b>	Medium size Semi-Autonomous Surface Vehicle (also as a PESCO project)
<b>MSC</b>	Mission Support Cell
<b>MSCHOA</b>	Maritime Security Center Horn of Africa
<b>MSIGT</b>	Military Strategic Information Gathering Team
<b>MSK</b>	Minimum Shift Keying
<b>MSO</b>	Maritime Security Operations
<b>MSO</b>	Maritime Support Operations
<b>MSO</b>	Military Strategic Option
<b>MSR</b>	Main Supply Route
<b>MST</b>	Mission Support Team
<b>MT&amp;E</b>	Military Training and Education/Military Training & Education
<b>MTF</b>	Medical Treatment Facility
<b>MTT</b>	Mobile Training Team
<b>MUJAO/MUJWA</b>	Mouvement pour l'Unité de la Jihad dans l'Afrique Occidentale/ Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa
<b>MUSAS</b>	Maritime Unmanned Anti-Submarine System (also as a PESCO project)
<b>MV</b>	Merchant Vessel
<b>MW</b>	Mine Warfare
<b>N</b>	
<b>NAC</b>	North Atlantic Council
<b>NAR</b>	Non-conventional Assisted Recovery
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
<b>NBC</b>	Nuclear Biological and Chemical
<b>NBC</b>	Nation Borne Costs
<b>NBSVE</b>	Narrowband Secure Voice Equipment
<b>NCAGS</b>	Naval Cooperation and Guidance for Shipping

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
NCIA	NATO Communications and Information Agency
NCIRC	NATO Cyber Incident Response Capability
NCO	Non-Combat Operations
NCO	Network Centric Operations
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NDDP	National Detailed Deployment Plan
NDICI	Neighbourhood, development and international cooperation instrument
NDP	National Defence Plan
NDPASS	NATO Defence Planning Automated Support System
NDPP	NATO Defence Planning Process
NEC	Network Enabled Capability
NEO	Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations
NEOCC	NEO Coordinating Cell
NET	Not Earlier Than
NetLogHubs	Network of Logistic Hubs in Europe and Support to Operations (PESCO project)
NFS	Naval Fire Support
NFZ	No-Fly Zone
NGC	NATO Geospatial Conference
NGMH	Next Generation Medium Helicopter (PESCO project)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NGP	NATO Geospatial Policy
NGSR	Next Generation Small RPAS (PESCO project)
NIC	National Intelligence Cell
NILO	National Intelligence Liaison Officer
NIO	National Intelligence Organisations
NIS	Network and Information Security

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
NLC	Non-Lethal Capabilities
NLO	Nairobi Liaison Office
NLT	Not Later Than
NLT	National Liaison Team
NM	Nautical Mile
NMCC	National Movement Co-ordination Centre
NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance ( <i>diagnostic method based on magnetism</i> )
NMRI	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging
NOC	Network Operations Centre
NOC	National Operations Centre
NOK	Next Of Kin
NPOC	National Point Of Contact
NPOCCBRN	National Point Of Contact Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear
NPOCEOD	National Point Of Contact Explosives Ordnance Disposal
NRF	NATO Response Force
NRT	Near Real Time
NSA	National Security Authority
NSC	NATO Shipping Center
NSE	National Support Element
NSPA	NATO Support and Procurement Agency
NSPO	NATO Support and Procurement Organisation
NTE	Notice To Effect
NTM	Notice To Move
NUCINT	Nuclear Intelligence
NVG	Night Vision Goggles
NVIS	Night Vision Imaging System

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
NWIO	North West Indian Ocean
<b>O</b>	
OA	Operational Analysis
OAS	Offensive Air Support
OAS	Organisation of American States
OAT	Operational Air Traffic
OCA	Offensive Counter Air (Operation)
OCE	Official Conducting the Exercise
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
OCO	Offensive Cyberspace Operations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
OHQ	Operation Headquarters
OHQ LogCoC	OHQ Logistic Co-ordination Centre
OLRT	Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team
OLSP	Operational Logistics Support Partnership
O/M	Operations and Missions
OOP	Outcome Of Proceedings
OPC	Operational Planning Course
OpCdr	Operation Commander
OPCOM	Operational Command
OPCON	Operational Control
OpDesign	Operational Design
OPFOR	Opposing Force
OPLAN	Operation Plan

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>OPORD</b>	Operation Order
<b>OPP</b>	Operations Planning Process
<b>OPR</b>	Official with Primary Responsibility
<b>OPREH</b>	Operational Rehearsal
<b>OPS</b>	Operations Directorate (EUMS)
<b>OPSEC</b>	Operations Security
<b>OPTINT</b>	Optical Intelligence
<b>OPV</b>	Off-shore Patrol Vessel
<b>ORBAT/ OB</b>	Order of Battle
<b>OS</b>	Operational Scenario
<b>OSCE</b>	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>OSE</b>	Official Scheduling the Exercise
<b>OSH</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>OSINT</b>	Open-Source Intelligence
<b>OSOCC</b>	On-site Operations Coordination Centre
<b>P</b>	
<b>P&amp;S</b>	Pooling and Sharing
<b>PA</b>	Potential Aggressors
<b>PA</b>	Primary Augmentees
<b>PA</b>	Program Arrangement
<b>PACE</b>	Portable Automatic Cryptographic Equipment / Pocket-sized Automatic Crypto Equipment
<b>PACE</b>	Parallel And Coordinated Exercises
<b>PADR</b>	Preparatory Action on Defence Research
<b>PAG</b>	Pirate Action Group
<b>PARP</b>	Planning and Review Process
<b>PBC</b>	Peacebuilding Commission (UN)

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
PC	Patrol Craft
PC	Progress Catalogue
PCASP	Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel
PCRD	Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development
PCVE	Preventing and countering violent extremism
PCY	Presidency
PCY	Project Completion Year
PDC	Product Development Centre
PDCA	Plan-Do-Check-Act
PDCY	The Presidency of the Council of the EU
PDSS	Person with Designated Special Status
PDT	Pre-Deployment Training
PE	Personnel Establishment
PE	Peace Enforcement
PECC	Patient Evacuation Coordination Cell
PESCO	Permanent Structured Cooperation
PEY	Project Execution Year
PFCA	Political Framework for Crisis Approach
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PG	Project Group
PGM	Precision Guided Munitions
PHA	Personnel Handling Area
PHOTINT	Photographic Intelligence
PI	Public Information
PIC	Patient Information/Identification Carrier
PIDS	Perimeter Intrusion Detection System

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
PIFWC	Person Indicted For War Crimes
PIO	Public Information Office / Officer
PIR	Priority Intelligence Requirement
PLS	Prioritized List of Shortfalls
PMC	Passengers, Mail and Cargo
PMC	Private Military Company
PMESII	Political, military, economic, social, information and infrastructure
PMG	Politico-Military Group
PMI	Prevention of Mutual Interference
PMP	Preventive Maintenance Program
pMS	participating Member State
PNT	Positioning Navigation and Timing
PO	Performance Objective
POB	Personnel On Board
POC	Point Of Contact
PoC	Protection of Civilians
POCC	PSYOPS Component Command
POD	Port Of Disembarkation <i>Port Of Debarkation (admitted)</i>
POE	Port Of Embarkation
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
POLAD	Political Adviser
POLEX	Political Exercise
POLSTRAT	Political-strategic
PoP	Point of Presence
POTF	Psychological Operations Task Force
POW	Prisoner Of War



ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPI	Political Policy Indicator
PPP	Presence, Posture and Profile
PPS	Political Policy Statement
PR	Personnel Recovery
PRC	Political Response Cell
PRDSS	Property with Designated Special Status
PR/PI	Public Relations/Public Information
PSC	Political and Security Committee
PSC	Private Security Company
PSK	Phase Shift Keying
PSO	Peace Support Operations
PSOR	Provisional Statement Of Requirements
PSYOPS / PsyOp	Psychological Operations
PT	Project Team
PT	Planning Team
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
PTT	Post Telegraph and Telephone
PU	Policy Unit
PXD	Post-Exercise Discussion
<b>Q</b>	
Q&A	Questions and Answers
QIP	Quarterly Information Package
QIPs	Quick Impact Projects
QL	Quality
QMP	Quality Management Program

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>QPSK</b>	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
<b>QRF</b>	Quick Reaction Force
<b>QT</b>	Quantity
<b>R</b>	
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research and Development
<b>R&amp;R</b>	Repair and Recovery
<b>R&amp;T</b>	Research & Technology
<b>R2</b>	Reports and Returns
<b>R2P</b>	Responsibility to Protect
<b>RA</b>	Response Actions ( <i>Defensive Cyberspace Operations</i> )
<b>RA/ REMACT</b>	Remedial Action
<b>RADINT</b>	Radar Intelligence
<b>RAM</b>	Rockets, Artillery and Mortars
<b>RAP</b>	Recognised Air Picture
<b>RAS</b>	Replenishment At Sea
<b>RASFF</b>	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
<b>RASP</b>	Recognised Air and Surface Picture
<b>RATT</b>	Radio Automatic Teletype
<b>RBC</b>	Reach Back Capability
<b>RC</b>	Requirements Catalogue
<b>RC</b>	Response Cell
<b>RCA</b>	Republique Centre-Africaine ( <i>see also CAR</i> )
<b>RCT</b>	Reach back Capability Team
<b>RCIED</b>	Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device / Remotely-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device (deprecated)
<b>RCOC</b>	Regional Operational Coordination Center
<b>RDC</b>	Rapid Deployment Capacity

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>RDD</b>	Radiological Dispersal Device
<b>RDPP</b>	Regional Development and Protection Programme
<b>RDSO</b>	Rotorcraft Docking Station for Drones (PESCO project)
<b>RE</b>	Rescue and Evacuation
<b>RECCE</b>	Reconnaissance
<b>RELEX</b>	Working Party of Foreign Relations Counsellors
<b>RF</b>	Radio Frequency
<b>RfC</b>	Request for Change
<b>RFI</b>	Request For Information
<b>RFP</b>	Request For Proposals
<b>RGP</b>	Recognized Ground Picture
<b>RID</b>	Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
<b>RIK</b>	Replacement In Kind
<b>RLS</b>	Real Life Support
<b>RM</b>	Risk Management
<b>RM.BS</b>	Resource Management - Budget and Support
<b>RM.HR</b>	Resource Management - Human Resources
<b>RMCB</b>	Regional Maritime Capacity Building
<b>RMIFC</b>	Regional Maritime Information Fusion Center
<b>RMP</b>	Recognised Maritime Picture
<b>RM-SCS</b>	Resource Management - Security and Corporate Services
<b>RMSD</b>	Rearward Movement Staging and Dispatch
<b>ROCOMIN</b>	Robust Communication Infrastructure and Networks (PESCO project)
<b>ROE</b>	Rules Of Engagement
<b>ROEAUTH</b>	ROE Authorisation or denial
<b>ROEIMPL</b>	ROE Implementation or cancellation

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>ROEREQ</b>	Rule of Engagement Request
<b>RoL</b>	Rule of Law
<b>ROLAN</b>	Restricted Office Local Area Network
<b>ROLE</b>	Receive Only LINK 11
<b>ROR</b>	Revision of the Requirements
<b>Ro-Ro</b>	Roll-on Roll-off (for ship)
<b>ROV</b>	Remotely Operated Vehicle
<b>RPA</b>	Remotely Piloted Aircraft
<b>RPAS</b>	Remotely Piloted Aircraft System
<b>RPOD</b>	Rail Port Of Disembarkation / Rail Port Of Dembarkation
<b>RPOE</b>	Rail Port Of Embarkation
<b>RR</b>	Rapid Response
<b>RRAI</b>	Rapid Response Air Initiative
<b>RRC</b>	Rapid Response Capability
<b>RRF</b>	Rapid Response Force
<b>RRO</b>	Rapid Response Operations
<b>RRT</b>	Rapid Reaction Team
<b>RSA</b>	Regional Security Adviser
<b>RSN</b>	Role Specialist Nation
<b>RSO</b>	Regional Security Officer
<b>RSOI / RSOMI</b>	Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration
<b>RSOM</b>	Reception, Staging and Onward Movement
<b>RSP</b>	Render Safe Procedures
<b>RTD</b>	Return To Duty
<b>RUE</b>	RESTREINT UE
<b>RUoF</b>	Rules for the Use of Force

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>RW</b>	Rotary Wing
<b>RX</b>	Receive
<b>S</b>	
<b>SA</b>	Situation/Situational Awareness
<b>SA</b>	Staging Area
<b>SAA</b>	Security Accreditation Authority
<b>SAB</b>	Security Accreditation Board
<b>SAC</b>	Scene of Action Commander
<b>SAC</b>	Strategic Airlift Capability
<b>SACEUR</b>	Supreme Allied Commander Europe (NATO)
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SAEP</b>	Scrutiny, Assessment, Evaluation and Prioritisation
<b>SAG</b>	Surface Action Group
<b>SALCC</b>	Strategic Airlift Co-ordination Cell
<b>SALIS</b>	Strategic Airlift International Solution
<b>SALW</b>	Small Arms and Light Weapons
<b>SAR</b>	Search And Rescue
<b>SAR</b>	Synthetic Aperture Radar
<b>SARINT</b>	Synthetic Aperture Radar Intelligence
<b>SASE</b>	Safe And Secure Environment
<b>SAT</b>	Situation Analysis Team / Situation Awareness Team (EUMS)
<b>SATOC</b>	Strategic Air Transport for Outsized Cargo (also as a PESCO project)
<b>SATCOM</b>	Satellite Communication
<b>SAU</b>	Search and Attack Unit
<b>SB</b>	Steering Board
<b>SBEO</b>	Space Based Earth Observation

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>SBEOS</b>	Space-Based Earth Observation System
<b>SBLS</b>	Seaborne Logistics Support
<b>SC</b>	Strategic Commander
<b>SC</b>	Strategic Compass
<b>SC</b>	Senior Coordinator
<b>SCE</b>	Support to the Civil Environment
<b>SCE</b>	Support Coordination Element
<b>SD</b>	Strategic Deployment
<b>SD</b>	Sustainable Development
<b>SDG</b>	Self Defence Group
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SE</b>	Supporting Entity
<b>SEA</b>	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>SEAD</b>	Suppression of Enemy Air Defences
<b>SECDEFPOL</b>	Security and Defence Policy Directorate
<b>SEMG</b>	Somali and Eritrean Monitoring Group
<b>SEOS</b>	Surface Exchange Of Services
<b>SERE</b>	Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Extraction
<b>SES</b>	Single European Sky
<b>SESAR</b>	Single European Sky Air Traffic Management Research
<b>SEWOC</b>	Signals intelligence/Electronic Warfare Operations Centre
<b>SFA</b>	Security Force Assistance
<b>SG</b>	Strategic Goal
<b>SGI</b>	Supplemented Geospatial Information
<b>SHADE</b>	Shared Awareness and Deconfliction
<b>SHADR</b>	Support to Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (NATO)
SHF	Super High Frequency
SIAC	Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity
SIBCRA	Sampling and Identification of Biological, Chemical and Radiological Agents
SIDDR	Stockholm Initiative on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
SIGINT	Signals Intelligence
SIP	Supplementary Information Package
SIRH	Système Informatique de Ressources Humaines
SITREP	Situation Report
SITROOM	EU Situation Room
SJO	Small(er) Joint Operation
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLOC	Sea Lines Of Communication
SMA	Service Management Authority
SMA	Sustainable Military Activity
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
SMC	Service Management and Control
SMCOPS	SMC Operations
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprise
SMO	Senior Medical Officer
SMR	Six Monthly Review
SMTC	Special Operations Forces Medical Training Centre (PESCO project)
SN	Sending Nation
SNAF	Somali National Armed Forces
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
SNR	Senior National Representative
SNSF	Somali National Security Forces
SO	Special Operations
SOA	Service Oriented Architecture
SOAC	Special Operations Air Command
SOATG	Special Operations Air Task Group
SOATU	Special Operations Air Task Unit
SOC	Security Operations Centre
SOC	Statement of Compliance
SOC	Special Operations Component
SOCA	Submarine Operations Coordinating Authority
SOCC	Special Operations Component Command
SOCC for SJO	One Deployable Special Operations Forces (SOF) Tactical Command and Control (C2) Command Post (CP) for Small Joint Operations (SJO) (PESCO project)
SOCCE	Special Operations Command and Control Element
SOF	Special Operations Forces
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOFAD	Special Operations Advisor
SOIA	Security of Information Agreement
SOLAN	Secure Office Local Area Network
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
SOLE	Special Operations Liaison Element
SOMA	Status Of Mission Agreement
SOP	Standing / Standard Operating Procedures
SOPF	Separation of Parties by Force
SOPG	Strategic Operation Planning Group
SOPLE	Special Operations Planning and Liaison Element



ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>SOR</b>	Statement Of Requirements
<b>SOTG</b>	Special Operations Task Group
<b>SOTU</b>	Special Operations Task Unit
<b>SPA</b>	Strategic Planning Assumption
<b>SPASEC Report</b>	Report of the Panel of the Experts on Space and Security
<b>SPAT</b>	Support Advisory Team
<b>SPO</b>	Strategic Psychological Operations
<b>SPOC</b>	Single Point Of Contact
<b>SPOD</b>	Seaport Of Disembarkation / Seaport Of Debarkation ( <i>admitted</i> )
<b>SPOE</b>	Seaport Of Embarkation
<b>SPR</b>	Single Progress Report
<b>SPT</b>	Support
<b>SR</b>	Special Reconnaissance and Surveillance
<b>SR</b>	Special Representative
<b>SR</b>	Strategic Reserve
<b>SR</b>	Strategic Review
<b>SRF</b>	Strategic Reserve Force
<b>SRO</b>	Sub-Regional Organisation
<b>SSA</b>	Shared Situational Awareness
<b>SSA</b>	Space Situational Awareness
<b>SSC</b>	Coastal Submarine
<b>SSCB</b>	Support to Stabilization and Capacity Building
<b>SSD</b>	Security Sector Development
<b>SSE</b>	Security Support Element
<b>SSE</b>	Sensitive Site Exploration
<b>SSL</b>	Strategic Sea Lift

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
SSN	Submarine, Attack, Nuclear
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSR	Sensitive Site Reconnaissance
SSSB	Ship-Shore-Ship Buffer
SST	Space Surveillance and Tracking
SSW	Small Scalable Weapons (PESCO project)
STANAG	Standardization Agreement (NATO)
STANO	Surveillance Target Acquisition Night Observation
STANREC	Standardization Recommendation (NATO - non-binding document)
STARTEX	Start of Exercise
STE	Secure Terminal Equipment
STF	Support To the Military Force
STKWTG	Strike Warfare Task Group
STM	Space Traffic Management
STP	Specialist Technical Panel
STRATAE	Strategic Aeromedical Evacuation
STRATCOM	Strategic Communication
Strategic MEDEVAC	Strategic Medical Evacuation
STUFT	Ships Taken Up From Trade
SUBOPAUTH	Submarine Operating Authority
SUPLAN	Support Plan
SVE	Secure Voice Equipment
SYNTEX	Synthetic Exercise
<b>T</b>	
T&E	Train and Equip
TA	Target Acquisition

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
TA	Technical Arrangement
TA	Threat Assessment
TA	Training Audience
TAA	Target Audience Analysis
TACOM	Tactical Command
TACON	Tactical Control
Tactical MEDEVAC	Tactical Medical Evacuation
TAIEX	Technical Assistance Information Exchange Programme
TAM	Technical Advice Mission
TAR	Tactical Air Reconnaissance
TBC	To Be Confirmed
TBD	To Be Determined
TC	Transition Cell
TCCC	Tactical Combat Communication Capability
TCN	Troop-Contributing Nation
TCR	Total Capability Requirements
TDL	Tactical Data Link
TEA	Target Engagement Authority
TECHINT	Technical Intelligence
TEN-T	Trans-European Transport Network
TEU	Treaty on European Union
TF	Task Force
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
TIB&P	Toxic Industrial Biological and Pathogen
TIC	Toxic Industrial Chemical
TIC	Troops In Contact

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>TIH</b>	Toxic Industrial Hazard
<b>TIM</b>	Toxic Industrial Material
<b>TIR</b>	Toxic Industrial Radiological
<b>TL</b>	Team Leader
<b>TLB</b>	Theatre Logistic Base
<b>TLM</b>	Topographic Line Map
<b>TMT</b>	Training and Mentoring Team
<b>TMP</b>	Training Management Package
<b>TNA</b>	Training Needs Assessment
<b>TNA</b>	Training Needs Analysis
<b>TNBSVE</b>	Tactical Narrow Band Secure Voice Equipment
<b>TO</b>	Training Objective
<b>TOO</b>	Theatre of Operations
<b>TOA</b>	Transfer Of Authority
<b>TOPFAS</b>	Tools for Operational Planning, Force Activation and Simulation (NATO)
<b>TPC</b>	Tactical Pilotage Chart
<b>TPFC</b>	Third Party Financial Contribution
<b>TPLS</b>	Third Party Logistic Support
<b>TOR/ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TR</b>	Technical Requirements
<b>TRA</b>	Training Requirements Analysis
<b>TS</b>	Third State
<b>TTF</b>	Training Task Force
<b>TTP</b>	Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
<b>TTW</b>	Territorial Waters
<b>TTX</b>	Table Top Exercise

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
<b>TWBSVE</b>	Tactical Wide Band Secure Voice Equipment
<b>TWISTER</b>	Timely Warning and Interception with Space-based TheatER surveillance (PESCO project)
<b>TX</b>	Transmit
<b>U</b>	
<b>UAF</b>	Ukrainian Armed Forces
<b>UAS</b>	Unmanned Aircraft System
<b>UAS</b>	Unmanned Aerial System
<b>UAV</b>	Unmanned Air Vehicle/ Unmanned Aerial Vehicle ( <i>admitted</i> )
<b>UCAV</b>	Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicle
<b>UCPM</b>	Union Civil Protection Mechanism
<b>UCC</b>	Union Customs Code
<b>UCCF</b>	Unified Cyber Competence Framework
<b>UFM</b>	Union for the Mediterranean
<b>UHF</b>	Ultra High Frequency
<b>UKMTO</b>	UK Maritime Trade Operations
<b>UMB</b>	User Management Board
<b>UMS</b>	Upgrade of Maritime Surveillance (PESCO project)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAMA</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
<b>UNAMID</b>	AU/UN Hybrid operation in Darfur
<b>UNCLOS</b>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
<b>UNDAC</b>	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDPKO</b>	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>UNHCHR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
UNSOM	United Nation Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSOS	United Nations Support Office in Somalia
UPDF	Uganda's People Defence Forces
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
URINT	Unintentional Radiation Intelligence
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
<b>V</b>	
V	Voice
VBIED	Vehicle-Born Improvised Explosive Device
VCV	Voyage Chartered Vessel
VHF	Very High Frequency
VLAD	Vehicle Lightweight Arresting Device
VLF	Very Low Frequency
VP	Vice-President
VPD	Vessel Protection Detachment
VTC	Video Teleconference
<b>W</b>	
WAN	Wide Area Network
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATED WORD
WEU	Western European Union
WFP	World Food Program
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIA	Wounded In Action
WIT	Weapons Intelligence Team
WKC	Watchkeeping Capability
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
WS	Workstation
WS	Work Strand
WSM	Waterspace Management
WTI	Weapons Technical Intelligence
WTO	World Trade Organisation
<b>Z</b>	
ZEUS	Zed for European Union Security

**COUNTRY CODES FOR EU MEMBER STATES AND  
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES TO THE EU**

<b>COUNTRY CODE</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>
<b>A</b>	
<b>AL</b>	Republic of Albania
<b>AT</b>	Republic of Austria
<b>B</b>	
<b>BE</b>	Kingdom of Belgium
<b>BG</b>	Republic of Bulgaria
<b>C</b>	
<b>CY</b>	Republic of Cyprus
<b>CZ</b>	Czech Republic
<b>D</b>	
<b>DE</b>	Federal Republic of Germany
<b>DK</b>	Kingdom of Denmark
<b>E</b>	
<b>EE</b>	Republic of Estonia
<b>EL</b>	Hellenic Republic
<b>ES</b>	Kingdom of Spain
<b>F</b>	
<b>FI</b>	Republic of Finland
<b>FR</b>	French Republic
<b>H</b>	
<b>HR</b>	Republic of Croatia
<b>HU</b>	Hungary
<b>I</b>	
<b>IE</b>	Ireland
<b>IT</b>	Italian Republic



COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY
<b>L</b>	
<b>LT</b>	Republic of Lithuania
<b>LU</b>	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
<b>LV</b>	Republic of Latvia
<b>M</b>	
<b>ME</b>	Montenegro
<b>MT</b>	Republic of Malta
<b>N</b>	
<b>NL</b>	Kingdom of the Netherlands
<b>NM</b>	Republic of North Macedonia
<b>P</b>	
<b>PL</b>	Republic of Poland
<b>PT</b>	Portuguese Republic
<b>R</b>	
<b>RO</b>	Romania
<b>RS</b>	Republic of Serbia
<b>S</b>	
<b>SE</b>	Kingdom of Sweden
<b>SI</b>	Republic of Slovenia
<b>SK</b>	Slovak Republic
<b>T</b>	
<b>TR</b>	Republic of Türkiye
<b>U</b>	
<b>UA</b>	Ukraine

## DEFINITIONS

TERM	ACRONYM	DEFINITION
<b>A</b>		
<b>Accompaniment</b>		Operational activities consisting of going with those assisted, to pre-determined locations, for a specified extent under mandate-defined conditions, in order to reinforce and monitor the military assistance process and encourage continuity. It further helps to restore, maintain and enhance the self-confidence of the units accompanied and to better evaluate their performances.
<b>Action</b>		An action is the process of engaging a capability at an appropriate level in order to create (a) specific effect(s) in support of an objective.
<b>Active Air Defence</b>		Direct defensive action taken to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile action. It includes such measures as the use of aircraft, air defence weapons, weapons not used in an air defence role and electronic warfare.
<b>Advance Planning</b>	<b>AP</b>	Planning conducted continuously at differing levels (political and military strategic, operational, tactical) to allow the EU to deal better with potential crises in a timely manner. Planning products inform and allow a smooth transition to the formal Crisis Response Planning for an identified crisis. There are two forms of Advance Planning: Generic Planning and Contingency Planning.
<b>Advanced / Specialised Training</b>		Training which gives participants a detailed overview of the tasks and challenges, their role and responsibilities of working in a specialised area of professional expertise in EU HQs or a CSDP mission or operation both at the operational and strategic level.
<b>Advanced Training</b>		Training designed to give participants to CSDP missions and operations a detailed overview of the tasks and challenges, their role and responsibilities of working in a specialised area of professional expertise in EU HQs or a CSDP mission or operation.
<b>Advising</b>		A range of activities that improve the performance of designated actors by providing expertise to achieve strategic, operational or tactical objectives.
<b>Aeromedical Evacuation</b>	<b>AE</b>	The movement of either casualties or patients under medical supervision and care from a Point of Wounded to MTF and/or between MTF, as an integral part of the treatment continuum.
<b>After-Action Review</b>	<b>AAR</b>	In the context of EU exercises, a facilitated discussion which may take place after the conduct of an exercise that actively involves the training audience.
<b>Air and Missile Defence</b>	<b>AMD</b>	Active and passive actions aimed to protect friendly forces and non-combatant personnel in the Joint Operations Area from air and missile attacks.
<b>Air Defence</b>	<b>AD</b>	All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action.
<b>Air Interdiction</b>		Air operation conducted to destroy, neutralise or delay the adversary's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces.

TERM	ACRONYM	DEFINITION
<b>Air Logistic Operations</b>		Those tasks, other than airborne missions, conducted to deploy, sustain, distribute and recover personnel, equipment and supplies, as well as the extraction of persons.
<b>Air Mobility</b>		Enables the deployment and sustainment of personnel and materiel at the global, regional or theatre level and across the entire range of operations. Air Mobility can be exerted through Airlift, Air-to-Air Refuelling, Aeromedical Evacuation, Airborne Operations and Air Logistic Operations.
<b>Air Power</b>	<b>AP</b>	Within the framework of the EU is the capacity to project power from the air to shape and influence the course of CMO.
<b>Airport of Embarkation</b>	<b>APOE</b>	The airport at which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned troops, materiel, and vehicle loads for aircraft are called forward and loaded onto the strategic airlift.
<b>Airborne Operations</b>		Provide air-delivered combat power to seize ground or installations through the delivery of land forces, by airdrop or landing in the vicinity, near or directly onto an objective.
<b>Ambiguity</b>		Ambiguity is understood as hostile actions that are difficult for a state to identify attribute or publicly define as coercive uses of force. Ambiguity is used to complicate or undermine the decision-making processes of the opponent. It is tailored to make any type of response difficult. It is designed to fall below the threshold of war and to delegitimize or render irrational the ability to respond with the use of military force.
<b>Area of Operations</b>	<b>AOO</b>	An operational area defined by a joint commander for land or maritime forces to conduct military activities. Normally, an area of operations does not encompass the entire joint operations area of the joint commander but is sufficient in size for the joint force component commander to accomplish assigned missions and protect forces.
<b>ARGUS</b>		European Commission General rapid alert system.
<b>As Low As Reasonable Achievable</b>	<b>ALARA</b>	A risk management principle that mandates the minimum exposure of personnel to CBRN hazards, subject only to the overriding demands of the operational mission.
<b>Assembly Area</b>	<b>AA</b>	An area where personnel and materiel are brought together and can be reassembled to integrate a level of unit capability (i.e. drivers married up with vehicles, air parties married up with sea parties or force elements married up with materiel.
<b>Assessment</b>		A considered process of appraisal to support decision-making.
<b>Assessment of CSDP training</b>		Process of analysing how training conducted met the CSDP Training Requirements, highlighting the improvement measures (also known as external evaluation).

TERM	ACRONYM	DEFINITION
<b>Assistance Measures</b>	<b>AM</b>	<p>The Union actions under Article 28 of the TEU where the Council decides unanimously, pursuant to Article 41(2) TEU, that the operating expenditure arising therefrom shall be charged to the Member States, to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen the capacities of third States and regional and international organisations relating to military and defence matters;</p> <p>(b) support the military aspects of peace support operations led by a regional or international organization or by third States.</p> <p>The assistance to be provided may consist of financial, technical or material support. Such action may take the form of a specific measure or of a general programme for support with a given geographical or thematic focus.</p>
Associated Support		<p>In naval operations, .</p> <p>The support provided by a unit who operates independently of the supported force, but may be tasked to provide contact information to, coordinate operations with, and receive intelligence from the command that is being supported. The designated unit operates under the tactical control of the assigning authority, who coordinates the tasking and movement of the supporting unit in response to the supported Commander's requirements.</p>
<b>ATHENA</b>		The former mechanism to administer the financing of the Common Costs of EU operations having military or defence implications. This mechanism was repealed by the European Peace Facility (EPF).
<b>At no cost</b>		Military and civil defence assets provided at no cost.
<b>Attack the Network</b>	<b>AtN</b>	Largely offensive and proactive activities, driven by intelligence that may go beyond the theatre of operations, designed to disrupt the networks of the adversary's IED System.
<b>Authorizing Officer for Common Costs (CC) and Nation-Borne Costs (NBC)</b>		The designated OpCdr (appointed by decision of the Council of the EU or the PSC), is the Authorizing Officer for the operation which he/she commands. During the preparation of the operation (OpCdr hasn't been appointed) and the winding-up phase (termination) of an EU-led military operation the EPF Administrator for operations acts as the Authorizing Officer.
<b>Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachment</b>	<b>AVPD</b>	See VPD.
<b>B</b>		
<b>Basic training</b>		Training which provides participants with the basic knowledge and skills required on an international crisis management mission, independent of the specific functions they will perform as experts in their own fields.
<b>Beacon</b>		A surface based electronic device, used in conjunction with aircraft radar targeting, to designate a range and bearing to a target.
<b>Best Practice</b>		Best Practice is an activity which conventional wisdom regards as more effective at delivering a particular outcome than any other technique.

TERM	ACRONYM	DEFINITION
<b>Branches</b>		Branches are options within a particular phase of an operation/mission, which are planned and conducted in response to an anticipated opportunity or risk within that phase, to provide the flexibility to retain the initiative and ultimately achieve the original objective. The planning of branches is sometimes referred to as “contingency options” planning, which has to be well differentiated from the contingency plan (COP) planning. Branches address the question of “what if?”.

C		
<b>Capability</b>	<b>Cap</b>	A capability is the ability to perform actions in order to achieve effects. Capabilities are defined by minimum requirements along the Lines of Development (COTMLPFI).
<b>Capability Areas</b>	<b>CA</b>	Capability Areas describe and group capabilities and actions, applying an agreed mapping by main operational activities. The seven Capability Areas are Prepare, Project, Engage, Sustain, C3, Protect and Inform.
<b>Capability Codes and Statements</b>	<b>CCS</b>	The CCS describe capabilities along a standardized structure, consisting of capability statements that describe minimum requirements. The CCS are the main capability planning and development taxonomy of both the EU and NATO, covering military and civilian capabilities.
<b>Capability Development Mechanism</b>	<b>CDM</b>	The Mechanism which comprises three main elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– establishing military requirements to deliver EU goals and Member States' commitments to meet them;</li> <li>– monitoring and evaluating progress;</li> <li>– addressing shortfalls.</li> </ul>
<b>Capability Development Plan Strand A</b>	<b>Strand A</b>	Short term analysis of capability shortfalls against Headline and operational risks that may result.
<b>Capability Development Plan Strand B</b>	<b>Strand B</b>	Long term identification of potential future challenges and related risks on the basis of the Long Term Vision (LTV).
<b>Capability Development Plan Strand C</b>	<b>Strand C</b>	Potential co-operation opportunities identified by collation of current plans and programmes led by member states.
<b>Capability Development Plan Strand D</b>	<b>Strand D</b>	Lessons learned from experience gained from current EU-led operations, various national operations or other conflicts.
<b>Capability Lines of Development</b>	<b>Cap LoD</b>	Capability Lines of Development are: Concept, Organization, Training, Material, Leadership, Personnel, Facilities, Interoperability (COTMLPFI)*. <i>* It can also be found as DOTMLPF-I (Doctrine and Concept, Organization, Training, Material, Leadership, Personnel, Facilities and Interoperability) in some MS and IOs."</i>
<b>Capability Requirements Planning Tool</b>	<b>CRP-Tool</b>	A CRP-Tool applies computer assisted operational analysis based on standardised mathematical models and capability assignment logic. It is used for assisting the military judgement in deriving the EU military capability requirements.
<b>Capability Planning Scenario</b>	<b>CPS</b>	A Capability Planning Scenario (also known as Illustrative Scenario) is a planning tool to translate strategic guidance into military-strategic planning. The Requirements Catalogue uses Capability Planning Scenarios, together with Strategic Planning Assumptions, to translate the EU CSDP Military LoA into Military Capability Requirements.

<b>Capability Shortfall</b>	<b>SF</b>	A Capability Shortfall is a lack of required capabilities, expressed in quantitative and qualitative terms. Primarily, capability shortfalls are derived by comparing EU Military Capability Requirements with capabilities offered to the EU in Force Catalogue. Capability shortfall can be mitigated by commitment, procurement and / or R&D measures.
<b>Casualty Evacuation</b>	<b>CASEVAC</b>	CASEVAC is the movement of a person, who is wounded, injured or ill, in non-dedicated medical assets and without medical supervision. This type of movement is not considered as being part of medical evacuation.
<b>Centre of Gravity</b>	<b>CoG</b>	Characteristics, capabilities or localities from which a Member State, third state, an alliance, a military force or other grouping derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight.
<b>CBRN Consequence Management</b>	<b>CBRN CM</b>	Measures taken under a CBRN environment to mitigate the damage, loss, hardship and suffering caused by catastrophes, disasters or hostile actions. It also includes measures to restore essential services, protect public health and safety and provide emergency relief to affected populations.
<b>CBRN Countermeasures</b>		The sum of all interdisciplinary measures required to gain and obtain the initiative to overcome or to mitigate the effects of CBRN threats and hazards successfully. CBRN countermeasures encompass the aspects of deterrence, prevention, protection, response and recovery.
<b>CBRN Device</b>		An improvised assembly or process intended to cause the release of a chemical or biological agent or substance or radiological material into the environment.
<b>CBRN Forensics</b>		The scientific methods and techniques used to analyse materials and data in support of a CBRN incident or threat investigation.
<b>CBRN Fusion</b>		A process for collection, analysis, evaluation, and assessment of CBRN-related intelligence in support of situational awareness, planning and conduct.
<b>CBRN Incident</b>		The suspected or confirmed release, whether intentional or not, of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear material.
<b>CBRN Incident Chain</b>		All relevant information on and actions prior to, during and after a CBRN incident. A CBRN incident does not constitute an isolated event in time. All CBRN incidents are characterised by: a history, the incident itself, and the post-incident environment.
<b>CBRN Reach Back</b>		A process by which Commanders, their staffs and deployed forces may be provided with timely technical/scientific and operational CBRN expertise, assessments and advice across the full spectrum of EU-led operations, drawing upon remote expert sources of information.
<b>CBRN Weapon</b>		A fully engineered assembly designed for employment by the armed forces of a nation state to cause the release of a chemical or biological agent or radiological material onto a chosen target or to generate a nuclear detonation.
<b>Centre of Excellence</b>	<b>CoE</b>	Nationally or multi/nationally funded institutions that train and educate leaders and specialists, assist in doctrine development, identify lessons learned, improve interoperability, and capabilities and test and validate concepts through experimentation.
<b>Chairman's Memorandum</b>		CEUMC report to the PSC on the outcome of discussions in the EUMC where consensus on an issue could not be reached, highlighting the different points of view of Delegations.

<b>Chief Geospatial Officer</b>	<b>CGO</b>	Senior Geospatial Officer of the respective OHQ.
<b>Chief Operating Officer</b>	<b>COO</b>	The COO holds policy responsibilities for a number of policy areas and provides political guidance on the full range of EEAS activities.
<b>Civil-Military Coordination</b>		The activity of ensuring the overall coherence of the EU's civil and military crisis management instruments within the EU Integrated Approach.
<b>Civilian CSDP Mission</b>		CSDP crisis management operation subject to a civilian chain of command and financed through the CFSP budget or by Member States if the Council unanimously so decides.
<b>Civilian nature</b>		The humanitarian operation which remains under the overall authority and control of the responsible humanitarian organisation, however this does not infer any civilian command and control status over military assets.
<b>Class C security container</b>		Office furniture suitable for storage of RESTREINT UE information only.
<b>Class I</b>		Items of subsistence.
<b>Class I Security Area</b>		An area where information "CONFIDENTIEL UE" or above is handled and stored in such a way that entry into the area constitutes, for all practical purposes, access to classified information.
<b>Class II</b>		Supplies for which allowances are established by tables of organization and equipment (clothing, weapons, vehicles, etc.).
<b>Class II Security Area</b>		An area where information "CONFIDENTIEL UE" or above is handled and stored in such a way that it can be protected from access by unauthorized persons by means of internally established controls.
<b>Class III</b>		Petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) for all purposes (gasoline, fuel, oil, grease, coal and coke.
<b>Class IV</b>		Supplies for which initial allowances are not prescribed by approved issue tables. Normally includes fortification and construction materials, as well as additional quantities of items identical to those authorized for initial issue (Class II) such as additional vehicles.
<b>Class V</b>		Ammunition, explosive and chemical agents of all types; Other Supply Items: Pharmaceutical and medical material.
<b>Classified Information Management System</b>	<b>CIMS</b>	A classified CIS developed by EEAS to manage the exchange of EUCI up to EU SECRET level between EEAS headquarters, Delegations and the Commission.
<b>Clearing House Cell</b>	<b>CHC</b>	A temporary task based platform activated on a case basis and consisting of a core staff of officers tasked to operate a specific CHM.
<b>Clearing House Mechanism</b>	<b>CHM</b>	A Mechanism that brokers urgent military-related requirements expressed by a partner State or Organisation ("recipient"). It coordinates a coherent response by possible donors. It is managed by a single point of contact known as Clearing House Cell (CHC) and will be activated on a case-by-case basis.
<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>CC</b>	Climate change means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.



<b>Coercion</b>		The deliberated graduated use of force by the Air Power. It is central to the effective employment of air power and its successful use, as an instrument operating seamlessly across the strategic-operational-tactical continuum, permits a lower ground footprint to be adopted in conflict.
<b>Co-existence</b>		A form of humanitarian Civil-Military coordination that aims at de-conflicting humanitarian and military activities; actors merely operate in the same space albeit largely independently. In this instance, humanitarian Civil-Military coordination focuses on minimising competition to enable different actors to work in the same geographical area with minimum disruption to each other's activities. It is often observed in man-made hazards and complex emergencies.
<b>Collateral Damage</b>		The unintentional or incidental loss of life or injury to civilian persons or damage to civilian objects and/or environment arising from engagement of a legitimate military target.
<b>Collateral Damage Estimate</b>	<b>CDE</b>	An approximate calculation of potential Collateral Damage derived through analysis prior to Target engagement.
<b>Collateral Damage Assessment</b>	<b>CDA</b>	An analytical judgment derived by determining the amount and effects of Collateral Damage post Target engagement.
<b>Collateral Damage Estimation Methodology</b>	<b>CDEM</b>	A body of joint standards, methods, techniques and processes to conduct collateral damage analysis and produce Collateral Damage estimates.
<b>Collateral Damage Risk Objects</b>	<b>CDRO</b>	Civilians, civilian property or the environment that are not lawful military targets under International Law.
<b>Collateral Effects Radius</b>	<b>CER</b>	Radius representing the largest collateral hazard distance for a given warhead, weapon, or weapon class considering predetermined, acceptable Collateral Damage thresholds that are established for each CDE level.
<b>Collateral Hazard Area</b>	<b>CHA</b>	An area formed by measuring a Collateral Effects Radius from either the edge of a target facility boundary, the aim point for a point target, or the edge of an engagement zone or artillery sheaf for an area target.
<b>Collective CBRN Protection</b>	<b>COLPRO</b>	Facilities or systems equipped with air filtration devices and air locks which provide personnel with a CBRN hazard-free environment for performing critical work and obtaining rest and relief in order to sustain combat operations.
<b>Collegiate View</b>	<b>CV</b>	The EUMC agreed messages to be brought forward to the EDA in advance of the EDA Steering Boards or on an ad hoc basis, on a specific issue related to EDA's activities.
<b>Complementarity</b>		The use of military and civil defence assets which complement existing relief mechanisms in response to an acknowledged gap between the needs of affected people and the available resources to meet those needs.
<b>Combat Identification</b>		The process of combining target identification, situational awareness, specific TTPs to increase the operational effectiveness of weapon systems and reduce the incidence of casualties caused by fire actions.

<b>Combat Psychological Operations</b>	<b>CPO</b>	Planned PSYOPS conducted against approved Target Audiences as an integral part of combat operations in support of the objectives of the commanders at all levels. They are assigned to defeat the opposing force by reducing or eliminating its will to continue aggression in the AOO, as well as to support the operational freedom of the commander.
<b>Combat Recovery</b>	<b>CR</b>	The recovery of isolated personnel from a situation where hostile interference may be expected. In CR, either the recovery force, or the isolated personnel, or both, have not been trained in CSAR TTPs.
<b>Combat Search and Rescue</b>	<b>CSAR</b>	The detection, location, identification and rescue of downed aircrew in hostile territory in time of crisis or war and, when appropriate, isolated military personnel in distress, who are trained and equipped to receive combat search and rescue support.
<b>Combined Joint Statement of Requirements</b>	<b>CJSOR</b>	The agreed level of forces needed to deliver the capabilities required.
<b>Combined Maritime Forces</b>	<b>CMF</b>	A multinational maritime partnership, to uphold the Rules-Based International Order (RBIO) by countering illicit non-state actors on the high seas and promoting security, stability, and prosperity across approximately 3.2 million square miles of international waters in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Oman + Arabian Gulf.
<b>Command</b>		The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, co-ordination, and control of military forces.
<b>Command Post Exercise</b>	<b>CPX</b>	A form of exercise that involves the EU Institutions and bodies and MS and focuses primarily testing the crisis management procedures with the involvement of CSDP structures and actors, such as civilian and/or military decision-makers/commanders and their staffs.
<b>Commander's Required Date</b>	<b>CRD</b>	The latest date, calculated from G-day, established by the theatre commander, on which forces are required to be complete in their final destination and organized to meet the commander's operational requirement.
<b>Committee of Contributors</b>	<b>CoC</b>	It is formed of contributing Third States to an EU mission/operation. The CoC for a specific military CSDP engagement deals with the various issues concerning its execution, the use of the forces and all daily management matters, which are not exclusively, under the instructions he/she will have received, the responsibility of the OpCdr/MCdr.
<b>Commitment/Contribution</b>		Commitment is one way of mitigating capability shortfalls. The capability is already possessed by Member State or Member States (available in their stocks) but it has not been yet rendered available for CSDP purposes through the Force Catalogue and could be voluntarily committed to the EU in the future.
<b>Common Costs</b>	<b>CC</b>	Those expenses contemplated as common costs by Council Decision establishing the EPF.
<b>Common Geospatial Enterprise</b>	<b>CGE</b>	Larger than the CGF it includes the totality of the geospatial effort and the people and resources assigned to its delivery.

<b>Common Geospatial Framework</b>	<b>CGF</b>	CGF is the basis for geospatial interoperability. It is the framework that describes the geospatial policy, procedures, standards, geospatial information, products, and services to be implemented for EU CSDP Military Operations and Missions.
<b>Communication</b>		Communication is the two-way understanding and perception that informs cost-benefit calculations on both sides.
<b>Communications Intelligence</b>	<b>COMINT</b>	Intelligence derived from electromagnetic communications and communications systems by other than intended recipients or users.
<b>Complex Emergency</b>		A humanitarian crisis in a country, region, or society where there is a total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflicts and which requires an international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing international country programme.
<b>Component Commanders</b>	<b>CC</b>	The tactical level commander designated by the FCdr or higher authority and is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the FCdr. CCs (Air, Land, Maritime and Special Ops), are responsible for making recommendations to the FCdr on the employment of their forces and assets, and for planning, co-ordinating and conducting operations. Additional CCs could be designated for specific functions.
<b>Comprehensive Approach</b>	<b>CA</b>	Both a general working method and a set of concrete measures and processes to improve how the EU, based on a common strategic vision and drawing on its wide array of existing tools and instruments, collectively can develop, embed and deliver more coherent and more effective policies, working practices, actions and results.
<b>Comprehensive Database</b>	<b>CoDa</b>	A register comprising all military assets and units (possibly) available for EU CSDP.
<b>Comprehensive Database Questionnaire</b>	<b>CoDaQ</b>	The CoDa questionnaire, which is sent to EU MS (and TS) to seek information for the CoDa.
<b>Computer Assisted Exercise</b>	<b>CAX</b>	A sub-type of a CPX where computers simulate the operational environment and provide event resolution that may be used in a distributed or non-distributed form or a combination of both: - Distributed CAX: Participants remain at home stations, simulation resolution is provided by special communication means from a central location, and information is distributed by networked computers; - Non-distributed CAX: All participants exercise at a central location.
<b>Computer Network Operation</b>	<b>CNO</b>	Capability and action taken to protect, control and optimise computer networks, associated hardware and software and to contribute towards information superiority and thereby deny an adversary this capability.
<b>Computer Network Attack</b>	<b>CNA</b>	Action taken via computer networks to disrupt, deny, degrade, or destroy the information within computers and computer networks and/ or the computers/ networks themselves.
<b>Computer Network Defence</b>	<b>CND</b>	Action taken via computer networks to protect, monitor, analyse, detect, recover and respond to network attacks, intrusions, disruptions or other unauthorised actions that would compromise or cripple information systems and networks.

<b>Computer Network Exploitation</b>	<b>CNE</b>	Enabling actions and intelligence collection via computer networks that exploit data gathered from target or enemy information systems or networks.
<b>Concept of Operation</b>	<b>CONOPS</b>	A planning document indicating the line of action chosen by the civilian/military OpCdr to accomplish the mission/operation, thus translating the political intent into direction and guidance.
<b>Concept of Requirements</b>	<b>COR</b>	A document providing the HN a clear idea of the scope and scale of HNS that will be requested. It provides no details and has to be further specified by a list of deriving Statements of Requirements (SOR). It is specifically recommended for large scale operations but may be dispensed for smaller ones.
<b>Conceptual Development</b>		Conceptual Development is a forward-looking process used to identify possible and optimum solutions for challenges involving processes and capabilities (including concepts, organization, training, material, leadership, personnel, facilities and interoperability) in order to achieve significant advances into the future.
<b>Conceptual Documents</b>		Documents which broadly represent a notion or a statement of an idea, expressing how something might be done or be accomplished. They can be prescriptive although the level of detail may vary.
<b>Concurrency</b>		For capability development planning purposes, concurrency expresses the political ambition for the EU to retain the ability to conduct and sustain simultaneously several operations of varying scope.
<b>Conduct of an operation</b>		The art of directing, co-ordinating, controlling and adjusting the actions of forces to achieve specific objectives.
<b>Conduct of CSDP training</b>		Execution of the EU CSDP Training Programme or what has been planned for a specific training requirement.
<b>Confidentiality</b>		The prevention of the unauthorised disclosure of information.
<b>Configuration Management</b>		A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to the following activities: configuration identification and documentation, configuration control, configuration status accounting and configuration audit.
<b>Consultation</b>		The responsibilities and activities of the political, civil and military authorities in political consultation, including crisis management and civil emergency planning.
<b>Contingency Operational Scenario</b>	<b>COS</b>	A situation-specific, country-specific or region-specific Operational Scenario designed to identify resources needed as well as deployment options and/or to facilitate the development of subsequent Contingency Plans in order to accelerate the decision making process.
<b>Contingency Planning</b>		The production of detailed planning documents for potential operations where the planning factors have been identified or have been assumed. They include an indication of resources needed and the deployment options. They may form the basis for subsequent planning.

<b>Contract Integrator</b>	<b>CI</b>	The full service provider that is responsible for all aspects of providing contracted services and commodities, to include the determination of requirements in close coordination with the users. This includes the necessary invitations to tender, the selection of service providers, the subsequent conclusion and execution of contracts and, where applicable, cooperation for the purpose of coordination and quality assurance on operations.
<b>Contracting</b>		The commercial acquisition of materials and civil services by EU Member States and/ or EU for their forces in support of an EU- led CMO. It is one of the elements logistic planning should take into consideration.
<b>Contracting Authority</b>		The legal authority to enter into binding contracts and obligate funds.
<b>Contributing States</b>		Term for states having confirmed their participation to solve a crisis (take part in a specific EU crisis management).
<b>Control</b>		The authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate organizations, or other organizations not normally under his command, which encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives. All or part of this authority may be transferred or delegated.
<b>Control of the air</b>		Having the freedom to use a specific volume of airspace within a given period of time for one's own purposes while, if necessary, denying its use to others.
<b>Convoy Support Centre</b>	<b>CSC</b>	A centre provided along a line of communication (normally land) to provide the required logistic support, such as medical, recovery and repair, for transportation using that line of communication.
<b>Co-operative Use</b>		When TCNs make transportation resources or their surplus capacity available for co-operative use, compensation and/or reimbursement will be subject to arrangements between parties involved if required. This can be achieved, through the use of a non-EU MCC as well.
<b>COREu Terminal Equipment System</b>	<b>CORTESY</b>	An EU CONFIDENTIAL system used to connect MS, Council and EEAS. The application CORTESY/CDM (Council Decision Making) is used to exchange classified documents with, among others, Permanent Representations and Ministries of Foreign Affairs.
<b>Cooperation</b>		A form of humanitarian Civil-Military coordination that strives to ensure complementarity and coherence of efforts between humanitarian and military actors.
<b>Cooperation Concept of Operation Atalanta</b>	<b>COCOA</b>	Operation Atalanta framework for sharing information with partners and coordinate efforts.
<b>Correspondance Européenne</b>	<b>COREU</b>	Diplomatic communication network between Member States, the EEAS, the European Commission and the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, allowing for rapid mutual information and consultation in the CFSP and for decision –making in urgent cases.
<b>Counter PSYOPS</b>		Actions designed to detect and mitigate adverse psychological activities.
<b>Countering Improvised Explosive Device</b>	<b>C-IED</b>	The collective efforts at all levels to defeat the IED system by attacking the networks, defeating the device and preparing the force.

<b>Countermarker</b>		In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact on a marker from a position which enables it to counter the threat presented by the marker.
<b>Credibility</b>		Credibility is the will to carry out actions that impose costs on the adversary.
<b>Crime Information Cell</b>	<b>CIC</b>	A Crime Information Cell can be composed of staff of relevant law enforcement authorities of Member States and of Union agencies in order to facilitate the receipt, collection and transmission of information, including personal data, on the arms embargo, on illegal exports, and on human smuggling and trafficking, as well as crimes relevant to the security of the operation.
<b>Crisis Establishment</b>	<b>CE</b>	The manning requirement for the OHQ and FHQ and is tailored for the specific operation. It is based on the ORBAT which serves as a toolbox for the capabilities needed for the respective operation, however further posts may be created by the Cdr.
<b>Crisis Information Strategy</b>		The basic objectives of the EU response to a crisis, the main themes or messages to be developed and the audiences to which such themes or message should be directed.
<b>Crisis Management Concept</b>	<b>CMC</b>	The conceptual framework describing CSDP activity to address a particular crisis within the EU comprehensive approach. It is initiated once the PSC has analysed the situation and determined that CSDP action may be appropriate. The CMC defines the political strategic objectives for CSDP engagement, and provides CSDP option(s) to meet EU objectives.
<b>Crisis Management Psychological Operations</b>	<b>CMPO</b>	Planned PSYOPS conducted as an integral part of Crisis Management Operations, designed to create a supportive atmosphere and willingness to co-operate among the parties in conflict and population in the Area of Operations.
<b>Crisis meeting</b>		An EEAS Crisis Response Mechanism Meeting (CRM) to assess short-term effects of the crisis and to agree possible courses of action.
<b>Crisis Response Co-ordinating Team</b>	<b>CRCT</b>	A vehicle for inter-service coordination in response to a given crisis. It will consist of officials from the relevant services in the Council Secretariat and the Commission. It will not be a standing structure but will be pulled together when a particular crisis occurs. As far as the Council Secretariat is concerned, the SG/HR will instruct the relevant services to participate in the team.
<b>Crisis Response Planning</b>	<b>CRP</b>	Planning conducted to enable the EU to deal with emerging or existing crises and builds on Advance Planning products, whenever available. It starts as soon as a crisis is identified by the EU at the political strategic level.
<b>Critical Maritime Routes Indian Ocean</b>	<b>CRIMARIO</b>	EU-funded maritime capacity building initiative, which contributes to enhancing Maritime Domain Awareness through IORIS.
<b>Cross Border Movement Permission (Procedures)</b>	<b>CBMP</b>	Authorization granted to military forces to cross a border, transit through a country, enter a national airspace and overfly a country or enter national waters.
<b>CSDP Maritime Operations</b>		Operations initiated under the provisions of Art. 42. and 43. of the TEU (Ref A) and conducted in the global maritime domain, in accordance with International Law.

<b>CSDP Maritime Security Operation</b>	<b>MSO</b>	Operations performed by EU Maritime Forces, in the CSDP framework, in coordination with other EU specialised actors/ instruments, or alone as directed, to counter threats and mitigate the risk of illegal or threatening activities in the maritime domain. Aimed at consolidating maritime security these operations focus on the unlawful use of the global maritime domain.
<b>CSDP Tasks</b>		<p>The CSDP tasks, in the course of which the Union may use civilian and military means are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- joint disarmament operations;</li> <li>- humanitarian and rescue tasks;</li> <li>- military advice and assistance tasks;</li> <li>- conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks;</li> <li>- tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peace-making and post-conflict stabilisation.</li> </ul> <p>All these tasks may contribute to the fight against terrorism, including by supporting third countries in combating terrorism in their territories.</p>
<b>CSDP thematic civilian capability coordinator</b>		A functional training category that groups distinct training thematic and requirements in support of civilian capabilities for CSDP missions and operations.
<b>CSDP training</b>		Training aimed at providing civilian and military personnel with the new skills, competencies and job-specific tools required for the effective planning and conduct of CSDP missions and operations as part of a broader EU response to crises.
<b>CSDP Training Audience</b>		Audience composed of all personnel who, by their regular duties or temporary assignments work or serve in the CSDP context, at national or EU level.
<b>CSDP training discipline leader</b>		EU recognised expert body in a specific training area, acting as a focal point of contact for that particular discipline, in support of EU training authorities.
<b>CSDP training requirements</b>		Training necessary to achieve and sustain the desired level of proficiency required to accomplish civilian and military tasks for CSDP missions and operations.
<b>Cultural Awareness</b>		A sustained sensitivity and knowledge of local customs, mores, history, monuments, social structures, cultures and ways of life.
<b>Cultural Property Protection</b>	<b>CPP</b>	Safeguarding of and respect for cultural property as defined by the International Law.
<b>Current Intelligence</b>		Intelligence that reflects the existing situation at any level of command.
<b>Cyber Awareness</b>		Awareness that refers to the security awareness of all persons sharing responsibility for information security. Understanding and motivation are necessary to ensure that security rules are observed and implemented on a continuous basis. To remind employees regularly of the importance of their activities for information security, they must be supported through targeted awareness-raising measures.

<b>Cyber Defence</b>	<b>CD</b>	The one of Cyber Security dimension (mostly seen as the military dimension, but comprising both military and civilian approaches). It may also be considered as measures to defend critical systems and information in order to achieve Cyber Security. Cyber Defence comprises all technical and non-technical measures to improve resilience of ICT-based systems (such as CIS, C2 and any weapon or sensor systems) supporting MS' defence and national security interests, and to prevent, detect, react to and recover from a Cyber Attack on these systems.
<b>Cyber Defence Operations Area</b>	<b>CDOA</b>	The aggregate of communication and information networks and systems that affect the operation, regardless their position in EU territory, federated environment or as part of the force deployment in abroad operations, as well as the portion of the cyber domain of military and civilian interest – including its physical, logical and social dimensions - needed to guarantee unrestricted access to this domain and the adequate anticipation and response to threats or aggressions through the cyber domain that can affect the operation.
<b>Cyber Deterrence</b>		Cyber Deterrence in the context of EU military CSDP is the ability to persuade continuously any cyber attacker that targeting EU CSDP military operations and missions in or through cyberspace will cost the attacker more than the gains expected. It encompasses all measures along the full spectrum of EU CSDP instruments.
<b>Cyberspace Domain of Operations</b>		The global operational domain cutting through and being a substrate of all others, encompassing all cyberspace related information, information operations and strategic communications, and consisting of all interconnected information technology, communication networks, and included systems, which process, store or transmit information, separated or independent.
<b>Cyber Intelligence</b>		The directed and coordinated acquisition and analysis of information to assess cyber capabilities, intent and opportunities for exploitation by all command levels. In particular it comprises activities using all “intelligence” sources in support of cyber operations, to map out the general cyber threat, to collect cyber intentions and possibilities of potential adversaries, to analyse and communicate, and to identify, locate, and allocate and attribute the source of cyber-attacks.
<b>Cyber Key Terrain</b>	<b>CKT</b>	All logical, physical, and social aspects of own critical and most important ICT and networks (key networks) to focus on, which are essential to the achievement of main tasks and to the success of mission accomplishment. This may include also critical (needed) infrastructure to maintain and support these networks. A CKT's seizure, retention or disruption affords a marked advantage to either combatant. In this regard the CKT will be underpinned by a prioritized list of cyber assets that have to be defended (CDPAL).
<b>Cyber Resilience</b>		The ability to continuously deliver the intended outcome despite adverse cyber events, in particular the capacity of an organization to face events (incident or attack), resist a failure or cyberattack and recover its previous condition after the incident.



<b>Cyber Security</b>	<b>CS</b>	The activity or process, ability or capability, or state whereby ICT and the information contained therein are protected from and/or defended against damage, unauthorized use or modification, or exploitation, preserving confidentiality, integrity and availability of information in Cyberspace. It comprises of technologies, policy, processes and practices designed to protect networks, computers, programs and data from attack, damage or change, unintended or unauthorized access, encompassing the full range of threat and vulnerability reduction, deterrence, incident response, resiliency, and recovery policies and activities, including computer network operations, information assurance, law enforcement, international engagement, diplomacy, military, and intelligence missions.
<b>Cyberspace</b>		The virtual global and common domain within the information environment consisting of all interconnected and interdependent networks of global, organisational and national information infrastructure, based on the Internet and telecommunications networks, to be extended by other networks, computer systems and embedded processors, and containing also stand-alone systems and networks.
<b>Cyberspace Operation</b>	<b>CO</b>	Operation aimed to retain freedom of manoeuvre in Cyberspace / in the cyber domain to accomplish operational objectives, deny freedom of action to adversaries, and enable other operational activities.
<b>Cyberspace Situational Awareness and Situational Understanding</b>	<b>CSASU</b>	The level of perception and understanding of all environmental elements and events, with respect to time or space and the projection of their status after some variable has changed, that allow making rational decisions and actions in cyberspace.
<b>D</b>		
<b>Deadly Force</b>		Force intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death.
<b>Decisive Condition</b>	<b>DC</b>	Decisive Conditions are sustainable and self-regulating conditions and system states that must exist as well as any conditions or system states that cannot exist in order for the objective to be met. It is necessary to determine the sequence in which specific conditions must be established to focus the effort required to achieve one or more operational objectives.
<b>Defeat the Device</b>	<b>DtD</b>	Proactive and reactive activities as a result of the existence of suspect or emplaced devices.
<b>Defence Geospatial Information Working Group</b>	<b>DGIWG</b>	A multinational working group, which provides a service to NATO and other partners in the development and maintenance of geospatial technical standards.
<b>Defence Transformation / Defence Sector Reform</b>	<b>DT / DSR</b>	The major and long-lasting actions taken to transform the structures, organisation, functioning and ethos of a country's defence sector.
<b>Defensive Cyberspace Operations</b>	<b>DCO</b>	Defending Cyber Key Terrain involves two kinds of DCO: Internal Defensive Measures (IDM) and Response Actions (RA). IDM actions are those that are taken internally to friendly cyberspace, while RA is used outside of the friendly cyberspace to stop or block an attack. The latter is necessary to defend the federated networks, by creating effects outside friendly cyber terrain and consists of those actions needed to protect friendly cyberspace and is taken to defeat an ongoing or imminent threat to friendly cyberspace only.

<b>Deterrence by denial</b>		Deterrence by denial aims to undermine the ability of the adversary to achieve their objective in the first instance.
<b>Deterrence by punishment</b>		Deterrence by punishment aims to persuade the adversary that the costs of achieving their objective will be prohibitive by threatening retaliation to aggressive action (i.e. sanctions for state hybrid actors).
<b>Demobilisation</b>		The formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups. The first stage of demobilisation may extend from the processing of individual combatants in temporary centres to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks). The second stage of demobilisation encompasses the support package to the demobilised, which is called reinsertion.
<b>Deployability</b>		Deployability is the ability to move personnel and material to the theatre of operation.
<b>Deployable European Union System</b>	<b>DEUS</b>	System that provides a secure means to communicate (e-mail, file server, voice) and to manage office automation tools up to EU CONFIDENTIAL level. NOMAD laptop PCs are connected to the DEUS system.
<b>Deployment</b>		1. The movement of forces within areas of operation. 2. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle. 3. The relocation of forces to desired areas of operation.
<b>Depth of Knowledge</b>	<b>DoK</b>	A conventional scale of complexity (1 lowest, 5 highest) indicating the level of knowledge required for a specific skill/ competency.
<b>Designated Geospatial Information</b>	<b>Des GI</b>	Designated Geospatial Information is the legally binding use of Geospatial Information, especially in Operations (see also Designation).
<b>Designation</b>		The act of indicating a target to a weapon system.
<b>Desired Mean Point Impact</b>	<b>DMPI</b>	The desired impact point of the hypothetical weapon or a stick of weapons.
<b>Desired Order of Arrival</b>	<b>DOA</b>	The chronological order in which the Commander desires his force elements to arrive.
<b>Detailed List of Required Capabilities</b>	<b>DLRC</b>	Defined in a detailed and qualitative manner the required military capabilities needed to achieve the military tasks drawn from all of the Illustrative Scenarios.
<b>Detention</b>		The act of holding in custody for lawful purposes such as prosecution, maintenance of public safety, or pursuant to legal order.
<b>Digitalisation</b>		(Referred to the EU Forces made available for CSDP Missions and Operations) The process of transformation of forces aiming at connecting and integrating sensors, databases, decision-makers and effectors by acquiring, processing, disseminating and exploiting information, resulting in decision-making and information superiority throughout the chain of Command and Control (e.g. the EU HQs and C2 structures) of a CSDP mission or operation.
<b>Direct Action</b>	<b>DA</b>	A precise offensive operation conducted by SOF which is limited in scope and duration in order to seize, destroy, disrupt, capture, exploit, recover, or damage high value or high pay-off targets.

<b>Direct Support</b>		The support provided by a unit who operates under the Tactical Control (TACON) of the command that is being supported. Tactical Command (TACOM) and Operational Control (OPCON) remain with the assigning authority.
<b>Disabling Fire</b>		Fire directed at a vessel so as to impair its manoeuvrability but not its seaworthiness.
<b>Disarmament</b>		The collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. Disarmament also includes the development of responsible arms management programmes.
<b>Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration</b>	<b>DDR</b>	A set of interventions in a process of demilitarising official and unofficial armed groups by disarming and disbanding non-state groups or downsizing armed forces and reintegrating them into civilian life.
<b>Discipline Core Common Curriculum</b>		The structured outcome of the training requirement analysis (TRA) that identifies the performance in training required to properly accomplish the tasks, indicating learning outcomes (learning objectives) that have to be attained by various relevant audiences. It suggests MS towards what goals their training should focus in order to meet CSDP training requirements.
<b>Discovery of Hybrid threats</b>		Discovery of Hybrid threats involves an attempt to manage the problem of unknown unknowns. This process involves capturing and then correctly interpreting information related to a potentially hostile adversarial action that has not been previously conceived.
<b>Disembarkation (Debarcation – admitted)</b>		The unloading of troops with their supplies and equipment from a ship.
<b>Diversion</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The act of drawing the attention and forces of opposite party from the point of the principal operation.</li> <li>2. An attack, or alarm, or feint which diverts attention.</li> <li>3. A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. Except in case of aircraft, a diversion order will not constitute a change of destination.</li> <li>4. In an air traffic control, the act of proceeding to an aerodrome other than one at which landing was intended.</li> <li>5. The deflecting or turning persons from their planned route.</li> <li>6. In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area. A diversion may connect one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin on the other side of the danger.</li> </ol>
<b>Do No Harm</b>		Humanitarian action, including Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination, that not has negative impacts on the people, seeks to help and be mindful also of unintended negative consequences.
<b>Dual - Use</b>		Transport network infrastructure that addresses the needs of both defence and civil communities.
<b>E</b>		

<b>Early Warning</b>		The communication of prioritised risks to those with the capacity to act based on the forecasting of the probability and severity of a latent conflict escalating into violence. Early warning contributes to the avoidance of strategic surprise.
<b>Effect</b>		A change in the state of a system (or system element), that results from one or more actions, or other causes.
<b>Effectiveness</b>		Effectiveness is the degree to which something is successful in producing a desired result, success.
<b>Efficiency</b>		Efficiency is the ability to accomplish a task with the least amount of invested time, money, and effort. It represents competency in performance.
<b>Electronic Countermeasures</b>	<b>ECM</b>	The division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an opposite force's effective use of electromagnetic spectrum through the use of electromagnetic energy. There are 3 subdivisions of electronic countermeasures: electronic jamming, electronic deception and electronic neutralisation.
<b>Electronic Deception</b>		The deliberate radiation, re-radiation, alternation, absorption or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to confuse, distract or seduce opposite force or its electronic devices, equipment or systems.
<b>Electronic Intelligence</b>	<b>ELINT</b>	Intelligence derived from electro-magnetic non communications transmissions by other than intended recipients or users.
<b>Electronic Jamming</b>		The deliberate radiation, re-radiation or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the effectiveness of hostile electronic devices, equipment or systems.
<b>Electronic Neutralisation</b>		In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate use of electromagnetic energy to either temporarily or permanently damage enemy devices which rely on exclusively on the electromagnetic spectrum.
<b>Embarkation</b>		The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships or aircraft.
<b>Emergency Response Time</b>		The time less than 5 days after the EU decision to launch the operation or mission.
<b>Energy Optimisation</b>	<b>EO</b>	Action of making the best or most effective use of energy, including through energy management measures and procedures, taking into account the particular restrictions and context in which EU-led military Operations and Missions operate.
<b>Engagement</b>		In the context of ROE: 1) an action taken against a hostile force with intent to deter, damage or neutralise it. 2) an action taken against an aircraft with intent to destroy it.
<b>Enhancing Security Cooperation in and with Asia</b>	<b>ESIWA</b>	EU and FR/DE engagement on security issues in and with Asia.

<b>Environmental and Epidemiological Awareness</b>		Reciprocal prevention from harm or cross-contamination, to or from, natural or epidemiological environment, significant cultural or historic resources contributes significantly to maintaining the health and well-being of in theatre EU actors and the local population.
<b>Environmental Information</b>	<b>EI</b>	Environmental Information (EI) encompasses a number of earth related sciences including biology, cartography, environmental studies, geography, geology, hydrology, meteorology, oceanography, topography. Geospatial Information (GI) is often considered as a subset of EI.
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	<b>EP</b>	The prevention or mitigation of adverse environmental impacts.
<b>EU Air Deployable Operating Base</b>	<b>EU Air DOB</b>	An operating base, other than the home base, utilising deployable capability packages as appropriate, that enables air operations to be conducted on, or in support of, one or several EU-led CMO.
<b>EU Battlegroup</b>	<b>EU BG</b>	A specific form of Rapid Response Element and it constitutes one possible answer to the timely provision of the necessary capabilities for an EU-led military operation requiring a Rapid Response. The EU BG is designed for a degree of possible missions and has a general composition of approximately 1500 troops, plus additional enablers and the F (HQ) completing the EU BG package.
<b>EU Capability Codes and Statements</b>	<b>EU CCS</b>	EU CCS are the common language used in the IG tool to describe capabilities addressed in the Military Capability Development Process framework. Capability codes are a unique alphanumeric descriptor of a functional grouping of capabilities, while Capability Statements express a capability requirement along the Capability Lines of Development.
<b>EU Capability Development Process</b>		A comprehensive approach to international security also requires comprehensiveness in capability development. Notwithstanding the need to respect the specificities of civilian and military capability development, this should lead to greater coherence, and in the longer term, to streamlining both processes wherever feasible and necessary. The EU Capability Development Process consists of a military and a civilian capability development process.
<b>EU CSDP Level of Ambition</b>	<b>EU CSDP LoA</b>	An expression of the political will outlining goals and commitments that the EU and its Member States set out to achieve, including through CSDP and using the full potential of the EU Treaty, in order to contribute to the defined strategic priorities from a security and defence perspective.
<b>EU CSDP Military Level of Ambition</b>	<b>EU CSDP Mil LoA</b>	The EU CSDP Military Level of Ambition presents the translation of the political LoA into a more detailed strategic military level guidance. It presents the relevant factors and assumptions essential to derive the military capabilities required to achieve the military level of ambition. It also supports the achievement of the political level of ambition with military instruments in the framework of the EU Integrated Approach to Crisis and Conflict.

<b>EU Disposition List</b>	<b>EUDL</b>	An expression of the time-phased requirements for deploying the contributed forces. The EUDL specifies the OpCdr's operational requirements by listing the OpCdr's Required Date (CRD), priority, POD and FD for each unit. The development of the EUDL should consider, to the maximum possible extent, time phasing based on available force strength, civil market assessment and throughput capacities. The EUDL specifies the CRD with reference to an operational day.
<b>EU Force Commander</b>	<b>FCdr</b>	The commander of an EU-led military force appointed by the Council or the PSC, acting under the authority of the OpCdr to execute a military operation and authorised to command assigned forces within a designated AOO.
<b>EU Force Headquarters</b>	<b>EU FHQ</b>	HQ of an EU-led military force deployed to the AOO. It supports the FCdr in planning, conducting and exercising C2 over the forces deployed within the AOO.
<b>EU Force Package</b>		The pool of capabilities, defined by the Total Capabilities Requirements resulting from the HLGP in order to fulfil the full EU CSDP Military LoA.
<b>EU Full Spectrum Force Package</b>	<b>EU FSFP</b>	The Combined and/or joint military forces contributed by EU MS, covering all the capabilities required to fulfil the EU military Level of Ambition in a comprehensive and timely manner and identified by the relevant EU capability planning process.
<b>EU Headline Goal</b>	<b>HLG</b>	The political goal of the EU with regard to crisis management tasks including the military level of ambition. The latest HLG was formulated for the target year 2010 and re-affirmed beyond 2010 in Dec 2010.
<b>EU Headline Goal Process</b>	<b>HLGP</b>	A systemic approach to develop the necessary military capabilities for CSDP based on the EU Level of Ambition. It aims at identifying the capabilities to be developed by Member States and at creating synergies between their forces in order to enhance the ability of the EU to respond more rapidly and effectively to crises.
<b>EU Headquarters</b>	<b>EU HQ</b>	All HQs offered by Member States as available for employment as EU OHQ and EU FHQ in EU CSDP operations, as well as the EU Operations Centre and the EU OHQ at SHAPE.

<b>EU Integrated Approach</b>		<p>The EU Integrated Approach to external conflicts and crisis is the holistic means that makes the EU external action more consistent, effective and strategic in prevention, peace building, crisis response, and stabilization by drawing on the full range of its instruments and actors, in order to contribute to sustainable peace.</p> <p>It is underpinned by 4 components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It brings together multiple means of engagement (e.g. diplomatic action, CSDP operations and missions, international cooperation and development cooperation, external financing instruments, humanitarian assistance, etc.) to address all policy dimensions of a conflict/crisis (multi-dimensional component);</li> <li>- It addresses all the separate phases of a conflict/crisis to identify the instruments and tools that are appropriate to each one of the phases (multi-phased component);</li> <li>- It takes advantage from the cooperation with like-minded partners to ensure the synergies of all external instruments (multilateral component);</li> <li>- It connects all different realities at international, regional, national and local level to improve the effectiveness on the ground (multi-level component).</li> </ul>
<b>EU Maritime Forces</b>		EU Maritime Forces are Naval Forces supported, where required, by enablers from other Military Services (in the Land, Air, Space and Cyber domains) assigned to conduct operations at and from the sea, on, over and under the surface.
<b>EU Maritime Security Strategy</b>	<b>EUMSS</b>	The (EUMSS) covers the internal and external aspects of the Union's maritime security. It serves as comprehensive framework, contributing to a stable and secure global maritime domain, in accordance with the European Security Strategy (ESS), while ensuring coherence with EU policies, in particular the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP), and the Internal Security Strategy (ISS).
<b>EU Minimum Military Infrastructure Requirements</b>	<b>EU MMIR</b>	The minimum military requirements for infrastructure based in the EU territory, with extensions outside, able to support the strategic deployment and redeployment to and from operating areas.
<b>EU Military Capability Development Process</b>		A systematic and overarching common process conducted by MS and EU bodies consisting of capability planning, addressing capability shortfalls and developing future capabilities according to the endorsed Level of Ambition.
<b>EU Military Capability Planning</b>		A part of the EU Military Capability Development Process. It aims at deriving the EU capability needs for the short to longer term.
<b>EU Military Chain of Command</b>		The succession of commanders from higher to lower level through which command is exercised.
<b>EU Military Concepts</b>		The EUMC agreed military direction given to translate EU policies into the practical employment of military capability and promote the role of the military within the EU comprehensive approach.
<b>EU Military Lessons Process</b>	<b>ELPRO</b>	The mechanism which draws together the key inter-connecting elements into one efficient and intuitive process in order to develop lesson observations from CSDP activities into lessons identified and finally into lessons learned.

<b>EU Military Training Discipline</b>		A functional training category that groups distinct thematic in support of a military capability for CSDP military missions and operations.
<b>EU Military Training Discipline Leader</b>	<b>EU DL</b>	A recognised expert body in a specific training area, nominated by the EUMC.
<b>EU Military Training Group</b>	<b>EUMTG</b>	A configuration of the EUMCWG/HTF in training expert format, which convenes within the framework of EU Military Training and Education.
<b>EU Military Training Requirements</b>	<b>EUMTR</b>	Training necessary to achieve and sustain the desired level of operational performance for each EU generic military task. There are standing training requirements, designed to sustain that level or new training requirements, designed to achieve or restore the desired level of operational performance.
<b>EU Operation Commander</b>	<b>OpCdr</b>	A Commander nominated by the Council or the PSC to conduct a defined military operation and authorised to exercise operational command or operational control over assigned forces. This includes inter alia the responsibility for developing the Concept of Operation (CONOPS) and the Operation Plan (OPLAN). Moreover the OpCdr will co-ordinate the deployment, sustainment, and re-deployment of the EU-led military force.
<b>EU Operation Headquarters</b>	<b>EU OHQ</b>	The static headquarters which supports the OpCdr, located outside the Area of Operations (AOO).
<b>EU Rapid Deployment Capacity</b>	<b>EU RDC</b>	It is the EU's robust, modular, scalable and flexible military capacity that enables a swift deploy of forces (including land, air and maritime components, as well as the required strategic enablers), as MRR main option to face imminent threats or a crisis situation in up to and including non-permissive environments. .
<b>EU Strategic Intelligence</b>		Intelligence that supports EU's role as a global player. It comprises Intelligence required for developing plans, policies and strategies and for the decision making of Member States in the field of CFSP/ CSDP at EU level.
<b>EU Strategic Reserve</b>	<b>EU SR</b>	The EU SR is a specific form of EU Rapid Response Elements. It constitutes one possible answer to the need for timely provision of EU capabilities that are not provided by other means.
<b>EU-led Maritime Awareness Strait of Hormuz</b>	<b>EMASoH</b>	European led Maritime Surveillance Mission in the Strait of Hormuz (EMASOH) to maintain freedom of navigation in the area.
<b>EUMS Senior Geospatial Officer</b>	<b>EUMS SGO</b>	Highest authority in the EU Military Geospatial Organisation, advisor to DG EUMS and the EU military in all military geospatial affairs. Requesting Authority for the Multinational Geospatial Support Group (MN GSG). <i>Note: The term requesting authority was agreed upon to lie with the EUMS Senior Geospatial Officer (in this case also the Chief Geospatial Officer in EUMS).</i>
<b>EUMC Strategic Guidance on Military Training</b>		A periodically issued document by the EUMC, to focus training efforts of the MS (EUMTG), by indicating discipline-related training conditions and priorities derived from the potential military role and tasks for CSDP missions and operations. It is the initiating basis for EU DL to conduct TRA, under the supervision of EUMTG.



<b>EUMS Lessons Management Application</b>	<b>ELMA</b>	Lessons application that supports ELPRO and allows users to treat data in an electronic manner.
<b>European Defence Action Plan</b>	<b>EDAP</b>	The European Commission Action Plan which sets out the measures needed to achieve greater European defence cooperation and support the competitiveness of Europe's defence industry. This Action Plan has three main pillars: launching a European Defence Fund; fostering investments in defence supply chains; and reinforcing the single market for defence.
<b>European Defence Fund</b>	<b>EDF</b>	The European Commission Fund aimed to coordinate, supplement and amplify national investments in defence research, in the development of prototypes and in the acquisition of defence equipment and technology. The EDF consists of two legally distinct but complementary parts: the research and the capability window. The research window is aimed to finance collaborative research in innovative defence products and technologies at EU level. The capability window is aimed to support the joint development and the joint acquisition of key defence capabilities.
<b>European First Aid Support Team</b>	<b>EU FAST</b>	European system that would enable the EU to combine predetermined civilian and military assets in order to engage emergency assistance of a civil protection nature within 24 hours in case of a natural or man-made disaster, including CBRN events, occurring both inside and outside the Community.
<b>Evaluation</b>		A systematic use of evidence to assess how well policies are achieving their objectives, and, importantly, why they are, or are not, effective.
<b>Evaluation of CSDP training</b>		Process of verifying whether and to what extent the aims and training/learning objectives have been achieved, by highlighting the most significant lessons and best practises from each individual training activity reflected in the EU CSDP Training Programme (internal evaluation).
<b>Executive</b>		The mandate of the Operation is to conduct actions in substitution of the Host Nation (State), including those authorised under a Resolution adopted by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter, or otherwise permitted under international law.
<b>Exploitation Cyberspace Operation</b>	<b>ECO</b>	Actions conducted in cyberspace so as to gain access to software, hardware and data on computer networks. They aim at processing the data from target information systems or networks and collecting intelligence on these systems and networks (for Cyber Defence related intelligence).
<b>Express Readiness</b>		Military forces held at a readiness of 5 days. These forces are to respond not later than 5 days (NTM) after the Council Decision to launch the operation or mission and commence in the JOA within a total of 10 days from this Council Decision (in order to meet the Express Response requirements).
<b>F</b>		
<b>Final Destination</b>	<b>FD</b>	The geographical location designed by the Force Commander where units are transferred to their receiving commands, integrated into the force and prepared for tactical employment.

<b>Fact Finding Mission</b>	<b>FFM</b>	A Fact Finding Mission means an ad-hoc team, consisting of elements with relevant expertise and headed by a designated Chief of the FFM, which is tasked to collect and assess all required information and/or execute other specified tasks (according to a given mandate) in a defined crisis area to which is deployed and where a possible European Union involvement in the management of the crisis is envisaged.
<b>Fact Finding Mission Coordinator</b>		The person within the Council Secretariat who is responsible - under the authority of the SG/HR- for the overall organisation and deployment of the mission. The FFM coordinator will normally be a senior Council Secretariat official, designated by the SG/HR for the purposes of a given fact-finding mission.
<b>Foreign Military Assets</b>	<b>FMA</b>	Military personnel and organizations; goods and services provided by military actors (including, but not limited to, logistics, transportation, security, medical assistance, engineering, communications, supplies and equipment); and funding, commercial contracting, material, and technical support provided by military actors.
<b>Federated Mission Network Operations</b>		A term superseding the network focussed and threat agnostic term of CNO and its parts.
<b>Forward Medical Evacuation</b>	<b>Forward MEDEVAC</b>	Forward MEDEVAC is the movement of casualties in a dedicated medical asset under supervision of medical personnel from the point of injury and/or illness to the first appropriate MTF.
<b>Force Anticipation</b>	<b>FA</b>	Formal but non-binding step of FGP conducted by the EUMS in coordination with the OpCdr/MCdr during EU Global Force Generation Conferences (GFGCs) identifying mid- and long-term contributions of MS and third States to ongoing operations/missions expected to last longer than 12 months, possibly beyond the current mandate.
<b>Force Catalogue</b>	<b>FC</b>	The FC presents Member States contributed forces and capabilities against the required capabilities as defined in the Requirement Catalogue. The FC is one of the main products of the Capability Development Mechanism CDM. The Supplement to the Force Catalogue contains the contributions from the European non-EU members of NATO and other countries, which are candidates for accession to the EU.
<b>Force Generation</b>	<b>FG</b>	Formal and binding step of FGP confirming and balancing level and specifics of TCN contributions based on the Provisional Statement of Requirements (PSOR) and the results of FS. It comprises the identification and the activation of the required assets/forces/capabilities and ends with their TOA by TCN to the OpCdr/MCdr.
<b>Force Generation Process</b>	<b>FGP</b>	The process leading to the formal identification of units made available to the EU by Troop Contributing Nations (TCN) and/or international organisations and to their assembly as an EU force to meet the requirements of the EU-led military operation/mission.
<b>Force Protection</b>	<b>FP</b>	All measures and means to minimise the vulnerability of EU personnel, facilities, equipment, activities, credibility and confidence of a force involved in a crisis management, not including combat action, to preserve freedom of action and operational effectiveness.

<b>Force Sensing</b>	<b>FS</b>	Informal talks with MS to assess their intentions on possible capability contribution. It aims at facilitating Member States' early consideration of the estimated capability requirements (inter alia OpCdr/MCdr, size, nature and timeliness of estimated capabilities required) and may shape the planning.
<b>Foreign Affairs Council</b>	<b>FAC</b>	A configuration of the Council of the EU and covers all areas of foreign policy including development, defence and space. The FAC is chaired by the HR and consists of the EU MS' ministers responsible for foreign affairs.
<b>Form 302</b>		Document for customs purposes for cross-border movements of military goods to be moved or used in the context of military activities. Refers to both the NATO form 302 and the EU form 302.
<b>Forward Mounting Base</b>	<b>FMB</b>	A base, which might be ashore or afloat, that is established prior to inserting the force. If established, the Forward Mounting Base is an initial Joint Operations Area assembly facility, where deploying forces disembark from strategic lift, reassemble and prepare for assigned missions. The base may serve as an operating base for initial entry operations or as an initial staging base for the whole force. The base can be either within or outside the Joint Operations Area.
<b>Framework Nation</b>	<b>FN</b>	A Member State or a Group of Member States that has volunteered to assume specific responsibilities in an EU-led military operation or mission over which the EU exercises political control and strategic direction, after Council decision. This MS or group of MS will provide the OpCdr/MCdr, the core of the military chain of command, Staff support, the CIS and logistic framework, and the bulk of the manoeuvre and combat support capabilities, thereby acting as a FN.
<b>Full Command</b>		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.
<b>Full Operational Capability</b>	<b>FOC</b>	The attainment of full capability to employ effectively a force element or force elements of approved specific characteristics that is manned and/or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, supported and integrated military unit or force.
<b>G</b>		
<b>Gender</b>		<p>Gender refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialisation processes. They are context/time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context.</p> <p>Gender is not a synonym for the word 'sex'. Sex goes back to the biological differences between men and women. These differences are universal and timeless. They do not vary either in space (different countries) or in time (different periods).</p>

<b>Gender analysis</b>		A critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other. A gender analysis should be integrated into all sector assessments or situational analyses to ensure that gender-based injustices and inequalities are not exacerbated by the action being taken and that where possible, greater equality and justice in gender relations are promoted.
<b>Gender equality</b>		This refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognising the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women's issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development.
<b>Gender mainstreaming</b>	-	The (re)organisation, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated into all policies at all levels and all stages, by the actors normally involved in policy-making. Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a way to make women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated.
<b>Generic List of Actions</b>	<b>GLA</b>	Generic overview of the current and future EU main actions to be potentially executed in EU CSDP operations by military and non-military capabilities. It is fully coherent with the CCS and CH taxonomy as well as with the NATO military tasks. The EU LEA is a generic capability planning taxonomy that can be versatility used for multiple capability planning and development purposes that require a more generic approach to military and civilian capabilities, focussing on the task/action level.
<b>Generic Military Task List</b>	<b>GMTL</b>	The GMTL provides a structure by which the CDP is reported. This structure contains a number of tasks under each capability area, and subtasks under each task.  While the way that a military task is performed may change over time, the generic tasks themselves are likely to stay the same over extended periods of time. This makes a task orientation a relevant structure in which to present capability trends in the CDP at several different time frames.
<b>Generic Operational Scenario</b>	<b>GOS</b>	A non-specific Operational Scenario designed to identify general capabilities required and/or to facilitate the development of subsequent Generic Plans and/or Contingency Operational Scenarios.
<b>Generic Planning</b>		The production of basic planning documents for potential operations where some planning factors have not yet been fully identified or have not been assumed. It identifies the general capabilities required.

<b>GeohuB</b>		The GeohuB is a geospatial content manager that enables designated users to create, edit and share all information with a geospatial component.
<b>GEOLIST</b>		List of designated/ supplemented geospatial information identifying current editions, maintained by an operational commander. Des GI is legally binding for use in EU Military Operations.
<b>Geospatial Information</b>	<b>GI</b>	EU CSDP Missions and Operations require the timely and effective provision of Geospatial Information (GI), which provides the fixed positional reference to land, sea, air, and space, essential for Early Warning, Situational Assessment, Contingency Planning, and execution. GI are facts about the earth referenced by geographic position and arranged in a coherent structure. This includes topographic, aeronautical, hydrographic, planimetric, relief, thematic, geodetic, and geographic data and information, geo-referenced imagery, geophysical products, data, information, publications, and materials. These will be available in either analogue or digital formats. Almost every piece of information has a location and the importance of understanding these locations relative to others is critical in the decision-making process. Geospatial Information provides the framework to understand that information and those relationships which are the foundation for any operational picture.
<b>Geospatial Information Supporting Nation</b>	<b>GISN</b>	The Geospatial Information Supporting Nation coordinates Geospatial Support activities across the MS and EU and its entities and acts as a conduit through which this support flows to the Operation and Mission. The GISN co-operates closely with the OHQ in lead. <i>Note: Geospatial Support is not in all organisations linked to INT, it is wider then GEOINT (e.g. incorporating Position/ Navigation and Timing and the support of modern Weapon Systems with Geospatial Information).</i>
<b>Geospatial Intelligence</b>	<b>GEOINT</b>	Intelligence derived from the combination of GI, including imagery, with intelligence data to describe, assess and visually depict geographically referenced activities and features on the earth.
<b>Geospatial Support</b>		Geospatial Support comprises those activities necessary to meet the recognized need for GI and its subsequent analysis and interpretation. These activities include, but are not limited to: a. Staff planning and direction; b. Geospatial Information management procedures (Designation, Supplementation and Introduction); c. Database management, map supply, acquisition and exchange, survey, production, reproduction, provision, analysis, fusion, and presentation; d. Education and training; e. Geospatial Support certification; f. Geospatial advice.
<b>Global Maritime Domain</b>		Domain comprising: maritime geographical features including, but not limited to, oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, waterways, coastal regions and small islands; physical infrastructure (fixed and temporary), including those associated with ports, natural resources, cargo and vessels and all maritime-related activities including leisure, commercial and military pursuits that are subject to the EU CFSP and CSDP.
<b>H</b>		

<b>Harassment</b>		Repeated, deliberate and intimidating activities intended to discourage, impede and disrupt.
<b>Heavy traffic routes</b>		The route where any military vehicle with a registered weight of 45 tonnes weight or lower is permitted to move or park on that road.
<b>High Impact Capability Goal</b>	<b>HICG</b>	It is a general statement that contains one or more EU Capability Codes and Statements (EU CCS), derived from the Prioritized List of Shortfalls (PLS) and used as one of the key tools for measuring and evaluating progress towards the achievement of the EU CSDP Military Level of Ambition (EU CSDP Mil LoA), as well as an enabler for high level assessment.
<b>Holding Area</b>	<b>HA</b>	An area established at an A/SPOE/D to temporarily holding personnel and/or equipment and supplies in order to prevent congestion which could hamper the un/loading.
<b>Home Base</b>		The location where a strategic movement commences, usually the barracks, port of airbase where a unit is based.
<b>Host Nation Support</b>	<b>HNS</b>	It is civil and military assistance rendered by a HN to another state and/or organization which has forces located on or in transit through the HN's territory.
<b>Hostile Act</b>		Designated forces or individuals who commit or directly contribute to any intentional act causing serious prejudice or posing a serious danger to EU/EU-led forces or designated forces or personnel. The status of the crisis, the political situation at the time and, if known, the intent of the perpetrator (e.g., a defecting pilot) all play part in determining if indeed a hostile act has occurred.
<b>Hostile environment</b>		An environment in which an adversary has the capability and intent to oppose or disrupt CSDP operations and missions.
<b>Hostile Intent</b>		A likely and identifiable threat recognisable on the basis of both the following conditions: a) Capability and preparedness of individuals, groups of personnel or units which pose a threat to inflict damage; b) Evidence, including intelligence, which indicates an intention to attack or otherwise inflict damage.
<b>Human Intelligence</b>	<b>HUMINT</b>	Any intelligence derived from information collected and provided by specifically trained experts.
<b>Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination</b>	<b>CMCoord</b>	The essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies that is necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, minimize inconsistency, and when appropriate, pursue common goals.
<b>Humanitarian Principles</b>		Humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.
<b>Humanitarian Protection</b>		Addressing violence, coercion, deliberate deprivation and abuse for persons, groups and communities in the context of humanitarian crises.

<b>Humanitarian Space</b>		The operating environment which humanitarian actors need on the ground in order to have full access to victims to be able to deliver assistance and to offer protection, without endangering the safety and security of aid workers. It requires acceptance by all parties – including beneficiaries – of humanitarian actors' unique role and activities as prescribed by the humanitarian principles (humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence).
<b>Humanitarian Technologies</b>	<b>HumTech</b>	The use and new applications of technology to support efforts at improving access to and quality of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rebuilding efforts.
<b>Humanity</b>		The principle of humanity means that human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable. Humankind shall be treated humanely in all circumstances by saving lives and alleviating suffering, while ensuring respect for the individual. It is the fundamental principle of humanitarian response.
<b>Hybrid threat(s)</b>		Mixture of coercive and subversive activities, conventional and unconventional methods (i.e. diplomatic, military, economic, technological), which can be used in a coordinated manner by state or non-state actors to achieve specific objectives while remaining below the threshold of formally declared warfare.
<b>I</b>		
<b>Identification</b>		<p>The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.</p> <p>The process of attaining an accurate characterisation of a detected entity by any act or means so high that high confidence real-time decisions, including weapon engagements, can be made.</p> <p>In imagery interpretation, the description between objects within a particular type or class.</p>
<b>IED Event</b>		An event that involves one or more of the following types of actions or activities in relation to IEDs: an explosion; an attack; an attempted attack; a find; a hoax; a false; or, a turn in.
<b>IED System</b>		A system that comprises personnel, resources and activities and the linkages between them that are necessary to resource, plan, execute and exploit an IED Event.
<b>Illustrative Scenario</b>	<b>IS</b>	An Illustrative Scenario (also known as Capability Planning Scenario) is a planning tool to translate strategic guidance into military-strategic planning. The Requirements Catalogue uses Illustrative Scenarios, together with Strategic Planning Assumptions, to translate the EU CSDP Military LoA into Military Capability Requirements.
<b>Imminent</b>		A condition that is manifest, instant and overwhelming; usually refers to a threat against which action is required.
<b>Impartiality</b>		Humanitarian assistance provided without discriminating as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinions, race or religion.
<b>Improvised Explosive Device</b>	<b>IED</b>	A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components.

<b>Independence</b>		Humanitarian action autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented. Humanitarian agencies formulate and implement their own policies independently of (other) government policies or actions.
<b>Indian Ocean Regional Information Sharing</b>	<b>IORIS</b>	Maritime Coordination & Communications secure platform for the countries in the wider Indian Ocean, project funded by the EU.
<b>Induction training</b>		Training designed to enable a smooth integration of the relevant staff of the EEAS headquarters and CSDP missions and operations to the HQ and missions/operations work rhythm and daily organisational routine.
<b>Information Management</b>	<b>IM</b>	A discipline that directs and supports effective and efficient management of information in an organisation, from planning and systems development to long-term preservation or disposal.
<b>Information</b>		Unprocessed data of every description, which may be used in the production of intelligence.
<b>Information Activities</b>		Actions designed to affect information and/or systems, performed by any actor.
<b>Information Assurance</b>	<b>IA</b>	Measures that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. These measures include providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. Also defined as protection of information systems against unauthorized access to or modification of information, whether in storage, processing, or transit, and against the denial of service to authorized users, including those measures necessary to detect, document, and counter such threats.
<b>Information Campaign</b>		Set of information activities planned and conducted within a given time and a geographical area in support of the basic objectives of the Crisis Information Strategy approved for EU-led operations and / or missions. The different EU actors, at their level, conduct their information campaign in accordance with the respective audiences and practices, in line with the guidance of the PSC.
<b>Information Environment</b>		The virtual and physical space, in which information is received, processed and conveyed. It consists of the information itself and the information systems.
<b>Information Fusion Center</b>	<b>IFC</b>	Regional Maritime Security Center aims to facilitate information-sharing and collaboration between its partners.
<b>Information Gathering Tool</b>	<b>IGT</b>	A database software specially designed for collecting EU Member States contributions and it is based on the adapted version of the NATO NDPASS (Nato Defence Planning Automated Support System).
<b>Information Objectives</b>		Derived from the Strategic Objectives they describe the aspects of the desired state related to the information environment.
<b>Information Security</b>	<b>INFOSEC</b>	The protection of information against unauthorised disclosure, transfer, modification or destruction, whether accidental or intentional. (see also "Security").



<b>Information Strategy Team</b>	<b>IST</b>	Team that assists in the conception, the co-ordinated implementation of the assessment of the Crisis Information Strategy for a EU-led military operation/civilian mission.
<b>Information Superiority</b>		The ability to collect, process and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same.
<b>Infrastructure</b>		A term generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces.
<b>Initial Operational Capability</b>	<b>IOC</b>	Statement delivered by the Operation Commander, indicating that the execution of the mission essential tasks can commence in theatre, as adequate resources have been put in place.
<b>Initiating Military Directive</b>	<b>IMD</b>	A clear description of the EU POL/MIL objectives and the envisaged military mission to achieve these objectives and it should comprise the strategic effects to be achieved and the actions to be taken. It should also include any direction, guidance, limitations and assumptions that the Commanders should take into account during the development of the CONOPS, and how the operation will be concluded.
<b>In-mission training</b>		Training designed at mission/ operation/ HQ level to deepen the knowledge of CSDP mission / operation or EEAS HQ personnel on a specific topic.
<b>Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace</b>	<b>IcSP</b>	One of the EU's main instruments for financing external action, the IcSP can provide a short-term crisis response assistance, enhance the EU capacity for crisis preparedness, conflict prevention and peace building, and build capacity to address global and trans-regional threats in partner countries.
<b>Integration</b>		The process of bringing together the various national units into a joint multinational force under the command of the Force Commander / Mission Force Commander.
<b>Integration of Forces</b>		The process of conducting the synchronized transfer of combat ready units to a multinational joint force. The complexity and time required for integration depends on size, contingency conditions and level of coordination and planning.
<b>Integrated Police Unit</b>	<b>IPU</b>	A police unit with the following conditions: - robust, rapidly deployable, flexible and interoperable; - able to perform police executive tasks; - preferably (to be deployed) in non stabilised situations; - in case of an EU operation including military forces, subject to their national rules and legislation, may be placed temporarily under the responsibility of the military authority entrusted with the protection of the population.
<b>Integrity</b>		The prevention of unauthorised modification of information.
<b>Intellectual Capital</b>		The collection of all information resources that can be used to improve effectiveness.
<b>Intellectual Property</b>		EU, MS, Third Parties and other entities engaged in provisioning Geospatial Information must take reasonable precautions to protect the Intellectual Property Rights of the creator, to include, release, copyright and licensing arrangements. Copyright administration must be agreed when maintenance responsibility does not belong to the originator and/or when production responsibility transfers.

<b>Intelligence</b>	<b>INTEL INT Int</b>	<p>Intelligence as a product contains facts and assessments about potential adversaries' abilities, resources, conditions of living, motivations, intentions and the surrounding environment in order to identify threats and offer opportunities for exploitation by decision-makers. It is based on the knowledge of specialists and thus transforms multiple information into intelligence.</p> <p>Intelligence is achieved through the process that converts information from a wide range of sources into a predictive assessment of key actors and/or adversary's capabilities and intentions. The whole process follows a cyclic course of activities, which is known as the "Intelligence Cycle" consisting of direction, collection, processing and dissemination of tailored products meeting the commanders and decision makers requirements.</p> <p>Intelligence is a distinct functional area, which depends on specialised personnel, equipment and infrastructure.</p>
<b>Intelligence Policy Board</b>	<b>IPB</b>	<p>Chaired by the HR or the SG, it oversees the implementation of the EEAS Intelligence Support Architecture (ISA).</p> <p><i>It supersedes the Intelligence Steering Board (ISB) and deletes the Intelligence Working Group (IWG).</i></p>
<b>EU Intelligence and Situation Centre</b>	<b>EU INTCEN</b>	An intelligence body belonging to the EEAS which covers public security, provides risk assessments and early warnings. Its analysis is based on MS security and intelligence services.
<b>Intelligence Local Area Network</b>	<b>INTELAN</b>	An isolated EU SECRET local network dedicated to military intelligence products.
<b>Intelligence Reachback capabilities</b>		<p>Capabilities, which Commanders, their staffs and deployed forces may be provided with, drawing upon remote sources, such as the technical capabilities to receive intelligence from or liaise with EU MS DIOs that can provide required information.</p> <p>NIC and NILOS are common examples of Intelligence Reachback Capabilities.</p>
<b>Intelligence Support Architecture</b>	<b>ISA</b>	The organizational and procedural framework for structures, processes and activities within the EEAS which ensure that intelligence inputs, as well as relevant information, are properly stored, processed, analysed and disseminated to the authorized recipients in the EU in a timely manner.
<b>Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance</b>	<b>ISTAR</b>	ISTAR describes the interaction and interrelation between Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance. It functions as a system which integrates all stage of the Intelligence Cycle, sensor and sources output, intelligence disciplines and capabilities as well as the units involved.
<b>Interception</b>		An operation by which aircraft effects visual or electronic contact with other aircraft.
<b>Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor</b>	<b>IRTC</b>	The route through the Gulf of Aden that is patrolled by Naval Counter piracy forces.
<b>Interoperability</b>		The ability of EU Member State HQs and forces and, when appropriate, HQs and forces of other like-minded partners to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.

<b>Interrogation</b>		Action taken in an attempt to determine identity of an unidentified aircraft or vessel.
<b>Inter-theatre airlift</b>		The air bridge between the home bases and the JOA or links different JOA.
<b>Intervention</b>		Action taken to exert influence over, modify, or control a specific activity.
<b>Intra-theatre airlift</b>		The airlift movements within a designated JOA.
<b>Intrusion</b>		Movement of a potentially hostile individual or force into a specified area of EU-led military CMO for the purpose of surveillance or intelligence gathering.
<b>Isolated Personnel</b>	<b>ISOP</b>	Military or civilian personnel who are separated from their unit or organisation resulting in a loss of positive and/or procedural control, that may require them to survive, evade, resist exploitation, and either have to make their way back to friendly control or require assistance to do so.
<b>J</b>		
<b>Joint</b>		Activities, operations/missions and organisations in which elements of at least two (military) services participate.
<b>Joint Deployable Exploitation and Analysis Laboratory</b>	<b>JDEAL</b>	Containerized, deployable laboratory for the investigation of forensic data after IED events.
<b>Joint Framework Document</b>	<b>JFD</b>	A comprehensive EU regional or thematic strategy, prepared by the EEAS and Commission services with Member States, which define strategic lines of action, and a broad policy mix referring to the EU and Member States instruments and policies to be used in a country or region taking into account diplomatic and political aspects (Common Foreign and Security Policy, political dialogue, democracy and human rights, etc.), development cooperation, humanitarian aid, security, and the external projection of internal policies.
<b>Joint Operations Area</b>	<b>JOA</b>	An area in which a designated Force Commander / Mission Force Commander plans and executes a specific mission.
<b>Joint Research Centre</b>	<b>JRC</b>	The Joint Research Centre (JRC) is the European Commission's science and knowledge service, providing support to EU policies with independent evidence throughout whole policy cycles. Directorate General (DG) JRC has a long tradition in the use of geo-information and space technologies in support to EU policies.
<b>L</b>		
<b>Last Resort</b>		Military and civil defence assets utilized only when civilian capacities are exhausted or there is no comparable civilian alternative to meet a critical humanitarian need.
<b>Leadership</b>		The capacity to deliver timely, realistic and clear military orders taking advantage of an organization based on a lean chain of command and applying subsidiarity.
<b>Lesson Identified</b>	<b>LI</b>	A statement (based on a verified Lesson Observation) defining the detailed nature of the problem for which remedial action has to be developed - it is the outcome of the analysis phase.

<b>Lesson Learned</b>	<b>LL</b>	A lesson that has been fully staffed and the associated improvement and implementation action(s) identified and taken. A lesson can only be declared 'learned' once the full remedial action has been successfully implemented.
<b>Lesson Observation</b>	<b>LO</b>	Any occurrence(s) or finding(s) that could have an impact on EU operational output and has the potential to become a Lesson Learned. It might require an improvement or it can constitute a Best Practice.
<b>Lessons Cell (EUMS)</b>		A cell within EUMS responsible for the collection and management of strategic lessons from CSDP military activities and of the wider development of the Lessons process inside the EU military community and also with civilian bodies across the EU. Responsible for the drafting of the EUMS Annual Lessons and Best Practices Report which forms the military contribution to the Annual CSDP Lessons Report.
<b>Lessons Management Group (EUMS)</b>	<b>LMG</b>	Director-level management group, chaired by the DDG EUMS, responsible for the endorsement of lessons identified and finalising the related Action Plan.
<b>Lessons Working Group (EUMS)</b>	<b>LWG</b>	An Action Officer-level working group, chaired by the EUMS Lessons Cell, each member of which is responsible to their Director for the development of lessons within their own Directorate.
<b>Like-minded Partners</b>		Partners (Third States or other entities) who share EU values and principles, respect the international law and the good neighbourly relationship with all the EU MS.
<b>Line of Operation</b>	<b>LoO</b>	In a campaign or operation, (a) logical line(s) linking effects and decisive conditions in time and space to an objective.
<b>Lines of Communication</b>	<b>LOC</b>	All the land, water and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which force elements and materiel move.
<b>Live Exercise</b>	<b>LIVEX</b>	A form of exercise which involves deployment of assets and within a simulated theatre of operation.
<b>Loading</b>		The process of putting personnel, materiel, supplies and other freight on board ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles or other means of conveyance.
<b>Local Maritime Capacity Building</b>	<b>LMCB</b>	Assistance provided by advice/ mentoring and/or training to support the setting up of locally owned operational maritime capabilities. This is provided in situation, where the trainees are based. (i.e. Somaliland coastguard would receive the training locally, in Somaliland itself).
<b>Log Base/LogHub</b>		Is a national installation as a part of network offering/providing logistic services to other participating Member States (pMS) on a permanent or temporary basis in order to meet logistics demands and requirements; possibly reinforced by pMS elements.
<b>Logistic(s) Control</b>	<b>LOGCON</b>	Authority granted to an EU Commander over assigned logistics units and organisations in the JOA, including National Support Elements (NSE), that empowers him to synchronise, prioritise, and integrate their logistics functions and activities to accomplish the joint theatre mission. It does not confer authority over the nationally-owned resources held by an NSE, except as agreed in the Transfer of Authority.

<b>Logistic Lead Nation</b>	<b>LLN</b>	One nation who assumes overall responsibility for organising and coordinating an agreed broad spectrum of logistic support for all or part of the multinational force within a defined geographical area for a defined period. This LLN can also provide capabilities as Logistic Role Specialised Nation (LRSN) at the same time.
<b>Logistic Management Cell</b>	<b>LMC</b>	Exercises coordination and control on the overall logistic and base services support provided to the EU Air DOB.
<b>Logistic Role Specialised Nation (NATO)</b>	<b>LRSN</b>	One nation who assumes the responsibility for providing or procuring a specific logistic capability and/or service for all or part of the multinational force within a defined geographical area for a defined period. Compensation and/or reimbursement will then be subject to an agreement between the parties involved.
<b>Logistics</b>		<p>The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense it is the aspects of military operations which deal with*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, modification, evacuation and disposal of equipment and materiel;</li> <li>b) Transport of personnel;</li> <li>c) Acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities;</li> <li>d) Acquisition or furnishing of services;</li> <li>e) Health and Medical (H&amp;M) support.</li> </ul> <p><i>*This takes into account that some Member States have a different definition of a logistic function and its related areas.</i></p>
<b>Long Term Vision</b>	<b>LTV</b>	<p>The LTV is intended to serve as a compass for defence planners involved in developing the military capabilities for the Common Security and Defence Policy requires over a twenty years horizon. Work on the LTV was initiated in 2005 under the lead of EDA, after it had been identified in 2004 that existing activities had too short a time horizon to usefully guide armaments and R&amp;T activities.</p> <p>As of 2011, no update of the LTV has been made, but work in this area has been carried forward within the CDP, in particular Strand B.</p>

M		
<b>Major Joint Operation</b>	<b>MJO</b>	<p>A MJO is an EU Military Operation that requires the following minimum force structure:</p> <p>Land: 1 Corps.</p> <p>Maritime: 1 Naval Expanded Task Force including one Carrier Group).</p> <p>Air: 1 Expeditionary Air Force (up to 1000 sorties/day).</p> <p>SOF: 1 Special Operations Component Command/MJO.</p>
<b>Maintenance</b>		All actions taken to retain equipment or material in/or to restore it to a specified condition. This includes inspection, testing, servicing and classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding and reclamation. In general maintenance embraces all supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission.
<b>Management of Infrastructure</b>		It covers the construction, restoration, acquisition, repair, maintenance and disposal of those infrastructure facilities required to mount, deploy, accommodate, sustain and redeploy the Force. It includes the construction, restoration and maintenance of camps and bases, air and sea platforms and lines of communication, CIS platforms, medical roles and evacuation facilities, power and water plants. In addition to military engineer capabilities, CSO complements significantly the panel of solutions to implement the infrastructure support.
<b>Manning</b>		The definition of the requirements and the provision of manpower to EU HQs; it is driven by CJI; it deals with individual posts through Manning Conferences, ORBAT and CE.
<b>Man-Made Hazards</b>		Events that are caused by humans and occur in or close to human settlements. This can include environmental degradation, pollution and accidents.
<b>Maritime Forces</b>		Naval Forces and elements from other Military Services (Land, Air and Space) assigned to conduct operations at and from the sea.
<b>Maritime Security</b>		A state of affairs of the global maritime domain, in which international (in particular UNCLOS) and national law are enforced, freedom of navigation is guaranteed, and citizens, infrastructure, transport, the environment and marine resources are protected.
<b>Maritime Security Centre Horn of Africa</b>	<b>MSCHOA</b>	A website set up to give up to date advice to industry and to manage the IRTC Group Convoy system.
<b>Maritime Situational Awareness</b>	<b>MSA</b>	The process by which events related to the maritime domain that can have an impact on maritime security are monitored and analysed. It is a continuous activity that requires the timely exchange and analysis of different pieces of information, coming from different sources, in order to obtain actionable conclusions that might otherwise remain unnoticed.
<b>Maritime Surveillance</b>	<b>MARSUR</b>	Systematic and continuous observation in the global maritime domain, in order to achieve effective maritime situational awareness (MSA) over activities at sea impacting on maritime security, so as to facilitate sound decision making.
<b>Marker</b>		<p>A visual or electronic aid used to mark a designated point.</p> <p>In naval operations, a maritime unit which maintains an immediate offensive or obstructive capability against a specified target.</p>

<b>Marshalling Area</b>	<b>MA</b>	An area designated to organise force elements and materiel for onward movement or storage (i.e. Force elements formed into convoys).
<b>Master</b>		A person, who according to the vessel's documents, is responsible for the vessel and its cargo (captain of the vessel).
<b>Materiel</b>		Materiel includes all items used by armed forces in support of their daily activities as well as EU operations and missions. This will include and not be limited to: real-life support; infrastructure elements; rations; animals; medical supply; plants, humanitarian associated items, as well as dangerous goods, CIS, ammunition, engineering equipment and POL.
<b>Medical Advisor also Medical Adviser</b>	<b>MEDAD</b>	The senior medical staff officer in a formation headquarters responsible for ensuring that the commander and his staff are properly aware of the health and medical implications of their actions and any issues connected to the operation. As such, the Medical Advisor has direct access to the Operation Commander, Head of Mission or Force Commander, for issues in the health and medical domain. The Medical Advisor may also be the Force or Theatre Medical Director.
<b>Medical Evacuation</b>	<b>MEDEVAC</b>	Medically supervised process of moving any person who is wounded, injured or ill in a dedicated medical asset to and/or between medical treatment facilities as an integral part of the treatment continuum.
<b>Medical Director</b>	<b>JMED MEDDIR</b>	The functional head of medical services in a formation or theatre of operations. The Medical Director usually has the additional responsibilities of being the Medical Advisor to a senior commander.
<b>Medical Intelligence</b>	<b>MEDINTEL MEDINT</b>	The category of intelligence resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign medical, bio-scientific, and environmental that is of interest to strategic planning and to medical planning and operations for the conservation of the fighting strength of friendly forces and the formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both military and civilian sectors.
<b>Medical Task Forces</b>	<b>MedTF</b>	The equivalent of a battalion, comprising similar staff and support elements, several medical treatment facilities and multiple medical evacuation assets in a modular and capability based approach.
<b>Mentoring</b>		A range of activities conducted by subject matter experts who are tasked to work closely with designated personnel and provide direction or guidance with regard to military and security activities.
<b>Military Advice</b>	<b>MilAdv</b>	The most formal communication of the deliberations of the EUMC, always based on consensus, providing a recommendation and issued as a Council document.
<b>Military Assets</b>		Military assets include all types of aircraft, vehicles, boats, wagons and other transportation equipment owned, directly leased or chartered for armed forces in support of their daily activities as well as EU operations, missions, training and exercises.

<b>Military Assistance</b>	<b>MA</b>	<p>A broad range of measures and activities that support and influence critical friendly assets through organising, training, advising, mentoring or contributing to operations in a clearly defined, pre-determined manner in keeping with the mandate. The range of MA includes, but is not limited to, capacity building of friendly security forces, engagement with local, regional and national leadership organizations and civic actions supporting and influencing the local population*.</p> <p><i>*Military Assistance is a task which can be performed in both executive and non-executive mandates and executable by both conventional and special operations force.</i></p>
<b>Military Capability</b>		<p>A combination of means and ways to perform a set of tasks or achieve an effect to a standard under specified conditions. Military capability usually includes four major components: Force Structure – personnel, numbers, size and composition of the forces; - Configuration – technical sophistication of forces and equipment; - Readiness – ability to provide capabilities required by the combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions; - Sustainability – ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational activity to achieve military objectives.</p>
<b>Military Coherence</b>		<p>The respect of the continuum of military expertise (concepts – capabilities – operations – lessons learned).</p>
<b>Military Control</b>		<p>Taking command or control of a vehicle or property and assumption of responsibility for safe operation and maintenance of the vehicle, property, cargo and associated personnel.</p>
<b>Military CSDP Exercise</b>	<b>MILEX</b>	<p>A type of exercises focused on the interaction between the military strategic headquarter (EU OHQ or EU OPSCEN) and the military operational headquarter (EU FHQ).</p>
<b>Military CSDP Operation / Mission</b>		<p>Depending on the nature of the crisis, EU-led military intervention could be executive (military operation) or non-executive (military mission).</p> <p><u>Executive</u>: the operations mandated to conduct actions in replacement of the host nation (<i>see definition</i>);</p> <p><u>Non-Executive</u>: the operation is supporting the host nation with an advisory role only (<i>see definition</i>).</p>
<b>Military Engineering</b>	<b>MILENG</b>	<p>Function in support of operations and missions to shape the physical operating environment.</p>
<b>Military Engineering (MILENG) Support to Logistics</b>		<p>As a specific area of the MILENG support to sustainability, encompasses the following actions: monitoring, maintaining, restoring and if necessary providing infrastructure, mostly associated with RSOM and sustaining the force. Particular areas of expertise are infrastructure development, real estate management, mobility support and environmental protection.</p>
<b>Military Information Operations</b>	<b>Mil Info Ops</b>	<p>Military function that provides advice and coordination of military activities affecting information and information systems in order to create desired effect in support of the mission specific Crisis Information Strategy and of the political and military objectives to the EU.</p>
<b>Military Logistic Planning</b>		<p>An iterative process that provides essential inputs to the development of operation courses of action. It integrates EU and non-EU actors and TCNs, involving military and civil authorities while encompassing all the logistic functions and logistic related activities.</p>



<b>Military Mobility</b>	<b>MM</b>	Military Mobility is an EU initiative to ensure swift and seamless movement of military personnel, materiel and assets – including at short notice and at large-scale – within and beyond the EU. It aims to create a well-connected network, with shorter reaction times, and secure and resilient infrastructure.
<b>Military Planning</b>		<p>An iterative process which needs to analyse all relevant factors to determine the military mission. At the Political and Strategic level this will include analysis of the implication of political objectives, desired end state, restraints and constraints as well as an analysis of the capabilities needed, in order to develop potential military options balanced against those capabilities offered or potentially available.</p> <p><i>Note: Military Planning is conducted at four EU levels.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the Political and Strategic Level (EU institutional level);</li> <li>2) the Military Strategic Level (Operation Headquarters / Mission Headquarters (OHQ / MHQ) level);</li> <li>3) the Operational Level (Mission Headquarters / Force Headquarters (MHQ / FHQ) level);</li> <li>4) the Tactical Level (Component Headquarters level and below).</li> </ol> <p><i>Further explanation of these levels is described in the EU Concept for Military Command and Control.</i></p>
<b>Military Rapid Response</b>	<b>MRR</b>	The acceleration of the overall military approach which encompasses all interrelated measures and actions in the field of Intelligence collections, decision-making, planning, force generation and deployment, together with the availability of assets and capabilities, and potential Command and Control (C2) options, in order to enable a decisive military response to a crisis within 30 days, as a part of the EU's Integrated Approach.
<b>Military Response Time</b>		The time measured from when the Council makes the decision to launch the operation or mission to when forces start implementing their mission in the JOA.
<b>Military Restricted Area</b>		A secure area in a designated location, used by EU/EU-led forces, in which the movement of non-EU/EU-led personnel is restricted.
<b>Military Strategic Option</b>	<b>MSO</b>	A document which describes a military action designed to achieve the EU objectives as defined in the CMC. A MSO will outline a military course of action with the constraints and, in general terms, the required resources. It should also include an assessment of feasibility and risk, an outline of the Command and Control structure and an indicative force capability. It will contain a mission statement, the objective, the desired End State, the Exit Strategy, the general objective of any military engagement and the degree to which military force will be employed, which are all derived from the CMC.
<b>Military Training and Education</b> <i>also</i> <b>Military Training &amp; Education</b>	<b>MT&amp;E</b>	The generic term “military training and education” encompasses four distinct but intimately interlinked domains: education, individual training, collective training and exercises.
<b>Military Transport</b>	<b>MT</b>	Military Transport can be divided into two categories and these are, firstly, transport owned and operated by Military forces and, secondly, transport owned and operated by civilian contractors for military purpose.

<b>Minimum Force</b>		Force, up to and including deadly force, limited to the degree, intensity, and duration necessary to achieve the objective.
<b>Mission Area</b>	<b>MA</b>	It is an area similar to the AOO, but for a Military CSDP Mission.
<b>Mission Assurance</b>	<b>MA</b>	A process to protect or ensure the continued function and resilience of capabilities and assets, including personnel, equipment, facilities, networks, information and information systems, infrastructure, and supply chains, critical to the execution of EU CSDP mission-essential functions in any operating environment or condition. It emphasizes the operational impact of cyberspace incidents and attacks.
<b>Mission Essential Forces</b>		Forces and/or assets, the lack of which would likely preclude the successful accomplishment of the commander's mission.
<b>Mission Plan</b>	<b>MPLAN</b>	It is a plan similar to OPLAN, but for a Military CSDP Mission.
<b>Mode of Transport</b>	<b>MOT</b>	A way or manner in which transport is executed, e.g. road transport, sea transport or airlift.
<b>Module</b>		A domain-specific pre-identified and/or committed composition of forces, assets and/or capabilities, - with specified readiness IAW the Military Rapid Response Concept, - to be integrated in a EU force package or employed in isolation.
<b>Monitoring</b>		An ongoing process of tracking information along specific parameters and ensuring objectives are met.
<b>Monitoring of Hybrid threats</b>		Monitoring of Hybrid threats involves a process of scanning the environment for known unknowns – usually with the aid of indicators – to look for a set of preconceived information about possible hybrid attacks.
<b>Movement</b>		The activity involved in the change of location of forces, equipment, personnel and stocks as part of a military operation. Movement requires the supporting capabilities of mobility, transportation, infrastructure, movement control and support functions.
<b>Movement and Transportation</b>	<b>M&amp;T</b>	The whole spectrum of activities regarding the planning of capabilities, infrastructure, organisation, facilities and equipment necessary for the initial deployment, follow-on-forces deployment, force rotation, sustainment and redeployment of EU-led Forces during the preparation and execution of an operation.
<b>Movement Credit</b>		The allocation granted to road movement in order to move over a specified route and time according to movement instructions.
<b>Movement Coordination</b>		Organising movement activities of two or more agencies and providing information to other agencies involved.
<b>Multimodal</b>		In transport operations, a term applied to the movement of passengers and cargo by more than one method of transport.
<b>Multinational Forces</b>	<b>MF</b>	MF are forces consisting of more than one nation (EU or non-EU Member State, one of which could act as a Framework Nation) which are established in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding or other form of international agreement and that can be used in CSDP operations.

<b>Multinational Forces Headquarters</b>	<b>MF HQ</b>	MF HQ are command and control structures at different levels based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or other form of international agreement, consisting of more than one nation (EU or non-EU MS, one of which could act as a Framework Nation), which should be capable inter alia of developing operational plans, providing CIS in order to connect to all subordinated units as well as other actors as required.
<b>Multinational Geospatial Support Group</b>	<b>MN GSG</b>	The MN GSG was established in Euskirchen, Germany by the Bundeswehr GeoInformation Centre (BGIC) in April 2015. The MN GSG, a geospatial reach back provider, became available for supporting the EU in accordance with the Exchange of Letters (EoL) signed on 23 December 2015. Details of cooperation within and contribution to MN GSG are laid down in a Technical Arrangement (TA) concerning the MN GSG between DEU FMoD and the personnel or capability providing entities. MN GSG has a number of key tasks to include: a. Production of harmonized geospatial databases for operations, exercises, training and contingency planning; b. Collection, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of GI (Terrain Analysis); c. Coordination of the provision of reproduction capabilities; d. Coordination of geodetic field surveys/geospatial data collection in theatre.
<b>Multinational Integrated Logistic Unit</b>	<b>MILU</b>	Military units formed by two or more TCNs to provide logistic support to a multinational force under a single command.
<b>Multinational Movement and Transport Organisations</b>		Multinational Organisations having Movement and Transportation as their primary activity.
<b>N</b>		
<b>National Support Element</b>	<b>NSE</b>	National organisation that supports national forces which are part of EU-led Forces. NSEs should coordinate and cooperate with the EU operational level military commander and the HN(s). Cooperation and centralisation of services among NSEs can produce significant savings. The SOFA concluded with the HN will normally cover NSE.
<b>NATO Shipping Center</b>	<b>NSC</b>	The link between NATO and the merchant shipping community based in MARCOM (UK).
<b>NATO Standardisation Agreement</b>	<b>STANAG</b>	A NATO standardization document that specifies the agreement of member nations to implement a standard, in whole or in part, with or without reservation, in order to meet an interoperability requirement. Note: A NATO standardization agreement is distinct from the standard(s) it covers.
<b>Natural Hazards</b>		Naturally occurring physical phenomena caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geophysical (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic activity), hydrological (avalanches or floods), climatological (extreme temperatures, drought and wildfires), meteorological (cyclones and storms/wave surges) or biological (disease epidemics and insect/animal plagues).

<b>Network Enabled Capability</b>	<b>NEC</b>	The ability to shape a cohesive environment for a comprehensive approach and for a unified effort of civilian and military entities and actors at all levels in EU-led Crisis Management Operations and Missions, through informed and timely decision-making and coherent execution, based on the seamless and efficient sharing and exploitation of information by competent personnel, properly tailored process, and developed networks.
<b>Neutrality</b>		Humanitarian assistance provided without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in controversies of a political, religious or ideological nature.
<b>No-Fly-Zone</b>	<b>NFZ</b>	Set aside for a specific purpose in which no aircraft operations are permitted, except as authorised by the appropriate commander and/or controlling agency. Such a zone or zones are usually set up in a military context, somewhat like a demilitarised zone in the sky.
<b>Non Repudiation</b>		Undeniable proof of participation by both sender and receiver in a transaction.
<b>Non-conventional Assisted Recovery</b>	<b>NAR</b>	The recovery of ISOP from a situation where hostile interference may be expected and either the recovery force, or the ISOP, or both, have not been trained or equipped in CSAR TTP.
<b>Non-Disabling Fire</b>		Fire directed at a non-vital part of a vessel so as not to impair its seaworthiness or manoeuvrability.
<b>Non-executive</b>		The mandate of the Mission is to conduct supporting actions, excluding the intentional use of lethal force, for strengthening the Host Nation (State).
<b>Non-Lethal Capabilities</b>	<b>NLC</b>	A capability that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to achieve, in the normal conditions of use, a relevant effect on persons or equipment while minimising fatalities, permanent injury or damage to property and the environment.
<b>Non-permissive environment</b>		An environment in which friendly forces anticipate obstructions to, or interference with, CSDP operations and missions.
<b>Notice To Effect</b>	<b>NTE</b>	An advance warning that specifies the time it will take to move from a decision to deploy (normally the Council Decision to launch a CSDP operation or mission) until achievement of full operational capability in the theatre of operations.  Notes: 1. A Notice To Effect has three distinct components: the Notice To Move, the deployment time, and the reception, staging, onward movement, and integration process. 2. The reception, staging, onward movement and integration process may not apply to the air and maritime domains.
<b>Notice To Move</b>	<b>NTM</b>	A warning order that specifies the time given to a unit or headquarters to be ready to deploy.  Note: This order normally precedes an order to move and may increase or decrease the time to prepare.
<b>O</b>		
<b>Offensive Counter Air (Operation)</b>	<b>OCA</b>	Operations to obtain control of the air by destroying, degrading or disrupting the air capability of the adversary.

<b>Offensive Cyberspace Operations</b>	<b>OCO</b>	Operations intended to project power in and through cyberspace / the cyber domain. OCO are based on the manipulation or disruption of networks and systems with the purpose of limiting or eliminating the adversary's operational capability. It could be required to guarantee one's freedom of action in the cyber domain and could serve to repel an attack (active defence) or to support operational action.
<b>Official Conducting the Exercise</b>	<b>OCE</b>	Acting under the authority of the OSE and without prejudice to the role of the CSDP working groups and committees, notably the PSC, the OCE is the official responsible for the implementation of a specific EU exercise, involving the Commission as appropriate.
<b>Official Scheduling the Exercise</b>	<b>OSE</b>	The official with overall responsibility for EU exercises and under whose operational authority EU exercises, including exercises approved by the Council, are scheduled and implemented.
<b>Onward Movement</b>		The process of moving units, personnel and associated materiel from staging areas and, if needed through convoy support centres, to assigned areas of operation.
<b>Open-Source Intelligence</b>	<b>OSINT</b>	OSINT is intelligence based on information collected from sources open to the public, such as radio, television, newspapers, state propaganda, learned journals, technical documents and manuals, books and others. The exploitation of internet is significant for OSINT.
<b>Operation Plan</b>	<b>OPLAN</b>	The plan of the crisis management operation. It further elaborates the operational details necessary for the implementation of the chosen line of action into specific tasks as per military Operation Commander's objectives indicated in the CONOPS. It also includes annexes on the military Rules of Engagement and strategic communications / messaging.
<b>Operational Analysis</b>	<b>OA</b>	OA is a scientific method to assist the executive decision makers. In the context of capability development it is used to assist the derivation of capability requirements from endorsed scenarios. OA Tool is a software package applying standardised mathematical models to assist the executive decision makers in all steps of the military capability development process.
<b>Operational Command</b>	<b>OPCOM</b>	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.
<b>Operational Control</b>	<b>OPCON</b>	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 responsibility.
<b>Operational Design</b>	<b>OpDesign</b>	The Operational Design is an expression of the Commander's vision for the transformation of the unacceptable operational situation at the start of an operation into a series of acceptable operational conditions at its end. This is done through establishing decisive conditions (DCs) along different lines of operation (LoOs), leading to the achievement of operational objectives, while contributing to the achievement of strategic objectives and EU CSDP end state.

<b>Operational Scenario</b>	<b>OS</b>	A planning tool on strategic level describing an existing or potential security crisis and predefining the potential EU response in an EU Integrated Approach (IA) up to a non-permissive environment. As such, the Operational Scenarios serve as planning guidelines for the use of the EU RDC.
<b>Order of Battle</b>	<b>ORBAT</b>	A catalogue of potential posts for the OHQ and FHQ, which can be used as a basis for the Commander to tailor the HQ.
<b>Ordnance</b>		A weapon system with its associated munitions and auxiliary materiel needed to fire the munition(s).
<b>Outcome Of Proceedings</b>	<b>OOP</b>	The EUMC military direction to the EUMS, the EUMCWG and the EUMCWG/HTF.
<b>Overall EU Response Time</b>		The Overall EU Response Time to a crisis encompasses political reaction time and response time (the latter could be civilian, military or both).
<b>P</b>		
<b>Passive Air Defence</b>		All measures, other than active air defence, taken to minimise the effectiveness of hostile air action. These measures include deception, dispersion, and use of protective construction.
<b>Patient Regulating</b>		A process of control and coordination to ensure patients are evacuated to medical treatment facilities which are best capable of providing the required treatment, and having the required number and types of beds available. This task is done by the Patient Evacuation Coordination Cell (PECC).
<b>Patient Tracking</b>		The precise and continuous monitoring in near-real time of the location and the intended destination of the patient in the medical treatment and evacuation chain. This task is done by the Patient Evacuation Coordination Cell (PECC).
<b>Performance Objective</b>	<b>PO</b>	Performance objectives and subordinated enabling objectives derive from task analysis and indicate the envisaged behaviour after training that will enable the organizations/ individuals to maintain a certain operational preparedness/ job performance. (In the context of TRA).
<b>Permissive Environment</b>		An environment in which friendly forces anticipate no obstructions to, or interference with, CSDP operations and missions. Note: A permissive environment does not necessarily imply absence of threat.
<b>Perception</b>		The effective delivery of aid is based on the acceptance of humanitarian actors by the affected population. Therefore, if humanitarian workers are perceived as part to the conflict instead of neutral, this hinders the delivery of aid and exposes them to the risk of being considered a legitimate target.
<b>Personnel Handling Area</b>	<b>PHA</b>	An area set up at the APOD or in its vicinity for handling arriving personnel if some constraints (distance, terrain, security) prevent immediate transfer of the personnel to the designated Staging Area.
<b>Personnel Recovery</b>	<b>PR</b>	The sum of diplomatic, military and civilian efforts to effect the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel.

<b>Persons On Board Personnel On Board</b>	<b>POB</b>	The number of people reported to be on-board an aircraft, ship, boat or other vessel during a particular flight or voyage. Also used for offshore installations (e.g. oil drilling platforms). Used in particular to assist in emergency situations such as search and rescue (SAR). Also known as Souls on Board (SOB).
<b>Person with Designated Special Status</b>	<b>PDSS</b>	Individual, group, or organisation as designated by appropriate EU authority.
<b>Phase</b>		A clearly defined stage of a mission or an operation during which the main forces and capabilities employed set conditions for a common purpose.
<b>Pirate Action Group</b>	<b>PAG</b>	A composite body either deployed, or preparing to deploy, and consisting of the necessary logistics, weapons, navigation equipment, personnel, and vessels to conduct attacks against merchant, fishing and leisure shipping on the high seas. A PAG can be based from the shore (common in the Gulf of Aden) or from larger ocean going vessels including whalers or previously pirated dhows and merchant vessels.
<b>Pirate Ship</b>		A ship or aircraft is considered to be a pirate ship or aircraft if it is intended by the persons in dominant control to be used for the purpose of committing one of the acts referred to the definition of “Act of Piracy”. The same applies if the ship or aircraft has been used to commit any such act, so long as it remains under the control of the persons guilty of that act.
<b>Pirated Vessel</b>		A vessel successfully boarded by pirates who subsequently take full control of propulsion and steerage.
<b>Planning Assumption</b>		In planning, a supposition made about the current situation and/or the future course of events to complete an estimate of the situation and decide on the course of action.
<b>Planning for an operation</b>		Planning enablers commanders to translate EU strategy and objectives into unified plans for military action by specifying how operations will be conducted to achieve success within a given time and space.
<b>Planning of CSDP training</b>		Process of identification, setting up and preparation of the training activities needed to meet CSDP Training Requirements.
<b>Political Control</b>		The setting of political and strategic objectives and parameters, and the balancing of aims and means to achieve these objectives. It provides the framework within which military operations can take place and defines their nature and scope. Political Control aims at ensuring that the parameters of an operation set by the Council are implemented accordingly.
<b>Political Exercise</b>	<b>POLEX</b>	The POLEX is an exercise including engagement at the level of ministers (MFA and or MoD). The aims are to exercise high level strategic planning with regard to national caveats/issues to reach a common understanding. The exercise is governed under "Chatham House Rules". The POLEX should also be seen as a door opener for future meetings/ coordination at all subordinate levels.

<b>Political Framework for Crisis Approach</b>	<b>PFC A</b>	The conceptual framework describing the comprehensive approach of the EU to the management of a particular crisis. Its inclusive development provides a common appreciation of the crisis to all EU stakeholders and assesses the impact of the crisis on EU interests, values and objectives. It envisages possible lines of engagement, objectives and effects for EU engagement to address the crisis in the short, medium and long terms and seeks synergies across potential instruments.
<b>Political Reaction Time</b>		The period between a crisis being identified and when the Council makes the decision to launch an operation. To support a political decision, civil and military advance planning will have started prior to EU action being considered appropriate.
<b>Port Of Disembarkation Port Of Demarkation</b>	<b>POD</b>	A seaport, airport or railhead where personnel, equipment and/or stocks are unloaded from a means of transport.
<b>Port Of Embarkation</b>	<b>POE</b>	A seaport, airport or railhead where personnel, equipment and/or stocks are loaded onto a means of transport.
<b>Precision Guided Munition(s)</b>	<b>PGM</b>	Internal or external guided munitions capable of locating, identifying and manoeuvring to engage a point target with accuracy sufficient to yield a high probability of destruction.
<b>Pre-Deployment Training</b>	<b>PDT</b>	Training designed to develop a coherent organisational culture and provide selected personnel with the basic skills required to help a mission achieve early impact on its mandate.
<b>Prime Contractor</b>		The one responsible to the client for all of the goods and services in the contract; a "sub-contractor" can be hired by the Prime Contractor for nearly anything the prime doesn't want to do or can't do in adequate volume or quality or time, as required by the contract.
<b>Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel</b>	<b>PCASP</b>	Armed employees of Private Maritime Security Companies (PMSC), who provide security personnel, both armed and unarmed, on board commercial vessels under private commercial arrangements for protection against piracy. A related acronym is PAST (Private Armed Security Team), however PCASP is more widely recognised by the IMO and the maritime security industry.
<b>Procurement</b>		Procurement is one way of mitigating capability shortfalls. The Member State or Member States stocks don't meet fully required quantity but a direct capability acquisition is possible through procurement in the form of an armament project or an armament cooperation project.
<b>Progress Catalogue</b>	<b>PC</b>	The PC presents the prioritised capability shortfalls and the related operational risks. It is the Qualitative and Quantitative "delta" between the FC and RC. The Progress Catalogue is one of the main products of the Capability Development Mechanism CDM.
<b>Project completion year</b>	<b>PCY</b>	The year, by which the project objectives will have been met and the outcome has been delivered. Key activities related to the project completion and closing of the project are agreed by the project members.
<b>Project execution year</b>	<b>PEY</b>	Project execution (or implementation) is the year by which the plan designed in the prior phases of the project life is put into action. The purpose of project execution is to deliver the project expected results (deliverable and other direct outputs) by the foreseen completion date.



<b>Property with Designated Special Status</b>	<b>PRDSS</b>	Property designated by appropriate EU authority. By way of illustration (but not to limited to): 1) Property or information, including classified material under the control of friendly forces or persons with designated special status (PDSS), the loss of which would increase the risk of grave injury or death to friendly forces or PDSS, or would increase the risk of substantial damage to or loss of critical property identified below. 2) Essential public utilities, medical facilities, and other mission essential structures, facilities, property, or areas specifically designated. 3) Other property as designated by appropriate EU authority.
<b>Protection of Civilians</b>	<b>PoC</b>	A long-term effort across a broad front, usually requiring the need to: protect civilians from physical violence, protect human rights, contribute to securing the rights of access to essential services and resources, and contribute to a secure, stable and just environment as well as contribution in all areas of life.
<b>Psychological Operation(s)</b>	<b>PSYOPS (PsyOp)</b>	Planned, culturally sensitive, truthful and attributable activities using methods of communication directed at politically approved Target Audiences, in order to influence perceptions, attitudes, and behaviour in support of achieving political and military objectives of the EU.
<b>Q</b>		
<b>Quick Impact Projects</b>	<b>QIPs</b>	Small-scale infrastructural and institutional projects planned and implemented within a short timeframe and aimed at building trust and solving problems that may interfere with the conduct of humanitarian assistance.
<b>Quick Reaction Force</b>	<b>QRF</b>	Capable element of any type that is poised to respond on very short notice.
<b>R</b>		
<b>Railhead</b>		A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport.
<b>Rapid Response</b>	<b>RR</b>	A process that delivers the required effects, in a particular crisis, quicker than a standard response (within 30 days or whichever timelines set by the political authorities, depending on the EU level of ambition).
<b>Rapid Response Force</b>	<b>RRF</b>	The military rapid response force/unit designed to be used for a specific EU RDC mission/operation.
<b>Rapid Response Readiness</b>		Military forces held at a readiness of 20 days. These forces are to respond not later than 20 days after the Council Decision to launch the operation or mission and commence in the JOA within a total of 25 days from this Council Decision (in order to meet the generic Military RR requirements).
<b>Readiness</b>		A military state that allows for adequate military planning and preparation in order to achieve the required response time for forces and units. The readiness of a Headquarters (HQ) or a unit is the period of time measured from an initiation order to the moment when an HQ or unit is ready, either to commence its task from its peacetime location or to move to the Airport/Seaport Of Embarkation (APOE/SPOE). This does not include the time to move to and within the JOA (transit time), nor the time to be ready to perform its mission once deployed.

<b>Reach Back Capability</b>	<b>RBC</b>	The capability to obtain products, information, services, applications, from sources that are neither directly available nor deployed, in order to increase mission effectiveness /efficiency, and / or reduce the organic or forward-deployed footprint.
<b>Real Life Support</b>	<b>RLS</b>	All functions required to provide personnel deployed into the JOA with safe and adequate living and operating conditions (e.g. housing, accommodation, laundry, canteen, moral and welfare, Health & Medical Service etc.), by promoting sufficient quality for personnel health and safety. The services to be provided will vary from austere conditions (i.e. only critical services are delivered, especially at the initial stages of one operation) that could be improved to increase the efficiency, safety, durability, morale and health conditions depending on the operational environment.
<b>Reception</b>		The process of receiving, offloading, marshalling and transporting personnel and materiel from strategic or operational lift through sea, air or land transportation ports of debarkation through handling areas to staging areas.
<b>Reception, Staging and Onward Movement</b>	<b>RSOM</b>	Part of the process that enables deploying forces, consisting of personnel and materiel arriving in the JOA, to become capable and fully integrate within the Commander's Required Date (CRD). The sequence of the elements of RSOM can differ according to the operational environment. The RSOM process encompasses three stages such as Reception, Staging and Onward Movement.
<b>Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and (&amp;) Integration</b>	<b>RSOI*</b>	Part of the process that enables deploying forces, consisting of personnel and materiel arriving in the JOA, to become capable and fully integrate within the Commander's Required Date (CRD). The sequence of the elements of RSOI can differ according to the operational environment. <i>*The term RSOM&amp;I (RSOM and I) is also used in some EU documents and by some MS for the same 4-step process. This terminology will be incorporated in the revision of related EU Concepts, replacing RSOM&amp;I thus harmonising the acronym with NATO. RSOM is also a valid term for the 3-step process of Reception, Staging and Onward Movement of forces and materiel from a POD to the FD.</i>
<b>Reconnaissance</b>	<b>RECCE</b>	A mission undertaken in a pre-defined time frame to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of potential adversaries, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydro-graphic, environmental or geographic characteristics of a particular area.
<b>Regional Maritime Capacity Building</b>	<b>RMCB</b>	Assistance provided by advice/ mentoring and/or training to support the setting up of locally owned operational maritime capabilities. These can be provided by regional courses involving trainees from different areas and/or countries, such as Djibouti, Somaliland in the case of the HoA.
<b>Regional Maritime Information Fusion Center</b>	<b>RMIFC</b>	Regional Maritime Security Center aiming to facilitate information-sharing and collaboration between its partners, located in Madagascar.
<b>Regional Operational Coordination Center</b>	<b>RCOC</b>	Based in Seychelles. Main function is to conduct joint actions at sea, works alongside the Madagascar-based Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC).

<b>Regional Security Officer/Adviser</b>	<b>RSO/RSA</b>	Placed under the responsibility of the EEAS he ensures the safety and protection of persons, goods and sensitive information in EEAS delegations of a certain region.
<b>Reinsertion</b>		Assistance offered to ex-combatants during demobilisation but prior to the longer-term process of the reintegration. Reinsertion is a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools. While reintegration is a long-term, continuous social and economical process of development increasingly focusing on the needs of communities rather than on individual combatants, reinsertion is a short-term material and/or financial assistance to meet immediate needs, and can last up to one year.
<b>Reintegration</b>		<p>1. In the context of PR, the operational process of providing medical and psychological care to personnel recovered from isolation and debriefing them for intelligence and lessons learned purposes.</p> <p>2. In the context of DDR, the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is essentially a social and economic process, primarily taking place in communities at the local level. It is part of the general development of a country and a national responsibility, and often necessitates long-term external assistance.</p>
<b>Release Management</b>		Release Management in relation to Geospatial Information (GI) is essential to ensure confident information sharing. It is also clear that released GI use is limited to support the Military Operation or Mission for which it was intended. Release Management is intensely dependent on correct Data Management.
<b>Remedial Action</b>	<b>RA</b>	An activity (or more activities) aimed at correcting an issue identified for improvement (LI).
<b>Replenishment At Sea</b>	<b>RAS</b>	Method of transferring fuel, munitions and stores from one ship to another while under way.
<b>Required Express Response Time</b>		Is a period up to 10 days (NLT 10 days) after the EU decision to launch the operation.
<b>Required generic Military Rapid Response Time</b>		A period up to 25 days (NLT 25 days) after the EU decision to launch the operation. It would require the use of forces which are already held at very high readiness by MS and are made available for a specific case (committed or generated as soon as possible after the approval of the CMC).
<b>Requirements Catalogue</b>	<b>RC</b>	Identifies the military capabilities necessary for delivering the military CSDP contribution to the EU Integrated Approach to Conflicts and Crisis based on the EU CSDP Military Level of Ambition (LoA) stemming from EUGS implementation.
<b>Rescue and Evacuation</b>	<b>RE</b>	An operation conducted in support of the EU or an EU MS diplomatic engagement to locate, identify, rescue and relocate EU citizens/non-combatants threatened in a foreign non-permissive or hostile territory to a place of safety.

<b>Research and Development</b>	<b>R&amp;D</b>	R&D is one way of mitigating capability shortfalls. Member State or Member States don't fully possess the capability as a whole or with specific reference to some qualitative requirements and a Research and Development activity (R&D encompassing R&T (Research and Technology) and equipment development) is necessary or desirable.
<b>Resilience</b>		The ability of an entity to continue to perform specified functions during and after an attack or an incident.
<b>Response Cells</b>	<b>RCs</b>	Cells within the DISTAFF that represent absent superior, equivalent, or subordinate levels of command reactions during an exercise. They are the main tools for creating realism for the players. They replicate all agencies that the players would interact with in a real operation. Response cells inject incidents in the most realistic manner possible, task the players and are tasked by the players.
<b>Responsibility to Protect</b>	<b>R2P</b>	Responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.
<b>RESTREINT UE</b>	<b>RUE</b>	Classified system to create, manage and send classified information and documents of a level of RESTREINT UE between/among the EEAS, its delegations and the Commission.
<b>Review</b>		A periodic assessment of the performance of an intervention, with a particular focus on the operational dimensions.
<b>Riding Off</b>		The manoeuvre of an escort ship to interpose itself between escorted unit or units and opposing force to cause latter to turn away.
<b>Risk</b>		The association of a threat and its correspondent vulnerabilities and the likelihood of its realization.
<b>Route</b>		The prescribed course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination.
<b>Rules Of Engagement</b>	<b>ROE</b>	Directives to military commanders and forces (including individuals) that define the circumstances, conditions, degree, and manner in which force, or other actions which might be construed as provocative, may, or may not, be applied. ROE are not used to assign tasks or give tactical instructions. ROE do not affect the right to self-defence under national law.
<b>S</b>		
<b>Safe And Secure Environment</b>	<b>SASE</b>	An environment in which the population has the freedom to pursue daily activities without fear of politically motivated, persistent, or large-scale violence. Such an environment is characterized by an end to large-scale fighting, an adequate level of public order, the protection of key individuals, communities, sites and infrastructures, the freedom for people and goods to move about the area without fear of undue harm to life and limb, and the possibility for representatives of international civilian community to perform in accordance with their mandate in an acceptable security environment.
<b>Safe Area</b>		In crisis management operations, a secure area in which EU/EU-led forces protect designated persons and/or property.
<b>Scenario</b>		A sketch, outline or description of an existing or imagined situation and/or sequence of possible future events.

<b>Scrutiny, Assessment, Evaluation and Prioritisation</b>	<b>SAEP</b>	A four step process of the EU military capability planning, which aims at scrutinising MS's contributions, identifying and assessing where the capability shortfalls are, evaluating the resulting implications in terms of operational risk and prioritising the capability shortfalls for possible CSDP operations considering the likelihood of appearance of the respective shortfall.
<b>Seaport of Disembarkation Seaport of Debarkation</b>	<b>SPOD</b>	The Seaport at which the ship/vessel carrying materiel and/or personnel are offloaded.
<b>Seaport of Embarkation/ Seaport of Embarkation</b>	<b>SPOE</b>	The Seaport at which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel, materiel, and vehicle loads for ships/vessels are called forward and loaded onto the strategic sea lift.
<b>SECTRA</b>		Encrypted voice communications equipment. A system to protect voice communications by encryption, up to S-UE/EU-S. Also provides encryption for Short Message Service (SMS).
<b>Secure Area</b>		A designated location or area within which EU/EU-led forces accept a specified degree of responsibility for persons or property and may impose restrictions on movement.
<b>Security</b>		1. In the context of force protection, security is achieved, when designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorised disclosure. 2. In the context of state governance, all initiatives that promote human and state security and includes the many activities ranging from conflict prevention to the post-conflict reconstruction of a nation's security apparatus.
<b>Security Sector</b>		All structures, institutions and personnel responsible for the management, provision and oversight of a States' security apparatus. This includes defence, law enforcement, corrections, intelligence services and other institutions responsible for border management, customs and civil emergencies.
<b>Security Sector Reform</b>	<b>SSR</b>	The process of transforming a country's security system so that it gradually provides individuals and the state with more effective and accountable security in a manner consistent with respect for human rights, democracy, the rule of law and the principles of good governance.
<b>Seizure</b>		The act of taking possession of property.
<b>Self-Defence</b>		A universally recognised inherent right of individuals to defend themselves using necessary and proportional force against attack or imminent attack.
<b>Sending Nation</b>	<b>SN</b>	A nation deploying its forces, supplies and/or national components of multinational forces and requesting the use of host nation logistic and other support during transit through or employment on the host nation's territory.
<b>Senior Coordinator</b>	<b>SC</b>	EU official that enables the overall coherence and coordination between the activities of EU actors, as well as the development and strengthening of partnerships.

<b>Sequels</b>		Sequels are options for subsequent operations within an operation/mission or the following phase(s) of an operation/mission. They are planned on the basis of the likely outcome of the current operation or phase, to provide the flexibility to retain the initiative and/or enhance operational tempo. Sequels address the question of “what’s next?”.
<b>Sexual exploitation and abuse</b>	<b>SEA</b>	Sexual exploitation means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, power differential or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual abuse means the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.
<b>Sexual and gender-based violence</b>	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. Acts of sexual and gender-based violence violate a number of universal human rights protected by international instruments and conventions.
<b>Shared Costs</b>		Those expenses normally agreed in advance to be the shared responsibility of more than one TCN. Shared Cost arrangements are usually based on a formula detailed in TAs, where relevant in conjunction with Council and/or the EPF Committee decisions.
<b>Shared Use</b>		Utilisation of resources identified and made available to a co-ordinating body (such as the EUMCC) free of charge or under reimbursement arrangements predetermined by the provider and EU.
<b>Single European Sky</b>	<b>SES</b>	The Single European Sky (SES) is an ambitious initiative launched by the European Commission in 2004 to reform the architecture of European Air Traffic Management (ATM).
<b>Single European Sky Air Traffic Management Research</b>	<b>SESAR</b>	The mechanism which coordinates and concentrates all EU research and development (R&D) activities in Air Traffic Management (ATM), pooling together a wealth of experts to develop the new generation of ATM.
<b>Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity</b>	<b>SIAC</b>	The functional arrangement between EU INTCEN and EUMS INT which ensures the production of civil/military intelligence for EU institutions at the political-strategic level of decision-making.
<b>Single Progress Report</b>	<b>SPR</b>	The SPR is a periodic report to the Council to inform on the significant aspects of progress in the field of EU Military capability development with the emphasis on current capability shortfalls in the overall context of the HLG and to provide recommendations on the implications and the possible way ahead.
<b>Situation Assessment</b>		The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources. The product of this assessment is used to inform decision makers in order that they may provide particular direction in the production of plans.

<b>Situation/Situational Awareness</b>	<b>SA</b>	<p>1. The level of perception and understanding of all environmental elements and events, with respect to time or space and the projection of their status after some variable has changed, that allow to make rational decisions and actions.</p> <p>2. In the context of Military Planning is the process by which the EUMS monitors and analyses events that are of interest to the EU and which may prove elemental to an emerging crisis. SA is a continuous activity, which aims to inform and update the EEAS and the EUMS CMP throughout its successive stages.</p>
<b>Small Joint Operation</b>	<b>SJO</b>	<p>EU Military Operation that requires the following minimum force structure:</p> <p>Land: 1 Division.</p> <p>Maritime: 1 Naval Task force.</p> <p>Air: 1 Expeditionary Air Group (up to 350 sorties/day).</p> <p>SOF: 1 Special Operations Component Command/SJO.</p>
<b>Small Joint Operation Minus</b>	<b>SJO(-)</b>	<p>A SJO(-) is an EU Military Operation that requires the following minimum force structure:</p> <p>Land: 1 Brigade.</p> <p>Maritime: 1 Naval Task force.</p> <p>Air: 1 Expeditionary Air Group (up to 100 sorties/day).</p> <p>SOF: up to 1 Special Operations Component Command/SJO.</p>
<b>Spatial Data</b>		<p>Spatial data is that data which has a positional component (coordinates, lat/long, grid ref) and can be linked with a point on the ground, in the air or in space.</p>
<b>Special Operations</b>	<b>SO</b>	<p>Military activities conducted by specially designated, organised, selected, trained and equipped forces using operational techniques and modes of employment not standard to conventional forces. These activities may be conducted across the full range of military operations independently or in conjunction with operations of conventional forces to achieve EU political, military, psychological and economic objectives.</p>
<b>Special Operations Air Command</b>	<b>SOAC</b>	<p>A grouping of SOF air elements* designated by the COMSOCC when the situation warrants. OPCOM of these specialized air assets normally remains with contributing nations, but OPCON is usually transferred to the SOCC commander. The SOAC will normally be formed around the air HQ of one of the TCN and it can be collocated with the SOCC HQ or based elsewhere.</p> <p><i>* SO dedicated or SO capable air elements.</i></p>
<b>Special Operations Air Task Group</b>	<b>SOATG</b>	<p>A grouping of air/aviation SOF assets in support of EU SOF, composed of subordinate Units (SOATUs) which may have differing capabilities and of an HQ capable of executing the J1 through J6 staff functions and of commanding the subordinates SOATU.</p>
<b>Special Operations Air Task Unit</b>	<b>SOATU</b>	<p>The lowest level tactical grouping of a SOF combat air element capable of conducting SO and supporting other SOF.</p>
<b>Special Operations Forces</b>	<b>SOF</b>	<p>Designated by the Member States (MS) and non-EU Troop Contributing Nations and active or reserve component forces specifically organised, trained, and equipped for SO. SOF provide a flexible, versatile and unique capability, whether employed alone or complementing other forces or agencies, to attain military-strategic or operational objectives.</p>

<b>Special Operations Task Group</b>	<b>SOTG</b>	A grouping of single service or joint (Land / Maritime) SOF, composed of a HQ capable of executing the J1 through J9 staff functions, and commanding subordinate SO Task Units (SOTUs), Combat Support and Combat Service Support elements.
<b>Special Operations Task Unit</b>	<b>SOTU</b>	The lowest level SOF tactical element capable of deploying by air, land or sea and of conducting SO tasks (MA, SR, or DA). A SOTU, depending on actual strength, is normally capable of split-team operations.
<b>Special Reconnaissance and Surveillance</b>	<b>SR</b>	Activities conducted by SOF to support the collection of a commander's Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs) by employing unique capabilities or Joint Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (JISR) assets. These are primarily human intelligence operations, conducted independently or in support of conventional operations, which may use special techniques, equipment, methods or indigenous assets.
<b>Specific actions</b>		Measures targeted at a particular group and intended to eliminate and prevent discrimination or to offset disadvantages arising from existing attitudes, behaviours and structures. Action aimed at favouring access by members of certain categories of people, in this particular case, women, to rights which they are guaranteed, to the same extent as members of other categories, in this particular case, men.
<b>Stabilization</b>		A set of swift actions aimed at creating conditions supportive of a political process, helping countries and/or communities to prevent or reduce violence, and initiating efforts to address the drivers of conflicts and the consequences of a crisis.
<b>Staging</b>		The process of assembling, temporary holding and organizing of arriving personnel and materiel into formed units, to prepare for onward movement and further activities.
<b>Standard Military Response</b>		The ability to be able to deploy up to 60.000 troops within 60 days, requirement confirmed in the <i>EU Civilian and Military Capability Development beyond 2010</i> , as a part of the EU multidimensional response in the Integrated Approach.
<b>Statement Of Requirements</b>	<b>SOR</b>	1) The list of force capabilities required to perform each military task, including an initial Commander Required Date (CRD) window and required locations for force elements in the theatre. 2) (HNS) A document which includes information on the support required or offered and its financial implications.
<b>Status Of Forces Agreement</b>	<b>SOFA</b>	An agreement whereby the States parties to the agreement define in advance the rights and obligations, privileges, immunities and facilities which the forces and their members will enjoy when present on the territory(ies) of another State(s), party(ies) to the Agreement.
<b>Steering Board</b>	<b>SB</b>	A forum, consisting of the national representatives, which determines in an organization fields of work and takes decisions.
<b>Strategic Attack</b>		Offensive air action against a legitimate target that is specifically selected to achieve strategic effects.
<b>Strategic Compass</b>	<b>SC</b>	Strategic Compass is a guiding tool of the EU, aiming to identify clear goals in the area of EU security and defence, the means to achieve them and specific timelines along which the progress can be measured in order to strengthen its security and defence policy by 2030.



<b>Strategic Deployment</b>	<b>SD</b>	The process of projecting national, or EU capabilities to a desired JOA in support of a EU operation and mission in accordance with the FCdr's/ MFCdr's requirements and priorities.
<b>Strategic Direction</b>		The translation of political and strategic objectives into guidance, enabling the military operation to be planned and conducted. The PSC exercises Strategic Direction by providing guidance for the development of planning documents for an operation as well as by giving strategic direction during the conduct of the operation.
<b>Strategic Goal</b>	<b>SG</b>	Strategic goal maintains capacity for independent action. It is also a pre-condition for any subsequent goals.
<b>Strategic Enablers</b>		Assets, resources, capabilities and/or facilitators in various and crosscutting domains, such as but not limited to strategic transport, medical, cyber defence, satellite communication and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- employed or deployed by strategic-level leadership,</li> <li>- permitting autonomous and sustainable access to a certain joint Area of Operations,</li> <li>- in order to mount/conduct a specific campaign or mission within a specific timeframe.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Medical Evacuation</b>	<b>Strategic MEDEVAC</b>	Strategic MEDEVAC is the movement of patients in a dedicated medical asset under supervision of medical personnel from the JOA out of theatre (e.g. home nation, HNS MTF in adjacent countries or to a temporary out of theatre safe area). Strategic MEDEVAC is a national responsibility.
<b>Strategic Mobility</b>		The capability to move forces and their associated logistic support quickly and effectively over long distances. This can be between theatres (inter-theatre), between regions (inter-regional), or beyond EU Area of Responsibility.
<b>Strategic Movement</b>		A movement from homebase to final destination and includes deployment, transportation for sustainment and redeployment.
<b>Strategic Movement and Transportation</b>	<b>Strat M&amp;T</b>	Strategic M&T enables the Strategic Deployment and Reception, Staging and Onward Movement process as well as the deployment of reconnaissance elements; advance parties; main elements; follow-on-forces; force rotation; sustainment and redeployment of EU forces.
<b>Strategic Operation Planning Group</b>	<b>SOPG</b>	Group of strategic operation planners from all military functional components (Intel, Operations, Logistics, Plans, CIS) and specific representatives from the services (Land, Air, Navy).
<b>Strategic Planning</b>		Planning activities that start as soon as a potential crisis identified, or a crisis emerges, and end when the political authorities approve a military strategic option or a set of military strategic options. The strategic process encompasses military situation assessment definition of a POL/MIL framework and development of military strategic options.
<b>Strategic Planning Assumptions</b>	<b>SPA</b>	The principal indicative parameters used for military planning purposes in the development of the Requirements Catalogue. They are: the Distance, Military response time, Duration, Rotation and Concurrency.

<b>Strategic Psychological Operations</b>	<b>SPO</b>	Planned PSYOPS that pursue objectives to gain the support and co-operation of friendly and neutral audiences and to alter the will and ability of hostile, potentially hostile or neutral audiences to commit aggressive action, and contribute to crisis management and deterrence in support of diplomatic actions.
<b>Subsidiarity</b>		Existence of one leader, able to rely on decentralized decision-making processes, coordination and steering initiatives.
<b>Support to the Civil Environment</b>	<b>SCE</b>	Support to the civil environment could cover a wide range of military arrangements, resources or activities to support, in the context of the overall EU support, a civil authority or organization in the execution of its task; or to sustain the basic humanitarian needs of a civil population.
<b>Support to the Military Force</b>	<b>STF</b>	Military Commanders for EU-led military operations might require civilian support within their area of responsibilities. It covers arrangements and activities needed to ensure the maximum co-operation of the civil authorities, organisations and populations in meeting the commander's requirements for supporting the mission of the military force and sustaining its presence in a crisis situation.
<b>Surveillance</b>		The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or sub-surface forces, areas, places, lines of communication, persons or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic or other means in order to detect, identify and to follow activities or situations of interest. Operating for a longer period of time, Surveillance is able to reveal changes in a given situation. It contributes significantly to early warning, monitoring missions and force protection.
<b>Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Extraction</b>	<b>SERE</b>	A set of tactics, techniques, and procedures that is intended to give isolated personnel the skills to survive in any environment and to evade capture. Failing that, to resist exploitation by captors and, if the situation permits, escape captivity to finally support their own or assisted recovery and return with dignity.
<b>Sustainment</b>		The provision of personnel, logistics, medical support, military engineering support, finance and contracted support necessary for Operations and Missions
<b>T</b>		
<b>Tactical Air Reconnaissance</b>	<b>TAR</b>	The use of air vehicles to obtain information concerning terrain, weather, and the disposition, composition, movement, installations, lines of communications, electronic and communication emissions of opposite forces and own weapon effects.
<b>Tactical Command</b>	<b>TACOM</b>	The authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority.
<b>Tactical Control</b>	<b>TACON</b>	The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned.
<b>Tactical Medical Evacuation</b>	<b>Tactical MEDEVAC</b>	Tactical MEDEVAC is the intra-theatre movement of patients in a dedicated medical asset under supervision of medical personnel between medical treatment facilities, from one MTF to another MTF within the Joint Operational Area (JOA).

<b>Takedown</b>		The insertion of specially trained forces onto a vessel to compel the master to submit to a search by a boarding party.
<b>Target Acquisition</b>	<b>TA</b>	The systematic collection of detailed information about conflict parties and/or adversary forces including key personnel, installations and objects in order to locate them with sufficient accuracy. The aim is to enable the decision-maker to select the most efficient and appropriate means for a possible engagement.
<b>Tattletale</b>		In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact with a target from a position which enables it to pass targeting information to other units.
<b>Technical Arrangement (HNS)</b>	<b>TA</b>	A written bilateral or multilateral arrangement for a specific operation or exercise, generally implementing the provision of an international agreement. It provides the concept, responsibilities, procedures and the detailed financial and legal aspects for the provision of HNS by the HN to the TCN.
<b>Thematic</b>		An area that group individual and collective performance objectives on a functional basis. (In the context of Training Requirements Analysis - TRA).
<b>Third party coordination centres</b>		Coordination centres from non EU Member States and/ or other organizations.
<b>Third States</b>	<b>TS</b>	A non EU MS that could provide military assets/forces/ capabilities for an EU-led military operation/mission.
<b>Threat</b>		A potential accident or deliberate compromise of security, both resulting in possible losses in confidentiality, integrity or availability.
<b>Total Capability Requirement</b>	<b>TCR</b>	TCR present the capability requirement, considering, for each CCS, the most demanding requirement of the two concurrencies, including applicable rotation of CCS to sustain operations for the planning period as set out in the SPA.
<b>Tracking</b>		Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical or other means.
<b>Train and Equip</b>	<b>T&amp;E</b>	A part of the capacity-building effort, ramifies into many different activities. Besides training itself, efforts concern monitoring, mentoring, advising (MMA), and preparation at the strategic and implementation level to build own capacities within host countries' institutions and to support reform and transformation.
<b>Training</b>		Broad range of activities that train designated individuals and units in tactical employment, sustainment and integration of land, air and maritime skills and provide training on tactics, techniques and procedures thus enabling the development of individual, leader and organizational skills.
<b>Training Needs Analysis</b>	<b>TNA</b>	Process used to systematically derive training opportunities from identified E&T gaps. A TNA will be generated as an outcome of a Training Requirements Analysis if a requirement is not met by an existing training opportunity.
<b>Training Requirements Analysis</b>	<b>TRA</b>	Process of identifying training gaps, deficiencies and redundancies as well as the appropriate corrective measures for a particular training discipline.

<b>Transfer of Authority</b>	<b>TOA</b>	The act by which national authorities officially transfer the command and/or control of their national forces to the OpCdr. The TOA may be subject to national caveats.
<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>		Transportation Infrastructure includes all fixed, permanent and temporary installations, fabrications or facilities for the support and control of military forces such as bridges, handling points, routes and parking zones, especially for dangerous goods, airports and seaports capabilities, roads and railways networks and inland waterways.
<b>Troop-Contributing Nation</b>	<b>TCN</b>	Those EU MS and, after a Council decision, any TS providing military assets/forces/capabilities for a particular EU-led military operation/mission.
<b>U</b>		
<b>Union Customs Code</b>	<b>UCC</b>	UCC provides a comprehensive framework for customs rules and procedures in the EU customs territory, adapted to modern trade realities and modern communication tools. It is also the foundation of our preferential trade agreements worldwide.
<b>UK Maritime Trade Operations</b>	<b>UKMTO</b>	UK Navy capability with the principal purpose of providing an information conduit between military/security forces and the wider international maritime trade, often acting as the primary point of contact for merchant vessels involved in maritime incidents or travelling within an Area of High Risk (HRA). Administers Voluntary Reporting Schemes.
<b>Use of Force</b>		An act or the threat of an act meant to deprive someone of the possibility of exercising one's own will. It is not restricted to physical force, but may include threat of force or coercion, such as threat caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power against such person or persons, or by talking advance of a coercive environment.
<b>V</b>		
<b>Very heavy traffic routes</b>		The route where any military vehicle with a registered weight of 70 grosses weight or lower is permitted to move or park on that road.
<b>Vessel Protection Detachment</b>	<b>VPD</b>	A state sponsored force (military or civilian) that provides protection to a nominated merchant vessel against acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea. This can operate with logistical support from a warship or with its own logistical support. <i>Also called as an Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachment (AVPD).</i>
<b>W</b>		
<b>Warning</b>		Informing potential hostile units that their actions are interfering with EU-led military CMO and may lead to the taking of countermeasures by EU/EU-led forces.
<b>Warning Off</b>		Notifying potentially hostile units that their actions are interfering with EU-led operations and ordering them to stop forthwith.
<b>Warning Shot(s)</b>		Shot(s) fired to demonstrate resolve, or to convince persons to stop, or as a prelude to the actual use of deadly force or disabling force.

<b>Well-Found Base</b>		A well found base would provide a wide range of operational and engineering services, including inter-base and intra-base communications systems, domestic and technical accommodation, drinkable water supply and storage although some augmentation may be necessary due to base loading. It can be assumed that a well-found base would have between 50-90% of the required support facilities.
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