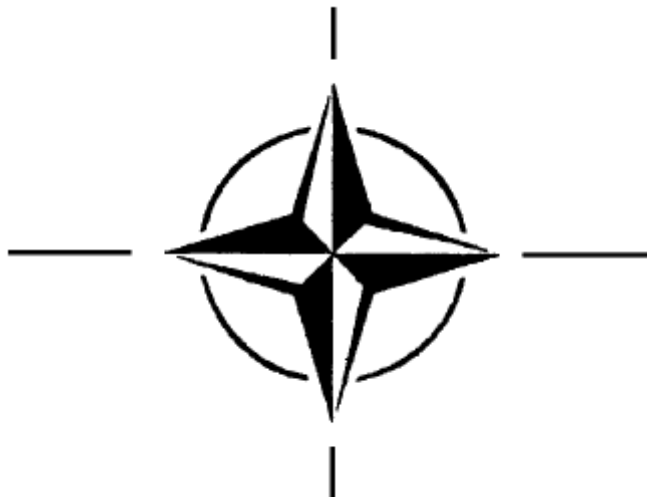


# **AAP-06**

## **Edition 2019**

**NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND  
DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH)**

**GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET  
DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS)**



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION  
NATO STANDARDIZATION  
OFFICE  
(NSO)  
2019

ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ  
DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD  
BUREAU OTAN DE  
NORMALISATION  
(NSO)  
2019



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION  
NATO STANDARDIZATION OFFICE  
(NSO)

1. AAP-06(2019) is promulgated by the NATO Standardization Office and is effective NATO-wide upon receipt.

2. All terminological entries are followed by a date, (year, month, day), indicating when they became 'NATO Agreed'.

3. The terminology in this NATO glossary is developed and approved by various tasking authorities throughout the year. As a result the body of NATO Agreed terminology changes constantly. Since this NATO glossary is only published once a year, the user is advised to consult the NATOTerm database for the most up-to-date terminology.

ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE  
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BUREAU OTAN DE NORMALISATION  
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1. L'AAP-06(2019) est promulguée par le Bureau OTAN de normalisation et entre en vigueur dans l'ensemble de l'OTAN dès réception.

2. Tous les articles terminologiques sont suivis d'une date (année, mois, jour), indiquant quand ils ont obtenu le statut « Agréé OTAN ».

3. La terminologie présentée dans ce glossaire OTAN est élaborée et approuvée par différentes autorités de tutelle tout au long de l'année. Par conséquent, le corpus de terminologie agréée OTAN évolue constamment. Étant donné que ce glossaire OTAN n'est publié qu'une fois par an, l'utilisateur est invité à consulter la base de données TermOTAN pour obtenir la terminologie la plus récente.

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**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION**

**NATO STANDARDIZATION OFFICE  
(NSO)**

**NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION**

**11 November 2019**

1. AAP-06(2019) - NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH) is a NATO Allied publication. The agreement of the member states to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 3680.

2. AAP-06(2019) is effective upon receipt. It supersedes AAP-06(2018), which shall be destroyed in accordance with local procedures for destruction of documents.

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**ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE  
L'ATLANTIQUE NORD**

**BUREAU OTAN DE NORMALISATION  
(NSO)**

**LETTRE DE PROMULGATION OTAN**

**11 novembre 2019**

1. L'AAP-06(2019) - GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS) est une publication interalliée OTAN. L'accord par lequel les États membres se sont engagés à utiliser cette publication a été consigné dans le STANAG 3680.

2. L'AAP-06(2019) entre en vigueur dès réception. Elle annule et remplace l'AAP-06(2018), qui sera détruite conformément aux procédures locales de destruction des documents.

3. Les utilisateurs peuvent copier la terminologie publiée par l'OTAN sans consentement exprès de l'OTAN à condition d'indiquer l'OTAN comme source. La terminologie extraite par l'OTAN de sources extérieures et consignée dans TermOTAN peut être soumise à des droits d'auteur. Les utilisateurs désireux de copier cette terminologie pour des besoins non OTAN doivent en demander l'autorisation auprès du détenteur des droits de propriété intellectuelle. L'OTAN est le détenteur des droits d'auteur sur les désignations « NATOTerm » et « TermOTAN ».



**Zoltán GULYÁS**

Brigadier General, HUNAF - Director, NATO Standardization Office /  
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**DETAILED LIST OF CHANGES  
LISTE DÉTAILLÉE DES MODIFICATIONS**

**1. NEW ENTRIES / ARTICLES NOUVEAUX**

2011-1010	advance party / groupe avancé
2008-0180	ambush / tendre une embuscade
2014-0163	assets / actif
2018-0167	autonomy / autonomie <sup>3</sup>
2016-0555	avionics / avionique
2018-0311	best value for money / meilleur rapport qualité-prix
2014-0296	budget <sup>1</sup> / budget <sup>1</sup>
2018-0479	budget <sup>2</sup> / budget <sup>2</sup>
2008-0137	bypass / contourner
2008-0138	canalize / canaliser
2008-0139	capture / capturer
2009-0142	collection point / point de collecte
2018-0337	common funding / financement commun
2009-0119	consignment / expédition
2018-0339	contract / contrat
2018-0185	control <sup>2</sup> / contrôler
2018-0191	counter-attack / contre-attaquer
2011-1270	coup de main / coup de main
2011-1281	crowd and riot control – CRC / maintien de l'ordre – MO
2018-0484	customer funding / financement par le client
2015-0027	cyber defence / cyberdéfense
2015-0029	cyberspace / cyberspace
2018-0092	cyberspace resilience / cyberrésilience
2018-0187	deceive / leurrer
2008-0144	defeat / défaire
2008-0146	delay / freiner

2018-0188	demonstrate / démontrer
2016-0413	demountable load carrying platform – DLCP / plateau déposable de transport de charge - PDTC
2008-0148	deny / interdire
2011-1295	direct approach / approche directe
2008-0151	disengage / désengager
2008-0152	disrupt / désorganiser
1998-0051	equipment casualty / équipement endommagé
2008-0155	evacuate / évacuer
2010-1112	explosive remnants of war – ERW / restes explosifs de guerre - REG
2008-0158	feint / feindre
2008-0179	fix <sup>2</sup> / fixer <sup>2</sup>
2011-1341	follow and assume / être en mesure de relever
2011-1347	friendly force information requirement – FFIR / besoin en informations sur les forces amies
2008-0591	friendly-force tracking – FFT / suivi des forces amies
2008-0160	identify / donner son identité
2008-0162	isolate / isoler
2017-0047	joint air power – JAP / puissance aérienne interarmées
2011-1087	jump master / chef largeur
2011-1739	killed by non-enemy action / tué des suites d'actions non hostiles
2011-1088	landing plan <sup>1</sup> / plan de débarquement <sup>1</sup>
2011-1392	landing plan <sup>2</sup> / plan de débarquement <sup>2</sup>
2009-0009	limit of exploitation / limite d'exploitation
2011-1095	logistic estimate of the situation / évaluation logistique de la situation
2011-1471	maintenance collection point – MCP / point de collecte des matériels à réparer
2016-0412	maintenance point / point de maintenance
2009-0011	march <sup>2</sup> / marche
2013-0493	marking / marquage
2014-0264	military police – MP / police militaire – PM
2017-0175	monitoring <sup>3</sup> / surveillance <sup>2</sup>



2011-1505	mounting phase / phase de préparatifs en vue d'une opération
2019-0024	notice to effect – NTE / préavis d'engagement
2008-0167	occupy / occuper
2018-0241	outreach / ouverture
2011-1554	position / position
2011-1561	primary position / position première
2011-1562	principal direction of fire – PDF / direction principale de tir
2011-1564	priority of fires / priorité des feux
2011-1565	priority target / objectif prioritaire
2011-1566	programme of targets / programme d'objectifs
2011-1574	rally point – RP / point de ralliement
2011-1578	rear boundary / limite arrière
2012-0009	recovery <sup>5</sup> / récupération <sup>5</sup>
1998-0005	reinforcement / renforcement <sup>1</sup>
2018-0189	relieve / relever
2011-1599	restrictive fire area – RFA / zone de tirs restreints
2011-1600	restrictive fire line – RFL / ligne de tirs restreints
2016-0565	safety-critical avionics / avionique essentielle à la sécurité
2011-1415	scheme of manoeuvre / plan de manœuvre
2011-1101	security operation – SecOp / opération de sécurité
2011-1432	special staff / état-major spécial
2011-1102	stop line / ligne d'arrêt
2011-1106	support area / zone logistique
2011-1107	support by fire / appuyer par feux directs
2011-1447	suppression / neutralisation <sup>1</sup>
2011-1454	tactical mobility / mobilité tactique
2011-1121	target reference point – TRP / point de référence d'un objectif
2013-0465	training area / zone d'entraînement
2008-0176	turn / détourner
2011-1463	turret-down / défilement de tourelle

2016-0411	unit load / charge unitaire
2011-1132	vertical envelopment / enveloppement vertical
2011-1136	weapons holding area / site de stockage d'armement

## 2. **CANCELLED ENTRIES / ARTICLES ANNULÉS**

2017-0218	agonic line / ligne agonale
2017-0222	air station / point de prise de vue
2017-0223	alignment <sup>2</sup> / alignement <sup>2</sup>
2016-0391	cargo / cargaison
2016-0393	commodity loading / chargement séparé par produit
2018-0005	constant of the cone / constante du cône
1976-0083	sensor / capteur
1975-0117	sympathetic detonation / détonation par influence

## 3. **MODIFIED ENTRIES / ARTICLES MODIFIÉS**

1975-0134	advance to contact / marcher à l'ennemi
1996-0017	aerodrome damage repair – ADR / réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome
2011-1659	aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer – AECO / officier régulateur d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes
2017-0221	air photographic reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne photographique
2009-0002	area of responsibility <sup>1</sup> – AOR / zone de responsabilité <sup>1</sup>
2013-0360	army corps – AC / corps d'armée – CA
2013-0361	army group – AG / groupe d'armées
1999-0041	asylum seeker / demandeur d'asile
2008-0133	attack / attaquer
2016-0383	binding / chargement sur palette
1989-0003	booster <sup>2</sup> / relais de détonation
1998-0043	cannibalize / cannibaliser
2011-1971	combat service support – CSS / soutien logistique du combat

1999-0030	command <sup>1</sup> / commandement <sup>1</sup>
2018-0482	consumable item / article consommable
2008-0178	contain / contenir
1998-0040	end state / état final
1992-0003	equipment casualty evacuation / évacuation du matériel endommagé
1975-0013	explosive charge / charge explosive
2009-0106	explosive ordnance reconnaissance – EOR / reconnaissance des dispositifs explosifs
2012-0088	hardened site / site durci
2017-0282	impact fuze / fusée d'impact
2008-0045	internally displaced persons – IDP / personnes déplacées à l'intérieur de leur propre pays
2016-0395	load spreader / répartiteur de charges
2016-0397	loading plan / plan de chargement
1987-0008	maintainability / maintenabilité
2008-0052	materials handling – MH / manutention de matériels
2009-0790	median lethal dose / dose létale médiane
2009-0042	median lethal radiation dose / dose d'irradiation létale médiane
1993-0024	member state / État membre
2008-0057	military engineering – MILENG / génie militaire
2016-0531	minimum aircraft operating surface – MAOS / surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs
2005-0002	misfire / raté de tir
2000-0037	mission-essential force / force essentielle à la mission
2011-1407	neutralize / neutraliser
2018-0490	non-expendable item / article non consommable
2016-0398	pallet / palette
2016-0400	palletized unit load / charge palettisée
1974-0040	railway line capacity / capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer
1974-0041	railway loading ramp / rampe de chargement
2015-0145	report line – RL / ligne de compte rendu

1994-0059	return load / chargement de retour
1999-0025	route clearance / dépollution le long d'itinéraire
1998-0044	salvage / récupérer
2018-0190	secure / s'assurer de
2016-0401	spare / pièce de rechange
2008-0079	surface-to-air missile – SAM / missile sol-air
2008-0080	surface-to-surface missile – SSM / missile sol-sol
2016-0403	tie down point / point d'arrimage
2018-0172	time fuze / fusée chronométrique
2016-0579	TNT equivalent / équivalence TNT
2011-1130	variability / variabilité
1993-0013	warhead / tête militaire

#### 4. **REVALIDATED ENTRIES / ARTICLES REVALIDÉS**

2002-0003	additional military layer – AML / couche militaire additionnelle
2018-0303	attrition rate / taux d'attrition
2018-0006	continuous strip camera / appareil photographique à défilement continu
2016-0573	radius of safety / rayon de sécurité
2017-0202	rate of fire / cadence de tir
2019-0020	time on target <sup>3</sup> – TOT / heure sur l'objectif <sup>3</sup> - HSO

#### 5. **ENTRIES REMOVED FROM AAP-06 / ARTICLES RETIRÉS DE L'AAP-06**

2017-0216	abac scale / abaque de conversion
2017-0219	air cartographic camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique
2017-0232	base map / carte de base <sup>1</sup>
1992-0067	baseline <sup>1</sup> / base géodésique <sup>1</sup>
1992-0083	baseline <sup>2</sup> / base géodésique <sup>2</sup>
2016-0166	baseline <sup>4</sup> / base de triangulation
1994-0018	bearing / azimut
2017-0237	border / marge intérieure

1990-0055	chart base / carte de base <sup>2</sup>
2018-0001	compass direction / direction de compas
2018-0002	compass north / nord du compas
2018-0003	compass rose / rose du compas
2018-0004	compilation / compilation
2018-0008	control / réseau de points de contrôle
2018-0007	control point <sup>1</sup> / point de référence <sup>3</sup>
2018-0009	controlled mosaic / mosaïque contrôlée
2018-0068	convergence factor / facteur de convergence
2018-0071	coordinates / coordonnées
2018-0078	grid / carroyage
1994-0021	grid bearing / azimuth grille
2018-0070	grid convergence / convergence de la grille
2018-0069	grid convergence factor / facteur de convergence de la grille
2018-0071	grid coordinate / coordonnées de carroyage
2018-0072	grid coordinate system / système de carroyage
2018-0073	grid interval / intervalle d'un quadrillage
2018-0076	grid north / nord de la grille
2018-0077	grid ticks / amorce d'un quadrillage
2017-0225	hypsonetric tinting / coloriage hypsonétrique
2017-0217	magnetic equator / équateur magnétique
2017-0245	map convergence / convergence des méridiens sur la carte
1989-0029	map index / tableau d'assemblage de cartes
2017-0242	map series / série de cartes
2018-0065	mosaic / mosaïque
2012-0250	rainout / pluie radioactive
2018-0066	semi-controlled mosaic / mosaïque semi-contrôlée
2018-0067	uncontrolled mosaic / mosaïque sommaire

## 6. EDITORIAL CHANGES / CHANGEMENTS RÉDACTIONNELS

### 6.1 PART II / PARTIE II (ENGLISH / ANGLAIS)

<u>AAP-06(2018)</u>	<u>Change/Modification</u>
alignment <sup>1</sup>	Deletion of the exponent. / Suppression de l'exposant.
baseline <sup>3</sup>	Deletion of the exponent. / Suppression de l'exposant.
control point <sup>2</sup>	Change of exponent ( <sup>2</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ). / Changement d'exposant ( <sup>2</sup> à <sup>1</sup> ).
control point <sup>3</sup>	Change of exponent ( <sup>3</sup> to <sup>2</sup> ). / Changement d'exposant ( <sup>3</sup> à <sup>2</sup> ).
fix	Addition of the exponent <sup>1</sup> . / Ajout de l'exposant <sup>1</sup> .
full command	Incomplete note in English. / Note incomplète en anglais.
NATO standardization community	Incorrect French term. / Terme français incorrect.
situation report	Update of the approval date. / Mise à jour de la date d'approbation.
tonedown	Spelling error in the definition. / Faute d'orthographe dans la définition.

### 6.2 PART III / PARTIE III (FRENCH / FRANÇAIS)

<u>AAP-06(2018)</u>	<u>Change/Modification</u>
alignement <sup>1</sup>	Deletion of the exponent. / Suppression de l'exposant.
commandement intégral	Incomplete note in French. / Note incomplète en français.
fixer	Addition of the exponent <sup>1</sup> . / Ajout de l'exposant <sup>1</sup> .
marche	Addition of the exponent <sup>1</sup> . / Ajout de l'exposant <sup>1</sup> .
NATO standardization community	Incorrect French term. / Terme français incorrect.
neutralisation	Addition of the exponent <sup>2</sup> . / Ajout de l'exposant <sup>2</sup> .
obstacle	Removal of duplicate. / Suppression de doublon.
point de référence <sup>4</sup>	Change of exponent ( <sup>4</sup> to <sup>3</sup> ). / Changement d'exposant ( <sup>4</sup> à <sup>3</sup> ).
raté <sup>1</sup>	Deletion of the exponent. / Suppression de l'exposant.
recouvrement <sup>1</sup>	Removal of incorrect synonyms. / Suppression de synonymes incorrects.
renforcement	Addition of the exponent <sup>2</sup> . / Ajout de l'exposant <sup>2</sup> .
surveillance	Addition of the exponent <sup>1</sup> . / Ajout de l'exposant <sup>1</sup> .

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## PREFACE PRÉFACE

1. This glossary is compiled by the direction of the Military Committee and with the approval of the North Atlantic Council.

2. Its purpose is to standardize (i) general terminology with a specific military meaning; (ii) specialist terminology that needs to be widely understood throughout NATO, as well as (iii) terms that are not adequately defined in the NATO Terminology Programme (NTP)'s reference dictionaries<sup>1</sup>, thus promoting mutual understanding and strengthening the Alliance's defence capabilities.

3. This NATO glossary contains but a part of all NATO Agreed terminology. The NATOTerm database contains all NATO Agreed terminology.

4. The definitions contained herein do not establish or modify NATO policy and doctrine, but help to express them more clearly.

5. The glossary is available in electronic form in the two official languages of NATO, English and French. These versions are updated and made available annually through the Internet and the NATO extranet.

6. In accordance with STANAG 3680 and PO(2015)0193, *NATO Terminology Directive*, the terms and definitions contained herein have been approved by all NATO member states.

1. Le présent glossaire est établi suivant les directives du Comité militaire et avec l'approbation du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord.

2. Il a pour but de normaliser (i) la terminologie d'ordre général revêtant un sens militaire spécifique, (ii) la terminologie spécialisée devant être aisément comprise dans tout l'OTAN et (iii) les termes qui ne sont pas définis de manière adéquate dans les dictionnaires de référence<sup>1</sup> du Programme de terminologie de l'OTAN (NTP) ; il vise ainsi à favoriser la compréhension mutuelle tout en renforçant les capacités de défense de l'Alliance.

3. Le présent glossaire OTAN ne contient qu'une partie de la terminologie agréée OTAN. La base de données TermOTAN renferme toute la terminologie agréée OTAN.

4. Les définitions qui figurent dans le présent glossaire n'établissent ni ne modifient les politiques et doctrines de l'OTAN, mais elles permettent de les exprimer plus clairement.

5. Le glossaire est disponible en version électronique dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN, l'anglais et le français. Ces versions sont mises à jour et publiées chaque année sur l'internet et sur l'extranet de l'OTAN.

6. Conformément au STANAG 3680 et au PO(2015)0193, intitulé *Directive sur la terminologie de l'OTAN*, les termes et définitions figurant dans la présente publication ont été approuvés par tous les États membres de l'OTAN.

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<sup>1</sup> The reference dictionaries for the NTP are the Concise Oxford English Dictionary and le Petit Robert. / Les dictionnaires de référence pour le NTP sont le Concise Oxford English Dictionary et le Petit Robert.



7. The glossary is divided into three main parts:

Part I. Organization and Procedures.

Part II. NATO Agreed terms and definitions in English alphabetical order. The corresponding French preferred terms are shown immediately following the English entry term e.g., **hybrid threat / menace hybride**.

Part III. NATO Agreed terms and definitions in French alphabetical order. The corresponding English preferred terms are shown immediately following the French entry term e.g. **menace hybride / hybrid threat**.

8. Proposals for new terms and definitions or changes to or cancellation of existing terms and definitions are to be made in accordance with PO(2015)0193, *NATO Terminology Directive* and AAP-77, *NATO Terminology Manual* and using a terminology proposal form, which can be downloaded from the NSO's protected Internet site.

9. All suggestions and inquiries concerning this glossary should be directed to the:

NATO Terminology Office  
NATO Standardization Office (NSO)  
NATO Headquarters  
B-1110 Brussels  
Belgium

Tel : +32 2 707-5530 or 5732  
Email: [terminology@nso.nato.int](mailto:terminology@nso.nato.int)

7. Le glossaire est divisé en trois grandes parties :

Partie I. Organisation et procédures

Partie II. Termes et définitions agréés OTAN dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais. Les termes français privilégiés correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après le terme anglais, par exemple **hybrid threat / menace hybride**.

Partie III. Termes et définitions agréés OTAN dans l'ordre alphabétique français. Les termes anglais privilégiés correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après le terme français, par exemple **menace hybride / hybrid threat**.

8. Les propositions visant à insérer de nouveaux termes et définitions ou à modifier ou annuler des termes et définitions existants doivent être formulées conformément à la *Directive sur la terminologie de l'OTAN* (PO(2015)0193) et au *Manuel de terminologie de l'OTAN* (AAP-77), au moyen d'une fiche de proposition qui peut être téléchargée à partir du site internet protégé du Bureau OTAN de normalisation.

9. Toutes les suggestions et demandes de renseignements concernant le présent glossaire devront être adressées au :

Service de terminologie de l'OTAN  
Bureau OTAN de normalisation (NSO)  
Siège de l'OTAN  
B-1110 Bruxelles  
Belgique

Tél. : +32 2 707-5530 ou 5732  
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**PART I / PARTIE I**

**ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES  
ORGANISATION ET PROCÉDURES**

## Chapter 1

### DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AAP-06, NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH)

1. AAP-06 is developed and maintained by the Military Committee Terminology Board (MCTB) as part of the NATO Terminology Programme (NTP), which finds its origins in the NATO Military Terminology Standardization Programme by the NATO Standing Group in February 1954 which:
  - a. assigned responsibility for the coordination of NATO military terminology to the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) (predecessor of the NATO Standardization Office (NSO));
  - b. outlined the initial steps for processing terminology;
  - c. provided general terms of reference (TOR).
2. The TOR have been periodically changed and updated to provide for the participation of all NATO member states. In 1970 the Air Board, MAS, promulgated NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 3680 - NATO Glossary of Military Terms and Definitions (English and French) (AAP-06) to assist Service Boards, working groups and panels of experts in considering terminology within their purview.
3. The aim of STANAG 3680 as stated in its 5th Edition (Amendment 1) "is to register national acceptance of AAP-06". The details of the agreement state that "participating nations agree to use AAP-06 and any subsequent changes published periodically as the primary glossary for NATO terms of military significance and their definitions". In 2009 the NATO Terminology Management System (NTMS) was officially launched on the NSO's protected Internet site, thus taking over the pre-eminence of AAP-06 in military terminology. In June 2015, the NATOTerm database was launched to replace the NTMS and serve as the official reference for NATO terminology.
4. NATOTerm includes AAP-06 and other NATO glossaries. However, for the time being, electronic and paper copies of AAP-06 will continue to be issued.
5. Entries for inclusion in AAP-06 shall not be classified, given that AAP-06 is made available to the public through the Internet.

## Chapter 2

### USER GUIDE

**Structure of the glossary.** This glossary is presented with an entry for each term, in the English alphabetical order in Part II, and in the French alphabetical order in Part III.

**Uninotional entry.** Each concept (also known as the ‘notion’) is listed in a separate entry giving its designation(s), definition and any metadata and which is therefore said to be “uninotional”.

**Organization of an entry.** Each entry in Part II contains first the preferred term in English followed by a slash and the equivalent term in French on the same line, followed on the lines below by any synonyms and abbreviations, the definition, notes, examples, cross-references to related terms and figures, the source and the date on which the entry became NATO Agreed, i.e.:

**preferred term**

**preferred abbreviation**

**admitted term(s)**

**admitted abbreviation(s)**

**deprecated term(s)**

**deprecated abbreviation(s)**

**obsolete term(s)**

**obsolete abbreviation(s)**

Definition

Notes

Examples

[source]

date

**Grammatical form.** Grammatical information, i.e. word class, gender and/or number, may be given where there is a risk of misunderstanding.

**Synonymy.** Non-preferred terms are also listed as separate entries in alphabetical order, giving only a cross-reference to the preferred term.

**Polysemy.** When a term has more than one meaning, each meaning is given in a separate entry.

## Lexicon

### **NATO Agreed terminology**

The terminology that has been approved in both official languages of NATO by the consensus of the NATO member nations, through the NATO Terminology Programme.

NATO Agreed

2006-04-21

### **silence procedure**

A procedure by which concurrence is achieved unless an objection is received by a given date.

Note: Within NATO, only the member nations may break silence.

NATO Agreed

2005-01-28

### **terminology proposal**

A formal request to change the body of NATO Agreed terminology by adding, modifying or deleting a terminological entry.

NATO Agreed

2009-11-19

### **terminologie agréée OTAN**

Terminologie qui a été approuvée dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN par consensus des pays membres de l'Organisation dans le cadre du Programme de terminologie de l'OTAN.

Agréé OTAN

2006-04-21

### **procédure d'accord tacite**

Procédure par laquelle un accord tacite est acquis si aucune objection n'est reçue d'ici à une date déterminée.

Note : au sein de l'OTAN, seuls les pays membres peuvent rompre le silence.

Agréé OTAN

2005-01-28

### **proposition de terminologie**

Demande officielle destinée à changer le corpus de la terminologie agréée OTAN par l'ajout, la modification ou la suppression d'un article terminologique.

Agréé OTAN

2009-11-19

## Chapitre 1

### ÉLABORATION ET MISE À JOUR DE L'AAP-06, GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS)

1. La Commission de terminologie du Comité militaire (MCTB) élabore et assure la mise à jour de l'AAP-06 dans le cadre du Programme de terminologie de l'OTAN (NTP), soit, à l'origine, le Programme de normalisation de la terminologie militaire de l'OTAN établi par le Groupe permanent de l'OTAN en février 1954, qui :
  - a. attribuait la responsabilité de la coordination de la terminologie militaire de l'OTAN au Bureau militaire de standardisation (BMS) (le prédécesseur du Bureau OTAN de normalisation (NSO)) ;
  - b. précisait les étapes préliminaires du traitement de la terminologie ;
  - c. définissait un mandat général.
2. Ce mandat a été périodiquement modifié et mis à jour pour permettre la participation de tous les États membres de l'OTAN. En 1970, le Bureau Air du BMS a promulgué l'Accord de normalisation OTAN (STANAG) 3680 - Glossaire OTAN de termes et définitions à usage militaire (anglais et français) (AAP-06), afin d'aider les Bureaux d'armée, les groupes de travail et les commissions d'experts à tenir compte de la terminologie dans leurs domaines de compétence.
3. Tel qu'indiqué dans sa 5<sup>e</sup> édition (Amendement 1), le STANAG 3680 a pour but d'enregistrer l'acceptation, par les pays, de l'AAP-06. Les modalités de l'accord stipulent que « les pays participants sont convenus d'utiliser l'AAP-06, y compris ses corrections ultérieures, comme principal glossaire OTAN de termes d'importance militaire et leurs définitions ». Depuis son lancement officiel sur le site internet protégé du NSO en 2009, le Système de gestion de la terminologie de l'OTAN (NTMS) primait sur l'AAP-06 en matière de terminologie militaire. En juin 2015, la base de données TermOTAN a été lancée pour remplacer le NTMS et devenir la référence officielle pour la terminologie de l'OTAN.
4. TermOTAN renferme l'AAP-06 et d'autres glossaires OTAN. Cependant, des versions électroniques et des copies papier de l'AAP-06 continueront, pour le moment, d'être diffusées.
5. Les articles dont l'inclusion dans l'AAP-06 est envisagée ne feront l'objet d'aucune classification, l'AAP-06 étant accessible au public sur internet.

## Chapitre 2

### GUIDE D'UTILISATION

**Structure du glossaire.** Chacun des termes figurant dans ce glossaire est classé par article, dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais dans la Partie II, et dans l'ordre alphabétique français dans la Partie III.

**Article uninotionnel.** Pour chaque concept (aussi appelé « notion »), il existe un article distinct contenant sa ou ses désignations, sa définition et toutes les métadonnées éventuelles, et qui est ainsi dit « uninotionnel ».

**Organisation d'un article.** Chaque article de la Partie III contient d'abord le terme privilégié en français, suivi par une barre oblique, ainsi que le terme équivalent en anglais sur la même ligne, et, sur les lignes suivantes, les éventuels synonymes et abréviations, la définition, les notes, les exemples, les renvois aux termes connexes et aux figures, la source et la date d'agrément OTAN, comme suit :

terme privilégié  
 abréviation privilégiée  
 terme(s) toléré(s)  
 abréviation(s) tolérée(s)  
 terme(s) déconseillé(s)  
 abréviation(s) déconseillée(s)  
 terme(s) désuet(s)  
 abréviation(s) désuète(s)  
 Définition  
 Notes  
 Exemples  
 [source]  
 date

**Forme grammaticale.** Des informations grammaticales, à savoir la partie du discours, le genre ou le nombre, peuvent être ajoutées lorsqu'il y a un risque de confusion.

**Synonymie.** Les termes non privilégiés font également l'objet d'articles distincts, classés dans l'ordre alphabétique, avec un simple renvoi au terme privilégié.

**Polysémie.** Lorsqu'un même terme peut prendre plusieurs sens, ces derniers sont définis dans des articles distincts.



## Lexique

**procédure d'accord tacite**

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Note : au sein de l'OTAN, seuls les pays membres peuvent rompre la procédure d'accord tacite.

Agréé OTAN

2005-01-28

**proposition de terminologie**

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Agréé OTAN

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NATO Agreed

2006-04-21

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**PART II / PARTIE II**

**ENGLISH TERMS AND DEFINITIONS IN ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER  
TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS ANGLAIS DANS L'ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE ANGLAIS**

# A

## **abeam / par le travers**

Bearing approximately 90 or 270 degrees relative; at right angles to the longitudinal axis of a vehicle.  
1998.08.18

## **abeam replenishment / ravitaillement à couple**

The transfer at sea of personnel and/or supplies by rigs between two or more ships proceeding side by side.  
1980.07.01

## **abort <sup>1</sup> / avorter <sup>1</sup>**

To terminate a mission for any reason other than enemy action. It may occur at any point after the beginning of the mission and prior to its completion.  
1973.05.01

## **abort <sup>2</sup> / avorter <sup>2</sup>**

To discontinue aircraft take-off or missile launch.  
1973.05.01

## **abrasion / rayure**

In photography, a scratch or mark produced mechanically on an emulsion surface or film base.  
1973.01.01

## **absolute filter / filtre absolu**

A filter capable of cutting off 100% by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size.  
1980.01.01

## **absolute height / hauteur absolue**

The height of an aircraft directly above the surface or terrain over which it is flying.  
1994.07.13

## **absorbed dose / dose absorbée**

The amount of energy from ionizing radiation absorbed, per unit of mass, by an exposed tissue or organ.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

## **acceleration error / erreur d'accélération**

An error caused by the deflection of the vertical reference due to any change in acceleration of the aircraft.  
1973.02.01

## **acceptable product / produit de substitution**

One which may be used in place of another for extended periods without technical advice.  
1973.02.01

## **acceptance trial / essai de recette**

A trial carried out by nominated representatives of the eventual

military users of the weapon or equipment to determine if the specified performance and characteristics have been met.  
2005.11.04

## **accompaniment / accompagnement**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the coordinated passage through a specific area of increased risk by one or more merchant ships in company with military assets. Accompaniment takes place under a voluntary arrangement and does not imply direct protection by military assets.  
2007.03.02

## **accuracy of fire / justesse de tir**

The precision of fire expressed by the closeness of a grouping of shots at and around the centre of the target.  
1984.10.01

## **acknowledgement / aperçu**

A message from the addressee informing the originator that his communication has been received and is understood.  
1974.01.01

## **acknowledgement signal / signal d'accusé de réception**

A signal sent to indicate that a message has been received properly.  
2000.05.09

## **acoustic circuit / mise de feu acoustique**

A circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a target.  
1995.05.02

## **acoustic intelligence / renseignement acoustique ACINT**

Intelligence derived from acoustic signals or emissions.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

## **acoustic mine / mine acoustique**

A mine with an acoustic circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a ship or sweep.  
1976.08.01

## **acoustic minehunting / chasse aux mines acoustique**

The use of a sonar to detect mines or mine-like objects which may be on or protruding from the sea bed, or buried.  
1975.11.01

## **acoustic warfare / guerre acoustique AW**

In an underwater environment, the use of acoustic energy to provoke, exploit, restrict or prevent hostile use of the acoustic spectrum and the

implementation of any measures taken to restrict its use to friendly forces.  
1999.12.13

## **acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures / contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique**

In an underwater environment, those actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the acoustic spectrum by countering hostile acoustic warfare measures. Acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures involve antiacoustic warfare support measures and antiacoustic warfare countermeasures, and may not involve underwater acoustic emissions.  
1999.12.13

## **acoustic warfare countermeasures / contre-mesures de guerre acoustique**

In an underwater environment, actions taken to prevent or reduce the use of the acoustic spectrum by hostile forces. Acoustic warfare countermeasures involve intentional underwater acoustic emissions for deception and jamming.  
1999.12.13

## **acoustic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique AWSM**

In an underwater environment, actions taken to search for, intercept and identify radiated acoustic energy for the purpose of exploiting such radiation.

Note: The use of these measures involves no intentional underwater acoustic emission and is generally not detectable by hostile forces.  
2010.01.22

## **action information centre**

Preferred term: combat information centre.

## **activate / activer**

In military administration, to make active by official order a previously established military organization so that it can function in its assigned capacity.  
2015.02.18

## **activation detector / détecteur de neutrons par activation**

A device used to determine neutron flux or density by virtue of the radioactivity induced in it as a result of neutron capture.  
1973.02.01

## **active / actif(ve)**

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit

energy capable of being detected.  
1975.11.01

**active air defence / défense aérienne active**

Active measures taken against attacking enemy forces to prevent, nullify or nullify any form of air or missile threat or to reduce the effectiveness of any such attack.  
2006.06.20

**active defence / défense active**

Active measures taken against enemy forces to prevent, nullify or reduce the effectiveness of any form of enemy attack.  
2005.01.25

**active electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique actives**

Detectable measures, such as altering transmitter parameters as necessary, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.  
1996.11.20

**active homing guidance / guidage actif**

A system of homing guidance wherein both the source for illuminating the target, and the receiver for detecting the energy reflected from the target as the result of illuminating the target, are carried within the missile.  
1973.02.01

**active mine / mine à dispositif actif**

A mine actuated by the reflection from a target of a signal emitted by the mine.  
1994.11.01

**actuate / déclencher**

To operate a firing mechanism by an influence or a series of influences in such a way that all the requirements of the mechanism for firing or for registering a target count are met.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**actuator / servocommande**

A mechanism that furnishes the force required to displace a control surface or other control element.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**ad hoc movement / mouvement improvisé**

A movement which may occur at any time, for which necessary or appropriate planning data is not yet available. This movement will be partially or fully planned as soon as the required information has been provided.  
1990.11.01

**add / plus loin**

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that an increase in range along a spotting

line is desired.  
1974.09.01

**additional military layer / couche militaire additionnelle**

**AML**  
A unified range of digital geospatial data products designed to satisfy the totality of NATO non-navigational maritime defence requirements.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

**adjust fire <sup>1</sup> / prêt à régler**

In artillery and naval fire support, a method of control transmitted in the call for fire by the observer or spotter to indicate that he will control the adjustment.  
1974.09.01

**adjust fire <sup>2</sup> / réglage**

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to initiate an adjustment of fire.  
1974.09.01

**adjustment of fire / réglage observé de tir**

Process used in artillery and naval fire to obtain correct bearing, range and height of burst (if time fuzes are used) when engaging a target by observed fire.  
1973.02.01

**administration / administration**

The provision and implementation of regulations and procedures related to the management of an organization in support of the accomplishment of its mission.  
CS, 2007.09.05

**administrative control / contrôle administratif**  
**ADCON**

Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.  
1971.04.01

**administrative escort / escorteur administratif**

A warship or merchant ship under naval control, carrying a convoy commodore and his staff, serving as a platform for simultaneous communication with an operational control authority and a coastal convoy.  
1978.10.01

**administrative loading / chargement administratif**  
**commercial loading** (admitted)

A loading system which gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troops and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and

sorted before they can be used.  
1973.02.01

**administrative movement / mouvement administratif**

A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy interference, except by air, is anticipated.  
1973.02.01

**administrative order / ordre administratif**

An order covering traffic, supplies, maintenance, evacuation, personnel and other administrative details.  
1999.12.13

**administrative plan / plan administratif et logistique**

A plan, normally relating to and complementing the operation plan or order, which provides information and instructions covering the logistic and administrative support of the operation.  
1981.09.01

**advance force / force d'avant-garde**

A temporary organization within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions, and air support.  
1981.06.01

**advance party / groupe avancé**

A team that coordinates the arrival of a force at a destination sufficiently ahead of the main body.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**advance to contact / marcher à l'ennemi**

To gain or re-establish contact with an enemy within assigned boundaries.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**advanced aerodrome / aérodrome avancé**

An aerodrome, usually having minimum facilities, in or near an objective area.  
1996.11.20

**advanced base / base avancée**

A base located in or near a theatre of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations.  
1981.03.01

**advanced fleet anchorage / mouillage avancé de flotte**

A secure anchorage for a large number of naval vessels, mobile support units and auxiliaries located in or near a theatre of operations.  
1973.02.01

**advanced guard / avant-garde**

The leading element of an advancing force. The primary mission is to ensure the uninterrupted advance of the main body. It has the following functions: a. to find and exploit gaps in the enemy's defensive system; b. to prevent the main body of the advancing force running blindly into enemy opposition; c. to clear away minor opposition or, if major opposition is met, to cover the deployment of the main body.  
1973.02.01

**adversary / adversaire**

A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged.  
2015.02.18

**advisory area / région à service consultatif**

A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available.  
1973.02.01

**advisory control / contrôle consultatif**

A mode of control under which the aircraft commander selects his own speed, altitude and heading, and has freedom of action to accomplish the assigned task. The aircraft control unit will inform the aircraft of the current tactical picture and provide adequate warnings of hazards affecting aircraft safety.  
1975.11.01

**aerial picket**

Preferred term: air picket.

**aerial reconnaissance**

Preferred term: air reconnaissance.

**aerodrome / aérodrome****AD****airfield** (admitted)

An area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations and equipment), landing and take-off of aircraft.  
1973.02.01

**aerodrome damage repair / réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome****ADR****airfield damage repair** (admitted)

After damage, the range of activities required to establish, sustain and recover the operational capability of an aerodrome to conduct air operations, including reconnaissance and damage assessment, explosive ordnance disposal, repair of aircraft operating surfaces, and restoration of essential services and facilities.  
ATM-CNS AG, 2019.01.31

**aerodrome traffic <sup>1</sup> / circulation d'aérodrome <sup>1</sup>**

All traffic on the manoeuvring area of

an aerodrome.

2001.10.01

**aerodrome traffic <sup>2</sup> / circulation d'aérodrome <sup>2</sup>**

All aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome.

2001.10.01

**aerodynamic missile / missile aérodynamique**

A missile which uses aerodynamic forces to maintain its flight path.

1994.11.01

**aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne****AE****AEROMEDEVAC** (admitted)

The movement of patients under medical supervision by air transport to and between medical treatment facilities as an integral part of the treatment continuum.

MCMedSB, 2016.11.08

**aeromedical evacuation control centre / centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes****AECC**

A facility established by the commander of an air transport division, air force, or air command, that operates in conjunction with the command movement control centre, coordinates overall medical requirements with airlift capability, assigns medical missions to the appropriate aeromedical evacuation elements in the system and monitors patient movement activities.

MCMedSB, 2018.06.12

**aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer / officier régulateur d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes****AECO**

An officer of an originating, in transit or destination medical treatment facility who is qualified in aviation medicine and/or aeromedical evacuation, and who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility.

MCMedSB, 2019.07.08

**aeromedical evacuation operations officer / officier responsable des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes****AEOO**

An individual of the airlift force or command who is responsible for activities relating to: - planning and directing aeromedical evacuation operations; - maintaining liaison with those carrying out medical airlift activities; - operating an aeromedical evacuation control centre; and otherwise - coordinating aircraft and patient movements.

MCMedSB, 2018.06.12

**aeromedical evacuation system / chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes****AES**

A coordinated military capability which provides: a. control of patient movement by air transport; b. specialized medical attendants and equipment for in-flight medical care; c. facilities on, or in the vicinity of, air strips and airbases, for the limited medical care of in-transit patients entering, en route via, or leaving the system; and d. communication with destination and en route medical facilities concerning patient airlift movements.

MCMedSB, 2013.10.28

**aeronautical information overprint / surimpression d'informations aéronautiques**

Additional information which is printed or stamped on a map or chart for the specific purpose of air navigation.

1973.02.01

**aeronautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route aéronautique**

A chart designed for the graphical processes of navigation.

1984.10.01

**aeronautical product / produit aéronautique**

For the purposes of NATO airworthiness, any aircraft, unmanned aircraft system, aircraft engine or aircraft propeller.

MCASB, 2014.08.05

**aeronautical topographic chart / carte topographique aéronautique**

A representation of features of the surface of the earth, designed primarily as an aid to visual or radar navigation, which shows selected terrain, cultural or hydrographic features and supplementary aeronautical information.

1973.02.01

**aeropause / aéropause**

Region in which functional effects of the atmosphere on man and aircraft cease to exist.

1973.02.01

**afloat support / soutien logistique à la mer**

A form of logistic support outside the confines of a harbour in which fuel, ammunition and supplies are provided for operating forces either underway or at anchor.

1974.12.01

**afterburning <sup>1</sup> / postcombustion <sup>1</sup>**

The characteristic of some rocket motors to burn irregularly for some time after the main burning and thrust has ceased.

1973.02.01

**afterburning <sup>2</sup> / postcombustion <sup>2</sup>**

The process of fuel injection and combustion in the exhaust jet of a turbojet engine (aft or to the rear of the turbine).

1973.02.01

**after-flight inspection / vérification après le vol**

**post-flight inspection** (admitted)  
General examination after flight for obvious defects, correction of defects reported by aircraft crews, replenishment of consumable or expendable stores, and securing aircraft.  
1973.02.01

**agency / organisme de renseignement**

**collection agency** (admitted)  
In intelligence usage, an organization or individual engaged in collecting and/or processing information.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**agent / agent**

In intelligence usage, one who is recruited, trained, controlled and employed to obtain and report information.  
2014.11.20

**agreed point / repère convenu**

A predetermined point on the ground, identifiable from the air, and used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment.  
1973.02.01

**agreement / accord**

A negotiated arrangement that is made between two or more parties and that is typically legally binding.  
2018.02.16

**air cargo / cargaison aérienne**

Stores, equipment or vehicles, which do not form part of the aircraft, and are either part or all of its payload.  
1981.03.01

**air controller / contrôleur aérien**

An individual especially trained for and assigned the duty of the control (by use of radio, radar, or other means) of such aircraft as may be allotted to him for operation within his area.  
1973.02.01

**air corridor / corridor aérien**

A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces.  
1973.02.01

**air cushion vehicle / aéroglisseur ACV**

A vehicle capable of being operated so that its weight, including its payload, is wholly or significantly supported on a cushion of air generated continuously at higher than ambient pressure.  
1996.01.09

**air data computer**

Preferred term: central air data computer.

**air defence / défense aérienne AD**

All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action.  
1985.03.01

**air defence action area / zone d'action de défense aérienne**

An area and the airspace above it within which friendly aircraft or surface-to-air weapons are normally given precedence in operations except under specified conditions.  
1993.07.01

**air defence area / zone de défense aérienne ADA**

A specifically defined airspace for which air defence must be planned and provided.  
1993.07.01

**air defence command / commandement de la défense aérienne ADC**

The authority and responsibility for the air defence of a designated area.  
1975.11.01

**air defence commander / commandant de la défense aérienne**

A duly appointed commander responsible for the air defence of a designated area.  
2010.01.22

**air defence control centre / centre de contrôle de défense aérienne ADCC**

The principal information, communication and operations centre from which all aircraft, anti-aircraft operations, air defence artillery, missiles and air warning functions of a specific area of air defence responsibility are supervised and coordinated.  
1997.07.09

**air defence early warning**

Preferred term: early warning.

**air defence ground environment / infrastructure électronique de défense aérienne ADGE**

The network of ground radar sites and command and control centres within a specific theatre of operations which are used for the tactical control of air defence operations.  
2010.01.22

**air defence identification zone / zone d'identification de défense aérienne ADIZ**

Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required.  
1973.02.01

**air defence operations area / zone d'opérations de défense aérienne**

A geographical area within which procedures are established to minimize interference between air defence operations and other types of operations. It may include one or more of the following: a. air defence action area; b. air defence area; c. air defence identification zone; d. firepower umbrella.  
2000.10.04

**air defence region / région de défense aérienne ADR**

A geographical subdivision of an air defence area.  
1974.12.01

**air defence sector / secteur de défense aérienne**

A geographical subdivision of an air defence region.  
1973.02.01

**air defence ship / bâtiment de défense aérienne**

The ship detailed to assume responsibility for air defence.  
1973.02.01

**air draught / tirant d'air**

The vertical distance between the waterline and the highest point of a ship's structure.  
2000.10.04

**air evacuation / évacuation par air**

Evacuation by aircraft of personnel and cargo.  
1973.02.01

**air freighting / aérotransport de matériel**

The non-tactical movement of cargo by air.  
1973.02.01

**air interception / interception aérienne AI**

An operation by which aircraft effect visual or electronic contact with other aircraft.  
1974.12.01

**air interdiction / interdiction aérienne AI**

Air operations conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, degrade or destroy an enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively and at such distance that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and manoeuvre of friendly forces is not required.  
2011.02.03

**air landed / posé<sup>1</sup>**

Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed or while a helicopter is hovering.  
1974.12.01

**air liaison officer / officier de liaison Air ALO**

[AC/224-D(2009)0006]

A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground or naval unit or formation as the advisor on tactical air operation matters.  
2018.02.16

**air logistic support operation / opération aérienne de soutien logistique**

An air operation, excluding an airborne operation, conducted within a theatre of operations to distribute and/or recover personnel, equipment and supplies.  
2000.10.04

**air movement / mouvement par voie aérienne**

Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, equipment and matériel.  
1994.11.01

**air movement officer / régulateur**

An officer trained for duties in air movement/traffic sections.  
1973.02.01

**air movement table / tableau d'enlèvement**

A table prepared by a ground force commander in coordination with an air force commander. This form, issued as an annex to the operation order: a. indicates the allocation of aircraft space to elements of the ground units to be airlifted; b. designates the number and type of aircraft in each serial; c. specifies the departure area, time of loading and take-off.  
1973.02.01

**air movement traffic section / section trafic des mouvements aériens**

A section located on those aerodromes which serve transport aircraft. It is responsible for the loading and unloading of aircraft, and for the handling of passengers, mail and matériel.  
1973.02.01

**air observer / observateur aérien**

An individual whose primary mission is to observe or take photographs from an aircraft in order to adjust artillery fire or obtain military information.  
1973.02.01

**air photographic reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne photographique**

The obtaining of information by air photography.  
Notes: 1. Air photographic reconnaissance covers (i) strategic photographic reconnaissance, (ii) tactical photographic reconnaissance and (iii) survey cartographic photography. 2. Survey cartographic photography may be strategic or

tactical.  
MCJSB, 2019.04.11

**air picket / avion piquet-radar aerial picket (admitted)**

An airborne early warning aircraft positioned primarily to detect, report and track approaching enemy aircraft or missiles and to control intercepts.  
1976.08.01

**air plot <sup>1</sup> / graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air <sup>1</sup>**

A continuous plot used in air navigation of a graphic representation of true headings steered and air distances flown.  
1973.02.01

**air plot <sup>2</sup> / graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air <sup>2</sup>**

A continuous plot of the position of an airborne object represented graphically to show true headings steered and air distances.  
1973.02.01

**air plot <sup>3</sup> / plot air**

Within ships, a display which shows the positions and movements of an airborne object relative to the plotting ship.  
1973.02.01

**air position / position air no-wind position (admitted)**

The calculated position of an aircraft assuming no wind effect.  
1973.02.01

**air priorities committee / comité de priorités aériennes**

A committee set up to determine the priorities of passengers and cargo.  
1973.02.01

**air reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne AR**

**aerial reconnaissance (admitted)**  
The collection of information of intelligence interest either by visual observation from the air or through the use of airborne sensors.  
1981.03.01

**air route / route aérienne AR**

The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules.  
1973.02.01

**air staging unit / service d'escale aérienne**

A unit situated at an aerodrome and concerned with reception, handling, servicing and preparation for departure of aircraft and control of personnel and cargo.  
1993.12.01

**air strip / bande d'atterrissage**

An unimproved surface which has been adapted for take-off or landing of aircraft, usually having minimum

facilities.  
1973.02.01

**air superiority / supériorité aérienne AS**

That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force.  
1973.02.01

**air supply / ravitaillement par air**

The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing.  
1973.02.01

**air support / appui aérien**

All forms of support given by air forces on land or sea.  
1973.02.01

**air support operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui aérien ASOC**

An agency of a tactical air control system collocated with a corps headquarters or an appropriate land force headquarters, which coordinates and directs close air support and other tactical air support.  
1983.01.01

**air supremacy / maîtrise de l'air**

That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference.  
1973.02.01

**air surface zone / zone air-surface**

A restricted area established for the purpose of preventing friendly surface vessels and aircraft from being fired upon by friendly forces and for permitting antisubmarine operations, unrestricted by the operation of friendly submarines.  
1998.09.25

**air surveillance / surveillance aérienne**

The systematic observation of air space by electronic, visual or other means, primarily for the purpose of identifying and determining the movements of aircraft and missiles, friendly and enemy, in the air space under observation.  
1973.02.01

**air surveillance officer / officier de surveillance aérienne**

An individual responsible for coordinating and maintaining an accurate, current picture of the air situation within an assigned airspace area.  
1983.01.01

**air terminal / aérogare**

An installation on an aerodrome with facilities for loading and unloading aircraft and processing traffic



(passengers, baggage, cargo and mail).

1987.07.01

#### **air traffic / circulation aérienne**

All aircraft in flight or operating on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome.

[ICAO]

2001.10.01

#### **air traffic control centre / centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne ATCC**

A unit combining the functions of an area control centre and a flight information centre.

1999.12.13

#### **air traffic control clearance / autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne**

Authorization by an air traffic control authority for an aircraft to proceed under specified conditions.

1973.02.01

#### **air traffic control service / service du contrôle de la circulation aérienne**

A service provided for the purpose of: a. preventing collisions: (1) between aircraft; and (2) on the manoeuvring area between aircraft and obstructions; and b. expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic.

1980.11.01

#### **air transport allocations board / bureau d'allocations de transports aériens**

The joint agency responsible within the theatre for the establishment of airlift priorities and for space allocation of available aircraft capabilities allotted to the theatre.

1973.02.01

#### **air transport liaison officer / officier de liaison de transport par air**

An officer attached for air transport liaison duties to a headquarters or unit.

1973.02.01

#### **air transport liaison section / section de liaison de transport aérien**

A sub-unit of the movement control organization deployed to aerodromes and responsible for the control of service movement at the aerodrome in connection with air movement operations and exercises.

1973.02.01

#### **air transportable unit / unité aérotransportable**

A unit, other than airborne, whose equipment is adapted for air movement.

1973.02.01

#### **air transported force / force transportée par air**

A force which is moved by air.

1973.02.01

#### **air trooping / aérotransport de personnel**

The non-tactical air movement of personnel.

1973.02.01

#### **airborne<sup>1</sup> / aéroporté<sup>1</sup>**

Adjective used to describe troops specially trained to carry out operations, either by paratroop or air landing, following an air movement.

2001.10.01

#### **airborne<sup>2</sup> / aéroporté<sup>2</sup>**

Adjective used to describe materiel specially designed for airborne troops.

2001.10.01

#### **airborne<sup>3</sup> / aéroporté<sup>3</sup>**

Adjective used to describe aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission.

2001.10.01

#### **airborne<sup>4</sup> / de bord**

Adjective used to describe items forming an integral part of an aircraft.

2001.10.01

#### **airborne<sup>5</sup> / en vol**

Adjective used to describe the state of an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained.

2001.10.01

#### **airborne alert / alerte en vol**

A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action.

2003.09.01

#### **airborne command post / poste de commandement volant ACP**

A suitably equipped aircraft used by the commander for the conduct of his operations.

2003.10.01

#### **airborne early warning and control / alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés**

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

1973.02.01

#### **airborne force / force aéroportée**

A force composed primarily of ground and air units organized, equipped and trained for airborne operations.

1973.02.01

#### **airborne force liaison officer / officier de liaison des forces aéroportées**

An officer who is the representative of the airborne units and who works

with the air force on aerodromes being used for airborne operations.

1973.02.01

#### **airborne interception equipment / centrale d'interception**

A fire control system, including radar equipment, installed in interceptor aircraft used to effect air interception.

1973.08.01

#### **airborne operation / opération aéroportée**

An operation involving movement of forces and capabilities into an area by air.

MCJSB, 2017.09.01

#### **airborne radio relay / relais radio en vol**

A technique employing aircraft fitted with radio relay stations for the purpose of increasing the range, flexibility or physical security of communication systems.

1973.02.01

#### **airburst<sup>1</sup> / explosion aérienne**

An explosion of a bomb or projectile above the surface as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface or after penetration.

AC/326, 2018.04.19

#### **airburst<sup>2</sup>**

Preferred term: nuclear airburst.

#### **aircraft / aéronef A/C**

AC (admitted)

Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface.

[derived from: ICAO]

2009.08.26

#### **aircraft arresting barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef emergency barrier (admitted)**

A device, not dependent on an aircraft arresting hook, used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its forward momentum in an emergency landing or aborted take-off.

1994.11.01

#### **aircraft arresting cable / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef**

**aircraft arresting wire (admitted)**

That portion of an aircraft arresting system which spans the runway surface or flight deck landing area and is engaged by the aircraft arresting hook.

1994.07.13

#### **aircraft arresting gear / dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef**

A device used to engage hook equipped aircraft to absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing, or aborted take-off.

1983.01.01

#### **aircraft arresting hook / crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef**

**tail hook (admitted)**

A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear.  
1994.07.01

**aircraft arresting system / système d'arrêt d'aéronef**

A series of devices used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its momentum in a routine or emergency landing or aborted take-off.  
1994.11.01

**aircraft arresting wire**

Preferred term: aircraft arresting cable.

**aircraft arrestment / arrêt d'un aéronef**

Controlled stopping of an aircraft by external means.  
1974.08.01

**aircraft captain**

Preferred term: aircraft commander.

**aircraft climb corridor / couloir de montée pour aéronefs**

Controlled airspace of defined vertical and horizontal dimensions extending from a controlled area that may include an aerodrome, in which an aircraft executes all or part of a climb under positive control.  
2000.10.04

**aircraft commander / commandant d'aéronef**

**aircraft captain (admitted)**  
The aircrew member designated by a competent authority as being in command of an aircraft and responsible for its safe operation. Note: The aircraft commander may also be the mission commander.  
2001.10.01

**aircraft control unit / unité de contrôle tactique air ACU**

A unit with facilities and personnel, including controllers, for conducting aircraft control and which exercises tactical control of aircraft or a unit(s).  
1975.11.01

**aircraft cross-servicing / services mutuels pour aéronefs ACS**

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned, according to an established operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement, and for which there may be a charge. Aircraft cross-servicing has been divided into two categories: a. Stage A cross-servicing - The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown to another aerodrome/ship. b. Stage B cross-servicing - The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown on an operational mission.  
1994.11.01

**aircraft dispersal area / aire de dispersion**

An area on a military installation designed primarily for the dispersal of parked aircraft, whereby such aircraft will be less vulnerable in the event of enemy air raid.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft flat pallet / palette d'aéronef**

A stressed pallet capable of supporting and restraining a specifically rated load. It is specifically designed for tie-down in an aircraft.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft ground support equipment / matériel de servitude au sol**

Equipment needed to carry out servicing and maintenance of an aircraft and its associated mission systems.  
1998.09.25

**aircraft guide**

Preferred term: aircraft marshaller.

**aircraft handover / prise en compte successive d'un aéronef**

The process of transferring control of aircraft from one controlling authority to another.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft inspection / vérification d'aéronefs**

The process of systematically examining, checking and testing aircraft structural members, components and systems, to detect actual or potential unserviceable conditions.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft loading table / tableau de fractionnement**

A data sheet used by the force unit commander containing information as to the load that actually goes into each aircraft.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft marshaller / signaleur aircraft guide (admitted)**

A person trained to direct by visual or other means the movement of aircraft on the ground into and out of landing, parking or hovering points.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft marshalling area / aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs**

An area in which aircraft may form up before take-off or assemble after landing.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft mission equipment / équipement particulier d'un aéronef**

**aircraft role equipment (admitted)**  
Equipment that must be fitted to an aircraft to enable it to fulfil a particular mission or task.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft modification / modification d'un aéronef**

A change in the physical characteristics of aircraft, accomplished either by a change in production specifications or by alteration of items already produced.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft picketing / saisie d'aéronef aircraft tie-down (admitted)**

Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area.  
1974.12.01

**aircraft replenishing / ravitaillement d'un aéronef**

The refilling of aircraft with consumables such as fuel, oil, and compressed gasses to predetermined levels, pressures, quantities or weights. Rearming is excluded.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft role equipment**

Preferred term: aircraft mission equipment.

**aircraft scrambling / ordre de décollage immédiat**

Directing the immediate take-off of aircraft from a ground alert condition of readiness.  
1973.02.01

**aircraft servicing / entretien courant pour aéronefs**

Activities and procedures related to inspection, replenishment of expendables and consumables, cleaning, lubrication, marshalling, parking and securing of aircraft.  
2007.03.02

**aircraft servicing connector / raccord de servitude pour aéronefs**

A device fitted to aircraft and/or ground equipment which enables replenishing and/or servicing to be carried out.  
1979.12.01

**aircraft store / charge emportée par aéronef**

Any device intended for internal or external carriage and mounted on aircraft suspension and release equipment, whether or not the item is intended to be separated in flight from the aircraft. Aircraft stores are classified in two categories as follows: a. Expendable store - An aircraft store normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a missile, rocket, bomb, nuclear weapon, mine, torpedo, pyrotechnic device, sonobuoy, signal underwater sound device, or other similar items. b. Non-expendable store - An aircraft store which is not normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a tank (fuel and spray), line-source disseminator, pod (refuelling, thrust augmentation, gun,

electronic-countermeasures, data link, etc.), multiple rack, target, cargo drop container, drone or other similar items.  
1981.09.01

**aircraft tie-down**

Preferred term: aircraft picketing.

**aircraft transient servicing / assistance aux aéronefs de passage**

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned and for which there may be a financial charge. This activity is separate from the established aircraft cross-servicing programme and requires that the transient aircrew supervise the correct application of ground crew procedures.  
1994.07.01

**aircraft vectoring / guidage des appareils par transmission de cap**

The directional control of in-flight aircraft through transmission of azimuth headings.  
1973.02.01

**airdrop / largage<sup>1</sup>**

Delivery of personnel or cargo from aircraft in flight.  
1973.02.01

**airdrop platform / plate-forme de largage**

A base on which vehicles, cargo or equipment are loaded for airdrop or low altitude extraction.  
1973.02.01

**airfield**

Preferred term: aerodrome.

**airfield damage repair**

Preferred term: aerodrome damage repair.

**air-ground operations system / système d'opérations air-sol**

An Army and/or Air Force system providing the ground commander with the means for receiving, processing and forwarding the requests of subordinate ground commanders for air support missions and for the rapid dissemination of information and intelligence.  
1973.02.01

**airhead<sup>1</sup> / tête de pont aérienne<sup>1</sup>**

A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides the manoeuvre space necessary for projected operations. Normally it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation.  
1973.02.01

**airhead<sup>2</sup> / tête de pont aérienne<sup>2</sup>**

A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply

and evacuation by air.  
1973.02.01

**airlift capability / capacité d'emport instantané**

The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by the available air transport service.  
1973.02.01

**airlift requirement / capacité d'enlèvement demandé**

The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task.  
1973.02.01

**airmiss**

Preferred term: near miss.

**airmobile forces / force aéromobile**

The ground combat, supporting and air vehicle units required to conduct an airmobile operation.  
1979.03.01

**airmobile operation / opération aéromobile**

An operation in which combat forces and their equipment manoeuvre about the battlefield by aircraft to engage in ground combat.  
1992.11.01

**airmobility / aéromobilité**

A capability of airmobile forces which permits them to move by air while retaining the ability to engage in ground combat.  
1977.12.01

**air-portable / aéroportable**

An adjective used to describe materiel or equipment which, loaded either internally or externally, can be transported by air with no more than minor dismantling and reassembling by the user unit.  
Note: The type of aircraft must be specified to indicate the degree of air portability.  
2001.10.01

**airspace control / contrôle de l'espace aérien**

**AC  
ASC**

The implementation and coordination of the procedures governing airspace planning and organization in order to minimize risk and allow for the efficient and flexible use of airspace.  
2004.06.22

**airspace control area / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien**

Airspace which is laterally defined by the boundaries of the area of operations. The airspace control area may be subdivided into airspace control sub-areas.  
1981.03.01

**airspace control authority / autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien  
ACA**

The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in his or her assigned area.  
2004.06.22

**airspace control boundary / limite de contrôle de l'espace aérien**

The lateral limits of an airspace control area, airspace control sub-area, high-density airspace control zone or airspace restricted area.  
1981.03.01

**airspace control system / système de contrôle de l'espace aérien  
ACS**

An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures and facilities required to perform airspace control functions.  
1981.09.01

**airspace restrictions / restrictions de l'espace aérien**

Special restrictive measures applied to segments of airspace of defined dimensions.  
1980.07.01

**airspace warning area**

Preferred term: danger area.

**air-to-air missile / missile air-air  
AAM**

An air-launched missile for use against air targets.  
2010.01.22

**air-to-ground missile / missile air-sol**

An air-to-surface missile used against ground targets.  
2011.02.03

**air-to-surface missile / missile air-surface**

An air-launched missile for use against surface targets.  
2011.02.03

**air-transportable / aérotransportable**

An adjective used to describe materiel or equipment which can be transported by air, but which requires dismantling and reassembling beyond the capabilities of the user unit.  
2001.10.01

**airway / voie aérienne**

A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor marked with radio navigational aids.  
1973.02.01

**airworthiness / navigabilité**

The ability of an aircraft or other airborne equipment or system to

operate in flight or on the ground without significant hazard to aircrew, ground crew, passengers or other third parties.  
MCASB, 2014.08.05

**alert state / état d'alerte**

[C-M(2002)50]  
A level of preparedness characterized by the measures taken for protection, deterrence, defence and confidence.  
[MCTB]  
Note: In NATO, the alert states are ALPHA, BRAVO, CHARLIE and DELTA in ascending order of gravity.  
[C-M(2002)50]  
2017.06.30

**alerting service / service d'alerte**

A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required.  
1973.02.01

**lighting area / aire d'amerrissage**

A specified surface, reserved for vehicles that depend upon water surfaces for their landing.  
1973.02.01

**alignment / alignement**

The bearing of two or more conspicuous objects (such as lights, beacons, etc.) as seen by an observer.  
1973.02.01

**all weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps**

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets in all weather conditions, day and night.  
1984.10.17

**Alliance airspace / espace aérien de l'Alliance**

NATO airspace and any airspace area where NATO may conduct operations, as agreed by the Council.  
2012.05.07

**Allied commander**

Preferred term: NATO commander.

**Allied joint operation / opération interarmées interalliée**

An operation carried out by forces of two or more NATO nations, in which elements of more than one service participate.  
1999.07.16

**allocation / attribution des ressources**

The translation of the apportionment into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or mission.  
1999.07.16

**allotment / détachement pour emploi**

The temporary change of assignment of tactical air forces between subordinate commands. The authority to allot is vested in the commander having operational command.  
1981.06.01

**allowable load / charge offerte**

The total load that an aircraft can transport over a given distance taking into account weight and volume.  
1984.06.01

**all-source intelligence / renseignement de toutes sources**

Intelligence produced using all available sources and agencies.  
1990.12.01

**alternate aerodrome / aérodrome de dégagement**

An aerodrome specified in the flight plan to which a flight may proceed when it becomes inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing. An alternate aerodrome may be the aerodrome of departure.  
[ICAO Lexicon, Doc 9294/5 Vol II: 1985]  
1993.07.01

**alternate escort operating base / base de remplacement pour escorteurs**

A base providing the facilities and activities required for the support of escort units for short periods.  
1973.02.01

**alternate water terminal / terminus maritime auxiliaire**

A water terminal with facilities for berthing from two to five ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters, adjacent to reliable highway and/or rail transportation nets. It covers a relatively small area and is located away from population centres. The scope of operation is such that it is not designated a probable nuclear target.  
1973.02.01

**altimeter / altimètre**

An instrument which measures vertical distance with respect to a reference level.  
1992.11.01

**altitude acclimatization / accoutumance à l'altitude**

A slow physiological adaptation from prolonged exposure to significantly reduced atmospheric pressure.  
1973.02.01

**altitude chamber**

Preferred term: hypobaric chamber.

**altitude datum / référence d'altitude**

The arbitrary level from which vertical displacement is measured. The datum for height measurement

is the terrain directly below the aircraft or some specified datum; for pressure altitude, the level at which the atmospheric pressure is 29.92 inches of mercury (1013.2 m.bs); and for true altitude, mean sea level.  
1973.02.01

**altitude delay / retard de suppression d'écho proche**

Synchronization delay introduced between the time of transmission of the radar pulse and the start of the trace on the indicator, for the purpose of eliminating the altitude hole on the plan position indicator-type display.  
1973.02.01

**altitude hole / cône mort**

**altitude slot** (admitted)  
The blank area at the origin of a radial display, on a radar tube presentation, the centre of the periphery of which represents the point on the ground immediately below the aircraft. In side-looking airborne radar, this is known as the altitude slot.  
1974.12.01

**altitude slot**

Preferred term: altitude hole.

**ambush / tendre une embuscade**

To conduct as a surprise attack from concealed positions on a moving or temporarily halted enemy.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**ammunition lot / lot de munitions**

A quantity of homogeneous ammunition, identified by a unique lot number, which is manufactured, assembled or renovated by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner.  
1988.02.01

**amphibious assault / assaut amphibie**

The principal type of amphibious operation which involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore.  
2001.10.01

**amphibious assault area**

Preferred term: landing area<sup>1</sup>.

**amphibious chart / carte pour opérations amphibies**

A special naval chart designed to meet special requirements for landing operations and passive coastal defence, at a scale of 1:25000 or larger, and showing foreshore and coastal information in greater detail than a combat chart.  
1999.12.13

**amphibious command ship / navire de commandement amphibie**

A naval ship from which a commander exercises control in

amphibious operations.  
1973.02.01

**amphibious control group /  
groupe de contrôle amphibie**

Personnel, ships and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore movement in an amphibious operation.  
1973.02.01

**amphibious demonstration /  
démonstration amphibie**

A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavourable to him.  
1983.07.01

**amphibious force<sup>1</sup> / force  
amphibie<sup>1</sup>**

A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organized and equipped for amphibious operations.  
1973.02.01

**amphibious force<sup>2</sup> / force  
amphibie<sup>2</sup>**

In naval usage, the administrative title of the amphibious type command of a fleet.  
1973.02.01

**amphibious group / groupement  
amphibie**

A command within the amphibious force, consisting of the commander and his staff, designed to exercise operational command of assigned units in executing all phases of division-size amphibious operation.  
1999.12.13

**amphibious lift / capacité de  
transport amphibie**

The total capacity of assault shipping utilized in an amphibious operation, expressed in terms of personnel, vehicles, and measurement or weight tons of supplies.  
1973.02.01

**amphibious objective area / zone  
des objectifs d'une opération  
amphibie**

**AOA**

A geographical area, delineated in the initiating directive, for purposes of command and control within which is located the objective(s) to be secured by the amphibious task force. This area must be of sufficient size to ensure accomplishment of the amphibious task force's mission and must provide sufficient area for conducting necessary sea, air and land operations.  
1983.07.01

**amphibious operation / opération  
amphibie**

A military operation launched from the sea by a naval and landing force embarked in ships or craft, with the principal purpose of projecting the

landing force ashore tactically into an environment ranging from permissive to hostile.  
2002.10.14

**amphibious raid / raid amphibie**

A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal.  
1987.07.01

**amphibious reconnaissance /  
reconnaissance amphibie**

An amphibious landing conducted by minor elements, normally involving stealth rather than force of arms, for the purpose of securing information, and usually followed by a planned withdrawal.  
1980.10.01

**amphibious task force / force  
amphibie**

**ATF**

A task organization of naval forces and a landing force, with their organic aviation and other supporting forces, formed for the purpose of conducting an amphibious operation.  
MCMSB, 2018.03.29

**amphibious transport group /  
groupe de transport amphibie**

A subdivision of an amphibious task force, composed primarily of transport ships.  
1983.01.01

**amphibious vehicle / véhicule  
amphibie**

A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water.  
1973.02.01

**amphibious vehicle launching  
area / zone de mise à l'eau des  
véhicules amphibies**

An area, in the vicinity of and to seaward of the line of departure, to which landing ships proceed and launch amphibious vehicles.  
1973.02.01

**amphibious withdrawal / repli  
amphibie**

A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore.  
1987.07.01

**amplifying report**

Preferred term: contact report.

**analysis<sup>1</sup> / analyse<sup>1</sup>**

The study of a whole by examining its parts and their interactions.  
Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.  
2007.03.02

**analysis<sup>2</sup> / analyse<sup>2</sup>**

In intelligence usage, a step in the

processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts for subsequent interpretation.  
1991.09.01

**anchor**

Preferred term: sinker.

**anchor cable / câble de  
parachutage**

In air transport, a cable in an aircraft to which the parachute static lines or strops are attached.  
1982.03.01

**anchor line extension kit /  
prolongateur de câble de largage**

A device fitted to an aircraft equipped with removable clamshell doors to enable paratroopers to exit from the rear.  
1973.02.01

**ancillary facilities / moyens  
d'appoint**

Those facilities required to supplement existing facilities at any particular location to provide specific minimum requirements for support of the reinforcing forces.  
1996.11.20

**angle of convergence /  
convergence oculaire**

The angle subtended by the eyebase of an observer at the point of focus.  
1991.11.01

**angle of depression<sup>1</sup> / angle de  
dépression<sup>1</sup>**

The angle in a vertical plane between the horizontal and a descending line.  
1979.03.01

**angle of depression<sup>2</sup> / angle de  
dépression<sup>2</sup>**

**depression angle (admitted)**

In air photography, the angle between the optical axis of an obliquely mounted air camera and the horizontal.  
1979.03.01

**angle of safety / angle de sécurité  
safety angle (admitted)**

The minimum permissible angular clearance, at the gun, of the path of a projectile above the friendly troops. It is the angle of clearance corrected to insure the safety of the troops.  
1973.02.01

**angle T / angle d'observation**

In artillery and naval fire support, the angle formed by the intersection of the gun-target line and the observer-target line.  
1973.02.01

**angular velocity sights / viseur à  
déplacement angulaire**

A sighting system in which the correct release point is determined when the angular velocity of the target relative to the bomb aimer

reaches a precomputed value.  
1976.12.01

**annotated print / épreuve  
renseignée**

A photograph on which interpretation details are indicated by words or symbols.  
1973.02.01

**annotation / annotation**

A marking placed on imagery or drawings for explanatory purposes or to indicate items or areas of special importance.  
1973.02.01

**antenna mine / mine à antennes**

In naval mine warfare, a contact mine fitted with antennae which, when touched by a steel ship, set up galvanic action to fire the mine.  
1976.08.01

**anti-air warfare / lutte antiaérienne  
AAW**

Measures taken to defend a maritime force against attacks by airborne weapons launched from aircraft, ships, submarines and land-based sites.  
1999.12.13

**antiarmour helicopter / hélicoptère  
antichar**

**antitank helicopter** (admitted)  
A helicopter armed primarily for use in the destruction of armoured targets.  
1986.11.01

**anticountermining device /  
dispositif anti-contre-minage**

A device fitted in an influence mine designed to prevent its actuation by shock.  
1976.08.01

**antihandling device / dispositif  
antimanipulation**

A device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates the mine when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.  
2002.10.14

**antimateriel agent / agent  
antimatériel**

A chemical or biological agent used to cause deterioration of, or damage to, selected materiel.  
MCJSB, 2013.04.30

**antiradiation missile / missile  
antiradiations**

**ARM**  
A missile which homes passively on a radiation source.  
1973.02.01

**antirecovery device / dispositif  
antirécupération  
prevention of stripping  
equipment** (admitted)

In naval mine warfare, any device in

a mine designed to prevent an enemy discovering details of the working of the mine mechanism.  
1975.11.01

**antisubmarine action / action de  
lutte anti-sous-marine**

An operation by one or more antisubmarine ships, submarines or aircraft, or a combination thereof, against a particular enemy submarine.  
1996.07.16

**antisubmarine barrier / barrage  
anti-sous-marin<sup>2</sup>**

The line formed by a series of static devices or mobile units arranged for the purpose of detecting, denying passage to, or destroying hostile submarines.  
1973.02.01

**antisubmarine carrier group /  
groupe anti-sous-marin avec  
porte-avions**

**hunter-killer group** (admitted)  
A formed group of ships consisting of one or more antisubmarine carriers and a number of escort vessels whose primary mission is to detect and destroy submarines. Such groups may be employed in convoy support or hunter/killer roles.  
1973.02.01

**antisubmarine minefield / champ  
de mines anti-sous-marins**

A field laid specifically against submarines. It may be laid shallow and be unsafe for all craft, including submarines, or laid deep with the aim of being safe for surface ships.  
1977.03.01

**antisubmarine patrol / barrage  
anti-sous-marin<sup>1</sup>**

The systematic and continuing investigation of an area or along a line to detect or hamper submarines, used when the direction of submarine movement can be established.  
1973.02.01

**antisubmarine screen / écran  
anti-sous-marin**

An arrangement of ships and/or aircraft for the protection of a screened unit against attack by a submarine.  
1973.02.01

**antisubmarine search / recherche  
anti-sous-marine**

Systematic investigation of a particular area for the purpose of locating a submarine known or suspected to be somewhere in the area. Some types of search are also used in locating the position of a distress incident.  
1973.02.01

**antisubmarine support operation /  
opération de soutien  
anti-sous-marin**

An operation conducted by an

antisubmarine force in the area around a force or convoy, in areas through which the force or convoy is passing, or in defence of geographic areas. Support operations may be completely coordinated with those of the force or convoy, or they may be independent operations coordinated only to the extent of providing operational intelligence and information.  
1973.02.01

**antisubmarine warfare / lutte  
anti-sous-marine  
ASW**

Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of their submarines.  
2009.08.26

**antisubmarine warfare free area /  
zone d'action anti-sous-marine  
libre  
ASWFA**

In naval warfare, a waterspace management area in which no friendly submarines are operating and in which there are no restrictions on the use of antisubmarine weapons.  
2010.01.22

**antisubmarine warfare pouncer  
operation / opération de  
renforcement de l'écran  
anti-sous-marin**

**pouncer operation** (admitted)  
The stationing of a screening ship or antisubmarine warfare aircraft between the screen and main body to strengthen the antisubmarine defence in the direction of advance of the formation.

Note: That ship or aircraft is considered part of the antisubmarine screen.  
2000.10.04

**antisurface air operation /  
opération aérienne antisurface**

An air operation conducted in an air/sea environment against enemy surface forces.  
1982.03.01

**antisweep device / dispositif  
antidrague**

Any device incorporated in the mooring of a mine or obstructor, or in the mine circuits to make the sweeping of the mine more difficult.  
1975.11.01

**antisweeper mine / mine  
antidragueur**

A mine which is laid or whose mechanism is designed or adjusted with the specific object of damaging mine countermeasures vessels.  
1975.11.01

**antitank helicopter**

Preferred term: antiarmour helicopter.

**antitank mine / mine antichar**

A mine designed to immobilize or

destroy a tank.  
1973.02.01

**antivignetting filter / filtre compensateur**

A filter bearing a deposit which is graduated in density to correct for the uneven illumination given by certain lenses, particularly wide-angle types.  
1973.02.01

**antiwatching device / dispositif antirepérage**

A device fitted in a moored mine which causes it to sink should it watch, so as to prevent the position of the mine or minefield being disclosed.  
1975.11.01

**apparent precession / précession apparente**

**apparent wander** (admitted)  
The apparent deflection of the gyro axis, relative to the earth, due to the rotating effect of the earth and not due to any applied force.  
1974.08.01

**apparent wander**

Preferred term: apparent precession.

**apportionment / répartition**

The quantification and distribution by percentage of the total expected effort, in relation to the priorities which are to be given to the various air operations in geographic areas for a given period.  
2000.05.09

**appreciation of the situation**

Preferred term: estimate of the situation.

**approach end of runway / entrée de piste**

That end of the runway nearest to the direction from which the final approach is made.  
1997.12.18

**approach lane / couloir d'approche**

An extension of a boat lane from the line of departure toward the transport area. It may be terminated by marker ships, boats or buoys.  
1973.02.01

**approach march / marche d'approche**

Advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is imminent. Troops are fully or partially deployed. The approach march ends when ground contact with the enemy is made or when the attack position is occupied.  
1974.08.01

**approach route / route d'approche**

A route which joins a port to a coastal or transit route.  
1975.11.01

**approach schedule / horaire d'approche**

In amphibious operations, the plan indicating, for each scheduled wave:  
a. the time of departure from the rendezvous area; b. the time when the line of departure is to be crossed; c. the times when other control points are expected to be crossed; d. the estimated time of arrival at the beach.  
2000.10.04

**approach sequence / séquence d'approche**

The order in which two or more aircraft are cleared for an approach.  
1981.09.01

**approach time / heure d'approche**

The time at which an aircraft commences its final approach preparatory to landing.  
1973.02.01

**approval / approbation**

In NATO, the formal and final agreement by a competent authority without reference to another authority.  
2017.06.30

**apron / aire de trafic**

A defined area on an aerodrome, intended for parking, loading, unloading and/or servicing of aircraft.  
1992.11.01

**area bombing / bombardement de zone**

Bombing of a group of targets constituting an area rather than a pinpoint target.  
2000.10.04

**area clearance / dépollution de zone**

In land operations, the detection and if found, the identification, marking and neutralization, destruction or removal of mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in a defined area to allow a military operation to continue with reduced risk.  
Note: Area clearance is normally conducted by military units.  
2002.10.14

**area control centre / centre de contrôle régional**

**ACC**  
A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction.  
1973.02.01

**area damage control / organisation de sécurité d'une zone**

Measures taken before, during or after hostile action or natural or man-made disasters, to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects.  
1973.02.01

**area interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction**

An operation aimed at preventing or hindering enemy operations in a specified area.  
1978.06.01

**area of influence / zone d'influence**

A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations, by manoeuvre or fire support systems normally under his command or control.  
1977.03.01

**area of intelligence responsibility / zone de responsabilité du renseignement**

**AIR**

The area for which a commander has the responsibility to provide intelligence with the means available.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**area of interest / zone d'intérêt**

**AOI**

For a given level of command, the area of concern to a commander relative to the objectives of current or planned operations, and which includes the commander's areas of influence, operations or responsibility, and areas adjacent thereto.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**area of operational interest / zone d'intérêt opérationnel**

**AOOI**

In air defence, an area in which automatic cross-telling of tracks of interest is provided to an adjacent site based on established criteria, such as identity and location.  
1974.09.01

**area of operations / zone d'opérations**

**AOO**

An area within a joint operations area defined by the joint force commander for conducting tactical level operations.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**area of responsibility<sup>1</sup> / zone de responsabilité<sup>1</sup>**

**AOR**

For a given level of command, an area assigned to a commander to plan and conduct operations.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

**area of responsibility<sup>2</sup> / zone de responsabilité<sup>2</sup>**

**AOR**

In naval operations, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation.  
2005.01.17

**area operations / opérations de zone**

In maritime usage, operations conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force.  
1979.08.01

**area search / recherche sur zone A/S**

Reconnaissance or search of a specific area to provide new or updated information on general or specific situations and/or activities.  
1981.09.01

**area target / objectif non ponctuel**

A target consisting of an area rather than a single point.  
1973.02.01

**armed forces / armée<sup>1</sup>**

The entire military forces of a nation.  
2011.02.03

**armed helicopter / hélicoptère armé**

A helicopter fitted with weapons or weapon systems.  
1975.11.01

**armed mine / mine armée**

A mine from which all safety devices have been withdrawn and, after laying, all automatic safety features and/or arming delay devices have operated. Such a mine is ready to be actuated after receipt of a target signal, influence or contact.  
1995.05.02

**armed reconnaissance / reconnaissance armée**

An air mission flown with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity, i.e. enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities, in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communication routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific briefed targets.  
2015.02.18

**armed sweep / drague armée**

A sweep fitted with cutters or other devices to increase its ability to cut mine moorings.  
1975.11.01

**arming / armement**

As applied to explosives, weapons or weapon systems, the changing from a safe to an armed state of readiness.  
1995.05.02

**arming delay device / dispositif de retard d'armement**

A device fitted to a mine or any autonomous munition designed to prevent it from being armed for a pre-set time after laying or delivery.  
1999.07.16

**arming lanyard**

Preferred term: arming wire.

**arming pin / goupille de sécurité safety pin (admitted)**

A safety device inserted in a munition, which until its removal, prevents the unintentional action of the arming cycle.  
1995.05.02

**arming wire / fil d'armement**

**arming lanyard (admitted)**  
A cable, wire or lanyard routed from the aircraft to an expendable aircraft store in order to initiate the arming sequence for the store upon release from the aircraft, when the armed release condition has been selected; it also prevents arming initiation prior to store release and during safe jettison.  
1993.07.01

**army<sup>1</sup> / armée de terre**

**A**  
The part of a nation's armed forces that is trained and equipped for fighting on land.  
2011.02.03

**army<sup>2</sup> / armée<sup>2</sup>**

A formation larger than an army corps but smaller than an army group and usually consisting of two or more army corps.  
2011.02.03

**army corps / corps d'armée**

**AC**  
**corps (admitted)**  
A formation larger than a division but smaller than an army or army group and normally comprising two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**army group / groupe d'armées**

**AG**  
The largest formation of land forces, normally comprising two or more armies or army corps under a designated commander.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**artificial daylight / jour artificiel**

Illumination of an intensity greater than the light of a full moon on a clear night. (The optimum illumination is the equivalent of daylight.)  
1973.02.01

**artificial horizon**

Preferred term: attitude indicator.

**artificial moonlight / clair de lune artificiel**

Illumination of an intensity between that of starlight and that of a full moon on a clear night.  
1973.02.01

**artillery fire plan table / plan de feux d'artillerie**

A presentation of planned targets giving data for engagement. Scheduled targets are fired in a definite time sequence. The starting time may be on call, at a

prearranged time or at the occurrence of a specific event.  
1973.02.01

**artillery manoeuvre area / zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie AMA**

An area within which artillery is authorized to deploy but which is not reserved for its exclusive use.  
1998.08.03

**artillery preparation / préparation d'artillerie**

Artillery fire delivered before an attack to disrupt communications and disorganize the enemy's defence.  
1973.02.01

**artillery reserved area / zone réservée à l'artillerie ARA**

An area reserved exclusively for the positioning of artillery assets.  
1999.07.16

**artillery survey control point / point topographique d'artillerie**

A point at which the coordinates and the altitude are known and from which the bearings/azimuths to a number of reference objectives are also known.  
1982.08.01

**aspect change / fluctuation d'écho**

The different appearance of a reflecting object viewed by radar from varying directions. It is caused by the change in the effective reflecting area of the target.  
1973.02.01

**assault<sup>1</sup> / assault<sup>1</sup>**

The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting.  
1981.03.01

**assault<sup>2</sup> / assault<sup>2</sup>**

A short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort or a machine-gun nest.  
1981.03.01

**assault aircraft / aéronef de transport d'assaut**

A powered aircraft that moves assault troops and/or cargo into an objective area.  
1992.03.01

**assault craft / engin d'assaut**

A landing craft or amphibious vehicle primarily employed for landing troops and equipment in the assault waves of an amphibious operation.  
1980.07.01

**assault echelon / échelon d'assaut**

The element of a force which is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area.  
1982.08.01

**assault phase<sup>1</sup> / phase d'assaut<sup>1</sup>**

In an amphibious operation, the



period of time between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of their mission.  
1991.09.01

#### **assault phase<sup>2</sup> / phase d'assaut<sup>2</sup>**

In an airborne operation, a phase beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead.  
2010.03.24

#### **assault shipping / bâtiments d'assaut**

Shipping assigned to the amphibious task force and utilized for transporting assault troops, vehicles, equipment and supplies to the objective area.  
1973.02.01

#### **assembly / ensemble**

In logistics, an item forming a portion of an equipment, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which normally incorporates replaceable parts or groups of parts.  
1992.03.01

#### **assembly anchorage / mouillage de rassemblement**

An anchorage intended for the assembly and onward routing of ships.  
1978.06.01

#### **assembly area<sup>1</sup> / aire de montage**

In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.  
1973.02.01

#### **assembly area<sup>2</sup> / zone de rassemblement**

##### **AA**

An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

#### **assessment / appréciation**

The process of estimating the capabilities and performance of organizations, individuals, materiel or systems.

Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.

2007.03.02

#### **assets / actif**

In finance, resources controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow to the entity.  
Note: Assets comprise tangible and intangible assets.

Examples: buildings; cash; equipment; intellectual property;

land.

[derived from: IPSAS Glossary of Defined Terms, www.ifac.org, 2014-04-14]

MCJSB, 2019.06.28

#### **assign<sup>1</sup> / affecter<sup>1</sup>**

To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel.

1980.07.01

#### **assign<sup>2</sup> / affecter<sup>2</sup>**

To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent.

1980.07.01

#### **associated product / produit connexe**

In the context of fuels and lubricants, a petroleum or chemical product used as a hydraulic fluid, corrosion preventive, liquid propellant or specialized product, required for the operation, maintenance or storage of military equipment.

1992.10.01

#### **associated support / soutien associé**

##### **AS**

In naval usage, operations in which a designated unit operates independently of a specified force or group, but is tasked to provide contact information to, receive intelligence from and, if authorized, to cooperate and coordinate operations with the supported force. Tactical control of the unit remains with the assigning authority who coordinates tasking and movement of the unit in response to the requirements of the supported force commander.

1998.09.25

#### **assumed friend / présumé ami**

In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour or origin indicate that it is a probable friend.

2012.08.31

#### **assumption / hypothèse**

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.

2012.01.30

#### **astern refuelling / ravitaillement en combustible en flèche**

The transfer of fuel at sea during which the receiving ship(s) keep(s) station astern of the delivering ship.

1981.03.01

#### **astro altitude / hauteur astronomique**

The arc of the vertical circle measured from the celestial horizon to the body.  
1975.11.01

#### **astro compass / astrocompas**

An instrument used primarily to obtain true heading or true bearing by reference to celestial bodies.  
1975.02.01

#### **astro-tracker / astro-poursuiveur**

A navigation equipment which automatically acquires and continuously tracks a celestial body in azimuth and altitude.  
1973.01.01

#### **asylum seeker / demandeur d'asile**

##### **asylum-seeker (admitted)**

A person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments.

[IOM, 2018]

2019.02.25

#### **asylum-seeker**

Preferred term: asylum seeker.

#### **asymmetric threat / menace asymétrique**

A threat emanating from the potential use of dissimilar means or methods to circumvent or negate an opponent's strengths while exploiting his weaknesses to obtain a disproportionate result.  
2003.10.01

#### **asymmetrical sweep / drague dissymétrique**

A sweep whose swept path under conditions of no wind or cross-tide is not equally spaced either side of the sweeper's track.  
1975.11.01

#### **at my command / à mon commandement**

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used when it is desired to control the exact time of delivery of fire.

1975.11.01

#### **atomic weapon**

Preferred term: nuclear weapon.

#### **attach<sup>1</sup> / détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>1</sup>**

To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. Subject to limitations imposed in the attachment order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment will exercise the same degree of command and control thereover as he does over the units and persons organic to his command. However, the responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation,

unit, or organization.  
1981.03.01

**attach<sup>2</sup> / détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>2</sup>**

To detail individuals to specific functions whose such functions are secondary or relatively temporary, i.e., attach for quarters and rations, attach for flying duty.  
1981.03.01

**attack group / groupe d'assaut**

A subordinate task organization of the navy forces of an amphibious task force. It is composed of assault shipping and supporting naval units designated to transport, protect, land and initially support a landing group.  
1973.02.01

**attack helicopter / hélicoptère d'attaque  
AH**

A helicopter specifically designed to employ various weapons to attack and destroy enemy targets.  
1985.11.01

**attack position**

Preferred term: forming-up place.

**attack (v.) / attaquer**

To take offensive action against a specified target.  
MCJSB, 2018.12.06

**attenuation<sup>1</sup> / atténuation<sup>1</sup>**

Decrease in intensity of a signal, beam, or wave as a result of absorption of energy and of scattering out of the path of a detector, but not including the reduction due to geometric spreading, i.e. the inverse square of distance effect.  
1991.11.01

**attenuation<sup>2</sup> / atténuation<sup>2</sup>**

In mine warfare, the reduction in intensity of an influence as distance from the source increases.  
1991.11.01

**attenuation factor / facteur d'atténuation**

The ratio of the incident radiation dose or dose rate to the radiation dose or dose rate transmitted through a shielding material.  
Notes: 1. This is the inverse of the transmission factor. 2. The attenuation factor indicates how much a material reduces penetrating radiation.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**attitude<sup>1</sup> / orientation<sup>1</sup>**

The position of a body as determined by the inclination of the axes to some frame of reference. If not otherwise specified, this frame of reference is fixed to the earth.  
1983.01.01

**attitude<sup>2</sup> / orientation<sup>2</sup>**

The grid bearing of the long axis of a

target area.  
1983.01.01

**attitude indicator / indicateur d'assiette**

**artificial horizon** (admitted)  
An instrument which displays the attitude of the aircraft by reference to sources of information which may be contained within the instrument or be external to it. When the sources of information are self-contained, the instrument may be referred to as an artificial horizon.  
1979.03.01

**attrition / attrition**

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel.  
1973.02.01

**attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition**

In naval mine warfare, a field intended primarily to cause damage to enemy ships.  
1975.11.01

**attrition rate / taux d'attrition**

A factor, normally expressed as a percentage, reflecting the degree of losses of personnel or materiel due to various causes within a specified period of time.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**attrition sweeping / dragage d'attrition**

The continuous sweeping of minefields to keep the risk of mines to all ships as low as possible.  
1976.08.01

**augmentation force / force d'appoint  
AF**

**AUF** (admitted)  
Any force designated by a nation to strengthen its national forces.  
1987.07.01

**authentic document / document authentique**

A document that is proven to be what it purports to be and that it is created, transmitted, received, maintained, managed, archived or destroyed under approved recordkeeping procedures that protect against unauthorized addition, destruction, deletion, alteration, use or concealment.  
Note: An authentic document may include the following external markings: an original hand-written signature, and/or a digital equivalent, and/or a stamp and/or be managed in an official records repository.  
AC, 2016.09.07

**authentication<sup>1</sup> / authentification<sup>1</sup>**

The implementation of recordkeeping procedures that control the creation, receipt, transmission, maintenance, management and use of documents, and that prove that the document is

official and protected against unauthorized addition, destruction, deletion, alteration, use or concealment.

Note: Documents may be authenticated by adding a signature or stamp.

AC, 2016.09.07

**authentication<sup>2</sup> / authentification<sup>2</sup>**

A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions.  
1973.02.01

**authenticator / signe d'authentification**

A letter, number or group of letters and/or numbers, attesting to the authenticity of a transmission, a message or data, or to the identity of a net, station or user.  
2000.05.09

**automatic flight control system / commandes automatiques de vol  
AFCS**

A system that includes all equipment to control automatically the flight of an aircraft or missile to a path or attitude described by references internal or external to the aircraft or missile.  
2008.08.08

**automatic search jammer / brouilleur à poursuite automatique  
search jammer** (admitted)

An intercept receiver and jamming transmitter system which searches for and jams signals automatically which have specific radiation characteristics.  
1973.02.01

**automatic toss / lancement automatique en cabré**

In a flight control system, a control mode in which the toss bombing manoeuvre of an aircraft is controlled automatically.  
1973.01.01

**autonomous operation / opération autonome**

One mode of operation of a unit in which the unit commander assumes full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets. This mode may be either directed by higher authority or result from a loss of all means of communication.  
1973.02.01

**autonomy / autonomie**

A system's ability to function, within parameters established by programming and without outside intervention, in accordance with desired goals, based on acquired knowledge and an evolving situational awareness.  
2019.02.25

**available supply rate / taux de ravitaillement consenti**

**ASR**

The rate of consumption that can be allocated considering the supplies and facilities available for a planned operation or a given period.

1984.10.01

**average heading / cap moyen**

The arithmetic mean of the different values of the headings maintained over a certain period of time.

1973.01.01

**average speed / vitesse moyenne**

The average distance travelled per hour calculated over the whole journey excluding specifically ordered halts.

1970.01.01

**aviation medicine / médecine aéronautique**

The special field of medicine which is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight.

1973.02.01

**avionics / avionique**

The application of electronics in aviation.

MCASB, 2019.02.01

**axial route / pénétrante**

A route running through the rear area and into the forward area.

1973.02.01

**axis / axe**

In land warfare, the general direction of movement, planned or achieved, usually between assigned boundaries.

1989.02.01

**azimuth guidance / guidage directionnel**

Information which will enable the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft to follow the required track.

1980.10.01

**azimuth resolution / pouvoir séparable en azimut**

The ability of radar equipment to separate two reflectors at similar ranges but different bearings from a reference point. Normally the minimum separation distance between the reflectors is quoted and expressed as the angle subtended by the reflectors at the reference point.

1981.03.01

## B

**backfilling / remplissage**

The use of reserves, individually or collectively, to undertake the duties of regulars deployed forward to a theatre of operations.  
2001.10.01

**background count / comptage du bruit de fond radiologique**

The measurement of radiation activity caused by background radiation and/or other sources that are not under consideration.  
Note: It is expressed as a number that refers to the quantity of disintegrations detected by a detector.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**background radiation / bruit de fond radiologique**

The ionizing radiation arising from within the local environment, to which individuals are always exposed.  
Note: In this context, the environment also includes building materials and space.  
MCJSB, 2018.08.03

**balance station zero**

Preferred term: reference datum.

**balisage / balisage de circulation routière**

The marking of a route by a system of dim beacon lights enabling vehicles to be driven at near day-time speed, under blackout conditions.  
1973.02.01

**ballistic missile / missile balistique**

**BM**  
A missile which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated.  
2000.10.04

**ballistic trajectory / trajectoire balistique**

The trajectory traced after the propulsive force is terminated and the body is acted upon only by gravity and aerodynamic drag.  
1973.02.01

**ballistics / balistique**

The science or art that deals with the motion, behaviour, appearance, or modification of missiles or other vehicles acted upon by propellants, wind, gravity, temperature, or any other modifying substance, condition, or force.  
1974.12.01

**balloon reflector / réflecteur-ballon**

In electronic warfare, a

balloon-supported confusion reflector to produce fraudulent echoes.  
1974.12.01

**bank angle / angle d'inclinaison<sup>1</sup>**

The angle between the aircraft's normal axis and the earth's vertical plane containing the aircraft's longitudinal axis.  
1980.01.01

**bar scale**

Preferred term: graphic scale.

**barometric altitude / altitude barométrique**

The altitude determined by a barometric altimeter by reference to a pressure level and calculated according to the standard atmosphere laws.  
1994.11.01

**barrage fire / tir de barrage**

Fire which is designed to fill a volume of space or area rather than aimed specifically at a given target.  
1973.02.01

**barrage jamming / brouillage en barrage**

Simultaneous electronic jamming over a broad band of frequencies.  
1973.03.01

**barrier / système d'obstacles**

A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to detect, channel, direct, restrict, delay or stop the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time and equipment on the opposing force.  
1991.11.01

**barrier gap / couloir à travers un système d'obstacles**

In land operations, an area within a barrier, free of obstacles and not exposed to the effects of mines, whose width and direction allow a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation.  
2005.01.31

**barrier restricted area / zone d'obstacles réglementée**

An area declared by an authorized commander where manoeuvre of friendly forces must not be hindered by barriers. Restrictions imposed may include a complete ban on the emplacement of obstacles in certain areas for specified periods.  
1996.01.09

**base / base****camp** (admitted)

A location or military installation from which operations are projected and/or supported.  
2015.02.18

**base defence zone / zone de défense d'une base****BDZ**

[AJP-3.3.5(B), 2013]

In airspace management, airspace

established around a base to enhance the effectiveness of air defence systems.  
MCASB, 2013.01.29

**base development / aménagement d'une base**

The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations.  
1973.03.01

**base ejection shell / obus à éjection par le culot**

A type of shell which ejects its load from its base.  
1973.03.01

**base fuze / fusée de culot**

Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb.  
1973.03.01

**base map symbol / symbole de carte de base****base symbol** (admitted)

A symbol used on a base map or chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart.  
1973.03.01

**base surge / nuage de base**

A cloud which rolls out from the bottom of the column produced by a subsurface burst of a nuclear weapon. For underwater bursts the surge is, in effect, a cloud of liquid droplets which has the property of flowing almost as if it were a homogeneous fluid. For subsurface land bursts the surge is made up of small solid particles but still behaves like a fluid.  
1973.03.01

**base symbol**

Preferred term: base map symbol.

**baseline / base de radionavigation**

In radio navigation, the shorter arc of the great circle joining two radio transmitting stations of a navigation system.  
1994.11.01

**basic intelligence / renseignement de base**

Intelligence, derived from any source, that may be used as reference material for planning and as a basis for processing subsequent information or intelligence.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**basic load / dotation initiale****BL**

The sum of the combat load and the organizational load, carried on operations by the unit or formation and intended for use by that unit or formation without external resupply.  
LCEG(S) 2017.12.06

**basic military route network / réseau routier militaire de base**

Axial, lateral, and connecting routes

designated in peacetime by the host nation to meet the anticipated military movements and transport requirements, both Allied and national.  
1979.03.01

**basic stocks / stocks initiaux**  
Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans for an initial predetermined period.  
1988.02.01

**basic stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt élémentaire**  
The probability, expressed as a percentage, of a single vehicle being stopped by mines while attempting to cross a minefield.  
1979.12.01

**battery<sup>1</sup> / batterie<sup>1</sup>**  
**Bty**  
Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army.  
1973.03.01

**battery<sup>2</sup> / batterie<sup>2</sup>**  
**Bty**  
All guns, torpedo tubes, searchlights or missile launchers of the same size or calibre or used for the same purpose, either installed in one ship or otherwise operating as an entity.  
1973.03.01

**battery control centre / central de conduite de tir de batterie**  
The operations centre from which Hawk missiles are controlled at battery level.  
1975.11.01

**battle casualty / perte au combat**  
**BC**  
Any casualty incurred as the direct result of hostile action, sustained in combat or relating thereto or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission.  
1989.06.01

**battle damage assessment / évaluation des dommages de combat**  
**BDA**  
The assessment of effects resulting from the application of military action, either lethal or non-lethal, against a military objective.  
2005.01.17

**battle damage repair / réparation au combat**  
**BDR**  
Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service.  
2011.02.03

**battlefield illumination / éclairage du champ de bataille**  
The lighting of the battle area by artificial light either visible or invisible

to the naked eye.  
1982.03.01

**battlefield surveillance / surveillance du champ de bataille**  
Systematic observation of the battle area for the purpose of providing timely information and combat intelligence.  
1979.08.01

**battlespace / espace de bataille**  
The environment, factors and conditions that must be understood to apply combat power, protect a force or complete a mission successfully.  
Note: It includes the land, maritime, air and space environments; the enemy and friendly forces present therein; facilities; terrestrial and space weather; health hazards; terrain; the electromagnetic spectrum; and the information environment in the joint opera  
2012.08.31

**battlespace awareness**  
Preferred term: situational awareness.

**beach capacity / capacité de plage**  
An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day.  
1973.03.01

**beach group**  
Preferred term: shore party.

**beach minefield / champ de mines antidébarquement**  
A minefield in the shallow water approaches to a possible amphibious landing beach.  
1977.11.01

**beach reserves / réserves de plage**  
In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps in beachhead areas.  
1992.03.01

**beachhead / tête de plage**  
A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore which, when seized and held, provides for the continuous landing of troops and materiel, and provides manoeuvring space required for subsequent projected operations ashore.  
1993.12.01

**beam rider / guidé sur faisceau**  
A missile guided by radar or radio beam.  
1973.03.01

**before-flight inspection / préparation pour le vol**  
**preflight inspection**  
Preflight check to ensure general aircraft safety and that disposable loads, e.g., fuel and armament equipment, etc., are correctly

adjusted for the particular operation or sortie.  
1990.04.01

**belligerent (adj.) / belligérant (adj.)**  
Engaged in a war or an armed conflict.  
[derived from: COED, 12th Edition]  
2015.08.14

**be-prepared mission / mission de circonstance**  
A mission assigned to a unit and that may be executed depending on the result of its previous action.  
2012.01.30

**best value for money / meilleur rapport qualité-prix**  
**best value** (admitted)  
The principle applied to determine the most acceptable offer for awarding contracts for goods or services, based on an assessment of both price and other qualifying factors.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**bilateral infrastructure / infrastructure bilatérale**  
Infrastructure which concerns only two NATO members and is financed by mutual agreement between them (e.g., facilities required for the use of forces of one NATO member in the territory of another).  
1973.03.01

**binary chemical munition / munition chimique binaire**  
A munition in which chemical substances, held in separate containers, react when mixed or combined as a result of being fired, launched or otherwise initiated to produce a chemical agent.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**binding / chargement sur palette**  
The fastening or securing of items to a pallet.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**blast / souffle**  
The brief and rapid movement of air, vapour or fluid away from a centre of outward pressure, as in an explosion or in the combustion of rocket fuel; the pressure accompanying this movement. This term is commonly used for "explosion", but the two terms may be distinguished.  
1973.03.01

**blast overpressure / surpression overpressure** (admitted)  
The pressure, in excess of ambient atmospheric pressure, resulting from the blast wave of an explosion.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**blast wave / onde de souffle**  
Wave created by the rapid expansion of hot gases in the atmosphere which results from an explosion. The blast wave is initially a shock wave which subsequently

decays into a sound wave.  
1992.10.01

**blind bombing zone / zone de bombardement sans restriction**

A restricted area (air, land, or sea) established for the purpose of permitting air operations, unrestricted by the operations or possible attack of friendly forces.  
1973.03.01

**blip / spot**

The luminous image of an object on a visual display.  
1995.05.02

**blister agent / agent vésicant vesicant agent** (admitted)

A weaponized chemical that can injure the eyes and lungs, and can burn or blister the skin.  
2014.06.25

**block stowage loading / chargement par destination**

A method of loading whereby all cargo for a specific destination is stowed together. The purpose is to facilitate rapid offloading at the destination, with the least possible disturbance of cargo intended for other points.  
1973.03.01

**block time / temps bloc à bloc**

The period from the moment the chocks are withdrawn and brakes released, or moorings dropped, to the return to rest or take-up of moorings after the flight.  
1973.03.01

**blocking and chocking / calage**

The use of wedges or chocks to prevent the inadvertent shifting of cargo in transit.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**blocking fire / tir de blocage**

A concentration of fire intended to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent their advance in a given direction.  
2005.01.17

**blocking position / position d'arrêt**

A defensive position so sited as to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent his advance in a given direction.  
1978.06.01

**blood agent / hémotoxique**

A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues.  
1991.11.01

**blowback<sup>1</sup> / fuite de gaz vers l'arrière**

Escape, to the rear and under pressure, of gases formed during the firing of the weapon. Blowback may be caused by a defective breech mechanism, a ruptured cartridge

case or a faulty primer.  
1973.03.01

**blowback<sup>2</sup> / pression des gaz vers l'arrière**

Type of weapon operation in which the force of expanding gases acting to the rear against the face of the bolt furnishes all the energy required to initiate the complete cycle of operation. A weapon which employs this method of operation is characterized by the absence of any breech-lock or bolt-lock-mechanism.  
1973.03.01

**blue commander / commandant bleu**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over blue forces for a specific period during an exercise.  
1985.07.01

**blue force tracking**

Preferred term: friendly-force tracking.

**blue forces / forces bleues**

Those forces used in a friendly role during NATO exercises.  
1980.10.01

**blue key / fond bleu actinique**

A blue image on any medium which is not reproduced when the superimposed work is reproduced, used as a guide for scribing or drawing.  
1973.03.01

**boat lane / couloir de débarquement**

A lane for amphibious assault landing craft, which extends seaward from the landing beaches to the line of departure. The width of a boat lane is determined by the length of the corresponding beach.  
1973.03.01

**boattail / tronçon de queue**

The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag.  
1973.03.01

**bomb release line / ligne de largage de bombes**

An imaginary line around a defended area or objective over which an aircraft should release its bomb in order to obtain a hit or hits on an area or objective.  
1973.03.01

**bomb release point / point de largage de bombes**

The point in space at which bombs must be released to reach the desired point of detonation.  
1973.03.01

**bombing angle / angle de bombardement**

The angle between the vertical and a line joining the aircraft to what would

be the point of impact of a bomb released from it at that instant.  
1973.03.01

**bombing errors<sup>1</sup> / écarts de bombardement<sup>1</sup>**

50% Circular Error - The radius of a circle, with the centre at a desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.  
1973.03.01

**bombing errors<sup>2</sup> / écarts de bombardement<sup>2</sup>**

50% Deflection Error - Half the distance between two lines, drawn parallel to the aircraft's track and equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.  
1973.03.01

**bombing errors<sup>3</sup> / écarts de bombardement<sup>3</sup>**

50% Range Error - Half the distance between two lines drawn perpendicular to the aircraft's track equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact. Note: Above errors should imply overall errors unless otherwise stipulated by inclusion of the word "Random" or "Systematic" as necessary.  
1973.03.01

**bombing height / hauteur de bombardement**

In air operations, the height above ground level at which the aircraft is flying at the moment of ordnance release. Bombing heights are classified as follows: very low: below 100 feet; low: from 100 to 2000 feet; medium: from 2000 to 10000 feet; high: from 10,000 to 50,000 feet; very high: 50,000 feet and above.  
1983.01.01

**bombing run / passage de bombardement**

In air bombing, that part of the flight that begins, normally from an initial point, with the approach to the target, includes target acquisition, and ends normally at the weapon release point.  
1983.11.01

**bonding / métallisation**

In electrical engineering, the process of connecting together metal parts so that they make low resistance electrical contact for direct current and lower frequency alternating currents.  
1980.10.01

**booby trap / piège**

A device designed, constructed or adapted to kill or injure, which functions when a person disturbs or

approaches an apparently harmless object or performs an apparently safe act.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**booster<sup>1</sup> / propulseur d'appoint**

An auxiliary or initial propulsion system which travels with a missile or aircraft and which may or may not separate from the parent craft when its impulse has been delivered. A booster system may contain, or consist of, one or more units.  
1991.01.01

**booster<sup>2</sup> / relais de détonation**

Élément explosif secondaire suffisamment sensible pour être initié par un élément explosif et suffisamment puissant pour entraîner la détonation de la charge principale.  
CASG, 2019.03.20

**border crosser / frontalier**

An individual, living close to a frontier, who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes.  
2015.02.18

**boresafe fuze / fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme**

Type of fuze having an interrupter in the explosive train that prevents a projectile from exploding until after it has cleared the muzzle of a weapon.  
1973.03.01

**bottom mine / mine de fond  
ground mine (admitted)**

A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed.  
1976.12.01

**bottom sweep / drague de fond**

A sweep, either wire or chain, used either to sweep mines close to the bottom or to remove mines from a channel by dragging.  
1976.12.01

**bound / bond**

In land warfare, a single movement, usually from cover to cover, made by troops often under enemy fire.  
1991.09.01

**boundary / limite**

In land warfare, a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units/formations are defined.  
1978.06.01

**boundary disclaimer /  
non-reconnaissance de frontière**

A statement on a map or chart that the status and/or alignment of international or administrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the government of the publishing nation.  
1973.03.01

**bouquet mine / mine bouquet**

In naval mine warfare, a mine in which a number of buoyant mine cases are attached to the same

sinker, so that when the mooring of one mine case is cut, another mine rises from the sinker to its set depth.  
1975.11.01

**bracketing / réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation**

A method of adjusting fire in which a bracket is established by obtaining an over and a short along the spotting line, and then successively splitting the bracket in half until a target hit or desired bracket is obtained.  
1973.03.01

**break-off position / point de séparation**

The position at which a leaver or leaver section breaks off from the main convoy to proceed to a different destination.  
1979.03.01

**break-up<sup>1</sup> / éclatement<sup>1</sup>**

In detection by radar, the separation of one solid return into a number of individual returns which correspond to the various objects or structure groupings. This separation is contingent upon a number of factors including range, beam width, gain setting, object size and distance between objects.  
1974.12.01

**break-up<sup>2</sup> / éclatement<sup>2</sup>  
split-up (admitted)**

In imagery interpretation, the result of magnification or enlargement which causes the imaged item to lose its identity and the resultant presentation to become a random series of tonal impressions.  
1974.12.01

**brevity code**

Preferred term: brevity word.

**brevity word / mot condensé  
brevity code (obsolete)**

A single word or short phrase of not more than three individual words that has the sole purpose of abbreviating and removing ambiguity from messages.

Note: Brevity words give a predefined specific meaning to a phonetically distinct word or acronym.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**bridgehead / tête de pont**

An area of ground, in a territory occupied or threatened by the enemy, which must be held or at least controlled, so as to permit the continuous embarkation, landing or crossing of troops and material, and/or to provide manoeuvre space requisite for subsequent operations.  
1982.03.01

**bridgehead line / limite de tête de pont**

The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead.  
1973.03.01

**broadcast-controlled air interception / interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air**

An interception in which the interceptor is given a continuous broadcast of information concerning an enemy raid and effects interception without further control.  
1973.03.01

**budget<sup>1</sup> / budget<sup>1</sup>**

An estimate of all funding requirements for a body, agency or programme for a financial year. Notes: 1. The budget is screened by the relevant finance committee and approved by member states represented on the appropriate governing body. 2. Budgets are used as steering instruments.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**budget<sup>2</sup> / budget<sup>2</sup>**

Appropriated funds allocated to a NATO entity for a particular purpose.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**build-up / alignement sur le tableau d'effectifs**

The process of attaining prescribed strength of units and prescribed levels of vehicles, equipment, stores and supplies. Also may be applied to the means of accomplishing this process.  
1973.03.01

**bulk petroleum product / produit pétrolier en vrac**

A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 250 litres.  
1982.08.01

**burial**

Preferred term: emergency burial.

**burn-out / fin de combustion**

The point in time or in the missile trajectory when combustion of fuels in the rocket engine is terminated by other than programmed cut-off.  
1973.03.01

**bypass / contourner**

To move around an entity or obstacle to maintain momentum.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**burn-out velocity / vitesse de fin  
de combustion**

The velocity attained by a missile at  
the point of burn-out.

1996.11.20



## C

**calibrated airspeed / vitesse corrigée**

**rectified airspeed** (admitted)  
Indicated airspeed corrected for instrument and installation errors.  
1973.03.01

**calibrated altitude / altitude corrigée**

Indicated altitude corrected for instrument and installation errors.  
1973.03.01

**calibrated focal length / distance focale mesurée**

An adjusted value of the equivalent focal length, so computed as to equalize the positive and negative values of distortion over the entire field used in a camera.  
1973.03.01

**call for fire / demande de tir**

A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target.  
1973.03.01

**call sign / indicatif d'appel C/S**

Any combination of characters or pronounceable words, which identifies a communication facility, a command, an authority, an activity, or a unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications.  
1973.03.01

**camera axis / axe focal**

An imaginary line through the optical centre of the lens perpendicular to the negative photo plane.  
1973.03.01

**camera axis direction / direction de prise de vue**

Direction on the horizontal plane of the optical axis of the camera at the time of exposure. This direction is defined by its azimuth expressed in degrees in relation to true/magnetic north.  
1973.03.01

**camera calibration / étalonnage d'un appareil photographique**

The determination of the calibrated focal length, the location of the principal point with respect to the fiducial marks and the lens distortion effective in the focal plane of the camera referred to the particular calibrated focal length.  
1973.03.01

**camera cycling rate / vitesse de prises de vues**

The frequency with which camera frames are exposed, expressed as cycles per second.  
1975.11.01

**camera magazine / magasin**

A removable part of a camera in which the unexposed and exposed portions of film are contained.  
1973.03.01

**camera nadir**

Preferred term: photo nadir.

**camera window / hublot de prise de vue**

A window in the camera compartment through which photographs are taken.  
1973.03.01

**camouflage / camouflage**

The use of natural or artificial material on personnel, objects or tactical positions with the aim of confusing, misleading or evading the enemy.  
1977.12.01

**camouflage detection photography / photographie anticamouflage**

Photography utilizing a special type of film (usually infrared) designed for the detection of camouflage.  
1974.12.01

**camouflet / camouflet**

The resulting cavity in a deep underground burst when there is no rupture of the surface.  
1973.03.01

**camp**

Preferred term: base.

**campaign / campagne**

A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve a strategic objective.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**canalize / canaliser**

To constrain movement to a specific, narrow zone.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**cancel / annulé**

In artillery and naval fire support, the term cancel, when coupled with a previous order, other than an order for a quantity or type of ammunition, rescinds that order.  
1974.12.01

**cannibalize / cannibaliser**

To remove serviceable assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from a repairable or serviceable item of equipment in order to install them on another.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**cannot observe / ne suis pas en mesure d'observer**

A type of fire control which indicates that the observer or spotter will be unable to adjust fire, but believes a target exists at the given location and is of sufficient importance to justify firing upon it without

adjustment or observation.  
1977.03.01

**capability / capacité**

The ability to create an effect through employment of an integrated set of aspects categorized as doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership development, personnel, facilities, and interoperability.  
2018.02.16

**capability area / catégorie capacitaire**

A logical grouping of capabilities that should be addressed cohesively to promote coherent capability development.  
2018.02.16

**capability package / paquet de capacités CP**

A combination of national and NATO assets that enables a military commander to fulfil a specific function or requirement.  
2018.02.16

**capability requirement / besoin capacitaire CR**

A quantitative and/or qualitative description in the areas of doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership development, personnel, facilities, and interoperability that defines essential components and desired outcomes of a capability.  
2018.02.16

**capability target / objectif capacitaire**

A quantitative and/or qualitative description of the ability to create an effect or desired outcome that should be available for use by a specified time.  
2018.02.16

**capsule<sup>1</sup> / capsule<sup>1</sup>**

A sealed pressurized cabin for extremely high altitude or space flight which provides an acceptable environment for man, animal or equipment.  
1973.03.01

**capsule<sup>2</sup> / capsule<sup>2</sup>**

An ejectable sealed cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the surface.  
1973.03.01

**captive firing / essai au banc**

A firing test of short duration, conducted with the missile propulsion system operating while secured to a test stand.  
1973.03.01

**capture / capturer**

To take possession of enemy personnel, materiel and/or information.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**cardinal point effect / effet de renforcement d'échos****normal impact effect** (admitted)

The increased intensity of a line or group of returns on the radarscope occurring when the radar beam is perpendicular to the rectangular surface of a line or group of similarly aligned features in the ground pattern.

1973.03.01

**cargo sling / élingue de suspension**

A strap, chain, or other material used to hold cargo items securely which are to be hoisted, lowered, or suspended.

1973.03.01

**carpet bombing / bombardement en tapis**

The progressive distribution of a mass bomb load upon an area defined by designated boundaries, in such manner as to inflict damage to all portions thereof.

1973.03.01

**carriage**

Preferred term: gun carriage.

**carrier air group / groupe aérien embarqué****CAG**

A group of aircraft squadrons placed under a single command for administrative and tactical control of operations from an aircraft carrier.

2000.10.04

**carrier striking force / force aéronavale de projection de puissance****CARSTRIKFOR**

A naval task force composed of one or more aircraft carriers, supporting combatant ships and submarines, capable of conducting offensive operations.

2010.01.22

**cascade image intensifier / amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages**

An optoelectronic amplifier capable of increasing the intensity of a radiant image by two or more stages.

1975.11.01

**cassette / chargeur**

In photography, a reloadable container for either unexposed or exposed sensitized materials which may be removed from the camera or darkroom equipment under lightened conditions.

1973.03.01

**casualty / perte**

With regard to the personnel system, a person who is lost to an organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, injured, diseased, detained, captured or missing.

MCMedSB, 2013.05.14

**casualty staging unit / unité de transit des malades et blessés****CSU**

A medical unit caring for in-transit patients under medical personnel supervision.

MCMedSB, 2016.11.08

**catapult / catapulte**

A structure which provides an auxiliary source of thrust to a missile or aircraft; must combine the functions of directing and accelerating the missile during its travel on the catapult; serves the same functions for a missile as does a gun tube for a shell.

1973.03.01

**caution area / zone à restrictions**

An air space of defined dimensions within which restrictions to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times.

1973.03.01

**caveat / restriction**

In NATO operations, any limitation, restriction or constraint by a nation on its military forces or civilian elements under NATO command and control or otherwise available to NATO, that does not permit NATO commanders to deploy and employ these assets fully in line with the approved operation plan.

Note: A caveat may apply inter alia to freedom of movement within the joint operations area and/or to compliance with the approved rules of engagement.

2006.06.20

**CBRN collective protection**

Preferred term: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear collective protection.

**C-day / jour C**

The day on which deployment for an operation commences or is due to commence.

2009.08.26

**cease engagement / cessez l'engagement**

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct units to stop the firing sequence against a designated target. Missiles already in flight will continue to intercept.

1983.07.01

**cease loading / ne pas recharger**

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used during firing of two or more rounds to indicate the suspension of inserting rounds into the weapon.

1973.03.01

**celestial sphere / sphère céleste**

An imaginary sphere of infinite radius concentric with the earth, on which all celestial bodies except the earth are imagined to be projected.

1973.03.01

**central air data computer / centrale de bord****air data computer** (admitted)

A device which computes altitude, vertical speed, air speed and Mach number from inputs of pitot and static pressure and temperature.

1981.03.01

**central planning team**

Preferred term: core planning team.

**centralized control<sup>1</sup> / contrôle centralisé<sup>1</sup>**

The retention of authority by a commander to direct actions to achieve his objectives.

2004.06.22

**centralized control<sup>2</sup> / contrôle centralisé<sup>2</sup>**

In air defence, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units.

2004.06.22

**centre of burst**

Preferred term: mean point of impact.

**centre of gravity / centre de gravité****CoG**

The primary source of power that provides an actor its strength, freedom of action and/or will to fight.

MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**centre of gravity limits / limites de centrage**

The limits within which an aircraft's centre of gravity must lie to ensure safe flight. The centre of gravity of the loaded aircraft must be within these limits at take-off, in the air, and on landing. In some cases, take-off and landing limits may also be specified.

1973.03.01

**certificate of security clearance**

Preferred term: security certificate.

**certification / certification**

The process of officially recognizing that organizations, individuals, materiel or systems meet defined standards or criteria.

Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.

2007.03.02

**chaff / paillettes**

Strips of frequency-cut metal foil, wire, or metallized glass fibre used to reflect electromagnetic energy, usually dropped from aircraft or expelled from shells or rockets as a radar countermeasure.

1981.03.01

**chain of command / chaîne de commandement**  
**command channel** (admitted)

The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised.  
2014.01.31

**chalk commander / chef de transport**

The commander of all troops embarked under one chalk number.  
1973.03.01

**chalk number / numéro-repère**

The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier.  
1973.03.01

**chalk troops / troupe numérotée**

A load of troops defined by a particular chalk number.  
1973.03.01

**challenge / procédé d'identification**

Any process carried out by one unit or person with the object of ascertaining the friendly or hostile character or identity of another.  
1973.03.01

**change of operational control / changement de contrôle opérationnel  
CHOP**

The date and time (Greenwich Mean Time/Greenwich Civil Time) at which the responsibility for operational control of a force or unit passes from one operational control authority to another.  
1973.03.01

**characteristic actuation probability / probabilité caractéristique d'interception**

The average probability of a mine of a given type being actuated by one run of the sweep within the characteristic actuation width.  
1975.11.01

**characteristic actuation width / intercept caractéristique**

The width of path over which mines can be actuated by a single run of the sweep gear.  
1975.11.01

**characteristic detection probability / probabilité caractéristique de détection**

The ratio of the number of mines detected on a single run to the number of mines which could have been detected within the characteristic detection width.  
1975.11.01

**characteristic detection width / intercept caractéristique de détection**

The width of path over which mines can be detected on a single run.  
1975.11.01

**charge<sup>1</sup>**

Preferred term: explosive charge.

**charge<sup>2</sup> / charge<sup>2</sup>**

A quantity of explosive prepared for demolition purposes.  
2004.06.22

**charged demolition target / ouvrage miné**

A demolition target on which all charges have been placed and which is in the state of readiness, either state 1 - safe, or state 2 - armed.  
1992.10.01

**charged weapon / arme chargée**

A loaded weapon, ready to fire except for the operation of the safety catch, when fitted.  
2001.10.01

**charging point / prise de ravitaillement**

**filler point** (admitted)  
A connection on an aircraft, or aircraft component, through which the aircraft or aircraft component can be replenished with a specific commodity, e.g., oxygen, air or hydraulic fluid, etc.  
1973.03.01

**chart sheet**

Preferred term: map sheet.

**check firing / halte au tir**

In artillery and naval fire support, a command to cause a temporary halt in firing.  
1987.07.01

**check sweeping / dragage de vérification**

In naval mine warfare, sweeping to check that no moored mines are left after a previous clearing operation.  
1976.12.01

**checkout / vérification systématique**

A sequence of functional, operational, and calibration tests to determine the condition and status of a weapon system or element thereof.  
1973.03.01

**checkpoint<sup>1</sup> / point de référence<sup>1</sup>**

A predetermined point on the surface of the earth used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or reference for location.  
1973.03.01

**checkpoint<sup>2</sup> / point de référence<sup>2</sup>**

Geographical location on land or water above which the position of an aircraft in flight may be determined by observation or by electrical means.  
1973.03.01

**checkpoint<sup>3</sup> / centre d'impact**

Centre of impact; a burst centre.  
1973.03.01

**checkpoint<sup>4</sup> / poste de contrôle de la circulation**

A place where military police check

vehicular or pedestrian traffic in order to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders and regulations.  
1973.03.01

**chemical horn / corne chimique Hertz-Horn** (admitted)

In naval mine warfare, a mine horn containing an electric battery, the electrolyte for which is in a glass tube protected by a thin metal sheet.  
1975.11.01

**chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear collective protection** (preferred) / **protection collective chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire** (privilégié)

**protection collective nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique** (privilégié)

**CBRN COLPRO** (preferred)

**CBRN collective protection** (admitted)

**collective protection** (admitted)

**COLPRO** (admitted)  
The measures and protective equipment that provide personnel a toxic-free area in a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear environment.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear individual protection / protection individuelle chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire** (privilégié)

**protection individuelle nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique** (privilégié)

**CBRN individual protection** (admitted)

The measures and individual protective equipment intended to protect individuals in a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear environment.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**chuffing / toux d'une fusée**

The characteristic of some rockets to burn intermittently and with an irregular noise.  
1973.03.01

**circling approach / approche indirecte**

An extension of an instrument approach procedure which provides for visual circling of the aerodrome prior to landing.  
[ICAO]  
2000.10.04

**circular error probable / écart circulaire probable  
CEP**

An indicator of the accuracy of a missile/projectile, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target. It is the radius of a circle within which half of the missiles/projectiles are expected to fall.  
1973.03.01

**civil defence / défense civile  
CD**

The mobilization, organization and direction of the civil population designed to minimize by passive measures the effects of hostile action against all aspects of civil life.  
2011.08.29

**civil protection / protection civile**

Activities undertaken by emergency services to protect populations, properties, infrastructure and the environment from the consequences of natural and technological disasters and other emergencies.  
2011.08.29

**civilianization / civilisation**

The transfer of responsibilities, functions or posts from military personnel to civilian staff.  
2014.01.31

**civil-military cooperation /  
coopération civilo-militaire  
CIMIC**

**CMC** (deprecated)  
A joint function comprising a set of capabilities integral to supporting the achievement of mission objectives and enabling NATO commands to participate effectively in a broad spectrum of civil-military interaction with diverse non-military actors.  
2017.06.30

**civil-military interaction /  
interaction civilo-militaire  
CMI**

A group of activities, founded on communication, planning and coordination, that NATO military bodies share and conduct with international and local non-military actors, both during NATO operations and in preparation for them, thereby mutually increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of their respective actions in response to crises.  
2017.06.30

**clandestine operation / opération  
clandestine**

**discreet operation** (deprecated)  
An operation planned or conducted in such a way as to assure its secrecy or concealment.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**classification of bridges and  
vehicles**

Preferred term: military load classification.

**cleansing station**

Preferred term: decontamination station.

**clear weather air defence fighter /  
chasseur de défense aérienne  
temps clair**

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets by day and by night, but in clear weather conditions only.  
1984.10.01

**clearance diving / déminage par  
plongeur**

The process involving the use of divers for locating, identifying and disposing of mines.  
1976.08.01

**clearance rate / vitesse de  
déblaiement**

The area which would be cleared per unit time with a stated minimum percentage clearance, using specific minehunting and/or minesweeping procedures.  
1976.08.01

**clearway / prolongement dégagé**

A defined rectangular area on the ground or water at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off and under control of the competent authority, selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aircraft may make a portion of its initial climb to a specified height.  
1980.07.01

**climb mode / montée automatique**

In a flight control system, a control mode in which aircraft climb is automatically controlled to a predetermined programme.  
1973.03.01

**close air support / appui aérien  
rapproché  
CAS**

Air action against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces.  
1973.03.01

**close control / contrôle serré**

A form of aircraft mission control in which the aircraft is continuously controlled for altitude, speed and heading, to a position from which the mission can be accomplished.  
1990.11.01

**close support / appui rapproché  
CS**

That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force.  
1973.03.01

**close supporting fire / tir d'appui  
rapproché**

Fire placed on enemy troops, weapons, or positions which, because of their proximity present the most immediate and serious threat to the supported unit.  
1973.03.01

**close-controlled air interception /  
interception aérienne en contrôle  
serré**

An interception in which the interceptor is continuously controlled to a position from which the target is within visual range or radar contact.  
1973.03.01

**closed area / zone fermée**

A designated area in or over which passage of any kind is prohibited.  
1973.03.01

**closure minefield / champ de  
mines d'interdiction**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is planned to present such a threat that water-borne shipping is prevented from moving.  
1976.08.01

**cloud amount / couverture  
nuageuse**

**cloud cover** (admitted)  
The proportion of sky obscured by cloud, expressed as a fraction of sky covered.  
1980.07.01

**cloud cover**

Preferred term: cloud amount.

**cluster <sup>1</sup> / grappe <sup>1</sup>**

Fireworks signal in which a group of stars burns at the same time.  
1981.03.01

**cluster <sup>2</sup> / grappe <sup>2</sup>**

Group of bombs released together. A cluster usually consists of fragmentation or incendiary bombs.  
1981.03.01

**cluster <sup>3</sup> / grappe <sup>3</sup>**

Two or more parachutes for dropping light or heavy loads.  
1981.03.01

**cluster <sup>4</sup> / grappe <sup>4</sup>**

In land mine warfare, a component of a pattern-laid minefield. It may be antitank, anti-personnel or mixed. It consists of one to five mines and no more than one antitank mine.  
1981.03.01

**cluster <sup>5</sup> / grappe <sup>5</sup>**

In minehunting, designates a group of mine-like contacts.  
1981.03.01

**cluster <sup>6</sup> / grappe <sup>6</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, a number of mines laid in close proximity to each other as a pattern or coherent unit. They may be of mixed types.  
1981.03.01

**cluster <sup>7</sup> / groupe énergétique**

Two or more engines coupled together so as to function as one power unit.  
1981.03.01

**cluster bomb unit / arme à  
dispersion  
CBU**

An expendable aircraft store composed of a dispenser and

submunitions.  
2000.10.04

**coarse mine / mine coriace**  
In naval mine warfare, a relatively insensitive influence mine.  
1975.11.01

**coastal refraction / réfraction côtière**  
**land effect** (admitted)  
**shore line effect** (admitted)  
The change of the direction of travel of a radio ground wave as it passes from land to sea or from sea to land.  
1973.03.01

**cocooning / coconisation**  
**plastic spray packaging** (toléré)  
An operation consisting in covering equipment with a wrapping to protect it against the action of atmospheric factors.  
2001.10.01

**code word <sup>1</sup> / mot-code <sup>1</sup>**  
A word which has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation.  
1976.08.01

**code word <sup>2</sup> / mot-code <sup>2</sup>**  
A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data.  
1976.08.01

**collapse depth / immersion d'écrasement**  
The design depth, referenced to the axis of the pressure hull, beyond which the hull structure or hull penetrations are presumed to suffer catastrophic failure to the point of total collapse.  
1981.03.01

**collateral damage / dommages collatéraux**  
Inadvertent casualties and destruction in civilian areas caused by military operations.  
2005.01.17

**collation / regroupement**  
In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the grouping together of related items of information provides a record of events and facilitates further processing.  
1988.02.01

**collection agency**  
Preferred term: agency.

**collection management / gestion de la recherche**  
In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results and retasking, as required.  
1990.11.01

**collection plan / plan de recherche CP**

A plan for collecting information from all available sources to meet intelligence requirements and for transforming those requirements into orders and requests to appropriate agencies.  
1993.07.01

**collection point / point de collecte**  
A designated location established to collect equipment casualties.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**collective call sign / indicatif d'appel collectif**  
Any call sign which represents two or more facilities, commands, authorities, or units. The collective call sign for any of these includes the commander thereof and all subordinate commanders therein.  
1973.03.01

**collective protection**  
Preferred term: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear collective protection.

**collimating mark / repère de fond de chambre fiducial mark** (admitted)  
An index mark, rigidly connected with the camera body, which forms an image on the negative. This image is used to determine the position of the optical centre or principal point of the imagery.  
1973.03.01

**collocation / colocalisation**  
The physical placement of two or more detachments, units, organizations, or facilities at a specifically defined location.  
2015.02.18

**column cover / couverture de colonne**  
Cover of a column by aircraft in radio contact therewith, providing for its protection by reconnaissance and/or attack of air or ground targets which threaten the column.  
1973.03.01

**column formation / formation en ligne de file**  
A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other.  
1973.03.01

**column gap / créneau**  
The space between two consecutive elements proceeding on the same route. It can be calculated in units of length or in units of time measured from the rear of one element to the front of the following element.  
1979.12.01

**column length / longueur d'encombrement**  
The length of the roadway occupied by a column or a convoy in movement.  
1980.10.01

**combat air patrol / patrouille aérienne de combat CAP**  
[ATP-01(G)(1), Vol. I, 2015]  
An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, the force protected, the critical area of a combat zone, or in an air defence area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their targets.  
MCMBS, 2018.03.29

**combat chart / carte de combat**  
A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50,000, designed for naval fire support and close air support during coastal or amphibious operations and showing detailed hydrography and topography in the coastal belt.  
1980.10.01

**combat control team / équipe de guidage au sol CCT**  
A team of specially trained personnel who can be airdropped to provide local air traffic control and to advise on all aspects of landing, airdrop, and/or extraction zone requirements.  
2010.01.22

**combat day of supply / journée de combat CDOS**  
The total amount of supplies required to support one day of combat, calculated by applying the intensity factor to a standard day of supply.  
2010.01.22

**combat effectiveness / efficacité au combat**  
The ability of a unit or formation, or equipment to perform assigned missions or functions.  
Note: This should take into account leadership, personnel strength, the state of repair of the equipment, logistics, training and morale and may be expressed as a level or percentage.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**combat identification / identification au combat**  
The use of identification measures to reduce friendly fire and increase the operational effectiveness of forces and weapon systems.  
2007.09.05

**combat information / renseignement brut de combat**  
That frequently perishable data gathered in combat by, or reported directly to, units which may be immediately used in battle or in assessing the situation. Relevant data will simultaneously enter intelligence reporting channels.  
1982.08.01

**combat information centre / centre d'information de combat CIC**

**action information centre**  
(admitted)

The agency in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate, and disseminate tactical information for the use of the embarked flag officer, commanding officer, and certain control agencies. Certain control, assistance and coordination functions may be delegated by command to the combat information centre.  
1973.03.01

**combat load / charge de combat**  
**CL**

The quantity of supplies that is part of the basic load, carried by the individual or weapon system and that is intended for immediate use by that individual or system.  
LCEG(S), 2016.03.31

**combat loading / chargement de combat**

The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. Each individual item is stowed so that it can be unloaded at the required time.  
1973.03.01

**combat patrol / patrouille de combat**

**fighting patrol** (admitted)  
For ground forces, a tactical unit sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting; detachment assigned to protect the front, flank, or rear of the main body by fighting if necessary.  
1982.03.01

**combat power / puissance de combat**

The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time.  
1974.08.01

**combat readiness**

Preferred term: combat-ready<sup>1,2</sup>.

**combat recovery / récupération au combat**

**CR**  
A method to recover isolated personnel from a situation where hostile interference may be expected, and either the recovery force, or the isolated personnel, or both, have not been trained in combat search and rescue.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**combat search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage de combat**  
**CSAR**

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.  
2003.10.01

**combat service support / soutien logistique du combat**  
**CSS**

The support provided to combat forces, primarily in the fields of administration and logistics.  
Note: Combat service support may include, but is not limited to, administrative services, chaplaincy, civil affairs, financial, legal, medical and health services, military police, supply, maintenance, transportation, construction, acquisition and disposal of real estate, facilities engineering, topographic and geodetic engineering, food services, graves registration, laundry and dry cleaning services, sanitary installations, and property disposal.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**combat support / appui tactique**  
**CS**

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements.  
1994.11.01

**combat survival / mesure de survie en zone de combat**

Those measures to be taken by service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture.  
1973.03.01

**combat zone <sup>1</sup> / zone de combat <sup>1</sup>**  
**CZ**

That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**combat zone <sup>2</sup> / zone de combat <sup>2</sup>**  
**CZ**

The territory forward of the army group rear boundary. It is divided into: a. The forward combat zone, comprising the territory forward of the corps rear boundary. b. The rear combat zone, usually comprising the territory between the corps rear boundary and the army group rear boundary.  
1983.07.01

**combat-available aircraft / aéronef disponible pour le combat**

An aircraft capable of fulfilling its normally assigned mission. It will have its primary weapon system serviceable but may require to be fuelled, armed or have combat-ready crews.  
1993.12.01

**combat-ready <sup>1</sup> / prêt au combat <sup>1</sup>**

As applied to organizations or equipment: available for combat operations.  
1996.01.09

**combat-ready <sup>2</sup> / prêt au combat <sup>2</sup>**

As applied to personnel: qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned.  
1996.01.09

**combat-ready aircraft / aéronef prêt au combat**

A combat-available aircraft which is fuelled, armed and has a combat-ready aircrew available.  
1993.12.01

**combination circuit / mise de feu combinée**

Firing circuit actuated by two or more influences received either simultaneously or at a predetermined interval.  
1998.09.25

**combination firing circuit / circuit combiné de mise de feu**

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, one non-electric and one electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges.  
1981.03.01

**combination influence mine / mine à influences combinées**

**combined influence mine** (admitted)  
A mine designed to actuate only when two or more different influences are received either simultaneously or in a predetermined order.  
1994.11.01

**combined**

Preferred term: multinational.

**combined arms (adj.) / interarmes (adj.)**

In land operations, relating to the synchronized or simultaneous application of several arms to achieve an effect on the enemy that is greater than if each arm were used against the enemy in sequence.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**combined force**

Preferred term: multinational force.

**combined influence mine**

Preferred term: combination influence mine.

**combined joint operation**

Preferred term: multinational joint operation.

**combined operation**

Preferred term: multinational operation.

**combustor / dispositif combustor**

A name generally assigned to the combination of flame holder or stabilizer, igniter, combustion chamber, and injection system of a ramjet or gas turbine.  
1973.03.01

**COMINT Technical Data**

Preferred term: communication externals.

**command<sup>1</sup> / commandement<sup>1</sup>**

The authority vested in a member of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.

2019.02.25

**command<sup>2</sup> / commandement<sup>2</sup>**

An order given by a commander, that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.

2002.05.29

**command<sup>3</sup> / commandement<sup>3</sup>**

A unit, group of units, organization or area under the authority of a single individual.

2002.05.29

**command<sup>4</sup> / commander<sup>2</sup>**

To dominate an area or situation.

2002.05.29

**command<sup>5</sup> / commander<sup>1</sup>**

To exercise command.

2002.05.29

**command and control  
communication system / système  
de communication de  
commandement et de contrôle  
C2CS**

A communication system which conveys information between military authorities for command and control purposes.

2002.05.29

**command and control system /  
système de commandement et de  
contrôle  
C2S**

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, that enables commanders and their staffs to exercise command and control.

2002.10.14

**command axis / axe de  
déplacement des postes de  
commandement**

A line along which a headquarters will move.

1973.03.01

**command channel**

Preferred term: chain of command.

**command controlled stocks /  
stocks contrôlés par un  
commandement**

Stocks which are placed at the disposal of a designated NATO commander in order to provide him with a flexibility with which to influence the battle logistically. "Placed at the disposal of" implies responsibility for storage, maintenance, accounting, rotation or turnover, physical security and subsequent transportation to a

particular battle area.

1984.03.01

**command destruct signal / signal  
de destruction télécommandé**

A signal used to operate intentionally the destruction signal in a missile.

1973.03.01

**command guidance / guidage  
télécommandé**

A guidance system wherein intelligence transmitted to the missile from an outside source causes the missile to traverse a directed flight path.

1973.03.01

**command net / réseau de  
commandement**

A communication network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command control.

1973.03.01

**command of the sea / maîtrise de  
l'espace maritime**

The freedom to use the sea and to deny its use to an adversary in the sub-surface, surface and above-water environments.

1999.12.13

**command post / poste de  
commandement  
CP**

In operations or exercises, a location from which command is exercised.

2012.08.31

**command post exercise / exercice  
de poste de commandement  
CPX**

An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, his staff, and communications within and between headquarters.

1983.11.01

**command-detonated munition /  
munition télécommandée**

A munition that is deliberately and remotely detonated by the person in control of that munition.

2003.10.01

**commander's required date / date  
exigée par le commandant  
CRD**

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.

2002.05.29

**commercial loading**

Preferred term: administrative loading.

**commercial off-the-shelf /  
commercial sur étagère  
COTS**

Pertaining to a commercially

marketed product which is readily available for procurement and normally used without modification.

2014.08.26

**committed force / force engagée**

A force in contact with the enemy or deployed on a specific mission or course of action, precluding its employment elsewhere.

2016.09.16

**common electronic order of battle  
/ format commun d'ordre de  
bataille électronique  
C-EOB**

A standardized data exchange format containing electronic order of battle information.

MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**common funding / financement  
commun**

**international funding** (admitted)

In NATO, moneys contributed by member states to cover the agreed common costs of facilities, programmes, activities and operations, provided on the basis of predetermined cost-sharing formulae.

MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**common infrastructure /  
infrastructure commune**

Infrastructure essential to the training of NATO forces or to the implementation of NATO operational plans which, owing to its degree of common use or interest and its compliance with criteria laid down from time to time by the North Atlantic Council, is commonly financed by NATO members.

1973.03.01

**common operational picture /  
situation opérationnelle commune  
COP**

An operational picture tailored to the user's requirements, based on common data and information shared by more than one command

MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**common user item / article  
d'usage commun**

An item of an interchangeable nature which is in common use by two or more nations or services of a nation.

1982.07.01

**commonality / communauté**

The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures or equipment are used.

CS, 2000.10.04

**Comms Ext**

Preferred term: communication externals.

**Comms Externals**

Preferred term: communication externals.

**communication and information  
systems / systèmes d'information**

## **et de communication CIS**

Collective term for communication systems and information systems.  
2002.05.29

## **communication centre / centre de communication signal centre (admitted)**

An organization responsible for handling and controlling communications traffic, normally comprising a message centre, a cryptographic centre, and transmitting and receiving stations.  
Note: Transmitting and receiving stations are not normally located in the communication centre but the remote controls for these facilities are located there.  
2003.10.01

## **communication externals / paramètres de communication COMEXT**

**Comms Externals** (admitted)  
**COMINT Technical Data** (admitted)  
**Comms Ext** (admitted)  
The measurable technical parameters and geolocation of a communication system.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

## **communication reporting gate / seuil de compte rendu CRG**

A geographical reference point or line at which merchant ships are required to call the naval cooperation and guidance for shipping organization in order to establish initial contact or to update previous information.  
2007.03.02

## **communication system / système de communication**

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information transfer functions.  
Notes: 1. A communication system provides communication between its users and may embrace transmission systems, switching systems and user systems. 2. A communication system may also include storage or processing functions in support of information transfer.  
2002.05.29

## **communication zone / zone des communications COMMZ**

Rear part of a theatre of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communications, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces.  
1973.03.01

## **communications intelligence / renseignement transmissions COMINT**

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic communications and communication systems by other than intended recipients or users.  
2001.10.01

## **company / compagnie Coy**

A unit consisting of two or more platoons, usually of the same type, with a headquarters and a limited capacity for self-support.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

## **comparative cover / couverture de comparaison**

Coverage of the same area or object taken at different times, to show any changes in details.  
1999.12.13

## **compartment marking / marquage de soute**

In an aircraft, a system of marking a cabin into compartments for the positioning of loads in accordance with the weight and balance requirements.  
1973.03.01

## **compatibility / compatibilité**

The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions.  
[ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004]  
CS, 2018.05.29

## **compilation diagram / carton des références**

A diagram giving details of the source material from which the map or chart has been compiled; this does not necessarily include reliability information.  
1973.03.01

## **complete round / coup complet round (admitted)**

A munition that contains all the components necessary for it to function.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

## **component / composant**

In logistics, a part or combination of parts, having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity.  
1992.03.01

## **component command<sup>1</sup> / commandement de composante<sup>1</sup> CC**

In the NATO military command structure, a third-level command organization with specific air, maritime or land capabilities that is responsible for operational planning and conduct of subordinate operations as directed by the NATO commander.  
2008.01.15

## **component command<sup>2</sup> / commandement de composante<sup>2</sup>**

## **CC**

A functional component command or environmental component command responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

## **component commander<sup>1</sup> / commandant de composante<sup>1</sup> CC**

A single-service or functional component commander at the third level of the NATO military command structure.  
2002.05.29

## **component commander<sup>2</sup> / commandant de composante<sup>2</sup> CC**

A designated commander responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force.  
2002.05.29

## **component life / durée de vie d'un composant**

The period of normal usage of a component after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases.  
2000.10.04

## **compound helicopter / hélicoptère hybride**

A helicopter with an auxiliary propulsion system which provides thrust in excess of that which the rotor alone could produce, thereby permitting increased forward speeds; wings may or may not be provided to reduce the lift required from the rotor system.  
1976.12.01

## **compression chamber**

Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber.

## **compromised / compromis**

Of classified matter, disclosed in whole or in part to an unauthorized person or exposed to the risk of such disclosure.  
2012.01.30

## **computed air release point / point de largage calculé CARP**

A computed air position where the first paratroop or cargo item is released to land on a specified impact point.  
1973.03.01

## **computer network attack / attaque de réseaux informatiques CNA**

Action taken to disrupt, deny, degrade or destroy information resident in a computer and/or computer network, or the computer and/or computer network itself.  
Note: A computer network attack is a type of cyber attack.  
2010.01.22



**computer network exploitation /  
exploitation de réseau  
informatique  
CNE**

Action taken to make use of a computer or computer network, as well as the information hosted therein, in order to gain advantage. 2005.01.17

**concentrated fire <sup>1</sup> / tir de  
concentration <sup>1</sup>**

The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target. 1973.03.01

**concentrated fire <sup>2</sup> / tir de  
concentration <sup>2</sup>**

Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area. 1973.03.01

**concentration area <sup>1</sup> / zone de  
concentration <sup>1</sup>**

An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations. 1973.03.01

**concentration area <sup>2</sup> / zone de  
concentration <sup>2</sup>**

A limited area on which a volume of gunfire is placed within a limited time. 1973.03.01

**concept / concept**

An agreed notion or idea, normally set out in a document, that provides guidance for different working domains and which may lead to the development of a policy. 2018.02.16

**concept of operations / concept  
d'opération  
CONOPS**

A clear and concise statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his given mission. 2012.01.30

**conduct of operations / conduite  
des opérations**

The art of directing, coordinating, controlling and adjusting the actions of forces to achieve specific objectives. 2002.10.14

**cone of silence / cône de silence**

An inverted cone-shaped space directly over the aerial towers of some forms of radio beacons in which signals are unheard or greatly reduced in volume. 1973.03.01

**conflict prevention / prévention  
des conflits**

A peace support effort to identify and monitor the potential causes of conflict and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation,

or resumption of hostilities. MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**conflict-related sexual and  
gender-based violence / violence  
sexuelle et sexiste liée aux  
conflits**

**conflict-related SGBV** (admitted)  
Any sexual and/or gender-based violence against an individual or group of individuals, used or commissioned in relation to a crisis or an armed conflict. 2015.08.14

**conflict-related SGBV**

Preferred term: conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence.

**confusion reflector /  
réflecteur-brouilleur**

A reflector of electromagnetic radiations used to create echoes for confusion purposes. Radar confusion reflectors include such devices as chaff, rope and corner reflectors. 1973.03.01

**connecting route / itinéraire de  
raccordement**

A route connecting axial and/or lateral routes. 1978.06.01

**consequence management /  
gestion des conséquences  
CM**

Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and to lessen the effects of natural or man-made disasters. 2012.08.31

**consignment / expédition**

In asset tracking, one or more transport packages sent from a consignor to a consignee and specified by a unique identifier. MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**console <sup>1</sup> / console**

A long-range radio aid to navigation, the emissions of which, by means of their radio frequency modulation characteristics, enable bearings to be determinate. 1973.03.01

**console <sup>2</sup> / pupitre de commande**

A grouping of controls, indicators, and similar electronic or mechanical equipment, used to monitor readiness of, and/or control specific functions of, a system, such as missiles check-out, countdown, or launch operations. 1973.03.01

**consolidation of position /  
organisation d'une position  
conquise**

Organizing and strengthening a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy. 1973.03.01

**consultation, command and  
control systems / systèmes de  
consultation, de commandement  
et de contrôle  
C3S**

**C3 systems**

[AAP-31, Ed. 3, 2005]

Communication and information systems, sensor systems and facilities which enable NATO authorities and commands to carry out consultation, command and control. C3B, 2017.09.19

**consumable item / article  
consommable  
expendable item**

An item that cannot be recovered once used, or that loses its identity in an assembly, or that is of low intrinsic value, unworthy of full accounting procedures. Examples: munitions; pens; spare parts. MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**consumer logistics / logistique de  
consommation**

That part of logistics concerning the reception, storage, transport, maintenance and disposal of materiel, as well as the provision of support and services. 2004.06.22

**consumption rate / taux de  
consommation**

The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis. 1973.03.01

**contact / contact**

Any discrete airborne, surface or subsurface object detected by electronic, acoustic, and/or visual sensors. 1996.07.16

**contact lost / contact perdu**

A target tracking term used to signify that a target believed to be still within sensor coverage is temporarily lost but the termination of track plotting is not warranted. 1996.01.09

**contact mine / mine à contact**

A mine detonated by physical contact. 1977.03.01

**contact point <sup>1</sup> / point de jonction <sup>1</sup>**

In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact. 1976.12.01

**contact point <sup>2</sup> / point de jonction <sup>2</sup>**

In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. 1976.12.01

**contact print / tirage contact**

A print made from a negative or a diapositive in direct contact with sensitized material.  
1973.03.01

**contact report / compte rendu de contact**

**amplifying report** (admitted)  
**initial contact report** (admitted)  
A report indicating any detection of the enemy.  
1979.12.01

**contain / contenir**

To restrict an entity's freedom of movement to within a specified area.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**container anchorage terminal / terminal de mouillage pour porte-conteneurs CAT**

A sheltered anchorage other than a port with the appropriate facilities for the transshipment of containerized cargo from containerhips to other vessels.  
2011.02.03

**contamination / contamination**

The presence of an exogenous hazardous material in the environment, including a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear substance.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**contamination control / contrôle de contamination**

The employment of policies, doctrine, procedures and equipment to contain, reduce, remove or render harmless chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear contamination.  
MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**contingency plan / plan de circonstance COP**

A plan which is developed for possible operations where the planning factors have been identified or can be assumed. This plan is produced in as much detail as possible, including the resources needed and deployment options, as a basis for subsequent planning.  
1998.09.25

**continuous fire <sup>1</sup> / tir continu <sup>1</sup>**

Fire conducted at a normal rate without interruption for application of adjustment corrections or for other reasons.  
1996.01.09

**continuous fire <sup>2</sup> / tir continu <sup>2</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to order the guns to load and to fire at a specified time interval or as rapidly as possible consistent with accuracy within the prescribed maximum rate of fire for the weapon.  
1996.01.09

**continuous illumination fire / tir éclairant continu**

A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at specified time intervals to provide uninterrupted lighting on the target or specified area.  
1973.03.01

**continuous processor / machine à traitement continu**

Equipment which processes film or paper in continuous strips.  
1973.03.01

**continuous strip camera / appareil photographique à défilement continu**

A camera in which the film moves continuously past a slit in the focal plane, producing a photograph in one unbroken length by virtue of the continuous forward motion of the aircraft.  
2019.01.28, MCJSB

**continuous strip imagery / bande d'image continue**

Imagery of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight.  
1976.08.01

**continuous strip photography / photographie en défilement continu**

Photography of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight.  
1973.03.01

**continuously-computed release point / calcul continu du point de largage CCRP**

Solution of the weapon delivery release point by continuous prediction of the release point for a given set of ballistics, altitudes and airspeeds.  
1975.11.01

**contract / contrat**

An agreement of wills between two or more private individuals or legal persons, intended to create, modify, transmit or terminate obligations.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**contributing nation / pays contributeur CN**

A nation that takes part in a NATO operation, programme or other activity, for which an agreed contribution is payable in money or in kind.  
2012.08.31

**control <sup>1</sup> / contrôle**

The authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate organizations, or other organizations not normally under his command, that

encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives.  
2012.01.30

**control <sup>2</sup> / contrôler**

To exert influence over an entity, process, object or area to establish, maintain or prevent a specific situation or event.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**control and reporting centre / centre de détection et de contrôle CRC**

A subordinate air control element of the tactical air control centre from which radar control and warning operations are conducted within its area of responsibility.  
1973.03.01

**control and reporting system / réseau de détection et de contrôle CRS**

An organization set up for: a. early warning, tracking, and recognition of aircraft and tracking of surface craft, and b. control of all active air defences. It consists primarily of a chain of radar reporting stations and control centres and an observer organization, together with the necessary communication network.  
1973.03.01

**control area / région de contrôle**

A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth.  
1980.07.01

**control measure / mesure de conduite**

Directive given graphically or orally by a commander to subordinate commands in order to assign responsibilities, coordinate fires and manoeuvre, and control combat operations.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**control point <sup>1</sup> / point repère**

A position marked by a buoy, boat, aircraft, electronic device, conspicuous terrain feature, or other identifiable object which is given a name or number and used as an aid to navigation or control of ships, boats, or aircraft.  
1973.03.01

**control point <sup>2</sup> / poste de contrôle CP**

A position along a military route manned by personnel with delegated responsibility and authority for the supervision and control of military movements and the provision of support to the troops.  
2011.02.03

**control zone / zone de contrôle CTZ**

A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit.  
1980.07.01

**controllable mine / mine contrôlable**

A mine which after laying can be controlled by the user, to the extent of making the mine safe or live, or to fire the mine.  
1991.11.01

**controlled airspace / espace aérien contrôlé**

An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to controlled flights.  
1973.03.01

**controlled dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée**

Cargo which is regarded as highly dangerous and which may only be carried by cargo aircraft operating within specific safety regulations.  
1982.07.01

**controlled environment / environnement contrôlé**

For the purposes of NATO airworthiness, the environment where continued and continuing airworthiness requirements are satisfied by authorized individuals and accredited or approved organizations using the approved procedures.  
MCASB, 2014.08.05

**controlled exercise / exercice dirigé**

An exercise characterized by the imposition of constraints on some or all of the participating units by planning authorities with the principal intention of provoking types of interaction.  
1976.08.01

**controlled interception / interception aérienne contrôlée**

An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship, or airborne station.  
1973.03.01

**controlled item**

Preferred term: regulated item.

**controlled passing / croisement contrôlé**

A traffic movement procedure whereby two lines of traffic travelling in opposite directions are enabled to traverse alternately a point or section of route which can take only one line of traffic at a time.  
1973.03.01

**controlled port / port contrôlé**

A harbour or anchorage at which entry and departure, assignment of berths, and traffic within the harbour or anchorage are controlled by military authorities.  
1973.03.01

**controlled route / itinéraire réglementé**

A route, the use of which is subject

to traffic or movement restrictions, which may be supervised.  
1984.06.01

**conventional weapon / arme conventionnelle**

A weapon that is neither chemical, biological, radiological nor nuclear.  
2009.03.02

**converge / en convergence**

In artillery and naval fire support, a command or request used in a call for fire to indicate that the observer/spotter desires the planes of fire to intersect at a point.  
1982.03.01

**conversion angle / angle de conversion**

The angle between a great circle (orthodromic) bearing and a rhumb line (loxodromic) bearing of a point, measured at a common origin.  
1973.03.01

**convoy<sup>1</sup> / convoi<sup>1</sup>****Cvy**

A number of merchant ships or naval auxiliaries, or both, usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft, or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort, assembled and organized for the purpose of passage together.  
1973.03.01

**convoy<sup>2</sup> / convoi<sup>2</sup>****Cvy**

A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection.  
1973.03.01

**convoy assembly port / port de rassemblement de convois**

A port from which convoys sail.  
2008.08.08

**convoy commodore / commodore de convoi**

A naval officer, or master of one of the ships in a convoy, designated to command the convoy, subject to the orders of the officer in tactical command. If no surface escort is present, he takes entire command.  
1974.12.01

**convoy dispersal point / point de dislocation d'un convoi**

The position at sea where a convoy breaks up, each ship proceeding independently thereafter.  
1978.06.01

**convoy escort / escorte de convoi**

An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed or captured.  
1979.03.01

**convoy joiner**

Preferred term: joiner.

**convoy leaver**

Preferred term: leaver.

**convoy route / route de convoi**

The specific route assigned to each convoy by the appropriate routing authority.  
1973.03.01

**convoy schedule / plan de convois**

Planned convoy sailings showing the shipping lanes, assembly, and terminal areas, scheduled speed, and sailing interval.  
1979.03.01

**convoy title / baptême de convoi**

A combination of letters and numbers that gives the port of departure and arrival, speed, and serial number of each convoy.  
1978.10.01

**Co-operative Electronic Support Measure Operations / Opérations interconnectées aux mesures de soutien électronique CESMO**

A standard to enable the exchange and fusion of low-level collection-control and intercept data for co-operative electronic surveillance operations. Note: Targeting information products can be supplied to situational awareness, dynamic/time-sensitive targeting and other functions without degrading the bandwidth of existing operational data links such as Link-16.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**coordinated draft plan / projet de plan coordonné**

A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated with the nations involved. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may be implemented during an emergency.  
1979.03.01

**coordinated illumination fire / tir éclairant coordonné**

A type of fire in which the firing of illuminating and high-explosive projectiles is coordinated to provide illumination of the target and surrounding area only at the time required for spotting and adjusting the fire.  
2000.10.04

**coordinating authority / autorité de coordination****CA**

The authority granted to a commander, or other individual with assigned responsibility, to coordinate specific functions or activities involving two or more forces, commands, services or organizations. Note: The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the organizations involved or their representatives, but does not have the authority to compel agreement.  
2016.09.16

**coordinating commander / commandant coordonnateur**

In nuclear warfare, the regional commander who coordinates the activities of nuclear delivery and supporting units.

1996.01.09

**coordinating point / point de coordination**

Designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination.

1973.03.01

**coordination altitude**

Preferred term: coordination level.

**coordination level / niveau de coordination****coordination altitude** (deprecated)  
**CL**

An altitude or height used to establish airspace control responsibilities primarily to deconflict airspace users.

MCASB, 2013.01.29

**copy negative / copie négative**<sup>1</sup>

A negative produced from an original not necessarily at the same scale.

1974.12.01

**core planning team / noyau d'état-major de planification CPT**

**central planning team** (obsolete)  
A team responsible for the detailed planning, coordination and preparation of an exercise.

2009.08.26

**corner reflector**<sup>1</sup> / **réflecteur polyédrique**

A device, normally consisting of three metallic surfaces or screens perpendicular to one another, designed to act as a radar target or marker.

1980.07.01

**corner reflector**<sup>2</sup> / **réflecteur à écho renforcé**

In radar interpretation, an object which, by means of multiple reflections from smooth surfaces, produces a radar return of greater magnitude than might be expected from the physical size of the object.

1980.07.01

**corps**

Preferred term: army corps.

**corps troops / élément organique de corps d'armée**

Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps.

1973.03.01

**correction / correction**

When firing, any change in firing data to bring the mean point of

impact or burst closer to the target.

MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**corrective maintenance / maintenance corrective**

Maintenance carried out after fault recognition and intended to restore equipment to a state in which it can perform a required function.

MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**correlation**<sup>1</sup> / **corrélation**<sup>1</sup>

In air defence, the determination that an aircraft appearing on a detection or display device or visually, is the same as that on which information is being received from another source.

1995.05.02

**correlation**<sup>2</sup> / **corrélation**<sup>2</sup>

In intelligence usage, the process which associates and combines data on a single entity or subject from independent observations, in order to improve the reliability or credibility of the information.

1991.11.15

**correlation factor / facteur de corrélation**

**restitution factor** (admitted)

The ratio of a ground dose rate reading to a reading taken at approximately the same time at survey height over the same point on the ground.

1973.03.01

**counter-aggression / contre-agression**

**CA**

A stage of the NATO Precautionary System marking the transition from a condition of preparation and development of readiness to one of authorization for the employment of NATO forces against a nation, or nations, and against forces which are conducting or actively supporting aggression against NATO territory and/or forces.

2001.10.01

**counter-air operation / opération de supériorité aérienne**  
**CAO**

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

1979.08.01

**counter-attack / contre-attaque**

Attack by a part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of his purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives.

1960.01.01

**counter-attack / contre-attaquer**

To take offensive action against an attacking force.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**counterbattery fire / tir de contrebatterie**

Fire delivered for the purpose of destroying or neutralizing the enemy's fire support system.

Note: Counterbattery fire can be either proactive or reactive.

2002.05.29

**counter-espionage / contre-espionnage**

Action designed to detect and counteract espionage.

1981.03.01

**counterfire / tir contre armes à feu**

Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons.

1973.03.01

**counter-guerrilla warfare / lutte antiguerrilla**

Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or non-military agencies against guerrillas.

1990.11.01

**counter-insurgency / contre-insurrection**  
**COIN**

Comprehensive civilian and military efforts made to defeat an insurgency and to address any core grievances.

2012.01.30

**counter-intelligence / contre-ingérence**  
**CI**

Those activities which are concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or organizations or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism.

1980.07.01

**countermarker / bâtiment en contre-marquage**

In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact on a marker from a position which enables it to counter the threat presented by the marker.

2001.10.01

**countermeasures / contre-mesures**  
**CM**

The employment of devices and/or techniques to impair the operational effectiveness of the enemy.

2016.09.16

**countermine / contre-miner**

To explode the main charge in a mine by the shock of a nearby explosion of another mine or independent explosive charge. The explosion of the main charge may be caused either by sympathetic detonation or through the explosive

train and/or firing mechanism of the mine.

1991.11.15

**countermine operation / opération de contreminage**

In land mine warfare, an operation to reduce or eliminate the effects of mines or minefields.

2002.10.14

**countermove / contre-mouvement**

An operation undertaken in reaction to or in anticipation of a move by the enemy.

1982.03.01

**counterpreparation fire / tir de contre-préparation**

Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered.

1973.03.01

**counter-sabotage / contre-sabotage**

Action designed to detect and counteract sabotage.

1981.03.01

**countersign / signal d'identification convenu**

A secret challenge and its reply.

1973.03.01

**counter-subversion / contre-subversion**

Action designed to detect and counteract subversion.

1981.03.01

**countersurveillance / contre-surveillance**

All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance.

1981.09.01

**counterterrorism / contre-terrorisme**

**CT**

All preventive, defensive and offensive measures taken to reduce the vulnerability of forces, individuals and property against terrorist threats and/or acts, and to respond to terrorist acts.

Note: In the frame of the NATO Comprehensive Approach, these measures can be combined with or followed by measures enabling recovery after terrorist acts.

[derived from: MC 0472/1, 2016]

2017.06.30

**country cover diagram / schéma de surface couverte<sup>1</sup>**

A small scale index, by country, depicting the existence of air photography for planning purposes only.

1974.12.01

**coup de main / coup de main**

An offensive operation that capitalizes on surprise and simultaneous execution of supporting operations to achieve

success in one swift stroke.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**course of action / mode d'action COA**

In the estimate process, an option that will accomplish or contribute to the accomplishment of a mission or task, and from which a detailed plan is developed.

2002.05.29

**cover<sup>1</sup> / couverture<sup>1</sup>**

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

1981.03.01

**cover<sup>2</sup> / couverture<sup>2</sup>**

Those measures necessary to give protection to a person, plan, operation, formation or installation from the enemy intelligence effort and leakage of information.

1981.03.01

**cover<sup>3</sup> / veille radio**

The act of maintaining a continuous receiver watch with transmitter calibrated and available, but not necessarily available for immediate use.

1981.03.01

**cover<sup>4</sup> / abri**

Shelter or protection, either natural or artificial.

1981.03.01

**cover search / recherche de couverture**

In air photographic reconnaissance, the process of selection of the most suitable existing cover for a specific requirement.

1973.03.01

**coverage / couverture<sup>3</sup>**

The ground area represented on imagery, photomaps, mosaics, maps, and other geographical presentation systems.

1981.03.01

**covering fire<sup>1</sup> / tir de protection<sup>1</sup>**

Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms.

1973.03.01

**covering fire<sup>2</sup> / tir de protection<sup>2</sup>**

In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolition or minesweeping.

1973.03.01

**covering force<sup>1</sup> / force de couverture**

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

1973.03.01

**covering force<sup>2</sup> / force de sécurité covering troops** (admitted)

Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defence, or by any combination of these methods.

1973.03.01

**covering force area / zone des forces de couverture**

The area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the forward positions initially assigned to the covering forces. It is here that the covering forces execute assigned tasks.

1983.07.01

**covering troops**

Preferred term: covering force<sup>2</sup>.

**covert operation / opération couverte**

An operation that is planned and conducted so as to conceal the identity or permit plausible deniability of the executor.

2012.01.30

**covertrace / calque de surface couverte**

One of a series of overlays showing all air reconnaissance sorties covering the map sheet to which the overlays refer.

1974.02.01

**crab angle / angle de dérive<sup>1</sup>**

The angle between the aircraft track or flight line and the fore and aft axis of a vertical camera, which is in line with the longitudinal axis of the aircraft.

1974.12.01

**crash locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté**

An automatic emergency radio locator beacon to help searching forces locate a crashed aircraft.

1987.07.01

**cratering charge / charge enterrée**

A charge placed at an adequate depth to produce a crater.

1979.03.01

**creeping mine / mine rampante**

In naval mine warfare, a buoyant mine held below the surface by a weight, usually in the form of a chain, which is free to creep along the seabed under the influence of stream or current.

1975.11.01

**crest / masque**

A terrain feature of such altitude that it restricts fire or observation in an area beyond, resulting in dead space, or limiting the minimum elevation, or both.

1976.08.01

**crested / masqué**

In artillery and naval fire support, a

report which indicates that engagement of a target or observation of an area is not possible because of an obstacle or intervening crest.  
1977.03.01

**crisis establishment / tableau d'effectifs du temps de crise CE**

An establishment of military and civilian posts for a military organization that needs to respond to a crisis which does not fall under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.  
2015.02.18

**crisis management / gestion de crise CM**

The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result.  
2013.01.31

**crisis response shipping / transport maritime de crise CRS**

All shipping employed in support of allied military operations, including ships taken up from trade, chartered shipping and, when appropriate, national prepositioned ships.  
1998.08.03

**critical altitude / altitude critique**

The altitude beyond which an aircraft or air-breathing missile ceases to perform satisfactorily.  
1973.03.01

**critical item / article critique**

An item, the lack or failure of which would cause the loss of a mission-essential operational capability.  
1993.07.01

**critical speed / allure vibratoire**

A speed or range of speeds which a ship cannot sustain due to vibration or other similar phenomena.  
1978.06.01

**critical supplies and materiel / approvisionnement critique**

Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which owing to various causes are in short supply or are expected to be in short supply.  
1992.10.01

**crossing area / zone de franchissement**

A number of adjacent crossing sites under the control of one commander.  
1977.12.01

**crossing site / site de franchissement**

A location along a water obstacle affording passage using amphibious vehicles, assault boats, rafts, bridges, or fording vehicles.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**crossing site commander / chef de site de franchissement**

An officer who is responsible for all technical aspects of maintaining the crossing site and crossing means, and the movement of troops and vehicles across it.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**cross-servicing / services mutuels**

That servicing performed by one service or national element for other services or national elements and for which the other services or national elements may be charged.  
1978.10.01

**crowd and riot control / maintien de l'ordre CRC**

All measures aimed to prevent or stop violent disturbance of the peace by a public gathering.  
Note: These measures include standing preparatory measures, in particular intelligence, preventive measures and intervention measures.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**cruising altitude / altitude de croisière**

A level determined by vertical measurement from mean sea level, maintained during a flight or portion thereof.  
1973.03.01

**cruising level / niveau de croisière**

A level maintained during a significant portion of a flight.  
1973.03.01

**cryptanalysis / analyse cryptographique**

The study of encrypted texts. The steps or processes involved in converting encrypted text into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption.  
1973.03.01

**cryptomaterial / matériel de cryptographie**

All material, including documents, devices or equipment that contains crypto information and is essential to the encryption, decryption or authentication of telecommunications.  
1973.03.01

**culminating point / point culminant**

**culmination** (admitted)  
The point in time and the location at which a force no longer has the capability to continue an operation under current conditions.  
2013.01.31

**culmination**

Preferred term: culminating point.

**culture / caractéristique artificielle**

A feature of the terrain that has been constructed by man. Included are such items as roads, buildings, and

canals; boundary lines, and in a broad sense, all names and legends on a map.  
1973.03.01

**currency / fiabilité**

The up-to-dateness of a map or chart as determined by comparison with the best available information at a given time.  
1973.03.01

**current intelligence / renseignement de situation**

Intelligence which reflects the current situation at either strategic or tactical level.  
1981.09.01

**curve of pursuit / courbe de poursuite**

The curved path described by a fighter plane making an attack on a moving target while holding the proper aiming allowance.  
1973.03.01

**customer funding / financement par le client**

In NATO, a regime whereby the cost of the activities of an organisation are recovered by charging customers for the services provided, based on agreed costs, scope and timelines, rather than by funding contributions from member states. [C-M(2015)0025 NATO Financial Regulations, 2015]  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**customer ship / bâtiment ravitaillé<sup>1</sup>**

The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the transferred personnel and/or supplies.  
1980.06.01

**cut-off / arrêt du réacteur**

The deliberate shutting off of a reaction engine.  
1973.03.01

**cut-off velocity / vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion**

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of cut-off.  
1973.03.01

**cutter / cisailles**

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a sweep wire to cut or part the moorings of mines or obstructors; it may also be fitted in the mooring of a mine or obstructors to part a sweep.  
1976.12.01

**cutting charge / charge coupante**

A charge which produces a cutting effect in line with its plane of symmetry.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**cyber defence / cyberdéfense**

The means to achieve and execute defensive measures to counter cyber threats and mitigate their effects, and thus preserve and restore the security of communication,

information or other electronic systems, or the information that is stored, processed or transmitted in these systems.  
C3B, 2019.04.12

**cyberspace / cyberspace**

The global domain consisting of all interconnected communication, information technology and other electronic systems, networks and their data, including those which are separated or independent, which process, store or transmit data.  
C3B, 2019.04.12

**cyberspace resilience /  
cyberrésilience**

The overall technical and procedural ability of systems, organizations and operations to withstand cyber incidents and, where harm is caused, recover from them with no or acceptable impact on mission assurance or continuity.  
C3B, 2019.04.12

## D

**damage area / zone de choc**

In naval mine warfare, the plan area around a minesweeper inside which a mine explosion is likely to interrupt operations.  
1975.11.01

**damage assessment / évaluation des dommages**

**DA**  
The determination of the effect of attacks on targets.  
1973.03.01

**damage control / organisation sécurité**  
**DAMCON**

In naval usage, measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and re-establish water-tight integrity, stability, manoeuvrability and offensive power; to control list and trim; to effect rapid repairs of materiel; to limit the spread of, and provide adequate protection from, fire; to limit the spread of, remove the contamination by, and provide adequate protection from, toxic agents; and to provide for care of wounded personnel.  
1973.03.01

**damage radius / rayon de choc**

In naval mine warfare, the average distance from a ship within which a mine containing a given weight and type of explosive must detonate if it is to inflict a specified amount of damage.  
1975.11.01

**damage threat / probabilité d'avarie**

The probability that a target ship passing once through a minefield will explode one or more mines and sustain a specified amount of damage.  
1976.08.01

**dan runner / bâtiment longe-bouées dan**

A ship running a line of dan buoys.  
1976.12.01

**danger area / zone dangereuse**  
**airspace warning area** (admitted)

In air traffic control, an airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times.  
1973.02.01

**danger close / amis à proximité**

In artillery and naval fire support, information in a call for fire to indicate that friendly forces are within 600 metres of the target.  
1973.03.01

**dangerous cargo / cargaison dangereuse**

Cargo which, because of its dangerous properties, is subject to special regulations for its transport.  
1973.03.01

**dangerously exposed waters / zone maritime menacée**

The sea area adjacent to a severely threatened coastline.  
1989.02.01

**data block / légende<sup>2</sup>**

Additional data displayed on a photographic, electro-optical or radar image with the aim of improving its exploitation.  
1993.12.01

**date line**

Preferred term: international date line.

**date-time group / groupe date-heure**  
**DTG**

[ACoMP-01]  
An indication of date and time, consisting of a group of six digits with a time zone suffix and the standardized abbreviation for the month.

Note: The first pair of digits represents the day, the second pair the hour, the third pair the minutes, and the year is added after the month if necessary.

[derived from: STANAG 2014, Edition 9, 2000]

Example: 230220Z.01.2000 (to mean 23.01.2000 at 02.20 hours, zulu time).

[STANAG 2014, Edition 9, 2000] 2015.08.14

**datum / donnée**

Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as reference or base for other quantities. Where the concept is geometric, the plural form is "datums" in contrast to the normal plural "data".  
1973.03.01

**datum dan buoy / bouée dan repère**

In naval mine warfare, a dan buoy intended as a geographical reference or check, which needs to be more visible and more securely moored than a normal dan buoy.  
1976.12.01

**datum level / niveau de référence**

A surface to which elevations, heights or depths on a map or chart are related.  
1973.03.01

**datum point / datum**

Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken.  
1973.03.01

**day air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne de jour**

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets, but in clear weather conditions and by day only.  
1984.10.01

**D-day / jour J**

The day on which an operation, whether hostilities or any other operation, commences or is due to commence.  
2009.08.26

**dead mine / mine inerte<sup>1</sup>**

A mine which has been neutralized, sterilized or rendered safe.  
1976.08.01

**dead space<sup>1</sup> / zone en angle mort<sup>1</sup>**  
**dead zone** (admitted)

An area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer, which cannot be covered by fire or observation from a particular position because of intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory, or the limitations of the pointing capabilities of the weapon.  
1982.03.01

**dead space<sup>2</sup> / zone en angle mort<sup>3</sup>**

The volume of space above and around a gun or missile system into which it cannot fire because of mechanical or electronic limitations.  
1982.03.01

**dead space<sup>3</sup> / zone en angle mort<sup>2</sup>**

An area or zone which is within range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received.  
1982.03.01

**dead zone**

Preferred term: dead space<sup>1</sup>.

**deadly force**

Preferred term: lethal force.

**debarkation / débarquement**

The unloading of troops and/or materiel.  
LCEG(S), 2018.05.28

**debarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement**  
**disembarkation schedule**

(admitted)  
A schedule which provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and emergency supplies for the water-borne ship-to-shore movement.  
1973.03.01

**decca / decca**

A radio phase-comparison system which uses a master and slave stations to establish a hyperbolic lattice and provide accurate ground position-fixing facilities.  
1974.12.01

**deceive / leurrer**

To mislead an entity by manipulating its perceptions in order to induce it to



react in a manner prejudicial to its interests.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**decentralized control / contrôle décentralisé**

In air defence, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to insure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft.

1973.03.01

**decentralized execution / exécution décentralisée**

Delegation of the appropriate authority to subordinate commanders to execute their assigned tasks and missions.

2004.06.22

**deception / déception**

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

1973.03.01

**decision altitude / altitude de décision**

An altitude related to the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established.

1976.08.01

**decision height / hauteur de décision**

A height above the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established.

1978.06.01

**decision point / point de prise de décision**

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

2006.01.06

**decisive condition / condition décisive**

A combination of circumstances, effects, or a specific key event, critical factor, or function that, when achieved, allows commanders to gain a marked advantage over an opponent or contribute materially to achieving an objective.

MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**decisive engagement / engagement décisif**

In land warfare, an engagement in which a unit is considered fully committed and cannot manoeuvre or

extricate itself.

MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**declared speed / vitesse déclarée**

The continuous speed which a master declares his ship can maintain on a forthcoming voyage under moderate weather conditions having due regard to her present condition.

1977.12.01

**declassify / déclassifier**

To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter.

1973.03.01

**declination / déclinaison astronomique**

The angular distance to a body on the celestial sphere measured north or south through 90 from the celestial equator along the hour circle of the body. Comparable to latitude on the terrestrial sphere.

1973.03.01

**decompression chamber**

Preferred term: hypobaric chamber.

**decon**

Preferred term: decontamination<sup>1</sup>.

**decon station**

Preferred term: decontamination station.

**decontamination<sup>1</sup> / décontamination**

**decon** (admitted)

The process by which the hazard from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances is reduced or removed.

2015.04.01

**decontamination<sup>2</sup> / désinfection**

The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.

1973.03.01

**decontamination station / chantier de décontamination**

**decon station** (admitted)

**cleansing station** (admitted)

A facility suitably equipped and organized for the decontamination of personnel and/or materiel.

MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**decoy / leurre**

An imitation of a person, object or phenomenon, which is intended to deceive hostile surveillance or detection systems or mislead the adversary.

2008.01.15

**decoy ship / navire-piège**

**Q-ship** (admitted)

A ship camouflaged as a non-combatant ship with its armament and other fighting

equipment hidden and with special provisions for unmasking its weapons quickly.

1982.03.01

**dedicated mine countermeasures asset / moyens spécialisés de lutte contre les mines**

In naval mine warfare, a platform, unit or system designed exclusively or primarily for mine countermeasures.

2006.01.06

**deep fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué profond**

The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing and/or a special waterproofing kit, to negotiate a water obstacle with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground.

1973.08.01

**deep minefield / champ de mines profond**

An antisubmarine minefield which is safe for surface ships to cross.

1976.08.01

**deep supporting fire / tir d'appui en profondeur**

Fire directed on objectives not in the immediate vicinity of our forces, for neutralizing and destroying enemy reserves and weapons, and interfering with enemy command, supply, communications and observations.

1973.03.01

**deep water / grands fonds**

Water having a depth greater than 200 metres.

2002.10.14

**defeat / défaire**

To diminish the effectiveness of an enemy or adversary to the extent that he is unable or unwilling to resist or achieve its intent.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**defence area / zone de défense**

For any particular command, the area extending from the forward edge of the battle area to its rear boundary. It is here that the decisive defensive battle is fought.

1983.07.01

**defence in depth / défense en profondeur**

The siting of mutually supporting defence positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to manoeuvre his reserve.

1983.03.01

**defence readiness condition**

Preferred term: state of readiness.

**defence shipping authority / autorité des transports maritimes**

The NATO civil wartime agency activated in time of crisis or war responsible for the allocation of merchant ships assigned to the Allied ocean shipping pool to achieve the greatest possible efficiency in support of the common effort.  
1978.10.01

**defensive coastal area / zone côtière de défense**

A part of a coastal area and of the air, land, and water area adjacent to the coast line within which defence operations may involve land, sea, and air forces.  
1973.02.01

**defensive counter-air operation / opération défensive contre le potentiel aérien**

Active and passive defensive measures designed to detect, identify, intercept, and destroy or make ineffective forces attempting to attack or to penetrate friendly airspace.  
2006.06.20

**defensive fire / tir défensif DF**

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist and protect a unit engaged in a defensive action.  
1975.11.01

**defensive mine countermeasures / mesures de protection contre les mines**

Countermeasures intended to reduce the effect of enemy minelaying.  
1976.08.01

**defensive minefield / champ de mines défensif**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in international waters or international straits with the declared intention of controlling shipping in defence of sea communications.  
1976.12.01

**defilade <sup>1</sup> / défilement <sup>1</sup>**

Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank.  
1973.03.01

**defilade <sup>2</sup> / défilement <sup>2</sup>**

A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation.  
1973.03.01

**defilade <sup>3</sup> / défilement <sup>3</sup>**

To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles.  
1973.03.01

**degree of nuclear risk / risque nucléaire**

As specified by the commander, the risk to which friendly forces may be subjected from the effects of the detonation of a nuclear weapon used in the attack of a close-in enemy

target; acceptable degrees of risk under differing tactical conditions are emergency, moderate, and negligible.  
1976.08.01

**delay / freiner**

To slow an enemy by trading space for time while inflicting maximum damage on them without becoming decisively engaged.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**delay release sinker / crapaud à prise d'immersion différée**

A sinker which holds a moored mine on the seabed for a predetermined time after laying.  
1976.08.01

**delaying operation / manoeuvre retardatrice**

An operation in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged.  
1983.07.01

**delegation of authority / délégation de pouvoirs**

An action by which a commander assigns to a subordinate commander a clearly stated part of his authority.  
2004.06.22

**deliberate attack / attaque délibérée**

A type of offensive action characterized by preplanned coordinated employment of fire power and manoeuvre to close with and destroy or capture the enemy.  
1978.06.01

**deliberate breaching / ouverture de brèche préparée**

The creation of a lane through a minefield or a clear route through a barrier or fortification, which is systematically planned and carried out.  
1991.01.01

**deliberate crossing / franchissement préparé**

The crossing of an inland water obstacle that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations.  
1987.07.01

**deliberate defence / défense préparée**

A defence normally organized when out of contact with the enemy or when contact with the enemy is not imminent and time for organization is available. It normally includes an extensive fortified zone incorporating pillboxes, forts, and communication systems.  
1973.03.01

**delivering ship / bâtiment ravitailleur <sup>2</sup>**

In replenishment at sea, the ship that

delivers the rig(s).  
2000.10.04

**delivery error / dispersion globale**

The inaccuracy associated with a given weapon system resulting in a dispersion of shots about the aiming point.  
1984.10.01

**demilitarized zone / zone démilitarisée DMZ**

A defined geographical area, agreed by two or more parties, in which the stationing, or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited.  
2017.06.30

**demining / dépollution à des fins civiles**

The removal of all unexploded mines, explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps from a defined area to make the area safe for civilians. Note: Demining is not normally conducted by military units.  
2002.05.29

**demolition / destruction <sup>1</sup>**

The destruction of structures, facilities or materiel by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means.  
1993.07.01

**demolition chamber / chambre de destruction**

Space intentionally provided in a structure for the emplacement of explosive charges.  
1994.11.01

**demolition firing party / équipe de mise à feu du dispositif de destruction**

The party at the site which is technically responsible for the demolition.  
1973.03.01

**demolition guard / détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction**

A local force positioned to ensure that a target is not captured by an enemy before orders are given for its demolition and before the demolition has been successfully fired. The commander of the demolition guard is responsible for the operational command of all troops at the demolition site, including the demolition firing party. He is responsible for transmitting the order to fire to the demolition firing party.  
1973.03.01

**demolition kit / lot de destruction**

The demolition tool kit complete with explosives.  
1991.01.01

**demolition target / ouvrage à détruire**

A target of known military interest identified for possible future demolition.  
1992.11.01

**demolition tool kit / lot d'artificier**  
The tools, materials and accessories of a non-explosive nature necessary for preparing demolition charges.  
1991.01.01

**demonstrate / démontrer**  
To dissuade a hostile entity by a show of force, without seeking contact.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**demonstration / démonstration**  
An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy.  
1973.03.01

**demountable load carrying platform / plateau déposable de transport de charge DLCP**  
**flatrack** (admitted)  
A large pallet-like structure with suitable fittings to enable it to be offloaded or picked up by a demountable rack offloading and pickup system vehicle.  
Note: When on the vehicle this structure becomes the vehicle load carrying platform.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**denial measure / mesure d'interdiction**  
An action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of space, personnel, or facilities. It may include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions.  
1973.03.01

**denied area / secteur interdit**  
An area under enemy or unfriendly control in which friendly forces cannot expect to operate successfully within existing operational constraints and force capabilities.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**density altitude / densité-altitude**  
An atmospheric density expressed in terms of the altitude which corresponds with that density in the standard atmosphere.  
1973.03.01

**deny / interdire**  
To prevent an entity from using specified people, space or infrastructure.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**departure end / fin de bande**  
That end of a runway nearest to the direction in which initial departure is made.  
1979.08.01

**departure point <sup>1</sup> / point d'origine <sup>1</sup>**  
A navigational check point used by

aircraft as a marker for setting course.  
1980.07.01

**departure point <sup>2</sup> / point d'origine <sup>2</sup>**  
In amphibious operations, an air control point at the seaward end of the helicopter approach lane system from which helicopter waves are dispatched along the selected helicopter approach lane to the initial point.  
1980.07.01

**deployment <sup>1</sup> / déploiement <sup>1</sup>**  
In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.  
1988.02.01

**deployment <sup>2</sup> / déploiement <sup>2</sup>**  
The movement of forces within areas of operations.  
1988.02.01

**deployment <sup>3</sup> / déploiement <sup>3</sup>**  
The positioning of forces into a formation for battle.  
1988.02.01

**deployment <sup>4</sup> / redéploiement**  
The relocation of forces to desired areas of operations.  
1988.02.01

**deployment operating base / base de redéploiement**  
A base, other than the peacetime base, having minimum essential operational and support facilities, to which a unit or part of a unit will deploy to operate from in time of tension or war.  
1975.09.01

**depression angle**  
Preferred term: angle of depression<sup>2</sup>.

**depth / profondeur**  
In maritime/hydrographic use, the vertical distance from the plane of the hydrographic datum to the bed of the sea, lake, or river.  
1973.03.01

**derived information / information dérivée**  
A parameter such as angle, range, position, velocity, etc. is said to be derived in the first receiver or other sensor in which that parameter exists or is capable of existing without reference to further information.  
1977.11.01

**description of target / description de l'objectif**  
**target description** (admitted)  
In artillery and naval fire support, an element in the call for fire in which the observer or spotter describes the installation, personnel, equipment or activity to be taken under fire.  
1973.08.01

**descriptive name / terme descriptif**

Written indication on maps and charts, used to specify the nature of a feature (natural or artificial) shown by a general symbol.  
1973.03.01

**designated merchant ship / navire marchand désigné**  
A merchant ship with a special status that may give it priority over other ships for higher level naval cooperation and guidance for shipping activities and, when it is placed under the naval supervision of merchant ships, compels it to comply with military orders.  
2007.03.02

**despatch route / itinéraire gardé**  
In road traffic, a roadway over which full control, both as to priorities of use and the regulation of movement of traffic in time and space is exercised. Movement credit is required for its use, even by a single vehicle.  
2000.05.09

**destruction fire mission / mission de destruction**  
In artillery, fire delivered for the purpose of destroying a point target.  
1982.08.01

**destruction of enemy air defences / destruction des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis DEAD**  
The subset of the suppression of enemy air defences that encompasses activities to physically destroy the opponent's electronic systems or their key components, as well as his radar and launch system and any other component that enables operations.  
NEWAC, 2014.08.01

**destruction radius / rayon de destruction**  
In mine warfare, the maximum distance from an exploding charge of stated size and type at which a mine will be destroyed by sympathetic detonation of the main charge, with a stated probability of destruction, regardless of orientation.  
1975.11.01

**detachment <sup>1</sup> / détachement <sup>1</sup>**  
A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere.  
1973.03.01

**detachment <sup>2</sup> / détachement <sup>2</sup>**  
A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units.  
1973.03.01

**detailed photographic report / compte rendu détaillé d'interprétation photographique**  
A comprehensive, analytical, intelligence report written as a result of the interpretation of photography usually covering a single subject, a

target, target complex, and of a detailed nature.

1973.03.01

#### **detecting circuit / détecteur**

The part of a mine firing circuit which responds to the influence of a target.

1977.03.01

#### **detection / détection**

The discovery by any means of the presence of a person, object or phenomenon of potential military significance.

1976.12.01

#### **detection and tactical control system / système de détection et de contrôle tactique**

In air usage, a complete, mobile and autonomous system (equipment and personnel) permitting the coordination of all assets used in a given airspace above the battlefield.

1996.11.20

#### **detention / détention**

The act of holding in custody for lawful purposes such as prosecution, maintenance of public safety, or pursuant to legal order.

2015.08.14

#### **deterioration limit / limite de détérioration**

A limit placed on a particular product characteristic to define the minimum acceptable quality requirement for the product to retain its NATO code number.

1979.08.01

#### **deterrence / dissuasion**

The convincing of a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. This requires the maintenance of a credible military capability and strategy with the clear political will to act.

1996.01.09

#### **detonating cord / cordeau détonant**

A waterproof flexible fabric tube containing high explosives designed to transmit the detonation wave.

AC/326, 2018.04.19

#### **detonating cord amplifier / relais d'amorçage**

A device attached to a detonating cord which allows for the ignition of a charge and the simultaneous transmission of a detonating wave to another charge.

1977.12.01

#### **detonator / détonateur**

A device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave.

1980.07.01

#### **détour / détournement**

Deviation from those parts of a route, where movement has become

difficult or impossible, to ensure continuity of movement to the destination. The modified part of the route is known as a detour.

1973.08.01

#### **deviation <sup>1</sup> / déviation <sup>1</sup>**

The angular difference between magnetic and compass headings.

1973.03.01

#### **deviation <sup>2</sup> / écart**

The distance by which a point of impact or burst misses the target.

1973.03.01

#### **diaphragm / diaphragme**

The physical element of an optical system which regulates the quantity of light traversing the system. The quantity of light determines the brightness of the image without affecting the size of the image.

1973.03.01

#### **diapositive / diapositive**

A positive photograph on a transparent medium.

1973.03.01

#### **died of wounds received in action / décédé des suites de blessures de guerre**

A battle casualty who died after having entered the medical care system.

Note: The term encompasses death during field resuscitation by medical personnel, death during advanced resuscitation and death during in-patient care.

MCMedSB, 2011.11.07

#### **differential ballistic wind / vent balistique différentiel**

In bombing, a hypothetical wind equal to the difference in velocity between the ballistic wind and the actual wind at a release altitude.

1973.03.01

#### **diffraction loading / force de diffraction**

The total force which is exerted on the sides of a structure by the advancing shock front of a nuclear explosion.

MCJSB, 2017.04.04

#### **dip / surimmersion**

In naval mine warfare, the amount by which a moored mine is carried beneath its set depth by a current or tidal stream acting on the mine casing and mooring.

1975.11.01

#### **dip needle circuit / mise de feu à aiguille aimantée**

In naval mine warfare, a mechanism which responds to a change in the magnitude of the vertical component of the total magnetic field.

1978.06.01

#### **diplomatic authorization / autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique**

Authority for overflight or landing obtained at government-to-government level through diplomatic channels.

1973.03.01

#### **direct action / action directe DA**

A short-duration strike or other small scale offensive action by special operations forces to seize, destroy, capture, recover or inflict damage to achieve specific, well-defined and often time-sensitive results.

2015.02.18

#### **direct action fuze**

Preferred term: impact fuze.

#### **direct approach / approche directe**

In land operations, an operational approach that consists in attacking the opposing force's centre of gravity by applying combat power directly against it.

MCLSB, 2019.06.05

#### **direct damage assessment / évaluation directe des dommages**

A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct observation.

1973.03.01

#### **direct fire / tir direct**

Fire directed at a target which is visible to the aimer.

1973.03.01

#### **direct illumination / éclairage direct**

Illumination provided by direct light from pyrotechnics or searchlights.

1973.03.01

#### **direct laying / pointage à vue**

Laying in which the sights of weapons are aligned directly on the target.

1974.08.01

#### **direct support <sup>1</sup> / appui direct DS**

The support provided by a unit not attached to or under the command of the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation.

2004.06.22

#### **direct support <sup>2</sup> / soutien direct <sup>1</sup> DS**

In maritime usage, operations related to the protection of a specific force by other units, normally under the tactical control of that force.

2004.06.22

#### **direct support <sup>3</sup> / soutien direct <sup>2</sup> DS**

In land operations, a primary tactical task given to an artillery unit to provide fire requested by a supported unit other than an artillery unit, without specifying the command

relationship.  
2004.06.22

**direct supporting fire / tir d'appui direct**

Fire delivered in support of part of a force, as opposed to general supporting fire which is delivered in support of the force as a whole.  
1973.03.01

**directing staff  
DISTAFF**

Preferred term: exercise directing staff.

**direction<sup>1</sup> / gisement d'observation**

In artillery and naval fire support, a term used by a spotter/observer in a call for fire to indicate the bearing of the spotting line.  
1983.01.01

**directive<sup>1</sup> / directive<sup>1</sup>**

A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered.  
1973.03.01

**directive<sup>2</sup> / directive<sup>2</sup>**

A plan issued with a view to putting it into effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises.  
1973.03.01

**directive<sup>3</sup> / directive<sup>3</sup>**

Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure.  
1973.03.01

**disabling fire / tir déséparant**

Fire directed at a vessel so as to impair its manoeuvrability but not its seaworthiness.  
2002.10.14

**disarmed mine / mine désarmée**

A previously armed mine which has been returned to a safe state.  
2000.05.09

**discreet operation**

Preferred term: clandestine operation.

**discriminating circuit / circuit d'analyse**

That part of the operating circuit of a sea mine which distinguishes between the response of the detecting circuit to the passage of a ship and the response to other disturbances (e.g. influence sweep, countermining, etc.).  
1976.08.01

**disembarkation schedule**

Preferred term: debarkation schedule.

**disengage / désengager**

To break contact with a hostile entity.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**dispenser / distributeur**

In air armament, a container or device which is used to carry and release submunitions.  
1980.07.01

**dispersal / dispersion<sup>5</sup>**

**dispersion<sup>5</sup>** (admitted)  
In maritime operations, the reduction of the concentration of ships by reberthing within a port area or at working or holding anchorages in the vicinity.  
2007.03.02

**dispersed movement pattern / dispositif dispersé**

A pattern for ship-to-shore movement which provides additional separation of landing craft both laterally and in depth. This pattern is used when nuclear weapon threat is a factor.  
1973.03.01

**dispersed site / site isolé**

A site selected to reduce concentration and vulnerability by its separation from other military targets or a recognized threat area.  
1987.07.01

**dispersion<sup>1</sup> / dispersion<sup>1</sup>**

A scattered pattern of hits around the mean point of impact of bombs and projectiles dropped or fired under identical conditions.  
1981.09.01

**dispersion<sup>2</sup> / dispersion<sup>2</sup>**

In anti-aircraft gunnery, the scattering of shots in range and deflection about the mean point of explosion.  
1981.09.01

**dispersion<sup>3</sup> / dispersion<sup>3</sup>**

The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability.  
1981.09.01

**dispersion<sup>4</sup> / dispersion<sup>4</sup>**

In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone.  
1981.09.01

**dispersion<sup>5</sup>**

Preferred term: dispersal.

**dispersion error / écart de dispersion**

The distance from the point of impact or burst of a round to the mean point of impact or burst.  
1973.03.01

**dispersion pattern / schéma de dispersion**

The distribution of a series of rounds fired from one weapon or a group of weapons under conditions as nearly identical as possible; the points of burst or impact being dispersed about a point called the mean point

of impact.  
1973.03.01

**disposition<sup>1</sup> / dispositif<sup>1</sup>**

Distribution of the elements of a command within an area, usually the exact location of each unit headquarters and the deployment of the forces subordinate to it.  
1973.03.01

**disposition<sup>2</sup> / dispositif<sup>2</sup>**

A prescribed arrangement of the stations to be occupied by the several formations and single ships of a fleet, or major subdivisions of a fleet, for any purpose, such as cruising, approach, maintaining contact, or battle.  
1973.03.01

**disposition<sup>3</sup> / dispositif<sup>3</sup>**

A prescribed arrangement of all the tactical units composing a flight or group of aircraft.  
1973.03.01

**disrupt / désorganiser**

To negatively affect a hostile entity's formation, tempo and/or timetable.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**disruptive pattern / dessin de camouflage**

In surveillance, an arrangement of suitably coloured irregular shapes which, when applied to the surface of an object, is intended to enhance its camouflage.  
1974.12.01

**DISSUB personnel**

Preferred term: distressed submarine personnel.

**distressed submarine / sous-marin en détresse DISSUB**

A disabled submarine on the seabed unable to surface.  
1999.07.16

**distressed submarine personnel / personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse**

**DISSUB personnel** (admitted)  
Survivors of a distressed submarine who have not escaped or been rescued.  
1997.12.18

**distributed fire / tir sur zone**

Fire so dispersed as to engage most effectively an area target.  
1973.03.01

**distribution point / point de distribution DP**

A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. Distribution points usually carry no stocks; items drawn are issued completely as soon as

possible.  
1973.03.01

#### **diversion<sup>1</sup> / diversion<sup>1</sup>**

The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation.  
1980.07.01

#### **diversion<sup>2</sup> / diversion<sup>2</sup>**

An attack, or alarm, or feint which diverts attention.  
1980.07.01

#### **diversion<sup>3</sup> / déroutement<sup>1</sup>**

A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. Except in the case of aircraft, a diversion order will not constitute a change of destination.  
1980.07.01

#### **diversion<sup>4</sup> / déroutement<sup>2</sup>**

In air traffic control, the act of proceeding to an aerodrome other than one at which a landing was intended.  
1980.07.01

#### **diversion<sup>5</sup> / déroutement<sup>3</sup>**

The act of deflecting or turning persons or objects from their planned route.  
2001.10.01

#### **diversion<sup>6</sup> / déviation<sup>2</sup>**

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 it on the other side of the danger.  
2002.10.14

#### **diversion aerodrome / aérodrome de déroutement**

An aerodrome with at least minimum essential facilities, which may be used as an emergency aerodrome or when the main or deployment aerodrome is not usable or as required to facilitate tactical operations.  
1994.11.01

#### **diversionary attack / attaque de diversion**

An attack wherein a force attacks, or threatens to attack, a target other than the main target for the purpose of drawing enemy defences away from the main effort.  
1973.03.01

#### **diving chamber**

Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber.

#### **division<sup>1</sup> / division<sup>1</sup>**

A tactical unit/formation as follows: a. a major administrative and tactical unit/formation which combines in itself the necessary arms and services required for sustained combat, larger than a regiment/brigade and smaller than a corps; b. a number of naval vessels of similar type grouped together for operational and administrative

command, or a tactical unit of a naval aircraft squadron, consisting of two or more sections; c. an air division is an air combat organization normally normally contain similar type units. consisting of two or more wings with appropriate service units. The combat wings of an air division will normally contain similar type units.  
1973.03.01

#### **division<sup>2</sup> / division<sup>2</sup>**

A number of personnel of a ship's complement grouped together for operational and administrative command.  
1973.03.01

#### **doctrine / doctrine**

Fundamental principles by which the military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application.  
1973.03.01

#### **dome**

Preferred term: spray dome.

#### **door bundle / colis d'accompagnement**

A bundle for manual ejection in flight normally followed by parachutists.  
1973.03.01

#### **Doppler effect / effet Doppler**

The phenomenon evidenced by the change in the observed frequency of a sound or radio wave caused by a time rate of change in the effective length of the path of travel between the source and the point of observation.  
1973.03.01

#### **Doppler radar / radar Doppler**

Any form of radar which detects motion relative to a reflecting surface by measuring the frequency shift of reflected radio energy due to the motion of the observer or of the reflecting surface.  
1976.12.01

#### **dormant / insensible**

In mine warfare, the state of a mine with an arming delay device functioning, thus preventing it from being actuated.  
1995.05.02

#### **dormant state / état dormant**

In mine warfare, the transitory state of a mine during which design features prevent it from being actuated.  
2000.10.04

#### **dose rate contour line / courbe(s) d'isointensité**

**isodose rate line** (admitted)  
A line on a map, diagram, or overlay joining all points at which the radiation dose rate at a given time is the same.  
1973.03.01

#### **dosimetry / dosimétrie**

The estimation, measurement and recording of radiation doses.  
Note: Dosimetry also includes the management of dose records.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

#### **double envelopment / double enveloppement**

A manoeuvre executed by forces that move around both flanks of an enemy position to attack the flanks or objectives in the rear of the enemy.  
Note: The enemy normally is fixed in position by a supporting frontal attack or by indirect or aerial fires.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

#### **double flow route / itinéraire à double courant**

A route of at least two lanes allowing two columns of vehicles to proceed simultaneously, either in the same direction or in opposite directions.  
1980.11.01

#### **down<sup>1</sup> / plus bas<sup>1</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, a term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is at a lower altitude than the reference point used in identifying the target.  
1974.09.01

#### **down<sup>2</sup> / plus bas<sup>2</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter in time fire to indicate that a decrease in height of burst is desired.  
1974.09.01

#### **down lock / verrou train sorti**

A device for locking retractable landing gear in the down or extended position.  
1980.07.01

#### **downgrade / déclasser**

To reduce the security classification of a classified document or an item of classified matter or material.  
1973.03.01

#### **draft plan / projet de plan**

A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated and agreed with the other military headquarters and is ready for coordination with the nations involved, that is those nations who would be required to take national action to support the plan. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may form the basis for an operation order to be implemented in time of emergency.  
1979.03.01

#### **draftee**

Preferred term: transient.

#### **drag loading / pression résultante**

The force on an object or structure due to transient winds accompanying the passage of a blast wave. It is the product of the dynamic pressure and

the drag coefficient, which is dependent upon the shape or geometry of the object or structure.  
1998.08.03

**drainage system / réseau hydrographique**

Rivers, streams, and other inland water features.  
1973.03.01

**draught / tirant d'eau**

The vertical distance between the waterline and the lowest point of a ship.  
2000.10.04

**drift / dérive**

In ballistics, a shift in projectile direction due to gyroscopic action which results from gravitational and atmospheric induced torques on the spinning projectile.  
1974.04.01

**drift angle / angle de dérive<sup>2</sup>**

The angle measured in degrees between the heading of an aircraft or ship and the track made good.  
1973.03.01

**drifting mine / mine dérivante<sup>1</sup>**

A buoyant or neutrally buoyant mine free to move under the influence of waves, wind, current or tide.  
1973.03.01

**drill mine / mine d'entraînement<sup>1</sup>**

An inert-filled mine, or mine-like body, used in loading, laying or discharge practice and trials.  
1991.01.01

**droop stop / butées centrifuges**

A device to limit downward vertical motion of helicopter rotor blades upon rotor shutdown.  
1981.03.01

**drop / plus près**

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that a decrease in range along a spotting line is desired.  
1974.09.01

**drop altitude / altitude de largage**

The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed.  
1973.03.01

**drop height / hauteur de largage**

The vertical distance between the drop zone and the aircraft.  
1973.03.01

**drop message / message lesté**

A message dropped from an aircraft to a ground or surface unit.  
1973.03.01

**drop zone / zone de largage**

**DZ**

A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped.  
1973.03.01

**dry gap bridge / pont sur brèche sèche**

A bridge, fixed or portable, which is used to span a gap that does not normally contain water, e.g., antitank ditches, road craters, etc.  
1973.03.01

**dual firing circuit / circuit double de mise de feu**

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, both electric or both non-electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges.  
1981.03.01

**dud / raté<sup>1</sup>**

Explosive munition which has not been armed as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed.  
1983.03.01

**dummy ammunition / munition factice**

**dummy munition** (admitted)

A completely inert ammunition that resembles an operational or practice item but is designed not to incorporate or be used in combination with energetic material nor to be delivered in or by a weapon system.

Notes: 1. It is used in activities such as assembly, handling, instruction, training, gauging or maintenance. 2. A colour scheme is used to differentiate this ammunition from other types of ammunition.  
2007.09.05

**dummy message / message de volume**

A message sent for some purpose other than its content, which may consist of dummy groups or may have a meaningless text.  
1973.03.01

**dummy minefield / champ de mines factice**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield containing no live mines and presenting only a psychological threat.  
1975.11.01

**dummy munition**

Preferred term: dummy ammunition.

**dump / dépôt temporaire**

A temporary storage area, usually in the open, for bombs, ammunition, equipment, or supplies.  
1973.03.01

**duplicate negative / copie négative<sup>2</sup>**

A negative reproduced from a negative or diapositive.  
1973.08.01

**durable materiel**

Preferred term: non-expendable supplies and materiel.

**dwelt at/on / restez sur les éléments**

In artillery and naval fire support, this term is used when fire is to continue for an indefinite period at specified time or on a particular target or targets.  
1974.08.01

**dynamic pressure / pression dynamique**

Pressure resulting from some medium in motion, such as the air following the shock front of a blast wave.  
1973.03.01

## E

**early resupply / premiers ravitaillements**

The shipping of supplies during the period between D-day and the beginning of planned resupply.  
1973.03.01

**early warning / alerte lointaine EW****air defence early warning (admitted)**

Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers.  
1981.03.01

**earmarked for assignment / forces prévues pour affectation**

The status of forces which nations have agreed to assign to the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future date. In designating such forces, nations should specify when these forces will be available in terms currently agreed by the Military Committee.  
1974.12.01

**earmarking of stocks / désignation de stocks**

The arrangement whereby nations agree, normally in peacetime, to identify a proportion of selected items of their war reserve stocks to be called for by specified NATO commanders.  
1984.03.01

**earthing / mise à la terre**

The process of making a satisfactory electrical connection between the structure, including the metal skin, of an object or vehicle, and the mass of the earth, to ensure a common potential with the earth.  
1980.07.01

**easting / vers l'est**

Eastward (that is from left to right) reading of grid values on a map.  
1973.03.01

**echelon<sup>1</sup> / échelon<sup>1</sup>**

Separate level of command. As compared to a regiment, a division is a higher echelon, a battalion is a lower echelon.  
1973.03.01

**echelon<sup>2</sup> / échelon<sup>2</sup>**

A fraction of a command in the direction of depth, to which a principal combat mission is assigned; i.e., attack echelon, support echelon, reserve echelon.  
1973.03.01

**echelon<sup>3</sup> / en échelon**

A formation in which its subdivisions are placed one behind another, with a lateral and even spacing to the

same side.  
1973.03.01

**echeloned displacement / déplacement par échelons**

Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function.  
1973.03.01

**economic mobilization / mobilisation économique**

The process of preparing for and carrying out such changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy as are necessary to provide for the most effective use of resources in a national emergency.  
1973.03.01

**economic shipping / transports maritimes à but économique**

Civil shipping operating commercially not in support of the military.  
1998.08.03

**E-day / jour E**

The day on which a NATO exercise commences or is due to commence.  
2009.08.26

**edition / édition**

In cartography, a particular issue of a map or chart which is different from other issues.  
1973.03.01

**edition designation / désignation d'édition**

The number, letter, date, or symbol distinguishing one edition from another.  
1973.03.01

**ejection<sup>1</sup> / éjection<sup>1</sup>**

Escape from an aircraft by means of an independently propelled seat or capsule.  
1983.07.01

**ejection<sup>2</sup> / éjection<sup>2</sup>**

In air armament, the process of forcefully separating an aircraft store from an aircraft to achieve satisfactory separation.  
1983.07.01

**ejection systems / systèmes d'éjection**

a. Command ejection system - A system in which the pilot of an aircraft or the occupant of the other ejection seat(s) initiates ejection resulting in the automatic ejection of all occupants. b. Command select ejection system - A system permitting the optional transfer from one crew station to another of the control of a command ejection system for automatic ejection of all occupants. c. Independent ejection system - An ejection system which operates independently of other ejection systems installed in one aircraft. d. Sequenced ejection system - A system which ejects the aircraft crew in sequence to ensure a

safe minimum total time of escape without collisions.  
1981.03.01

**electrode sweep / drague à électrode**

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic cable sweep in which the salt water and the seabed form part of the electric circuit.  
2000.10.04

**electromagnetic battlestaff / état-major de combat électromagnétique**

**EMB**  
Unified staff element using joint standardized procedures to coordinate electromagnetic operations and associated capabilities within the battle rhythm.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**electromagnetic compatibility / compatibilité électromagnétique EMC**

The ability of equipment or a system to function in its electromagnetic environment without causing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment.  
2000.05.09

**electromagnetic environment / environnement électromagnétique**

The totality of electromagnetic phenomena existing at a given location.  
1993.07.01

**electromagnetic interference / interférence électromagnétique EMI**

Any electromagnetic disturbance, whether intentional or not, which interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronic or electrical equipment.  
1987.07.01

**electromagnetic operations / opérations électromagnétiques EMO**

All operations that shape or exploit the electromagnetic environment, or use it for attack or defence including the use of the electromagnetic environment to support operations in all other operational environments. Note: Electromagnetic operations include (but are not limited to) electronic warfare (EW), Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (ISTAR), Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR), Battle space Spectrum Management (B)  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**electromagnetic radiation hazard / risque lié au rayonnement électromagnétique**

A condition which would expose personnel, equipment, munitions or fuel to a dangerous level of



electromagnetic radiation.  
1990.11.01

**electromagnetic spectrum /  
spectre électromagnétique  
EMS**

The entire and orderly distribution of electromagnetic waves according to their frequency or wavelength.  
Note: The electromagnetic spectrum includes radio waves, microwaves, heat radiation, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, x-rays, electromagnetic cosmic rays and gamma rays.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**electromagnetic vulnerability /  
vulnérabilité électromagnétique**

The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer degradation in performance of, or inability to perform, its specified task as a result of electromagnetic interference.  
1987.07.01

**electronic attack / attaque  
électronique  
EA**

Use of electromagnetic energy for offensive purposes.  
2012.09.17

**electronic countermeasures /  
contre-mesures électroniques  
ECM**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum through the use of electromagnetic energy. There are three subdivisions of electronic countermeasures: electronic jamming, electronic deception and electronic neutralization.  
1996.01.09

**electronic deception / déception  
électronique  
ED**

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate radiation, re-radiation, alteration, absorption or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to confuse, distract or seduce an enemy or his electronic systems.  
1996.01.09

**electronic defence / défense  
électronique  
ED**

Use of electromagnetic energy to provide protection and to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.  
2012.09.17

**electronic intelligence /  
renseignement électronique  
ELINT**

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic, non-communications transmissions.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**electronic jamming / brouillage  
électronique**

**EJ**

The deliberate radiation, reradiation or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the effectiveness of hostile electronic devices, equipment or systems.  
1999.12.13

**electronic masking / camouflage  
électronique**

The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electronic warfare support measures/signals intelligence, without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems.  
1991.11.01

**electronic neutralization /  
neutralisation électronique  
EN**

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate use of electromagnetic energy to either temporarily or permanently damage enemy devices which rely exclusively on the electromagnetic spectrum.  
1996.11.20

**electronic order of battle / ordre  
de bataille électronique  
EOB**

A list of emitters used by a force or in a scenario with specific information on the electromagnetic characteristics, parameters, locations and platforms of these emitters.  
2003.10.01

**electronic protective measures /  
mesures de protection  
électronique  
EPM**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum despite the enemy's use of electromagnetic energy. There are two subdivisions of electronic protective measures: active electronic protective measures and passive electronic protective measures.  
1996.11.20

**electronic surveillance /  
surveillance électronique  
ES**

Use of electromagnetic energy to provide situational awareness and intelligence.  
2012.09.17

**electronic warfare / guerre  
électronique  
EW**

Military action that exploits electromagnetic energy to provide situational awareness and achieve offensive and defensive effects.  
2012.09.17

**electronic warfare support  
measures / mesures de soutien de  
guerre électronique  
ESM**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to search for, intercept and identify electromagnetic emissions and to locate their sources for the purpose of immediate threat recognition. It provides a source of information required for immediate decisions involving electronic countermeasures, electronic protective measures and other tactical actions.  
1996.01.09

**electro-optics / optoélectronique  
EO**

The technology associated with those components, devices and systems which are designed to interact between the electromagnetic (optical) and the electric (electronic) state.  
1986.11.01

**elevation / élévation**

The vertical distance of a point or level, on, or affixed to, the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level.  
1973.03.01

**elevation guidance / guidage en  
altitude**

Information which will enable the pilot or auto-pilot of an aircraft to follow the required glide path.  
1980.10.01

**elevation of security / hausse de  
sécurité**

Minimum elevation permissible for firing above friendly troops without endangering their safety. This concept can only be applied to certain equipment having a flat trajectory.  
1973.03.01

**embarkation / embarquement**

The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships or aircraft.  
Note: In French, the word "embarquement" applies to rail and road transport in addition to ships and aircraft.  
1992.10.01

**embarkation area / zone  
d'embarquement**

An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark.  
1973.03.01

**embarkation order / ordre  
d'embarquement**

An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams and

methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment.  
1979.03.01

**emergency anchorage / mouillage auxiliaire**

An anchorage, which may have a limited defence organization, for naval vessels, mobile support units, auxiliaries, or merchant ships.  
1973.03.01

**emergency barrier**

Preferred term: aircraft arresting barrier.

**emergency burial / inhumation d'urgence**

**burial** (admitted)  
A burial, usually on the battlefield, when conditions do not permit either evacuation for interment in a cemetery or burial according to national or international legal regulations.  
1980.10.01

**emergency complement**

Preferred term: emergency establishment.

**emergency destruction of nuclear weapons / destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires**

The destruction of nuclear munitions, components, and associated classified material, without significant nuclear yield, to render the weapon tactically useless, to prevent the disclosure of classified design information, and to prevent salvage of the weapon for reprocessing.  
1975.11.01

**emergency establishment / tableau d'effectifs d'urgence EE**

**emergency complement** (obsolete)  
An establishment of military and civilian posts for a military organization that needs to respond to a situation that falls under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, setting out the authorized redistribution and augmentation of manpower.  
2015.02.18

**emergency fleet operating base / base logistique de secours pour une flotte**

A base providing logistic support for fleet units operating in an area for limited periods.  
1973.03.01

**emergency in war / état de crise en temps de guerre**

An operational contingency in a limited area caused by a critical aggravation of combat operations and requiring special and immediate action by National and Allied Commanders. The existence of such an emergency shall be determined by the Allied Commander responsible for the limited area involved, in consultation with the

National Commander concerned.  
1973.03.01

**emergency locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage de détresse**

A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes.  
1987.06.01

**emergency movement / mouvement d'urgence**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the execution of diversion, port evacuation, area evacuation and subsequent movements in order to preserve ships and cargoes when attack is imminent.  
2007.03.02

**emergency nuclear risk / risque nucléaire exceptionnel**

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects may cause some temporary shock, casualties, or both and may significantly reduce the unit's combat efficiency.  
1973.03.01

**emergency substitute / produit de remplacement d'urgence**

A product which may be used, in an emergency only, in place of another product, but only on the advice of technically qualified personnel of the nation using the product, who will specify the limitations.  
1973.03.01

**emission control / contrôle d'émission EMCON**

Selective control of emitted electromagnetic or acoustic energy. The aim may be twofold: a. to minimize the enemy's detection of emissions and exploitation of the information so gained; b. to reduce electromagnetic interference thereby improving friendly sensor performance.  
1994.11.01

**emplacement <sup>1</sup> / emplacement**

A prepared position for one or more weapons or pieces of equipment, for protection against hostile fire or bombardment, and from which they can execute their tasks.  
1981.06.01

**emplacement <sup>2</sup> / mise en batterie**

The act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired.  
1981.06.01

**end item / matériel complet**

In logistics, a final combination of assemblies, components and/or parts ready for its intended use.  
1994.11.01

**end of mission / cessez le feu! EOM**

In artillery and naval fire support, an order given to terminate firing on a

specific target.  
2003.09.01

**end state / état final**

The political-strategic statement of conditions that defines an acceptable concluding situation to be attained at the end of a strategic engagement.  
MCJSB, 2019.04.11

**endorsement <sup>1</sup> / aval**

In NATO, the formal support given by a competent authority in a matter requiring a decision by a higher authority.  
2017.06.30

**endorsement <sup>2</sup> / entérinement**

In the NATO context, the formal agreement at the highest level on a certain matter.  
Note: A document may be submitted for endorsement by the ministers following its approval by the Council.  
2017.06.30

**endurance / autonomie <sup>1</sup>**

The time an aircraft can continue flying, or a ground vehicle or ship can continue operating, under specified conditions e.g., without refuelling.  
1973.03.01

**endurance distance / distance franchissable d'endurance**

Total distance that a ground vehicle or ship can be self-propelled at any specified endurance speed.  
1973.03.01

**endurance speed / vitesse d'endurance**

The nautical miles per hour a ship will travel through the water under average conditions of hull, sea in temperate weather, and wartime readiness. Endurance speeds in each case will correspond with specific engine speeds.  
1973.03.01

**endurance time / endurance**

The total time for which any specified endurance speed of a ship can be maintained. If this value is dependent on factors other than fuel, it shall be so indicated.  
1973.03.01

**engage / engagez**

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to fire on a designated target.  
1980.11.01

**engagement <sup>1</sup> / engagement <sup>1</sup>**

In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against a hostile force with intent to deter, damage or neutralize it.  
2002.05.29

**engagement <sup>2</sup> / engagement <sup>2</sup>**

In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against an

aircraft with intent to destroy it.  
2002.05.29

**engagement control / contrôle d'interception**

In air defence, that degree of control exercised over the operational functions of an air defence unit that are related to detection, identification, engagement, and destruction of hostile targets.  
1973.03.01

**engineer commander / commandant du génie militaire**

In land warfare, a combat engineer officer who advises an appropriate commander on engineer matters, proposes engineer operations, commands engineer operations as directed, and supervises engineer operations by troops not directly under his command. In some armies, these responsibilities may be divided between two individuals.  
1993.12.01

**envelopment / enveloppement**

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives to the enemy's rear.  
1978.10.01

**environment / environnement**

The surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelations.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**environmental protection / protection de l'environnement EP**

The prevention or mitigation of adverse environmental impacts.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**equal area projection / projection équivalente**

One in which equal areas on the ground are represented by equal areas on the map.  
1973.03.01

**equipment / équipement**

All non-expendable items needed to outfit/equip an individual or organization.  
1992.10.01

**equipment casualty / matériel endommagé**

Equipment requiring maintenance.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**equipment casualty evacuation / évacuation du matériel endommagé**

The collection and removal of equipment casualties within the logistic chain.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**equivalent focal length / distance focale équivalente**

The distance measured along the optical axis of the lens from the rear nodal point to the plane of best average definition over the entire field used in a camera.  
1973.03.01

**escort <sup>1</sup> / escorte <sup>1</sup>**

In land operations, (a) unit(s) or element(s) assigned to accompany and protect one or several other units or elements.  
MCLSB, 2011.03.02

**escort <sup>2</sup> / escorte <sup>2</sup>**

Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission.  
1979.12.01

**escort <sup>3</sup> / escorte <sup>3</sup>**

An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc.  
1979.12.01

**escort <sup>4</sup> / escorte <sup>4</sup>**

An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honour.  
1979.12.01

**essential cargo**

Preferred term: essential supply.

**essential supply / cargaison essentielle**

**essential cargo** (admitted)  
A commodity which is essential for the prosecution of the war in the survival period, or for national survival in that period, and which should be discharged as soon as circumstances permit. This will comprise such things as food, refined petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and medical stores.  
1973.03.01

**establishment <sup>1</sup> / organisme**

Personnel, equipment and infrastructure considered as a whole and organized as an operating entity.  
2015.02.18

**establishment<sup>2</sup>**

Preferred term: table of organization and equipment.

**estimate of the situation / appréciation de la situation appreciation of the situation** (admitted)

A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to the course of action to be taken in order to accomplish his mission.  
2002.05.29

**evacuate / évacuer**

To remove people, animals or materiel from a place of actual or impending danger.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**evacuation of port equipment / évacuation de l'équipement portuaire**

The transfer of mobile/movable

equipment from a threatened port to another port or to a working anchorage.  
1994.11.01

**evacuee / évacuée**

A person who has been ordered or authorized to move from a place of danger by competent authorities, and whose movements and accommodation are planned, organized and controlled by such authorities.  
2015.08.14

**evaluation <sup>1</sup> / évaluation <sup>1</sup>**

The structured process of examining activities, capabilities and performance against defined standards or criteria.

Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.  
2007.03.02

**evaluation <sup>2</sup> / évaluation <sup>2</sup>**

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle constituting appraisal of a item of information in respect of the reliability of the source, and the credibility of the information.  
1981.09.01

**evasion / évaison <sup>2</sup>**

Measures taken either to avoid or escape detection, or to break contact with a hostile or potentially hostile unit.  
2001.10.01

**evasion and escape / évaison <sup>1</sup>**

The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control.  
1996.01.09

**exaggerated stereoscopy**

Preferred term: hyperstereoscopy.

**examination / inspection**

In maintenance, a comprehensive scrutiny supplemented by measurement and physical testing in order to determine the condition of an item.  
MCLSB, 2016.04.29

**exceptional transport / transport exceptionnel**

In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight, or preparation entails special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of even one of the railway systems to be used.  
1994.11.01

**executing commander / commandant utilisateur**

In nuclear warfare, the NATO strategic commander to whom nuclear weapons are released for

delivery against specific targets or in accordance with approved plans.  
1996.01.09

**exercise / exercice**  
**EX**

A military manoeuvre or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a combined, joint, or single service exercise, depending on participating organizations.  
1981.03.01

**exercise area / zone d'exercice**

A geographical area specifically delineated in time and space for the conduct of training activities.  
Note: An exercise area is delineated in coordination with the host nations.  
2001.10.01

**exercise commander / commandant participant**

A commander taking part in the exercise who will issue appropriate operation orders to forces placed under his control. He may be allocated responsibilities regarding controlling, conducting, and/or directing the exercise in addition to that of command.  
1984.06.01

**exercise directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice DISTAFF**

**directing staff** (admitted)  
A group of officers who by virtue of experience, qualifications, and a thorough knowledge of the exercise instructions, are selected to direct or control an exercise.  
1981.03.01

**exercise filled mine / mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences**

In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an inert filling and an indicating device.  
1976.08.01

**exercise incident / incident en cours d'exercice**

An occurrence injected by directing staffs into the exercise which will have an effect on the forces being exercised, or their facilities, and which will require action by the appropriate commander and/or staff being exercised.  
1981.06.01

**exercise mine / mine d'exercice**

In naval mine warfare, a mine suitable for use in mine warfare exercises, fitted with visible or audible indicating devices to show where and when it would normally fire.  
1978.10.01

**exercise planning directive / directive pour la planification de l'exercice**

The exercise specification as developed by the officer scheduling the exercise, designed to provide further guidance to the planners of a particular exercise.  
1975.11.01

**exercise specifications / spécifications d'exercice EXSPEC**

The fundamental requirements for an exercise, providing in advance an outline of the concept, form, scope, setting, aim, objectives, force requirements, political implications, analysis arrangements and costs.  
1984.06.01

**exercise study / étude théorique**

An activity which may take the form of a map exercise, a war game, a series of lectures, a discussion group, or an operational analysis.  
1983.11.01

**exfiltration / exfiltration**

**Exfil.**  
The removal of personnel or units from areas under hostile control by stealth, deception, surprise or clandestine means.  
2011.02.03

**expeditionary operation / opération expéditionnaire**

The projection of military power over extended lines of communications into a distant operational area to accomplish a specific objective.  
2003.07.07

**expendable item**

Preferred term: consumable item.

**exploder / explodeur**

A device assigned to generate an electric current in a firing circuit after deliberate action by the user in order to initiate an explosive charge or charges.  
1980.07.01

**exploitation<sup>1</sup> / exploitation<sup>1</sup>**

Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains.  
1981.03.01

**exploitation<sup>2</sup> / exploitation<sup>2</sup> processing<sup>2</sup>** (admitted)

Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes.  
1981.03.01

**exploitation<sup>3</sup> / exploitation<sup>3</sup>**

An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth.  
1981.03.01

**exploratory hunting / chasse d'exploration**

In naval mine warfare, a parallel operation to search sweeping, in which a sample of the route or area is subjected to minehunting procedures to determine the

presence or absence of mines.  
1975.11.01

**explosive / explosif**

A substance or mixture of substances which, under external influences, is capable of rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat.  
1989.06.01

**explosive charge / charge explosive**

**charge** (admitted)  
A given quantity of explosive, either in bulk or contained in a bomb, a projectile, a mine or similar device, or used as a propellant.  
CASG, 2019.10.04

**explosive filled mine / mine chargée**

In mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge but not necessarily the firing train needed to detonate it.  
1976.12.01

**explosive ordnance / dispositifs explosifs**

**EO**  
All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents.  
Note: The English preferred term refers to explosive munitions collectively.  
Examples: bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small-arms munitions; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges, demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant-actuated devices;  
MCLSB, 2017.03.06

**explosive ordnance disposal / traitement des dispositifs explosifs**

**EOD**  
The detection, accessing, uncovering, identification, mitigation, rendering safe, recovery, exploitation and final disposal of explosive ordnance, regardless of condition.  
Note: Explosive ordnance disposal extends to explosive remnants of war and stockpiles, or other explosive ordnance that has become hazardous by damage or deterioration.  
MCLSB, 2017.03.06

**explosive ordnance disposal incident / incident de neutralisation de munition explosive**

The suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service

assembly operations or the laying of mines and demolition charges.  
1974.12.01

**explosive ordnance disposal  
procedures / procédures  
d'élimination des explosifs  
recovery procedure**

Those particular courses or modes of action taken by explosive ordnance disposal personnel for access to, diagnosis, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident. a. Access procedures - Those actions taken to locate exactly and to gain access to unexploded explosive ordnance. b. Diagnostic procedures - Those actions taken to identify and evaluate unexploded explosive ordnance. c. Render-safe procedures - The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation. d. Recovery procedures - Those actions taken to recover unexploded explosive ordnance. e. Final disposal procedures - The final disposal of explosive ordnance which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area or other appropriate means.  
1980.10.01

**explosive ordnance  
reconnaissance / reconnaissance  
des dispositifs explosifs  
EOR**

The investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification, confirmation and reporting of suspected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance in order to determine further action.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**explosive remnants of war / restes  
explosifs de guerre  
ERW**

Unexploded explosive ordnance and/or abandoned explosive ordnance.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**explosive train / chaîne de mise à  
feu**

The set of explosive components intended to transfer the explosive effect from the first to the last element.  
AC/326, 2014.08.18

**extent of a military exercise /  
importance d'un exercice militaire**

The scope of an exercise in relation to the involvement of NATO and/or national commands.  
1985.11.01

**exterior line / ligne extérieure**

The line on which a force operates when its activities converge on the enemy.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**external reinforcing force / force  
de renfort extérieure**

A reinforcing force which is principally stationed in peacetime outside its intended Major NATO Command area of operations.  
1984.06.01

**extraction / extraction**

The removal of forces from a hostile or potentially hostile area.  
2011.02.03

**extraction drop / largage par  
extraction**

The dropping of loads by means of one or more extraction parachutes.  
2000.07.15

**extraction parachute / parachute  
extracteur**

An auxiliary parachute used to release lashings, pull cargo out of an aircraft or deploy one or more cargo parachutes.  
2000.10.04

**extraction zone / zone de largage  
à faible hauteur  
EZ**

A specified drop zone used for the delivery of supplies and/or equipment by means of an extraction technique from an aircraft flying very close to the ground.  
1980.07.01

## F

**face of a map or chart / recto d'une carte**

The side on which the printed image of the map or chart appears.  
1973.03.01

**facilities / installations**

Real estate consisting of one or more of the following: a building, structure, utility system, pavement and/or underlying land.  
2018.02.16

**fallout wind vector plot / graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées**

A wind vector diagram based on the wind speed and direction from the surface of the earth to the highest altitude of interest.

Note: It is used for fallout prediction.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**false colour film / film à spectre décalé**

A colour film with at least one emulsion layer sensitive to radiation outside the visible region of the spectrum (e.g. infrared), in which the representation of colours is deliberately altered.  
1973.03.01

**false origin / point de référence relatif**

A fixed point to the south and west of a grid zone from which grid distances are measured eastward and northward.  
1973.03.01

**false parallax / parallaxe fausse**

The apparent vertical displacement of an object from its true position when viewed stereoscopically, due to movement of the object itself as well as to change in the point of observation.  
1981.03.01

**fan camera photography / faisceau de photographies**

Photography taken simultaneously by an assembly of three or more cameras, systematically installed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images.  
1973.03.01

**fan cameras / faisceau d'appareils photo**

An assembly of three or more cameras systematically disposed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images.  
1973.03.01

**fan marker beacon / radioborne en éventail**

A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical, fan-shaped pattern. The signal can be keyed for identification purposes.  
1973.03.01

**feature / détail cartographique**

In cartography, any object or configuration of ground or water represented on the face of the map or chart.  
1973.03.01

**feature line overlap / couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain**

A series of overlapping air photographs which follow the line of a ground feature, e.g., river, road, railway, etc.  
1973.03.01

**feint / feindre**

To distract an enemy from the main effort by seeking contact while avoiding decisive engagement.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**F-hour / heure F**

The time at which aviation operations beyond the forward line of own troops commence or are due to commence.  
2009.08.26

**fiducial mark**

Preferred term: collimating mark.

**field control / réseau trigonométrique**

A series of points whose relative positions and elevations are known. These positions are used in basic data in mapping and charting. Normally, these positions are established by survey methods, and are sometimes referred to as trig control or trigonometrical net(work).  
1979.08.01

**field exercise / exercice de combat à simple action**

An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or in outline.  
1973.03.01

**field fortification / fortification de campagne**

An emplacement or shelter of a temporary nature which can be constructed with reasonable facility by units requiring no more than minor engineer supervisory and equipment participation.  
1973.03.01

**field of fire / champ de tir<sup>1</sup>**

The area which a weapon or a group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position.  
1973.03.01

**field of vision / angle de vision**

The total solid angle available to the

gunner from his normal position.  
1973.05.05

**fighter / chasseur**

A generic term to describe a type of fast and manoeuvrable fixed wing aircraft capable of tactical air operations against air and/or surface targets.  
1989.02.01

**fighter cover / couverture aérienne**

The maintenance of a number of fighter aircraft over a specified area or force for the purpose of repelling hostile air activities.  
1993.07.01

**fighter direction aircraft / aéronef directeur d'avions de combat**

An aircraft equipped and manned for directing fighter aircraft.  
1993.07.01

**fighter interceptor**

Preferred term: interceptor.

**fighter sweep / sweep**

An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in an allotted area of operations.  
1973.03.01

**fighting patrol**

Preferred term: combat patrol.

**filler point**

Preferred term: charging point.

**film badge / dosiphote**

A photographic film packet to be carried by personnel, in the form of a badge, for measuring and permanently recording (usually) gamma-ray dosage.  
1973.03.01

**filter / filtre**

In electronics, a device which transmits only part of the incident energy and may thereby change the spectral distribution of energy: a. high pass filters transmit energy above a certain frequency; b. low pass filters transmit energy below a certain frequency; c. band pass filters transmit energy of a certain bandwidth; d. band stop filters transmit energy outside a specific frequency band.  
1977.03.01

**filtering / filtrage**

The process of interpreting reported information on movements of aircraft, ships, and submarines in order to determine their probable true tracks and, where applicable, heights or depths.  
1973.03.01

**final approach / approche finale**

a. In a non-precision approach it normally begins at the final approach fix or point and ends at the missed approach point or fix. That part of an

instrument approach procedure in which alignment and descent for landing are accomplished. b. In a precision approach the final approach is deemed to commence at the glide path intercept point and ends at the decision height/altitude. 1983.11.01

#### **final plan / plan final**

A plan for which drafts have been coordinated and approved and which has been signed by or on behalf of a competent authority. 1980.07.01

#### **final protective fire / tir d'arrêt FPF**

An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. 1979.12.01

#### **fire <sup>1</sup> / feu**

The command given to discharge a weapon(s). 1975.11.01

#### **fire <sup>2</sup> / tirer**

To detonate the main explosive charge by means of a firing system. 1975.11.01

#### **fire and movement / feu et mouvement**

The concept of applying fires from all sources to suppress, neutralize or destroy the enemy, and the coordinated tactical movement of combat forces in relation to the enemy. MCLSB, 2016.09.05

#### **fire capabilities chart / carte des possibilités de tir**

1973.08.01

#### **fire control / conduite de tir FC**

The control of all operations in connection with the application of fire on a target. 1977.03.01

#### **fire coordination**

Preferred term: fire support coordination.

#### **fire coordination area / zone de coordination des feux**

An area with specified restraints into which fires in excess of those restraints will not be delivered without approval of the authority establishing the restraints. 1974.08.01

#### **fire direction centre / poste central de tir**

That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communication personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. The fire direction centre receives target intelligence and requests for fire, and translates

them into appropriate fire direction. 1976.08.01

#### **fire for effect <sup>1</sup> / tir d'efficacité <sup>1</sup> FFE**

Fire which is delivered after the mean point of impact or burst is within the desired distance of the target or adjusting/ranging point. 1973.03.01

#### **fire for effect <sup>2</sup> / tir d'efficacité <sup>2</sup> FFE**

Term in a call for fire to indicate the adjustment/ranging is satisfactory and fire for effect is desired. 1973.03.01

#### **fire mission <sup>1</sup> / mission de tir <sup>1</sup>**

Specific assignment given to a fire unit as part of a definite plan. 1973.03.01

#### **fire mission <sup>2</sup> / mission de tir <sup>2</sup>**

Order used to alert the weapon/battery area and indicate that the message following is a call for fire. 1973.03.01

#### **fire plan / plan d'emploi des feux**

A tactical plan for using the weapons of a unit or formation so that their fire will be coordinated. 1973.03.01

#### **fire support / appui-feu**

**FS**  
The application of fire, coordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy. 1994.11.01

#### **fire support area / zone de tirs d'appui**

**FSA**  
An appropriate manoeuvre area assigned to fire support ships from which to deliver gun-fire support of an amphibious operation. 1973.03.01

#### **fire support coordination / coordination des tirs d'appui FSC**

**fire coordination** (admitted)  
**FSCoord** (deprecated)  
The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. 1973.03.01

#### **fire support coordination centre / centre de coordination des feux d'appui**

**FSCC**  
**supporting arms coordination centre** (admitted)  
**SACC** (admitted)  
A single location in which are centralized communication facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support. 2010.09.17

#### **fire support coordination line / ligne de coordination des feux d'appui FSCL**

Within an assigned area of operations, a line established by a land or amphibious force commander to denote coordination requirements for fires by other force elements which may affect the commander's current and planned operations. The fire support coordination line applies to fires of air, ground or sea weapons using any type of ammunition against surface or ground targets. The establishment of the fire support coordination line must be coordinated with the appropriate commanders and supporting elements. Attacks against surface or ground targets short of the fire support coordination line must be conducted under the positive control or procedural clearance of the associated land or amphibious force commander. Unless in exceptional circumstances, commanders of forces attacking targets beyond the fire support coordination line must coordinate with all affected commanders in order to avoid fratricide and to harmonize joint objectives. Note: In the context of this definition the term "surface targets" applies to those in littoral or inland waters within the designated area of operations. 2000.10.04

#### **fire support coordination measure / mesure de coordination de l'appui-feu FSCM**

A measure employed by land or amphibious commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and to provide safeguards for friendly forces. MCLSB, 2013.05.02

#### **fire support group / groupement de tirs d'appui**

A temporary grouping of ships under a single commander charged with supporting troop operations ashore by naval fire. A fire support group may be further subdivided into fire support units and fire support elements. 1973.03.01

#### **fire unit / unité de tir**

The smallest artillery or mortar organization, consisting of one or more weapon systems, capable of being employed to execute a fire mission. 1996.11.20

#### **fireball / boule de feu**

The luminous sphere of hot gases that forms within millionths of a second after a nuclear burst. MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**fire-control radar / radar de conduite de tir**  
**FCR**

Radar used to provide target information inputs to a weapon fire control system.  
 2007.03.02

**fire-control system / système de conduite de tir**  
**FCS**

A group of interrelated fire control equipment and/or instruments designed for use with a weapon or group of weapons.  
 2006.01.06

**firepower<sup>1</sup> / puissance de feu<sup>1</sup>**

The amount of fire which may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system.  
 1973.03.01

**firepower<sup>2</sup> / puissance de feu<sup>2</sup>**

Ability to deliver fire.  
 1973.03.01

**fire-power umbrella / zone de tir contre-avions**

An area of specified dimensions defining the boundaries of the airspace over a naval force at sea within which the fire of ships anti-aircraft weapons can endanger aircraft, and within which special procedures have been established for the identification and operation of friendly aircraft.  
 1973.03.01

**firestorm / tempête de feu**

Stationary mass fire, generally in built-up urban areas, generating strong, inrushing winds from all sides; the winds keep the fires from spreading while adding fresh oxygen to increase their intensity.  
 1981.03.01

**firing / mise à feu**

Actuation of the firing system.  
 1998.09.25

**firing area / aire d'explosion**

In a sweep - sweep combination, the horizontal area at the depth of a particular mine in which the mine will detonate. The firing area has exactly the same dimensions as the interception area but will lie astern of it unless the mine detonates immediately when actuated.  
 1976.12.01

**firing circuit<sup>1</sup> / circuit de mise de feu<sup>1</sup>**

**firing mechanism** (admitted)  
 In land operations, an electrical circuit and/or pyrotechnic loop designed to detonate connected charges from a firing point.  
 1980.07.01

**firing circuit<sup>2</sup> / circuit de mise de feu<sup>2</sup>**

**firing mechanism** (admitted)  
 In naval mine warfare, that part of a mine circuit which either completes

the detonator circuit or operates a ship counter.  
 1980.07.01

**firing mechanism**

Preferred term: firing circuit<sup>1,2</sup>.

**firing point / point de mise de feu**

That point in the firing circuit where the device employed to initiate the detonation of the charges is located.  
 1979.03.01

**firing system / mise de feu**

System designed to actuate an explosive, electric or other train, in order to cause the explosion of a charge.  
 1998.09.25

**fitted mine / mine disponible**

In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge, a primer, detonator and firing system.  
 1975.11.01

**fix<sup>1</sup> / point**

A position determined from terrestrial, electronic, or astronomical data.  
 1973.03.01

**fix<sup>2</sup> / fixer<sup>2</sup>**

To prevent any part of a hostile entity from moving from a specified location for a specified period of time.  
 MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**fixed ammunition / munition encartouchée**

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is permanently attached to the projectile.  
 1973.03.01

**fixed station patrol / barrage fixe**

One in which each scout maintains station relative to an assigned point on a barrier line while searching the surrounding area. Scouts are not stationary but remain underway and patrol near the centre of their assigned stations. A scout is a surface ship, submarine, or aircraft.  
 1973.03.01

**fixer network / réseau de détermination de position**  
**fixer system** (admitted)

A combination of radio or radar direction-finding installations which, operating in conjunction, are capable of plotting the position relative to the ground of an aircraft in flight.  
 1973.03.01

**fixer system**

Preferred term: fixer network.

**flame-thrower / lance-flammes**

A weapon that projects incendiary fuel and has provision for ignition of this fuel.  
 1973.03.01

**flank guard / flanc-garde**

A security element operating to the

flank of a moving or stationary force to protect it from enemy ground observation, direct fire, and surprise attack.  
 1976.08.01

**flanking attack / attaque de flanc**

An offensive manoeuvre directed at the flank of an enemy.  
 1983.07.01

**flare / arrondi**

**roundout** (admitted)

The change in the flight path of an aircraft so as to reduce the rate of descent for touchdown.  
 1973.03.01

**flash suppressor / cache-flamme**

Device attached to the muzzle of the weapon which reduces the amount of visible light or flash created by burning propellant gases.  
 1973.03.01

**flash-to-bang time / intervalle éclair-son**

The time from light being first observed until the sound of the nuclear detonation is heard.  
 MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**flat / non contrasté**

In photography, lacking in contrast.  
 1977.03.01

**flatrack**

Preferred term: demountable load carrying platform.

**flight following / contrôle en vol**

The task of maintaining contact with specified aircraft for the purpose of determining en route progress and/or flight termination.  
 1973.03.01

**flight information centre / centre d'information de vol**

A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service.  
 1973.03.01

**flight information region / région d'information de vol**  
**FIR**

An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided.  
 1973.03.01

**flight information service / service d'information de vol**  
**FIS**

A service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights.  
 1988.02.01

**flight path / trajectoire de vol**

The line connecting the successive positions occupied, or to be occupied, by an aircraft, missile or space vehicle as it moves through air or space.  
 1980.10.01



**flight plan / plan de vol**

Specified information provided to air traffic services units, relative to an intended flight or portion of a flight of an aircraft.  
1973.03.01

**flight readiness firing / essai au point fixe**

Short duration tests relating to a rocket system, carried out with the propulsion device in operation, the rocket being fixed on the launcher. Such tests are carried out in order to define the state of preparation of the rocket system and of the launching facilities before the flight test.  
1973.03.01

**flight surgeon / médecin du personnel navigant**

**flight medical officer** (admitted)  
A physician specially trained in aviation medicine.  
MCMedSB, 2018.06.12

**flight test / essai en vol**

Test of an aircraft, rocket, missile, or other vehicle by actual flight or launching. Flight tests are planned to achieve specific test objectives and gain operational information.  
1973.03.01

**floatation / flottabilité**

The capability of a vehicle to float in water.  
1973.03.01

**floating base support / bâtiment de soutien logistique**

A form of logistic support in which supplies, repairs, maintenance and other services are provided in harbour or at an anchorage for operating forces from ships.  
1974.12.01

**floating mine / mine flottante**

In naval mine warfare, a mine visible on the surface.  
1975.11.01

**floating reserve / réserve non débarquée**

In an amphibious operation, reserve troops which remain embarked until needed.  
1973.03.01

**flooder / dispositif de sabordage**

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a buoyant mine which, on operation after a pre-set time, floods the mine case and causes it to sink to the bottom.  
1975.11.01

**fluxgate / fluxmètre****fluxvalve** (admitted)

A detector which gives an electrical signal proportional to the intensity of the external magnetic field acting along its axis.  
1980.01.01

**fluxvalve**

Preferred term: fluxgate.

**focal plane / plan focal**

The plane, perpendicular to the optical axis of the lens, in which images of points in the object field of the lens are focused.  
1973.03.01

**folded optics / système à trajet optique replié**

Any optical system containing reflecting components for the purpose of reducing the physical length of the system or for the purpose of changing the path of the optical axis.  
1978.06.01

**follow and assume / être en mesure de relever**

To follow a force and be prepared to continue its assigned mission.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**follow-on echelon / échelon de premier renfort**

In amphibious operations, that echelon of the assault troops, vehicles, aircraft equipment, and supplies which, though not needed to initiate the assault, is required to support and sustain the assault.  
1982.03.01

**follow-on mine countermeasures / opérations ultérieures de lutte contre les mines**

Mine countermeasures operations carried out after the initial amphibious landing during the amphibious assault and post-assault phases in order to expand the areas cleared during the pre-assault mine countermeasures operations.  
2001.10.01

**follow-up / renfort-soutien**

In amphibious operations, the landing of reinforcements and stores after the assault and follow-on echelons have been landed.  
1982.03.01

**follow-up echelon / échelon de renforcement**

In air transport operations, elements moved into the objective area after the assault echelon.  
1983.07.01

**force interoperability / interopérabilité des forces**

The ability of the forces of two or more nations to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.  
2006.01.06

**force protection / protection des forces**

**FP**  
All measures and means to minimize the vulnerability of personnel, facilities, equipment and operations to any threat and in all situations, to

preserve freedom of action and the operational effectiveness of the force.  
2004.06.22

**force ratio / rapport de forces**

The qualitative and quantitative ratio between friendly and hostile forces at a specific time and location.  
2001.10.01

**force rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces**

**group rendezvous** (admitted)  
A checkpoint at which formations of aircraft or ships join and become part of the main force.  
1981.03.01

**forces allocated to NATO / forces allouées à l'OTAN**

Those forces made available to NATO by a nation under the categories of: a. NATO command forces; b. NATO assigned forces; c. NATO earmarked forces; d. other forces for NATO.  
1979.08.01

**forces in being / forces constituées**

Forces classified as being in state of readiness "A" or "B" as prescribed in the appropriate Military Committee document.  
1985.03.01

**form lines / courbe figurative**

Lines resembling contours, but representing no actual elevations, which have been sketched from visual observation or from inadequate or unreliable map sources, to show collectively the configuration of the terrain.  
1973.03.01

**format / format**

In photography, the size and/or shape of a negative or of the print therefrom.  
1973.03.01

**formation<sup>1</sup> / formation<sup>1</sup>**

An ordered arrangement of troops and/or vehicles for a specific purpose.  
1980.10.01

**formation<sup>2</sup> / formation<sup>2</sup>**

An ordered arrangement of two or more ships, units, or aircraft proceeding together under a commander.  
2009.08.26

**formatted message text / texte de message formaté**

A message text composed of several sets ordered in a specified sequence, each set characterized by an identifier and containing information of a specified type, coded and arranged in an ordered sequence of character fields in accordance with the NATO message text formatting rules. It is designed to permit both manual and automated

handling and processing.  
1987.07.01

**forming-up place / zone de démarrage  
attack position**

The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line/line of departure.  
1973.03.01

**forward aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients between points within the battlefield, from the battlefield to the initial point of treatment, and to subsequent points of treatment within the combat zone.  
1973.03.01

**forward air controller / contrôleur air avancé  
FAC**

A qualified individual who, from a forward position on the ground or in the air, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support of land forces.  
1982.08.01

**forward edge of the battle area / limite avant de la zone de bataille  
FEBA**

The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the manoeuvre of units.  
1983.07.01

**forward line of own troops / ligne avant des forces amies  
FLOT**

A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time.  
MCLSB, 2017.03.06

**forward observer / observateur avancé  
FO**

An observer with forward troops trained to call for and adjust supporting fire and pass battlefield information.  
1981.03.01

**forward slope / glacis**

Any slope which descends towards the enemy.  
1973.03.01

**found shipment / marchandise non manifestée**

Freight received but not listed or manifested.  
1973.03.01

**fragmentary order / ordre simplifié  
FRAGO**

An abbreviated form of an operation order, issued as required, that

eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections.  
1991.03.01

**frame / cliché**

In photography, any single exposure contained within a continuous sequence of photographs.  
1973.03.01

**free air overpressure / surpression incidente**

The unreflected pressure, in excess of the ambient atmospheric pressure, created in the air by the blast wave from an explosion.  
1973.03.01

**free drop / largage en chute libre**

The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes.  
1973.03.01

**free fall / saut en commandé**

A parachute manoeuvre in which the parachute is opened, either manually or automatically, at a predetermined altitude.  
1971.03.01

**free form message text / texte de message libre**

A message text without prescribed format arrangements. It is intended for fast drafting as well as manual handling and processing.  
1987.07.01

**free mine / mine dérivante<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine whose mooring has parted or been cut.  
1975.11.01

**free play exercise / exercice à libre action**

An exercise to test the capabilities of forces under simulated contingency and/or wartime conditions, limited only by those artificialities or restrictions required by peacetime safety regulations.  
1984.06.01

**friend / ami**

In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity belonging to a declared, presumed or recognized friendly nation, faction or group.  
2003.10.01

**friendly fire / tir fratricide**

The employment of friendly weapons or munitions with intent to engage the enemy resulting in the unforeseen and unintentional injury or death of friendly personnel or destruction of property.  
2018.02.16

**friendly force information requirement / besoin en informations sur les forces amies  
FFIR**

Information the commander and staff need about the friendly forces available for an operation.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**friendly-force tracking / suivi des forces amies**

**FFT**

**blue force tracking (obsolete)**

**BFT (obsolete)**

The capability to report and monitor the location of friendly forces and to support command and control on those forces.  
C3B, 2019.05.10

**front<sup>1</sup> / front<sup>1</sup>**

The lateral space occupied by an element measured from the extremity of one flank to the extremity of the other flank.  
1973.03.01

**front<sup>2</sup> / front<sup>2</sup>**

The direction of the enemy.  
1973.03.01

**front<sup>3</sup> / front<sup>3</sup>**

The line of contact of two opposing forces.  
1973.03.01

**front<sup>4</sup> / front<sup>4</sup>**

When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, the direction toward which the command is faced.  
1973.03.01

**frontal attack / attaque frontale**

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main action is directed against the front of the enemy forces.  
1977.12.01

**full command / commandement intégral**

The military authority and responsibility of a commander to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national services. Note: The term "command" as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. No NATO or coalition commander has full command over the forces assigned to him since, in assigning forces to NATO, nations will delegate only operational command or operational control.  
2000.10.04

**fully planned movement / mouvement entièrement planifié**

A movement which is prepared in detail, based on definite data and for which all necessary movement and transportation support will be arranged as required or agreed. This type of movement can be executed on declaration of alert measures or on call.  
1990.11.01

**functional command / commandement fonctionnel**

A command organization based on military functions rather than geographic areas.  
1990.11.09

**fusion / fusion**

The process whereby the nuclei of light elements combine to form the nucleus of a heavier element, with the release of tremendous amounts of energy.  
1991.11.01

**fuze / fusée**

A device that provides the safety and then the functioning of a munition's payload.  
Note: This term is used in context (artillery fuze, hand grenade fuze, etc.)  
AC/326, 2018.09.04

**fuze cavity / alvéole d'amorçage**

A recess in a charge for receiving a fuze.  
1979.12.01

## G

**gap marker / marqueur d'extrémité de couloir**

In land mine warfare, markers used to indicate a minefield gap. Gap markers at the entrance to, and exit from, the gap will be referenced to a landmark or immediate marker.  
1981.03.01

**gap-filler radar / radar de couverture complémentaire GFR**

A radar used to supplement the coverage of the principal radar in areas where coverage is inadequate.  
1974.12.01

**garnishing / garnissage de camouflage**

In surveillance, natural or artificial material applied to an object to achieve or assist camouflage.  
1974.12.01

**garrison force / garnison**

All units assigned to a base or area for defence, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities.  
1973.03.01

**G-day / jour G**

The day on which an order is or is due to be given to deploy a unit. Note: Such an order is normally a national one.  
2009.08.26

**general air cargo / cargaison aérienne ordinaire**

Cargo without hazardous or dangerous properties and not requiring extra precautions for air transport.  
1987.07.01

**general stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt général**

The percentage of a group of vehicles in battle formation likely to be stopped by mines when attempting to cross a minefield.  
1981.09.01

**general support / appui général GS**

Support given to the supported force as a whole rather than to any particular subdivision of it.  
2011.02.03

**general support reinforcing / action d'ensemble et renforcement**

A tactical task in which an artillery unit fires in support of the force as a whole and, on a secondary basis, provides reinforcing fire for another artillery unit.  
2005.06.30

**general unloading period / phase de déchargement général**

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily logistic in character, and emphasizes speed and volume of unloading operations. It encompasses the unloading of units and cargo from the ships as rapidly as facilities on the beach permit. It proceeds without regard to class, type, or priority of cargo, as permitted by cargo handling facilities ashore.  
1982.03.01

**generic plan / plan générique GEP**

A basic plan which is developed for possible operations where some planning factors have not yet been fully identified or cannot be assumed. It identifies at this stage the general capabilities required.  
1998.09.25

**geocoded image / image géocodée**

In photogrammetry, an orthorectified image encoded with grid or geographical coordinates so as to define the position of its pixels in relation to the surface of the earth.  
2002.10.14

**geographic coordinates / coordonnées géographiques**

The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a point on the surface of the earth with respect to the reference spheroid.  
1973.03.01

**geolocated**

Preferred term: geospatial.

**geomatics / géomatique**

The science and technology of geospatial information management, including the acquisition, storage, analysis and processing, display and dissemination of georeferenced information.  
1999.07.16

**georeferenced image / image géoréférencée**

In photogrammetry, an image which has been processed such that its pixels are assigned map coordinates, and then resampled to conform to a map projection system.  
2002.10.14

**geospatial / géospatial**

**geolocated** (admitted)  
Of or related to any entity whose position is referenced to the Earth.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**geospatial intelligence / renseignement géospatial GEOINT**

Intelligence derived from the combination of geospatial information, including imagery, with other intelligence data to describe, assess and visually depict geographically referenced activities

and features on the earth.  
MCJSB, 2014.08.25

**G-hour / heure G**

The time at which an order is given, or is due to be given, to deploy a unit.

Note: Such an order is normally a national one.  
2009.08.26

**go around**

Preferred term: overshoot.

**go no-go / go no-go**

The condition or state of operability of a component or system: "go", functioning properly; or "no-go", not functioning properly.  
1982.03.01

**government off-the-shelf / gouvernemental sur étagère GOTS**

Pertaining to a product developed for a national government and made available for authorized use, normally without modification.  
2014.08.26

**governmental organization / organisation gouvernementale**

An organization controlled and financed by its national government.  
2016.09.16

**gradient circuit / mise de feu à gradient**

In mine warfare, a circuit which is actuated when the rate of change, with time, of the magnitude of the influence is within predetermined limits.  
1975.11.01

**graphic / document graphique**

Any and all products of the cartographic and photogrammetric art. A graphic may be either a map, chart, or mosaic or even a film-strip that was produced using cartographic techniques.  
1973.03.01

**graphic scale / échelle graphique bar scale** (admitted)

**linear scale** (admitted)  
A graduated line by means of which distances on the map, chart, or photograph may be measured in terms of ground distance.  
1974.02.01

**grapnel / grappin**

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a mine mooring designed to grapple the sweep wire when the mooring is cut.  
1975.11.01

**graticule<sup>1</sup> / graticule<sup>1</sup>**

In cartography, a network of lines representing the earth's parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.  
1977.11.01

**graticule<sup>2</sup> / graticule<sup>2</sup>**

In imagery interpretation, see reticle.  
1977.11.01

**graticule ticks / amorce de réseau géographique**

In cartography, short lines indicating where selected meridians and parallels intersect.  
1973.03.01

**gravity extraction / largage par gravité**

The extraction of cargoes from the aircraft by influence of their own weight.  
1973.03.01

**grazing fire / tir rasant**

Fire approximately parallel to the ground where the centre of the cone of fire does not rise above one metre from the ground.  
1973.03.01

**great circle route / orthodromie**

The route which follows the shortest arc of a great circle between two points.  
1973.03.01

**grid magnetic angle / déclinaison magnétique du carroyage****grid variation** (admitted)**grivation** (admitted)

Angular difference in direction between grid north and magnetic north. It is measured east or west from grid north.  
1973.03.01

**grid navigation / navigation-grille**

A method of navigation using a grid overlay for direction reference.  
1974.12.01

**grid variation**

Preferred term: grid magnetic angle.

**grivation**

Preferred term: grid magnetic angle.

**gross weight<sup>1</sup> / poids total en charge<sup>1</sup>**

Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, crew, personal equipment and load.  
1982.03.01

**gross weight<sup>2</sup> / poids total en charge<sup>2</sup>**

Weight of a container or pallet including freight and binding.  
1982.03.01

**ground alert / alerte au sol**

That status in which aircraft on the ground/deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified short period of time (usually 15 minutes) after receipt of a mission order.  
1974.04.01

**ground control / cheminement par triangulation**

A system of accurate measurements used to determine the distances and directions or differences in elevation between points on the earth.  
1973.03.01

**ground liaison officer / officier de liaison de l'armée de terre****GLO**

An officer especially trained in air reconnaissance and/or offensive air support activities. These officers are normally organized into teams under the control of the appropriate ground force commander to provide liaison to air force and navy units engaged in training and combat operations.  
1973.03.01

**ground liaison section / section de liaison des forces terrestres**

A ground unit responsible for ground-air liaison under control of the ground headquarters.  
1982.03.01

**ground mine**

Preferred term: bottom mine.

**ground nadir / nadir au sol**

The point on the ground vertically beneath the perspective centre of the camera lens. On a true vertical photograph this coincides with the principal point.  
1973.03.01

**ground observer organization / corps d'observateurs terrestres**

A corps of ground watchers deployed at suitable points throughout an air defence system to provide visual and aural information of aircraft movements.  
1973.03.01

**ground position / point sol**

The position on the earth vertically below an aircraft.  
1973.03.01

**ground position indicator / indicateur de position-sol**

An instrument which determines and displays automatically the ground position of an aircraft.  
1973.03.01

**ground return / écho de sol**

The radar reflection from the terrain as displayed and/or recorded as an image.  
2000.05.09

**ground signal / signal de trafic**

A visual signal displayed on an aerodrome to give local air traffic rules information to flight crews in the air.  
1973.03.01

**ground speed / vitesse sol**

The horizontal component of the speed of an aircraft relative to the earth's surface.  
1975.11.01

**ground zero / point zéro****GZ****surface zero** (obsolete)**SZ** (obsolete)

The point on the earth's surface directly above or below a nuclear detonation.  
[derived from: COED]  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**ground-controlled approach procedure / procédure d'approche contrôlée du sol**

The technique for talking down, through the use of both surveillance and precision approach radar, an aircraft during its approach so as to place it in a position for landing.  
1999.12.13

**ground-controlled interception / interception contrôlée du sol****GCI**

A technique which permits control of friendly aircraft or missiles for the purpose of effecting interception.  
1973.08.01

**ground-effect machine / appareil à effet de sol****GEM**

A machine which normally manoeuvres within the zone of the ground effect or on an air-cushion.  
1994.11.01

**grounding / mise à la masse**

The bonding of an equipment case, frame or chassis, to an object or vehicle structure to ensure a common potential.  
1980.07.01

**group of targets / groupe d'objectifs**

Two or more targets on which fire is desired simultaneously. A group of targets is designated by a letter/number combination or a nickname.  
1976.08.01

**group rendezvous**

Preferred term: force rendezvous.

**guard / élément de protection**

A security element whose primary task is to protect the main force by fighting to gain time, while also observing and reporting information.  
1981.03.01

**guarded frequency / fréquence gardée**

An enemy frequency used as a source of information, on which jamming is therefore controlled.  
1996.01.09

**guard-ship / bâtiment de garde**

A ship detailed for a specific duty for the purpose of enabling other ships in company to assume a lower degree of readiness.  
1973.03.01

**guerrilla warfare / guérilla**

Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces.

1973.03.01

**guidance coverage / zone de guidage**

That volume of space in which guidance information (azimuth and/or elevation and/or distance) is provided to aircraft to the specified performance and accuracy. This may be specified either with relation to aerodrome/airstrip geometry, making assumptions about deployment of ground equipment or with relation to the coverage provided by individual ground units.

1981.09.08

**guidance station equipment / équipement de guidage au sol**

The ground-based portion of a missile guidance system necessary to provide guidance during missile flight.

1973.03.01

**guide signs / signal indicateur**

Signs used to indicate locations, distances, directions, routes, and similar information.

1973.03.01

**guide specification / spécification-type**

Minimum requirements to be used as a basis for the evaluation of a national specification covering a fuel, lubricant or associated product proposed for standardization action.

1984.10.01

**guinea-pig / cobaye**

In naval mine warfare, a ship used to determine whether an area can be considered safe from influence mines under certain conditions, or, specifically, to detonate pressure mines.

1975.11.01

**gull / leurre flottant**

In electronic warfare, a floating radar reflector used to simulate a surface target at sea for deceptive purposes.

1973.12.01

**gun carriage / affût de canon**

**carriage** (admitted)

A mobile or fixed support for a gun. It sometimes includes the elevating and traversing mechanisms.

1973.03.01

**gun clear**

Preferred term: gun empty.

**gun direction / direction de tir**

The distribution and direction of the gun-fire of a ship.

1973.03.01

**gun empty / pièce vide**

**gun clear** (admitted)

In artillery and naval fire support, the

procedural term used to indicate that a gun is empty as ordered.

1996.07.16

**gun-target line / ligne pièce-but**

An imaginary straight line from gun to target.

1995.05.02

**gun-type weapon / arme nucléaire type canon**

A device in which two or more pieces of fissionable material, each less than a critical mass, are brought together very rapidly so as to form a supercritical mass which can explode as the result of a rapidly expanding fission chain.

1979.03.01

**gyromagnetic compass / compas gyromagnétique**

A directional gyroscope whose azimuth scale is maintained in alignment with the magnetic meridian by a magnetic detector unit.

1979.12.01

# H

## half thickness / couche de demi-atténuation

Thickness of absorbing material necessary to reduce by one-half the intensity of radiation which passes through it.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

## half-residence time / demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère

As applied to delayed fallout, it is the time required for the amount of weapon debris deposited in a particular part of the atmosphere, to decrease to half of its initial value.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

## half-tone / demi-teinte

Any photomechanical printing surface or the impression therefrom in which detail and tone values are represented by a series of evenly spaced dots of varying size and shape, varying in direct proportion to the intensity of the tones they represent.  
1973.03.01

## half-tone screen / trame de demi-teinte

A series of regular spaced opaque lines on glass, crossing at right angles, producing transparent apertures between intersections. Used in a process camera to break up a solid or continuous tone image into a pattern of small dots.  
1973.03.01

## handover line / ligne de recueil

A control feature, preferably following easily defined terrain features, at which responsibility for the conduct of combat operations is passed from one force to another.  
1985.07.01

## hang fire / long feu

An undesired delay in the functioning of a firing system.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

## harassing fire / tir de harcèlement

Fire designed to disturb the rest of the enemy troops, to curtail movement and, by threat of losses, to lower morale.  
1973.03.01

## harassment / harcèlement

Repeated, deliberate and intimidating activities intended to discourage, impede and disrupt.  
2002.10.14

## harbour defence / défense portuaire

The defence of a harbour or anchorage and its water approaches against external threats such as: a. submarine, submarine borne, or

small surface craft attack; b. enemy minelaying operations; and c. sabotage. The defence of a harbour from guided or dropped missiles while such missiles are airborne is considered to be a part of air defence.  
1974.12.01

## hard missile base / base durcie pour missiles

A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion.  
1985.07.01

## hard stand<sup>1</sup> / aire de stationnement

A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked.  
1973.03.01

## hard stand<sup>2</sup> / aire de stockage

Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for the storage of material.  
1973.03.01

## hardened site / site durci

A site designed to provide protection against the effects of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear or conventional weapons.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

## hasty attack / attaque improvisée

In land operations, an attack in which preparation time is traded for speed in order to exploit an opportunity.  
1983.07.01

## hasty breaching / ouverture de brèche rapide

The rapid creation of a route through a minefield, barrier or fortification by any expedient method.  
1980.07.01

## hasty crossing / franchissement dans la foulée

The crossing of an inland water obstacle using the crossing means at hand or those readily available, and made without pausing for elaborate preparations.  
1991.01.01

## hasty defence / défense improvisée

A defence normally organized while in contact with the enemy or when contact is imminent and time available for the organization is limited. It is characterized by improvement of the natural defensive strength of the terrain by utilization of foxholes, emplacements, and obstacles.  
1973.03.01

## hazardous material / matière potentiellement dangereuse HAZMAT

Material that may pose a risk for the population, property, safety or the environment owing to its chemical or physical properties or the reactions that it may cause.  
2012.01.30

## heading / cap

The direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft or ship is pointed, usually expressed in degrees clockwise from north (true, magnetic, compass or grid).  
1973.03.01

## heading indicator / répéteur de cap

An instrument which displays heading transmitted electrically from a remote compass system.  
1980.11.01

## headroom / hauteur libre<sup>2</sup>

The vertical distance between the top of the superstructure of a vehicle or the head of a person and any obstruction above them.  
2000.10.04

## head-up display / visualisation tête haute HUD

A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view.  
2009.08.26

## health and medical support / soutien sanitaire

A set of actions which contribute to the preparation and preservation of the human potential by full and coherent care.  
2005.06.30

## health service support / soutien santé

All services provided directly or indirectly to contribute to the health and well-being of patients or a population.  
1999.12.13

## heat radiation

Preferred term: thermal radiation.

## heavy RAS

Preferred term: heavy replenishment at sea.

## heavy replenishment at sea / ravitaillement lourd à la mer

**heavy RAS** (admitted)  
Replenishment at sea involving the transfer of solid cargo weighing more than 2000 kg (4410 lb) and up to 6000 kg (13216 lb) including the container.  
2007.09.05

## heavy-lift-ship / bâtiment transporteur de charges lourdes

A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items. It has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons.  
1973.03.01

## height / hauteur

The vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified

datum.  
[ICAO]  
1973.03.01

**helicopter approach route / itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères**  
The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move to a specific landing site or landing zone.  
1980.10.01

**helicopter assault force / force d'assaut d'hélicoptères**  
A task organization combining helicopters, supporting units, and helicopter-borne troop units for use in helicopter-borne assault operations.  
1973.03.01

**helicopter direction centre / centre de direction des hélicoptères HDC**  
In amphibious operations, the primary direct control agency for the helicopter group/unit commander operating under the overall control of the tactical air control centre.  
1982.03.01

**helicopter lane / couloir d'hélicoptères**  
A safety air corridor in which helicopters fly to or from their destination during helicopter operations.  
1973.03.01

**helicopter retirement route / itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères**  
The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move from a specific landing site or landing zone.  
1980.10.01

**helicopter support team / groupe de soutien des hélicoptères**  
A task organization formed and equipped for employment in a landing zone to facilitate the landing and movement of helicopter-borne troops, equipment and supplies, and to evacuate selected casualties and prisoners of war.  
1979.08.01

**helicopterborne operation / opération hélicoptère**  
An operation in which helicopters act in support of a formation, unit or organization to accomplish the movement of troops, supplies and/or equipment.  
1996.11.20

**helipad / aire de manœuvre d'hélicoptères**  
A prepared area, including landing and hover points, designated and used for take-off and landing of helicopters.  
2005.06.30

**heliport / héliport**  
A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters.  
1973.03.01

**Hertz-Horn**  
Preferred term: chemical horn.

**H-hour<sup>1</sup> / heure H<sup>1</sup>**  
The specific time at which an operation or exercise commences or is due to commence.  
2009.08.26

**H-hour<sup>2</sup> / heure H<sup>2</sup>**  
The time at which the line of departure is or is due to be crossed by the leading element in an attack.  
2009.08.26

**H-hour<sup>3</sup> / heure H<sup>3</sup>**  
In amphibious operations, the time at which the first waterborne wave of an amphibious assault lands or is due to land on a beach.  
2009.08.26

**high airburst**  
Preferred term: high nuclear airburst.

**high altitude / haute altitude**  
Conventionally, an altitude above 10,000 metres (33,000 feet).  
1973.03.01

**high angle / tir vertical**  
In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to obtain high angle fire (superior to 45°).  
1974.09.01

**high angle fire / tir vertical (ou courbe)**  
Fire delivered at angles of elevation greater than the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned; fire, the range of which decreases as the angle of elevation is increased.  
1979.08.01

**high nuclear airburst / explosion nucléaire aérienne à haute altitude high airburst (admitted)**  
A nuclear airburst that occurs at such a height that it causes significant damage over a wide area to only non-blast resistant targets.  
MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**high pay-off target / objectif à haut rendement HPT**  
A target of significance and value to an adversary, the destruction, damage or neutralization of which may lead to a disproportionate advantage to friendly forces.  
[AJP 3.9]  
Note: High-pay-off targets are defined by the value they offer to friendly forces rather than other actors.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**high-density airspace control zone / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité HIDACZ**  
Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control

authority, in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons and airspace users.  
1981.09.01

**high-value target / objectif de grande importance HVT**  
A target identified as critical to an actor or organization for achieving its goal.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**high-velocity drop / largage à vitesse de descente élevée**  
A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second (low-velocity drop) and lower than free-drop velocity.  
1973.03.01

**hill shading / estompage**  
A method of representing relief on a map by depicting the shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from a certain direction.  
1973.03.01

**hoist / treuil**  
In helicopters, the mechanism by which external loads may be raised or lowered vertically.  
1982.03.01

**hold<sup>1</sup> / cale**  
A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship.  
1973.03.01

**hold<sup>2</sup> / tenir**  
In land operations, to maintain possession of a position or area by force.  
2001.10.01

**hold<sup>3</sup> / fixer**  
In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redistribution of enemy forces.  
1973.03.01

**hold<sup>4</sup> / maintenir en attente**  
As applied to air traffic, to keep an aircraft within a specified space or location which is identified by visual or other means in accordance with Air Traffic Control instructions.  
1973.03.01

**hold fire / halte au feu**  
In air defence, an emergency order to stop firing. Missiles already in flight must be prevented from intercepting, if technically possible.  
1983.07.01

**holdee**  
Preferred term: transient.

**holding anchorage / mouillage d'attente<sup>1</sup>**  
An anchorage where ships may lie:  
a. if the assembly or working anchorage, or port, to which they have been assigned is full; b. when delayed by enemy threats or other factors from proceeding immediately



on their next voyage; c. when dispersed from a port to avoid the effects of a nuclear attack.  
1978.06.01

**holding attack / action de fixation**

An attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to deceive him as to where the main attack is being made, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main attack and/or to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely at an indecisive location.  
1973.03.01

**holding point / point d'attente**

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight in a predetermined pattern in accordance with air traffic control clearances.  
1984.10.01

**holding position / position d'attente<sup>1</sup>**

A specified location on the aerodrome, close to the active runway and identified by visual means, at which the position of a taxiing aircraft is maintained in accordance with air traffic control instructions  
1979.03.01

**holiday / blanc**

In naval mine warfare, a gap left unintentionally during sweeping or minehunting arising from errors in navigation, station-keeping, dan laying, breakdowns or other causes.  
1975.11.01

**hollow charge / charge perforante**

A shaped charge producing a deep cylindrical hole of relatively small diameter in the direction of its axis of rotation.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**homing / processus de ralliement**

The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, towards a source of primary or reflected energy, or to a specified point.  
1979.03.01

**homing adaptor / adaptateur de radioralliement**

A device which, when used with an aircraft radio receiver, produces aural and/or visual signals which indicate the direction of a transmitting radio station with respect to the heading of the aircraft.  
1973.03.01

**homing guidance / guidage de collision**

A system by which a missile steers itself towards a target by means of a self-contained mechanism which is activated by some distinguishing characteristics of the target.  
1973.03.01

**homing mine / mine à tête chercheuse**

In naval mine warfare, a mine fitted with propulsion equipment which homes on to a target.  
1975.11.01

**hook operation / transport sous élingue**

In helicopter operations, any transport of underslung loads.  
1988.07.01

**horizontal action mine / mine à action horizontale**

In land mine warfare, a mine designed to produce a destructive effect in a plane approximately parallel to the ground.  
1991.01.01

**horizontal loading / chargement à l'horizontale**

Loading of items of like character in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship.  
1973.03.01

**horizontal situation display / visualisation de la situation horizontale**

An electronically generated display on which navigation information and stored mission and procedural data can be presented. Radar information and television picture can also be displayed either as a map overlay or as a separate image.  
1980.11.01

**horizontal situation indicator / plateau de route**

An instrument which may display bearing and distance to a navigation aid, magnetic heading, track/course and track/course deviation.  
1973.11.01

**horn / corne**

In naval mine warfare, a projection from the mine shell of some contact mines which, when broken or bent by contact, causes the mine to fire.  
1975.11.01

**horse collar**

Preferred term: rescue strop.

**host nation / pays hôte HN**

A nation which, by agreement: a. receives forces and materiel of NATO or other nations operating on/from or transiting through its territory; b. allows materiel and/or NATO organizations to be located on its territory; and/or c. provides support for these purposes.  
2000.10.04

**hostile / hostile**

In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour or origin indicate that it is a threat to friendly forces. Designation as hostile does not necessarily imply

clearance to engage.  
2003.10.01

**hostile environment / environnement hostile**

An environment in which an adversary has the capability and intent to oppose or disrupt operations of friendly forces.  
2012.08.31

**hostile track / piste hostile**

A track determined to be a threat in accordance with established criteria.  
2000.10.04

**host-nation post / poste pourvu par le pays hôte**

**HN post (admitted)**

A post in a peacetime establishment, that the host-nation authorities have agreed to fill permanently in view of its national or administrative nature. Note: Host-nation posts are not included in the international manpower ceiling.  
2015.02.18

**host-nation support / soutien du pays hôte HNS**

Civil and military assistance rendered in peace, crisis or war by a host nation to NATO and/or other forces and NATO organizations that are located on, operating on/from, or in transit through the host nation's territory.  
2014.01.31

**hot spot / point chaud**

A specific location in a contaminated area, in which contamination is considerably elevated in comparison to neighbouring regions in the area.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**hovering<sup>1</sup> / plongée statique**

A self-sustaining manoeuvre whereby a fixed, or nearly fixed, position is maintained relative to a spot on the surface of the earth or underwater.  
1973.03.01

**hovering<sup>2</sup> / vol stationnaire**

A self-sustaining manoeuvre whereby a fixed, or nearly fixed, position is maintained relative to a spot on the surface of the earth or underwater.  
1973.03.01

**hovering ceiling / plafond de vol stationnaire**

The highest altitude at which the helicopter is capable of hovering in standard atmosphere. It is usually stated in two figures: hovering in ground effect and hovering out of ground effect.  
1973.03.01

**human intelligence / renseignement humain HUMINT**

[AJP-2.3, 2013]  
Intelligence derived from information

collected by human operators and primarily provided by human sources.  
2015.08.20

**humanitarian aid / aide humanitaire**

The resources needed to directly alleviate human suffering.  
2004.06.22

**humanitarian assistance / assistance humanitaire**  
**HA**

As part of an operation, the use of available military resources to assist or complement the efforts of responsible civil actors in the operational area or specialized civil humanitarian organizations in fulfilling their primary responsibility to alleviate human suffering.  
2004.06.22

**humanitarian operation / opération humanitaire**  
**humanitarian relief operation**

(admitted)

**HUMRO** (admitted)

An operation specifically mounted to alleviate human suffering in an area where the civil actors normally responsible for so doing are unable or unwilling adequately to support a population.  
2012.01.30

**humanitarian relief operation**

Preferred term: humanitarian operation.

**hung store / charge d'armement suspendue**

An aircraft store that has failed to separate from an aircraft or a launcher although actuated for employment or jettison.  
2006.06.20

**hunter track / route du chasseur**  
**sweeper track** (admitted)

In naval mine warfare, the track to be followed by the hunter (or sweeper) to ensure that the hunting (or sweeping) gear passes over the lap track.  
1975.11.01

**hunter-killer group**

Preferred term: antisubmarine carrier group.

**hybrid threat / menace hybride**

A type of threat that combines conventional, irregular and asymmetric activities in time and space.  
MCJSB, 2018.04.12

**hydrographic chart / carte hydrographique**  
**nautical chart** (admitted)

A nautical chart showing depths of water, nature of bottom, contours of bottom and coastline, and tides and currents in a given sea or sea and land area.  
1973.03.01

**hydrography / hydrographie**

The science which deals with the measurements and description of the physical features of the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their use for navigational purposes.  
1973.03.01

**hyperbaric chamber / caisson hyperbare**

**compression chamber** (admitted)

**diving chamber** (admitted)

**recompression chamber** (admitted)

A chamber used to induce an increase in ambient pressure as would occur in descending below sea level, in a water or air environment.

Note: It is the only type of chamber suitable for use in the treatment of decompression sickness in flying or diving.

2007.09.05

**hyperbolic navigation system / système de navigation hyperbolique**

A radio navigation system which enables the position of an aircraft equipped with a suitable receiver to be fixed by two or more intersecting hyperbolic position lines. The system employs either a time difference measurement of pulse transmissions or a phase difference measurement of phase-locked continuous wave transmissions.

1974.12.01

**hyperfocal distance / distance hyperfocale**

The distance from the lens to the nearest object in focus when the lens is focused at infinity.

1973.03.01

**hypergolic fuel / carburant hypergolique**

Fuel which will spontaneously ignite with an oxidizer, such as aniline with fuming nitric acid. It is used as the propulsion agent in certain missile systems.

1973.03.01

**hypersonic / hypersonique**

Of or pertaining to speeds equal to, or in excess of, 5 times the speed of sound.

1973.03.01

**hyperstereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie**  
**exaggerated stereoscopy**

(admitted)

Stereoscopic viewing in which the relief effect is noticeably exaggerated, caused by the extension of the camera base.

1973.03.01

**hypobaric chamber / caisson hypobare**

**altitude chamber** (admitted)

**decompression chamber**

(admitted)

A chamber used to induce a decrease in ambient pressure as would occur in ascending to altitude.

Note: This type of chamber is primarily used for training and experimental purposes.

2007.09.05

**identification<sup>1</sup> / identification<sup>1</sup>**

The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.  
2000.07.15

**identification<sup>2</sup> / identification<sup>2</sup>**

The process of attaining an accurate characterization of a detected entity by any act or means so that high confidence real-time decisions, including weapons engagement, can be made.  
2003.10.01

**identification<sup>3</sup> / identification<sup>3</sup>****identity (admitted)**

In imagery interpretation, the discrimination between objects within a particular type or class.  
2000.07.15

**identification, friend or foe / identification ami/ennemi IFF**

A system using electromagnetic transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for example, by emitting pulses, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces.  
1982.08.01

**identify / donner son identité**

To give one's own unique characteristics as an individual, group or organization to prove that one is who one says that one is.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**identity**

Preferred term: identification<sup>3</sup>.

**identity intelligence / renseignement sur l'identité I2**

[MCM-0229-2014]  
Intelligence derived from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest.  
MCJSB, 2015.08.20

**igniter / allumeur**

A device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train.  
1997.12.18

**illumination fire / tir éclairant**

Fire designed to illuminate an area.  
1973.03.01

**image degradation / affaiblissement de l'image**

The reduction of the inherent optimum potential of individual sensor systems caused by error in sensor operations, processing procedures or incorrect film handling. Reduction in quality caused by

unavoidable factors not associated with the sensor system, i.e. atmospherics, snow, cover, etc., are not associated with the term.  
1975.11.01

**image displacement / déformation de l'image**

In a photograph, any dimensional or positional error.  
1973.03.01

**image map / iconocarte**

In photogrammetry, a map made from an image or image mosaic, usually overlaid with a grid or graticule, and cartographically enhanced to aid interpretation.  
Note: It may be in hard or soft copy format and be capable of substituting a conventional map product.  
2002.10.14

**image motion compensation / compensation de filé**

Movement intentionally imparted to film at such a rate as to compensate for the forward motion of an air or space vehicle when photographing ground objects.  
1973.03.01

**imagery / imagerie**

Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media.  
1973.03.01

**imagery collateral / documents d'interprétation**

The reference materials which support the imagery interpretation function.  
1978.06.01

**imagery correlation / corrélation de représentation**

The mutual relationship between the different signatures on imagery from different types of sensors in terms of position and the physical characteristics signified.  
1975.11.01

**imagery data recording / enregistrement des données de représentation**

The transposing of information relating to the airborne vehicle, and sensor, such as speed, height, tilt, position and time, to the matrix block on the sensor record at the moment of image acquisition.  
1976.12.01

**imagery exploitation / exploitation photographique**

The cycle of processing and printing imagery to the positive or negative state, assembly into imagery packs, identification, interpretation, mensuration, information extraction, the preparation of reports and the dissemination of information.  
1974.09.01

**imagery interpretation<sup>1</sup> / interprétation d'une représentation**

The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented on imagery.  
1974.12.01

**imagery interpretation<sup>2</sup> / interprétation photographique photographic interpretation (admitted)**

The extraction of information from photographs or other recorded images.  
1974.12.01

**imagery interpretation key / clé d'interprétation photo interpretation key (admitted)**

Any diagram, chart, table, list, or set of examples, etc., which is used to aid imagery interpreters in the rapid identification of objects visible on imagery.  
1973.03.01

**imagery pack / dossier de représentation d'objectif**

An assembly of the records from different imagery sensors covering a common target area.  
1974.12.01

**imagery sortie / sortie de reconnaissance photographique photographic sortie (admitted)**

One flight by one aircraft for the purpose of recording air imagery.  
1973.03.01

**immediate air support / appui aérien immédiat**

Air support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance.  
1973.03.01

**immediate decontamination / décontamination immédiate**

Decontamination carried out by individuals upon becoming contaminated.

Note: This may include decontamination of some personal clothing and/or equipment.  
MCJSB, 2015.04.01

**immediate operational readiness / situation paré à combattre**

The state in which an armed force is ready in all respects for instant combat.  
1981.03.01

**immediately vital cargo / cargaison immédiatement vitale IVC**

A cargo already loaded which the consignee country regards as immediately vital for the prosecution of the war or for national survival, notwithstanding the risk to the ship. If the cargo is carried in a ship of another nation, then that nation must agree to the delivery of the cargo.

The use of this term is limited to the period of implementation of the shipping movement policy.  
1973.03.01

**impact action fuze**

Preferred term: impact fuze.

**impact fuze / fusée d'impact**

**direct action fuze** (admitted)

**impaction action fuze** (obsolete)

A fuze designed to be initiated by the stimulus of impact.

CASG, 2019.03.20

**impact area / zone d'impact**

An area having designated boundaries within the limits of which all ordnance is to make contact with the ground.

1973.03.01

**impact point**

Preferred term: point of impact<sup>2</sup>.

**impact pressure / pression d'impact**

The difference between pitot pressure and static pressure.

1979.08.01

**implementation / mise en application**

In NATO standardization, the performance of an obligation laid down in a NATO standardization agreement.

CS, 2005.05.20

**implosion weapon / arme à implosion**

A device in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass, has its volume suddenly decreased by compression, so that it becomes supercritical and an explosion can take place. The compression is achieved by means of a spherical arrangement of specially fabricated shapes of ordinary high explosive which produce an inwardly-directed implosion wave, the fissionable material being at the centre of the sphere.

1985.11.01

**imprint / référence de publication**

Brief note in the margin of a map giving all or some of the following: date of publication, printing, name of publisher, printer, place of publication, number of copies printed, and related information.

1973.03.01

**improvised early resupply / ravitaillement improvisé**

The onward movement of commodities which are available on land and which can be readily loaded into ships.

1973.03.01

**improvised explosive device / engin explosif improvisé IED**

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.

Note: It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components.

2011.02.03

**in support of / en appui de**

Term designating the support provided to another unit, formation or organization while remaining under the initial command.

2004.06.22

**incapacitating agent / agent incapacitant**

An agent that produces temporary physical and/or mental disabling conditions which may persist for hours or days after exposure has ceased.

MCMedSB, 2018.01.09

**inclination angle**

Preferred term: pitch angle.

**indefinite call sign / indicatif d'appel indéfini**

A call sign which does not represent a specific facility, command, authority, activity, or unit, but which may represent any one or any group of these.

1973.03.01

**independent / indépendant**

A merchant ship under naval control sailed singly and unescorted by a warship.

1978.06.01

**independent mine / mine autonome**

A mine which is not controlled by the user after laying.

1994.11.01

**indicator / indice**

In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action.

1981.03.01

**indirect air support / appui aérien indirect**

Support given to land or sea forces by air action against objectives other than enemy forces engaged in tactical battle. It includes the gaining and maintaining of air superiority interdiction, and harassing.

1973.03.01

**indirect fire / tir indirect**

Fire delivered at a target which cannot be seen by the aimer.

1973.03.01

**indirect illumination / éclairage indirect**

Battlefield illumination provided by employing searchlight or pyrotechnic illuminants using diffusion or

reflection. a. Illumination by diffusion: illumination of an area beneath and to the flank of a slightly elevated searchlight or of pyrotechnic illuminants, by the light scattered from atmospheric particles. b. Illumination by reflection: illumination of an area by reflecting light from low cloud. Either or both of these effects are present when a searchlight is used in defilade or with its beam spread to maximum width.

1975.11.01

**individual protective equipment / équipement de protection individuel IPE**

In chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence, the personal equipment intended to physically protect an individual from the effects of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances.

MCJSB, 2014.04.10

**induced precession / précession induite**

A precession resulting from a torque, deliberately applied to a gyroscope.

1976.08.01

**induction circuit / mise de feu à induction**

In naval mine warfare, a circuit actuated by the rate of change in a magnetic field due to the movement of the ship or the changing current in the sweep.

1975.11.01

**inert filling / charge inerte**

A prepared non-explosive filling of the same weight as the explosive filling.

1975.11.01

**inert mine / mine inerte<sup>2</sup>**

A mine or replica of a mine incapable of producing an explosion.

1986.11.01

**inertial navigation system / système de navigation inertielle INS**

A self-contained navigation system using inertial detectors, which automatically provides vehicle position, heading and velocity.

1980.10.01

**infill / teinte de remplissage**

In cartography, the filling of an area or feature with colour, e.g., roads, town shapes, lakes, etc.

1973.03.01

**infiltration / infiltration**

A technique and process in which a force moves as individuals or small groups over, through or around enemy positions without detection.

1982.08.01

**in-flight report / compte rendu en vol**

A standard form of message whereby air crews report mission

results while in flight. It is also used for reporting any other tactical information sighted of such importance and urgency that the delay, if reported by normal debriefing, would negate the usefulness of the information.  
1973.03.01

**influence field / champ d'influence**  
The distribution in space of the influence of a ship or minesweeping equipment.  
1976.12.01

**influence mine / mine à influence**  
A mine actuated by the effect of a target on some physical condition in the vicinity of the mine or on radiations emanating from the mine.  
1994.11.01

**influence release sinker / crapaud à largage à influence**  
In naval mine warfare, a sinker which holds a moored or rising mine at the seabed and releases it when actuated by a suitable target influence.  
2000.10.04

**influence sweep / drague à influence**  
In naval mine warfare, a sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines.  
2000.10.04

**information / renseignement brut**  
Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**information activities / activités d'information**  
**IA**  
Actions designed to affect information or information systems.  
[derived from: MC 422/4]  
Note: Information activities can be performed by any actor and include protection measures.  
[derived from: MC 422/4]  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**information box / cadre d'informations**  
A space on an annotated overlay, mosaic, map, etc., which is used for identification, reference, and scale information.  
1988.07.01

**information element / élément d'information**  
**IE**  
The factual content of information described by terms referring to specific concepts with their unique characteristics and relationships.  
MCJSB, 2015.08.20

**information requirement / besoin en renseignement brut**  
**IR**  
In intelligence usage, information

regarding an adversary or potentially hostile actors and other relevant aspects of the operational environment that needs to be collected and processed to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander.  
1980.07.01

**information system / système d'information**  
**IS**  
An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information processing functions.  
2002.10.14

**infrared film / film infrarouge**  
**IRLS**  
Film carrying an emulsion especially sensitive to the near infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.  
1977.11.01

**infrared linescan system / analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire**  
**IRLS**  
A passive airborne infrared recording system which scans across the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive lines to the record as the vehicle advances along the flight path.  
1979.12.01

**inhibition / inhibition**  
[AJP-3.15(B), 2012]  
Action taken to prevent an unacceptable functioning of explosive ordnance by interrupting its functioning or separating its essential components.  
Note: The explosive ordnance may remain active and the condition resulting from inhibition may be reversible if the means to achieve the inhibition are removed.  
MCLSB, 2013.05.02

**initial approach <sup>1</sup> / approche initiale <sup>1</sup>**  
That part of an instrument approach procedure in which the aircraft has departed an initial approach fix or point and is manoeuvring to enter the intermediate or final approach. It ends at the intermediate fix or point or, where no intermediate segment is established, at the final approach fix or point.  
1984.06.01

**initial approach <sup>2</sup> / approche initiale <sup>2</sup>**  
That part of a visual approach of an aircraft immediately prior to arrival over the aerodrome of destination, or over the reporting point from which the final approach to the aerodrome is commenced.  
1984.06.01

**initial approach area / aire d'approche initiale**  
An area of defined width lying between the last preceding navigational fix or dead reckoning

position and either the facility to be used for making an instrument approach or a point associated with such a facility that is used for demarcating the termination of initial approach.  
1973.03.01

**initial contact report**  
Preferred term: contact report.

**initial draft plan / projet de plan initial**  
A plan which has been drafted and coordinated by the originating headquarters, and is ready for external coordination with other military headquarters. It cannot be directly implemented by the issuing commander, but it may form the basis for an operation order issued by the commander in the event of an emergency.  
1979.03.01

**initial early resupply / ravitaillement initial**  
The onward movement of ships which are already loaded with cargoes which will serve the requirements after D-day. This includes such shipping evacuation from major ports/major water terminals and subsequently dispersed to secondary ports/alternate water terminals and anchorages.  
1973.03.01

**initial path sweeping / dragage d'une bande initiale**  
In naval mine warfare, initial sweeping to clear a path through a mined area dangerous to the following minesweepers.  
1975.11.01

**initial point <sup>1</sup> / point initial <sup>1</sup>**  
**IP**  
A well-defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically, used as a starting point for the run to the target.  
1974.09.01

**initial point <sup>2</sup> / point initial <sup>2</sup>**  
**IP**  
A pre-selected point on the surface of the earth which is used as a reference.  
MCJSB, 2017.08.18

**initial point <sup>3</sup> / trace origine**  
**IP**  
The first point at which a moving target is located on a plotting board.  
1974.09.01

**initial point <sup>4</sup>**  
**IP**  
Preferred term: target approach point.

**initial point <sup>5</sup> / point de contrôle <sup>1</sup>**  
**IP**  
An air control point in the vicinity of the landing zone from which individual flights of helicopters are

directed to their prescribed landing sites.

1974.09.01

#### **initial unloading period / phase de déchargement initial**

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily tactical in character and must be instantly responsive to landing force requirements. All elements intended to land during this period are serialized.

1981.06.01

#### **initiation / initiation**

The action on an energetic material, that activates the conversion process of the stored chemical energy to a detonation, deflagration or combustion output.

AC/326, 2018.09.04

#### **in-place force / force en place IPF**

A NATO assigned force which, in peacetime, is principally stationed in the designated combat zone of the NATO Command to which it is committed.

1985.07.01

#### **insertion / insertion**

The introduction of forces into a hostile or potentially hostile area.

2011.02.03

#### **inset / carton intérieur**

In cartography, a separate map positioned within the neckline of a larger map. Three forms are recognized: a. an area geographically outside a sheet but included therein for convenience of publication, usually at the same scale; b. a portion of the map or chart at an enlarged scale; c. a smaller scale map or chart of surrounding areas, included for location purposes.

1973.03.01

#### **inshore patrol / défense littorale**

A naval defence patrol operating generally within a defence coastal area and comprising all elements of harbour defences, the coastal lookout system, patrol craft supporting bases, aircraft, and Coast Guard stations.

1973.03.01

#### **instructional mine / mine d'instruction<sup>2</sup>**

An inert mine used for instruction and normally sectionalized for this purpose.

1984.10.01

#### **instrument approach procedure / procédure d'approche aux instruments**

##### **IAP**

A series of predetermined manoeuvres for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the

initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually or the missed approach procedure is initiated.

1981.09.01

#### **instrument flight / vol aux instruments**

Flight in which the path and attitude of the aircraft are controlled solely by reference to instruments.

1973.03.01

#### **instrument landing system / système d'atterrissage aux instruments**

##### **ILS**

A system of radio navigation intended to assist aircraft in landing which provides lateral and vertical guidance, which may include indications of distance from the optimum point of landing.

1980.01.01

#### **instrument recording photography / enregistrement photographique des instruments**

Photography of the presentation of instrument data.

1973.03.01

#### **insurgency / insurrection**

Actions of an organized, often ideologically motivated, group or movement that seeks to effect or prevent political change or to overthrow a governing authority within a country or a region, focused on persuading or coercing the population through the use of violence and subversion.

2012.01.30

#### **integrated logistic support / soutien logistique intégré**

##### **ILS**

The management and technical process through which supportability and logistic support considerations are integrated into the design and taken into account throughout the life cycle of systems/equipment and by which all elements of logistic support are planned, acquired, tested and provided in a timely and cost-effective manner.

1994.11.01

#### **integrated staff / état-major intégré**

A multinational joint staff.

2015.02.18

#### **integrating circuit / mise de feu à intégration**

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the time integral of a function of the influence.

1975.11.01

#### **integration<sup>1</sup> / superposition**

In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined

into a single image.

1994.07.01

#### **integration<sup>2</sup> / synthèse**

In intelligence usage, a step in processing phase of the intelligence cycle whereby analyzed information and/or intelligence is selected and combined into a pattern in the course of the production of further intelligence.

1994.07.01

#### **intelligence / renseignement**

##### **INT**

**INTEL** (admitted)

**Int.** (deprecated)

The product resulting from the directed collection and processing of information regarding the environment and the capabilities and intentions of actors, in order to identify threats and offer opportunities for exploitation by decision-makers.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

#### **intelligence cycle / cycle du renseignement**

The sequence of activities whereby information is obtained, assembled, converted into intelligence and made available to users. This sequence comprises the following four phases: a. Direction - Determination of intelligence requirements, planning the collection effort, issuance of orders and requests to collection agencies and maintenance of a continuous check on the productivity of such agencies. b. Collection - The exploitation of sources by collection agencies and the delivery of the information obtained to the appropriate processing unit for use in the production of intelligence. c. Processing - The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation. d. Dissemination - The timely conveyance of intelligence, in an appropriate form and by any suitable means, to those who need it.

1981.09.01

#### **intelligence estimate / appréciation renseignement**

[AJP-2, Edition A, 2014]

The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the order of probability of their adoption.

MCJSB, 2015.12.14

#### **intensity factor / coefficient d'intensité**

A multiplying factor used in planning activities to evaluate the foreseeable intensity or the specific nature of an operation in a given area for a given period. It is applied to the standard day of supply in order to calculate the combat day of supply.

1981.09.01

**intensity mine circuit / mise de feu à intensité**

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the field strength reaching a level differing by some pre-set minimum from that experienced by the mine when no ships are in the vicinity.  
1975.11.01

**intercept point / point d'interception**

The point to which an airborne vehicle is vectored or guided to complete an interception.  
1973.04.01

**intercept receiver / détecteur d'interception radioélectrique**

A receiver designed to detect and provide visual and/or aural indication of electromagnetic emissions occurring within the particular portion of the electromagnetic spectrum to which it is tuned.  
1973.04.01

**intercepting search / recherche d'interception**

A type of search designed to intercept an enemy whose previous position is known and the limits of whose subsequent course and speed can be assumed.  
1973.03.01

**interceptor / intercepteur fighter interceptor**

A manned aircraft utilized for identification and/or engagement of airborne objects.  
1973.04.01

**interceptor controller / contrôleur d'interception aérienne**

An officer who controls fighter aircraft allotted to him for interception purposes.  
1973.04.01

**interchangeability / interchangeabilité**

The ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfil the same requirements.  
[ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996]  
CS, 2007.09.05

**inter-command exercise / exercice inter-commandements**

An exercise involving the two NATO strategic commands and/or their subordinate commands.  
2000.10.04

**intercount dormant period / période d'insensibilisation après avance**

In naval mine warfare, the period after the actuation of a ship counter before it is ready to receive another actuation.  
1976.08.01

**interdiction fire / tir d'interdiction<sup>1</sup>**

Fire placed on an area or point to

prevent the enemy from using the area or point.  
1973.04.01

**inter-look dormant period / période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions****ILD**

In mine warfare, the time interval after each look in a multi-look mine, during which the firing mechanism will not register.  
1976.12.01

**intermediate approach / approche intermédiaire**

That part of an instrument approach procedure in which aircraft configuration, speed and positioning adjustments are made. It blends the initial approach segment into the final approach segment. It begins at the intermediate fix or point and ends at the final approach fix or point.  
1984.06.01

**intermediate area illumination / éclairage de la zone intermédiaire**

Illumination in the area, extending in depth from the far boundary of the close-in (about 2,000 metres) to the maximum effective range of the bulk of division artillery weapons (about 10,000 metres).  
1973.04.01

**intermediate marker / marqueur intermédiaire**

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial or specially installed, which is used as a point of reference between the landmark and the minefield.  
1973.04.01

**intermediate objective / objectif intermédiaire**

In land warfare, an area or feature between the line of departure and an objective which must be seized and/or held.  
1988.02.01

**intermittent arming device / dispositif de réceptivité intermittente**

A device included in a mine so that it will be armed only at set times.  
1975.11.01

**intermittent illumination / éclairage intermittent**

A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at irregular intervals.  
1974.03.01

**internally displaced persons / personnes déplacées à l'intérieur de leur propre pays****IDP**

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of

human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.  
[Guiding Principles on International Displacement, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add] 2019.02.25

**international actual strength / effectif international réel**

**international strength** (admitted)  
The total number of military and civilian personnel currently filling international posts in a peacetime establishment.  
2015.02.18

**international call sign / indicatif d'appel international signal letters** (admitted)

A call sign assigned in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunications Union to identify a radio station. The nationality of the radio station is identified by the first or the first two characters. (When used in visual signalling, international call signs are referred to as signal letters.)  
1973.04.01

**international cooperative logistics / coopération logistique internationale**

Cooperation and mutual support in the field of logistics through the coordination of policies, plans, procedures, development activities and the common supply and exchange of goods and services arranged on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements with appropriate cost reimbursement provisions.  
1985.07.01

**international date line / ligne internationale de changement de date**

**date line** (admitted)  
The line coinciding approximately with the antimeridian of Greenwich, modified to avoid certain habitable land. In crossing this line there is a date change of one day.  
1973.04.01

**international funding**

Preferred term: common funding.

**international identification code / indice international d'identification**

In railway terminology, a code which identifies a military train from point of origin to final destination. The code consists of a series of figures, letters, or symbols indicating the priority, country of origin, day of departure, national identification code number and country of destination of the train.  
1981.03.01

**international loading gauge / gabarit international de chargement**  
**PPI gauge** (admitted)

**PPI (obsolete)**

The loading gauge upon which international railway agreements are based. A load whose dimensions fall within the limits of this gauge may move without restriction on most of the railways of Continental Western Europe. GIC is an abbreviation for "gabarit international de chargement".  
1985.07.01

**international manpower ceiling / maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux**

The total number of international posts, military and civilian, in a peacetime establishment, that has been authorized for an organization.  
2015.02.18

**international map of the world / carte internationale du monde**

A map series at 1:1 000 000 scale published by a number of countries to common internationally agreed specifications.  
1974.08.01

**international military personnel / personnel militaire international**

Military personnel assigned or appointed to international military posts.  
2015.02.18

**international military post / poste militaire international**

An international post in a peacetime establishment authorized as part of the international manpower ceiling to be filled by a military person whose pay and allowances remain the responsibility of the parent nation.  
2015.02.18

**international organization / organisation internationale IO**

An intergovernmental, regional or global organization governed by international law and established by a group of states, with international juridical personality given by international agreement, however characterized, creating enforceable rights and obligations for the purpose of fulfilling a given function and pursuing common aims.  
Note: Exceptionally, the International Committee of the Red Cross, although a non-governmental organization formed under the Swiss Civil Code, is mandated by the international community of states and is founded on international law, specifically the Geneva Conv  
2008.08.08

**international personnel / personnel international**

Military and civilian personnel assigned or appointed to international posts.  
2015.02.18

**international post / poste international**

A post that carries a specific job description and whose incumbent is responsible to international authority.  
2015.02.18

**international strength**

Preferred term: international actual strength.

**interoperability / interopérabilité**

The ability to act together coherently, effectively and efficiently to achieve Allied tactical, operational and strategic objectives.  
EWG, 2009.12.09

**interpretability / possibilité d'interprétation**

Suitability of imagery for interpretation with respect to answering adequately requirements on a given type of target in terms of quality and scale. a. Poor - Imagery is unsuitable for interpretation to answer adequately requirements on a given type of target. b. Fair - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target but with only average detail. c. Good - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in considerable detail. d. Excellent - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in complete detail.  
1979.12.01

**interpretation / interprétation**

In intelligence usage, the final step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the significance of information and/or intelligence is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge.  
1994.07.01

**interrupted line / ligne discontinue**

A broken, dashed, or pecked line usually used to indicate the indefinite alignment or area of a feature on the chart.  
1973.04.01

**interval <sup>1</sup> / intervalle <sup>1</sup>**

The space between adjacent groups of ships or boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in each group.  
1973.04.01

**interval <sup>2</sup> / intervalle <sup>2</sup>**

The space between adjacent individuals, ground vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast.  
1973.04.01

**interval <sup>3</sup> / intervalle <sup>3</sup>**

The space between adjacent aircraft measured from front to rear in units of time or distance.  
1973.04.01

**interval <sup>4</sup> / intervalle <sup>4</sup>**

The time lapse between

photographic exposures.  
1973.04.01

**interval <sup>5</sup> / intervalle <sup>5</sup>**

At battery right or left, an interval ordered in seconds is the time between one gun firing and the next gun firing. Five seconds is the standard interval.  
1973.04.01

**interval <sup>6</sup> / intervalle <sup>6</sup>**

At rounds of fire for effect the interval is the time in seconds between successive rounds from each gun.  
1973.04.01

**intervention / intervention**

Action taken to exert influence over, modify or control a specific activity.  
2001.10.01

**intra-command exercise / exercice intra-commandement**

An exercise which involves part of a NATO strategic command or subordinate command.  
2000.10.04

**in-transit evacuation facility / centre de transit pour évacuation sanitaire IEF**

A medical facility that has all the functions of a casualty staging unit, located along the strategic chain of evacuation, to allow for transit care to patients being strategically evacuated, when refueling or when a change of aircraft is required.  
MCMedSB, 2017.06.20

**intruder / intrus**

An individual, unit, weapon system or tactical track in or near an operational or exercise area, which presents a threat of intelligence gathering or disruptive activity.  
1996.01.09

**intruder operation / opération d'intruder**

An offensive operation by day or night over enemy territory with the primary object of destroying enemy aircraft in the vicinity of their bases.  
1973.04.01

**inventory control / gestion et administration du matériel**

**inventory management** (admitted)  
**matériel control** (admitted)  
**matériel management** (admitted)  
**supply management** (admitted)  
That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloguing, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel.  
1973.04.01

**inventory management**

Preferred term: inventory control.

**irregular activity / activité irrégulière**

The use or threat of force by irregular forces, groups or



individuals, frequently ideologically or criminally motivated, to effect or prevent change as a challenge to governance and authority.  
2011.08.29

**irregular outer edge / contour  
extérieur irrégulier du champ de  
mines**

In land mine warfare, short mine rows or strips laid in an irregular manner in front of a minefield facing the enemy, to deceive the enemy as to the type or extent of the mine field. Generally, the irregular outer edge will only be used in minefields with buried mines.  
1991.01.01

**isocentre / isocentre**

The point on a photograph intersected by the bisector of the angle between the plumb-line and the photograph perpendicular.  
1974.08.01

**isodose rate line**

Preferred term: dose rate contour line.

**isogriv / isogrille**

A line on a map or chart which joins points of equal angular difference between grid north and magnetic north.  
1974.08.01

**isolate / isoler**

To prevent a hostile entity's freedom of movement and contact with external support.  
Note: A combination of physical and psychological means may be used.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**isolated personnel / personnel**

**isolé**

**ISOP**

Military or civilian personnel who are separated from their unit or organization 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.  
MCJSB, 2016.08.31

**isolated personnel report / fiche  
personnalisée d'authentification  
ISOPREP**

A document containing information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an isolated person.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

# J

## **jamming / brouillage intentionnel**

Deliberate interference, caused by emissions intended to render unintelligible or falsify the whole or part of a wanted signal.  
[50(713)IEC: 1998]  
2010.01.22

## **jettison / délestage**

Deliberate release of an aircraft store from an aircraft to effect aircraft safety or prepare for air combat.  
1983.07.01

## **jettisoned mines / mines rejetées à la mer**

Mines which are laid as quickly as possible in order to empty the minelayer of mines, without regard to their condition or relative positions.  
1978.10.01

## **join up / rassemblement**

To form separate aircraft or groups of aircraft into a specific formation.  
1976.08.01

## **joiner / navire ralliant un convoi convoy joiner (obsolete)**

An independent merchant ship sailed to join a convoy.  
2008.08.08

## **joiner convoy / convoi ralliant**

A convoy sailed to join the main convoy.  
1978.10.01

## **joiner section / section ralliant un convoi**

A joiner or joiner convoy, after rendezvous, and while manoeuvring to integrate with the main convoy.  
1978.06.01

## **joint / interarmées**

**multiservice** (admitted)  
Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations in which elements of at least two services participate.  
1999.07.16

## **joint air attack team / groupe d'attaque aérienne interarmées**

A combination of attack and/or reconnaissance rotary-wing aircraft and fixed-wing close air support aircraft, operating together to locate and attack high-priority targets and targets of opportunity. Joint air attack team operations are coordinated and conducted to support the ground commander's scheme of manoeuvre. Note: The joint air attack team normally operates as a coordinated effort supported by fire support, air defence artillery, naval surface fire support, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems, electronic warfare systems, and

ground manoeuvre force  
2005.01.17

## **joint air power / puissance aérienne interarmées**

The ability to coordinate, control, and exploit the air domain in the pursuit of Alliance objectives.  
[PO(2018)0047]  
2019.02.25

## **joint fires / tirs interarmées**

Fires applied during the employment of forces from two or more components, in coordinated action toward a common objective.  
2008.01.15

## **joint force engineer / conseiller génie d'une force interarmées JFENGR**

The principal advisor to a joint force commander on all military engineering issues.  
2009.03.02

## **joint logistic support network / réseau de soutien logistique interarmées**

**JLSN**  
A system of interconnecting logistic nodes, organizations, activities and sites, and their multimodal links in a joint operations area.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

## **joint logistics / logistique interarmées**

Coordinated logistics for two or more components.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

## **joint operations area / zone d'opérations interarmées JOA**

A temporary area within a theatre of operations defined by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, in which a designated joint force commander plans and executes a specific mission at the operational level.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

## **joint staff / état-major interarmées J**

A staff formed of two or more of the services of the same country.  
2003.10.01

## **joint subregional command / commandement interarmées sous-régional**

A subregional command organization at the third level of the NATO military command structure with no permanently allocated area of responsibilities. This command is characterized as follows: a. it contains a combination of appropriate specific tri-service capabilities; b. it assumes subregional responsibilities for training and exercises; and c. it provides a permanent planning and command and control capability for the conduct of joint operations, allowing it to undertake or contribute to all Alliance missions as directed

by the NATO regional commander.  
2000.10.04

## **jump master / chef largeur**

Qualified officer or non-commissioned officer, responsible for the execution of the aircraft commander's orders regarding drops.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

## **jump speed / vitesse de largage**

The airspeed at which parachute troops can jump with comparative safety from an aircraft.  
1974.04.01

# K

## key / clé

In cartography, a term sometimes loosely used as a synonym for "legend".  
1973.04.01

## key point / point sensible

A concentrated site or installation, the destruction or capture of which would seriously affect the war effort or the success of operations.  
1973.04.01

## key terrain / position clé

Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.  
1973.04.01

## KIA casualty

Preferred term: killed-in-action casualty.

## kill probability / probabilité de destruction

### Pk

A measure of the probability of destroying a target.  
1973.04.01

## killed by non-enemy action / tué des suites d'actions non hostiles

A grouping of casualties who died from non-hostile action before entering the medical treatment and evacuation chain.  
MCMedSB, 2019.01.09

## killed-in-action

Preferred term: killed-in-action casualty.

## killed-in-action casualty / perte tuée au combat

**KIA casualty** (admitted)

**killed-in-action** (admitted)

**KIA** (admitted)

A battle casualty who was killed outright or who died before reaching the medical treatment and evacuation chain.  
MCMedSB, 2017.06.20

## kite / plongeur

In naval mine warfare, a device which when towed, submerges and planes at a predetermined level without sideways displacement.  
1975.11.01

## L

**laid life / durée d'activation**

In land mine warfare, the period of time throughout which the fuzing system of a mine may be activated.  
1999.07.16

**land effect**

Preferred term: coastal refraction.

**land mine warfare**

Preferred term: mine warfare.

**landing aid / aide à l'atterrissage**

Any illuminating light, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing.  
1973.04.01

**landing approach / approche d'atterrissage**

The continuously changing position of an aircraft in space directed toward effecting a landing on a predetermined area.  
1973.04.01

**landing area<sup>1</sup> / zone de mise à terre<sup>1</sup>**

**amphibious assault area** (admitted)  
The part of the objective area within which the landing operations of an amphibious force are conducted.  
Note: It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the airspace occupied by aircraft in close support and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective.  
2005.06.30

**landing area<sup>2</sup> / zone de mise à terre<sup>2</sup>**

The area used for air landing of troops and materiel.  
2005.06.30

**landing beach / plage de débarquement**

The portion of a shoreline required for landing a battalion landing team, which can also be used as a tactical locality over which a force larger or smaller than a battalion landing team may be landed.  
2001.10.01

**landing craft / engin de débarquement**

A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and their equipment and for beaching, unloading and retracting. It is also used for resupply operations.  
2000.10.04

**landing diagram / présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre**

A graphic means of illustrating the

plan for the ship-to-shore movement.  
1973.04.01

**landing force / force de débarquement****LF**

The task organization of ground and aviation units assigned to an amphibious operation.  
2001.10.01

**landing group / groupe de débarquement**

A subordinate task organization of the landing force capable of conducting landing operations, under a single tactical command, against a position or group of positions.  
1980.07.01

**landing mat / grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement)**

A prefabricated, portable mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be rapidly fastened together to form surfacing for emergency runways, landing beaches, etc.  
1973.04.01

**landing plan<sup>1</sup> / plan de débarquement<sup>1</sup>**

An airborne, air assault, or air movement plan prescribing the sequence, place of arrival, and method of entry into the objective area.  
Note: The purpose of the plan is to get the correct units to the correct place in the correct order to properly execute the ground tactical plan.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**landing plan<sup>2</sup> / plan de débarquement<sup>2</sup>**

In airlift operations, a plan for the sequence, method of delivery, and place of arrival of troops and materiel.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**landing point / point d'atterrissage<sup>2</sup>****LP**

A point within a landing site<sup>1</sup> where one helicopter or vertical take-off and landing aircraft can land.  
1980.10.01

**landing roll / course à l'atterrissage**

The movement of an aircraft from touchdown through deceleration to taxi speed or full stop.  
1980.07.01

**landing ship / bâtiment de débarquement**

An assault ship which is designed for long sea voyages and for rapid unloading over and on to a beach.  
1973.04.01

**landing ship dock / transport de chalands de débarquement LSD**

A ship designed to transport and launch loaded amphibious craft

and/or amphibian vehicles with their crews and embarked personnel and/or equipment and to render limited docking and repair services to small ships and craft.  
1973.04.01

**landing site<sup>1</sup> / site d'atterrissage**

A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points.  
2005.06.30

**landing site<sup>2</sup> / site de débarquement**

In amphibious operations, a continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment and supplies can be landed by surface means.  
2005.06.30

**landing zone<sup>1</sup> / zone d'atterrissage****LZ**

A specified zone used for the landing of aircraft on water.  
2005.06.30

**landing zone<sup>2</sup> / zone d'appontage****LZ**

A specified zone used for the landing of aircraft on the deck of a ship.  
2005.06.30

**landing zone<sup>3</sup> / zone d'atterrissage****LZ**

A specified zone used for the landing of aircraft on land.  
2005.06.30

**landing zone control party / groupe de contrôle de zone de débarquement**

Personnel specially trained and equipped to establish and operate communication devices from the ground for traffic control of aircraft/helicopters for a specific landing zone.  
1981.09.01

**landmark / repère terrestre**

A feature, either natural or artificial, that can be accurately determined on the ground from a grid reference.  
1973.04.01

**lane marker / marqueur de cheminement**

In land mine warfare, sign used to mark a minefield lane.  
Note: Lane markers, at the entrance to and exit from the lane, may be referenced to a landmark or intermediate marker.  
1984.06.01

**lap / bande**

In naval mine warfare, that section or strip of an area assigned to a single sweeper or formation of sweepers for a run through the area.  
1975.11.01

**lap course / route de dragage**

In naval mine warfare, the true

course desired to be made good during a run along a lap.  
1975.11.01

#### **lap track / rail**

In naval mine warfare, the centre line of a lap; ideally, the track to be followed by the sweep or detecting gear.  
1976.08.01

#### **lap turn / retournement**

In naval mine warfare, the manoeuvre a minesweeper carries out between the completion of one run and the commencement of the run immediately following.  
2010.01.22

#### **lap width / largeur de bande interceptée**

In naval mine warfare, the swept path of the ship or formation divided by the percentage coverage being swept to.  
1975.11.01

#### **large ship / grand bâtiment**

A ship of over 137 metres (or 450 feet) in length.  
1975.11.01

#### **laser designator / marqueur laser**

**laser illuminator** (admitted)  
**laser target marker** (admitted)  
A device that emits a beam of laser energy which is used to mark a specific place or object.  
2000.05.31

#### **laser guidance unit / dispositif de guidage par laser**

A system fitted with a laser seeker to compute trajectory data for use by the control system of a missile, projectile or bomb.  
2000.10.04

#### **laser guided weapon / arme guidée par laser**

A weapon which utilizes a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser marked/designated target and through signal processing provides guidance commands to a control system which guides the weapon to the point from which the laser energy is being reflected.  
1979.12.01

#### **laser illuminator**

Preferred term: laser designator.

#### **laser linescan system / analyseur laser à balayage linéaire**

An active airborne imagery recording system which uses a laser as the primary source of illumination to scan the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive across-track lines to the record as the vehicle advances.  
1981.03.01

#### **laser pulse duration / durée d'impulsion laser**

The time during which the laser output pulse power remains

continuously above half its maximum value.

1980.01.01

#### **laser range-finder / télémètre laser LRF**

A device that uses a laser to determine the distance from the device to a place or object.  
2005.11.04

#### **laser seeker / chercheur laser**

A device based on a direction sensitive receiver which detects the energy reflected from a laser designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to the receiver.  
1979.08.01

#### **laser target designating system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser**

**laser target marking system** (admitted)  
A system which is used to direct (aim or point) laser energy at a target. The system consists of the laser designator or laser target marker with its display and control components necessary to acquire the target and direct the beam of laser energy thereon.  
1975.11.01

#### **laser target marker**

Preferred term: laser designator.

#### **laser target marking system**

Preferred term: laser target designating system.

#### **laser tracker / appareil de poursuite laser**

A device which locks on to the reflected energy from a laser marked/designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself.  
1980.07.01

#### **lashing**

Preferred term: tie down.

#### **lashing point**

Preferred term: tie down point.

#### **late / retard**

In artillery and naval fire support, a report made to the observer or spotter, whenever there is a delay in reporting "shot" by coupling a time in seconds with the report.  
1974.08.01

#### **lateral gain / gain latéral**

The amount of new ground covered laterally by successive photographic runs over an area.  
1973.04.01

#### **lateral route / rocade**

A route generally parallel to the forward edge of the battle area, which crosses, or feeds into, axial routes.  
1973.04.01

#### **latest arrival date / date limite d'arrivée**

In movement planning, the latest date, calculated from G-day, on which an organization or unit is required to arrive at the designated ports of debarkation.  
2001.10.01

#### **latitude band / zone de latitude latitudinal band** (admitted)

Any latitudinal strip, designated by accepted units of linear or angular measurement, which circumscribes the earth.  
1973.04.01

#### **latitudinal band**

Preferred term: latitude band.

#### **lattice / canevas**

A network of intersecting positional lines printed on a map or chart from which a fix may be obtained.  
1973.04.01

#### **launch pad / aire de lancement**

A concrete or other hard surface area on which a missile launcher is positioned.  
1973.04.01

#### **launcher / rampe de lancement**

A device designed to support and hold a grenade, rocket or missile in position for firing.  
AC/326, 2018.09.04

#### **launching site / site de lancement**

Any site or installation with the capacity of launching missiles from surface to air or surface to surface.  
1973.04.01

#### **lay reference number / numéro de référence de mouillage**

##### **LRN**

In naval mine warfare, a number allocated to an individual mine by the minefield planning authority to provide a simple means of referring to it.  
1975.11.01

#### **laydown bombing / bombardement en vol rasant**

A very low level bombing technique wherein delay fuses and/or devices are used to allow the attacker to escape the effects of his bomb.  
1973.04.01

#### **laying-up position / mouillage d'attente<sup>2</sup>**

Any suitable position where naval units can berth, camouflage and replenish in preparation for forthcoming operations.  
1984.10.01

#### **lead collision course / cap de collision**

A vector which, if maintained, would result in a collision between an interceptor and a target.  
2001.10.01

**lead pursuit / cap de poursuite**

An interceptor vector designed to maintain a course of flight at a predetermined point ahead of a target.  
1974.12.01

**leadership development / développement de l'aptitude au commandement**

The professional development of leaders to produce the most competent individuals possible.  
2018.02.16

**lead-through operation / opération maritime de guidage**

A maritime operation in which a guide ship leads other ships or submarines in their passage through channels established in a mined area.  
2009.08.26

**leapfrog / progression par bonds**

Form of movement in which like supporting elements are moved successively through or by one another along the axis of movement of supported forces.  
1973.04.01

**leaver / navire quittant  
convoy leaver (obsolete)**

A merchant ship which breaks off from a convoy to proceed to a different destination and become independent.  
1989.09.01

**leaver convoy / convoi détaché**

A convoy which has broken off from the main convoy and is proceeding to a different destination.  
1978.06.01

**leaver section / section à détacher d'un convoi  
LS**

A group of ships forming part of the main convoy which will subsequently break off to become leavers or a leaver convoy.  
1978.06.01

**left (or right) <sup>1</sup> / gauche (ou droite) <sup>1</sup>**

Terms used to establish the relative position of a body of troops. The person using the terms left or right is assumed to be facing in the direction of the enemy regardless of whether the troops are advancing towards or withdrawing from the enemy.  
1973.08.01

**left (or right) <sup>2</sup> / gauche (ou droite) <sup>2</sup>  
right (or left)**

Correction used in adjusting fire to indicate that a lateral shift of the mean point of impact perpendicular to the reference line or spotting line is desired.  
1973.08.01

**legend / légende <sup>1</sup>**

An explanation of symbols used on a

map, chart, sketch, etc., commonly printed in tabular form at the side of the map, etc.  
1993.12.01

**lens coating / couche antireflet**

A thin transparent coating applied to a surface of a lens element.  
1970.07.01

**lens distortion / distorsion**

Image displacement caused by lens irregularities and aberrations.  
1970.07.01

**lethal force / force létale  
deadly force (admitted)**

Force intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death.  
2015.02.18

**lethal weapon / arme létale**

A weapon that can be used to cause death or serious bodily injury.  
2004.06.22

**level of supply / niveau des approvisionnements**

The quantity of supplies or materiel authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of future demands.  
1973.04.01

**level-of-effort munitions / stocks de soutien en munitions**

In stockpile planning, munitions stocked on the basis of expected daily expenditure rate, the number of combat days and the attrition rate assumed, to counter targets the number of which is unknown.  
1988.02.01

**L-hour / heure L**

In amphibious or airmobile operations, the time at which the first helicopter of a heliborne assault wave touches down or is due to touch down in the landing zone.  
2009.08.26

**liaison / liaison <sup>1</sup>**

The contact, intercommunication and coordination maintained between elements of the military and/or other non-military actors to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.  
2017.06.30

**liberated territory / territoire libéré**

Any area, domestic, neutral or friendly, which, having been occupied by an enemy, is retaken by friendly forces.  
1973.04.01

**light filter / filtre optique**

An optical element such as a sheet of glass, gelatine or plastic dyed in a specific manner to absorb selectively light of certain colours.  
1980.10.01

**light line / ligne d'éclairage réduit**

A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use blackout

lights at night.  
1973.04.01

**lightening / allégement**

The operation (normally carried out at anchor) of transferring crude oil cargo from a large tanker to a smaller tanker, so reducing the draught of the larger tanker to enable it to enter port.  
1979.03.01

**limit of exploitation / limite d'exploitation**

A line beyond which subordinate commanders must not exploit the success of earlier stages of an attack.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**limit of fire <sup>1</sup> / limite de tir <sup>1</sup>**

The boundary marking off the area on which gun-fire can be delivered.  
1974.02.01

**limit of fire <sup>2</sup> / limite de tir <sup>2</sup>**

Safe angular limits for firing at aerial targets.  
1974.02.01

**limited access route / itinéraire à accès réglementé**

A oneway route with one or more restrictions which preclude its use by the full range of military traffic.  
1980.01.01

**line / ligne**

Troop formation whose elements are located next to each other.  
Note: By extension, pertains to the troop thus organized.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**line astern**

Preferred term: trail formation.

**line gauge / largeur de ligne**

A measurement of line width.  
1974.02.01

**line of arrival**

Preferred term: line of impact.

**line of departure <sup>1</sup> / ligne de départ <sup>1</sup>**

In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements.  
1985.11.01

**line of departure <sup>2</sup> / ligne de départ <sup>2</sup>**

In amphibious warfare, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times.  
1985.11.01

**line of impact / ligne d'incidence  
line of arrival (admitted)**

A line tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact or burst.  
1982.03.01

**line of operation / ligne d'opération**

**LoO**

A path linking decisive conditions to achieve an objective.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**line overlap**

Preferred term: overlap<sup>1</sup>.

**line search / reconnaissance sur itinéraire**

Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as a road, railway or waterway, to detect fleeting targets and activities in general.  
1979.08.01

**linear scale**

Preferred term: graphic scale.

**lines of communications / lignes de communication**

All the land, water, and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move.  
1981.06.01

**link<sup>1</sup> / liaison<sup>2</sup>**

In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communication facilities between two points.  
1975.11.01

**link<sup>2</sup> / bretelle**

A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route, which links any two or more routes.  
1975.11.01

**liquid explosive / explosif liquide**

Explosive which is fluid at normal temperatures.  
1977.12.01

**list of targets**

Preferred term: target list.

**live exercise / exercice réel  
LIVEX**

An exercise involving real forces and units.  
2016.09.16

**load / charge<sup>3</sup>**

The total weight of passengers or cargo transported.  
2004.06.22

**load control group / équipe de contrôle du chargement**

Personnel who are concerned with organization and control of loading within the pick-up zone.  
1976.12.01

**load spreader / répartiteur de charges**

Material used to distribute the weight of a load over a given area to avoid exceeding designed mechanical stress.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**loaded weapon / arme approvisionnée**

A weapon to which the ammunition is joined, but which is not charged and remains unable to fire.  
2001.10.01

**loading / chargement**

The process of putting personnel, matériel, supplies and other freight on board ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles or other means of conveyance.  
Note: In French, the word chargement excludes personnel.  
1992.10.01

**loading plan / plan de chargement**

All of the individually prepared documents that present in detail all instructions for the arrangement of personnel and the loading of equipment for one or more units, or for the special grouping of personnel and/or material for road, water, rail, or air transportation.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**loading point / point de chargement**

A point where one aircraft can be loaded or unloaded.  
1976.12.01

**loading site / site de chargement**

An area containing a number of loading points.  
1997.07.09

**local mean time / temps local moyen**

The time interval elapsed since the mean sun's transit of the observer's antimeridian.  
1973.03.01

**local wage rate post / poste à statut local**

**LWR post** (admitted)  
A post to be filled by a non-deployable, locally employed civilian who does not enjoy NATO status, and who is employed under terms set out in the contract of employment that must comply with legislation and regulations applicable in the host nation.  
2015.02.18

**localizer / radiophare d'alignement**

A directional radio beacon which provides to an aircraft an indication of its lateral position relative to a predetermined final approach course.  
1980.11.01

**location diagram / carton de localisation**

On a map or chart, a diagram shown in the margin to indicate the position of the sheet in relation to the surrounding country, or to adjoining sheets of the same or adjacent map series.  
1973.03.01

**lock-on / verrouillage**

The state of a tracking system or target acquisition system which is

continuously and automatically tracking a target, using one or more parameters.  
2000.10.04

**logistic assessment / évaluation logistique**

An evaluation of the logistic support required to conduct a military operation, compared to the actual and/or potential logistic support available for that operation.  
2000.10.04

**logistic assistance / aide logistique**

A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war.  
1973.03.01

**logistic estimate of the situation / évaluation logistique de la situation**

An appraisal resulting from an orderly examination of the logistic factors influencing contemplated courses of action to provide conclusions concerning the degree and type of influence.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**logistic sustainment / maintien en puissance logistique**

The process and mechanism by which sustainability is achieved and which consists of supplying a force with consumables and replacing combat losses and non-combat attrition of equipment in order to maintain the force's combat power for the duration required to meet its objectives.  
2007.03.02

**logistics / logistique  
Log.**

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, the aspects of military operations which deal with: a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposal of matériel; b. transport of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; d. acquisition or furnishing of services; and e. medical and health service support.  
1993.12.10

**logistics lead nation / pays chef de file en matière de logistique  
LLN**

A nation that assumes overall responsibility for organizing and coordinating an agreed broad spectrum of logistic support for all or part of a multinational force, including headquarters, within a defined geographical area for a defined period.  
LCEG(S), 2014.09.29

**look / période de réceptivité**

In mine warfare, a period during which a mine circuit is receptive of an influence.

1975.11.01

**lost / non vu**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, of an observation used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that rounds fired by a gun or mortar were not observed.

1974.02.01

**low airburst**

Preferred term: low nuclear airburst.

**low angle / tir plongeant<sup>1</sup>**

In artillery and naval gunfire support, an order or request to obtain low-angle fire (less than 45).

1974.09.01

**low nuclear airburst / explosion nucléaire aérienne à basse altitude**

**low airburst** (admitted)

A nuclear airburst that occurs at a sufficiently low height to cause significant damage to blast-resistant targets within a limited area.

MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**low-angle fire / tir plongeant<sup>2</sup>**

Fire delivered at angles of elevation below the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned.

1975.11.01

**low-angle loft bombing / bombardement en cabré de faible amplitude**

Type of loft bombing of free fall bombs wherein weapon release occurs at an angle less than 35 degrees above the horizontal.

1973.03.01

**low-velocity drop / largage à faible vitesse de descente**

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second.

1973.03.01

**LWR post**

Preferred term: local wage rate post.



# M

## **Mach front**

Preferred term: Mach stem.

## **Mach stem / avant de l'onde de choc**

### **Mach front** (admitted)

The shock front formed by the fusion of the incident and reflected shock fronts from an explosion. The term is generally used with reference to a blast wave, propagated in the air, reflected at the surface of the earth. In the ideal case, the Mach stem is perpendicular to the reflecting surface and slightly convex (forward).  
1971.09.01

## **magnetic bearing / azimut magnétique**

Bearing measured with reference to magnetic north.  
1996.01.09

## **magnetic circuit**

Preferred term: magnetic mine.

## **magnetic compass / compas magnétique**

An instrument containing a freely suspended magnetic element which displays the direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field at the point of observation.  
1974.02.01

## **magnetic mine / mine magnétique**

**magnetic circuit** (admitted)  
A mine which responds to the magnetic field of a target.  
1976.12.01

## **magnetic minehunting / chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques**

The process of using magnetic detectors to determine the presence of mines or minelike objects which may be either on or protruding from the sea-bed, or buried.  
1976.12.01

## **magnetic north / nord magnétique**

The direction indicated by the north seeking pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, influenced only by the earth's magnetic field.  
1973.03.01

## **main aerodrome / aérodrome principal**

Aerodrome designed for permanent occupation in peacetime, also suitable for use in wartime and having sufficient operational facilities for full use of its combat potential.  
1994.11.01

## **main attack <sup>1</sup> / attaque principale <sup>1</sup>**

The principal attack or effort into which the commander throws the full

weight of the offensive power at his disposal.

1996.11.20

## **main attack <sup>2</sup> / attaque principale <sup>2</sup>**

An attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign, major operation or battle.  
1996.11.20

## **main convoy / convoi principal**

The convoy as a whole which sails from the convoy assembly port/anchorage to its destination. It may be supplemented by joiners or joiner convoys, and leavers or leaver convoys may break off.  
2000.10.04

## **main detonating line / cordeau maître**

In demolition, a line of detonating cord used to transmit the detonation wave to two or more branches.  
1991.01.01

## **main effort / effort principal**

**priority of effort** (admitted)  
A concentration of forces or means in a particular area and at a particular time to enable a commander to bring about a decision.  
2012.01.30

## **main supply route / itinéraire principal de ravitaillement**

**MSR**  
The route or set of routes designated within an operational area upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations.  
1973.03.01

## **mainguard / réserve d'avant-garde**

Element of an advanced guard.

1973.03.01

## **maintainability / maintenabilité**

The ability to be retained in, or restored to a state to perform as required, under given conditions of use and maintenance.  
Note: Given conditions would include aspects that affect maintainability, such as: location for maintenance, accessibility, maintenance procedures and maintenance resources.

[derived from: IEC:

www.electropedia.org, 2016-01-22]

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

## **maintenance <sup>1</sup> / maintenance <sup>1</sup>**

All actions taken to retain equipment in or to restore it to specified conditions until the end of its use, including inspection, testing, servicing, modification(s), classification as to serviceability, repair, recovery, rebuilding, reclamation, salvage and cannibalization.  
2011.03.02

## **maintenance <sup>2</sup> / maintenance <sup>2</sup>**

All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out

its mission.

2000.10.04

## **maintenance <sup>3</sup> / maintenance <sup>3</sup>**

The routine recurring work required to keep a facility (plant, building, structure, ground facility, utility system, or other real property) in such condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, for its intended purpose.  
1982.03.01

## **maintenance collection point / point de collecte des matériels à réparer**

### **MCP**

A point established to collect equipment awaiting repair, controlled exchange, cannibalisation or evacuation.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

## **maintenance point / point de maintenance**

A location where a maintenance unit, or part of it, conducts maintenance.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

## **major nuclear power / puissance nucléaire importante**

Any nation that possesses a nuclear striking force capable of posing a serious threat to every other nation.  
1970.07.01

## **major port / port principal**

Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000 tons of cargo per month from ocean-going ships. Such ports will be designated as probable nuclear targets.  
1973.03.01

## **major water terminal / terminus maritime principal**

A water terminal with facilities for berthing numerous ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters adjacent to rail, highway, air and/or inland water transportation nets. It covers a relatively large area, and its scope of operation is such that it is designated as a probable nuclear target.  
1973.03.01

## **man portable / portable**

Capable of being carried by one man. Specifically, the term may be used to qualify: a. items designed to be carried as an integral part of individual, crew served or team equipment of the dismounted soldier in conjunction with his assigned duties. Upper weight limit: approximately 14 kilogrammes (31 pounds); b. in land warfare, equipment which can be carried by one man over long distance without serious degradation of the performance of his normal duties.  
1978.10.01

**manoeuvre<sup>1</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>1</sup>**

A movement to place ships or aircraft in a position of advantage over the enemy.  
1982.08.01

**manoeuvre<sup>2</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>2</sup>**

A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war.  
1982.08.01

**manoeuvre<sup>3</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>3</sup>**

The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements.  
1982.08.01

**manoeuvre<sup>4</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>4</sup>**

Employment of forces on the battlefield through movement in combination with fire, or fire potential, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission.  
1982.08.01

**manoeuvring area / aire de manoeuvre**

That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off and landing of aircraft and for the surface movement of aircraft associated with take-off and landing, excluding aprons.  
1981.09.01

**manpower scaling guidelines / guide de calcul des effectifs MSG**

Guidelines that express manpower requirements as variables dependent upon a set of criteria.  
Note: an example of such a criterion is workload.  
2013.01.31

**map reference / localisation**

A means of identifying a point on the surface of the earth by relating it to information appearing on a map, generally the graticule or grid.  
1979.08.01

**map reference code / code à référence cartographique**

A code used primarily for encoding grid coordinates and other information pertaining to maps. This code may be used for other purposes where the encryption of numerals is required.  
1968.01.01

**map sheet / carte<sup>2</sup>**

**chart sheet** (admitted)  
An individual map or chart either complete in itself or part of a series.  
1971.09.01

**march / marche**

A tactical movement between locations by combat and other forces during which enemy contact is neither expected, nor sought, despite the forces' preparation for such contact.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**margin / marge**

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying outside the border.  
1979.08.01

**marginal data / donnée marginale**

**marginal information** (admitted)  
All explanatory information given in the margin of a map or chart which clarifies, defines, illustrates, and/or supplements the graphic portion of the sheet.  
1971.04.01

**marginal information**

Preferred term: marginal data.

**maritime interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction maritime MIO**

An operation conducted to enforce prohibition on the maritime movement of specified persons or material within a defined geographic area.  
2006.01.01

**maritime operation / opération maritime**

An action performed by forces on, under, or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to the enemy.  
1973.03.01

**mark<sup>1</sup> / marquer un objectif<sup>1</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support: a. to call for fire on a specified location in order to orient the observer/spotter or to indicate targets; b. to report the instant of optimum light on the target produced by illumination shells.  
1989.02.01

**mark<sup>2</sup> / marquer un objectif<sup>2</sup>**

1989.02.01

**marker<sup>1</sup> / marqueur**

A visual or electronic aid used to mark a designated point.  
1989.02.01

**marker<sup>2</sup> / bâtiment en marquage serré**

In naval operations, a maritime unit which maintains an immediate offensive or obstructive capability against a specified target.  
1989.02.01

**marker ship / bâtiment-jalon**

In an amphibious operation, a ship which takes accurate station on a designated control point. It may fly identifying flags by day and show lights to seaward by night.  
1973.03.01

**marking / marquage**

In explosive ordnance disposal, the emplacement of one or more signs to identify the position of a hazard or the boundary of a hazardous area.  
Note: This may include the use of paint marks, but also the erection of physical barriers.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**marking error / erreur de balisage**

In naval mine warfare, the distance and bearing of a marker from a target.  
1975.11.01

**marking fire / tir de balisage**

Fire placed on a target for the purpose of identification.  
1974.08.01

**marking panel / panneau**

A sheet of material displayed for visual communication usually between friendly units.  
1973.03.01

**marking team / équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage)**

Personnel landed in the landing area with the task of establishing navigational aids.  
1973.03.01

**married failure / raté de prise d'immersion**

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine lying on the sea-bed connected to its sinker from which it has failed to release owing to defective mechanism.  
1975.11.01

**marshalling<sup>1</sup> / agencement<sup>1</sup>**

The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation, group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat or prepare for loading.  
1973.03.01

**marshalling<sup>2</sup> / agencement<sup>2</sup>**

The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement.  
1973.03.01

**mass<sup>1</sup> / concentration**

The concentration of combat power.  
1971.04.01

**mass<sup>2</sup> / formation concentrée**

The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals.  
1971.04.01

**master film / film original**

The earliest generation of imagery (negative or positive) from which subsequent copies are produced.  
1975.11.01

**master plot / schéma de surface couverte<sup>2</sup>**

**sortie plot** (admitted)  
A portion of a map or overlay on which are drawn the outlines of the areas covered by an air photographic sortie. Latitude and longitude, map, and sortie

information are shown.  
1974.12.01

### **materials handling / manutention de matériels**

#### **MH**

The movement of materials, whether raw, semi-finished, finished or scrap before, during and after their production, in warehouses and storage sites as well as in receiving and shipping areas.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

### **materiel / matériel**

The items used to equip, maintain and support military forces in their activities.

Note: Materiel includes software, but excludes real estate, installations and utilities.  
2018.02.16

### **materiel control**

Preferred term: inventory control.

### **materiel management**

Preferred term: inventory control.

### **maximum effective range / portée efficace maximale** **MER**

The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to be accurate and achieve the desired result.  
1983.03.01

### **maximum elevation figure / indication d'élévation maximale**

A figure, shown in each quadrangle bounded by ticked graticule lines on aeronautical charts, which represents the height in thousands and hundreds of feet, above mean sea level, of the highest known natural or man-made feature in that quadrangle, plus suitable factors to allow for inaccuracy and incompleteness of the topographical heighting information.  
1987.07.01

### **maximum landing weight / masse maximale à l'atterrissage**

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to land.  
1973.03.01

### **maximum operating depth / immersion maximale opérationnelle**

The depth which a submarine is not to exceed during operations. This depth is determined by the submarines national naval authority.  
1981.09.01

### **maximum ordinate / flèche vertex height (admitted)**

In artillery and naval fire support, the height of the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile above the horizontal plane passing through its origin.  
1974.12.01

### **maximum permissible concentration**

Preferred term: radioactivity concentration guide.

### **maximum permissible dose / dose maximale consentie**

That radiation dose which a military commander or other appropriate authority may prescribe as the limiting cumulative radiation dose to be received over a specific period of time by members of his command, consistent with current operational military considerations.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

### **maximum range / portée maximale**

The greatest distance a weapon can fire without consideration of dispersion.  
1976.08.01

### **maximum sustained speed / vitesse maximale de croisière**

In road transport, the highest speed at which a vehicle, with its rated payload, can be driven for an extended period on a level first-class highway without sustaining damage.  
1973.03.01

### **maximum take-off weight / masse maximale au décollage**

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to take-off.  
1973.03.01

### **M-day / jour M**

The day on which mobilization commences or is due to commence.  
2009.08.26

### **meaconing / transplexion**

A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations.  
1973.03.01

### **mean point of burst**

Preferred term: mean point of impact.

### **mean point of impact / point moyen des impacts** **MPI**

**centre of burst (admitted)**  
**mean point of burst (admitted)**  
The point whose coordinates are the arithmetic means of the coordinates of the separate points of impact/burst of a finite number of projectiles fired or released at the same aiming point under a given set of conditions.  
1978.10.01

### **measured mile / base de vitesse**

In maritime navigation, distance precisely measured and marked, used by a vessel to calibrate its log.  
1995.05.02

### **measurement and signature intelligence / renseignement mesures et signature** **MASINT**

Intelligence derived from the scientific and technical analysis of data obtained from sensing instruments for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the source, emitter or sender, to facilitate the latter's measurement and identification.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

### **measuring magnifier / loupe micrométrique**

A magnifying instrument incorporating a graticule for measuring small distances.  
1973.03.01

### **mechanical sweep / drague mécanique**

In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages.  
1975.11.01

### **median incapacitating dose / dose incapacitante moyenne**

The amount or quantity of chemical agent which when introduced into the body will incapacitate 50 percent of exposed, unprotected personnel.  
1974.08.01

### **median lethal dose / dose létale médiane** **LD<sub>50</sub>**

The dose of chemical, toxin, pathogen or ionizing radiation that would kill 50% of exposed, unprotected and untreated personnel.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

### **median lethal radiation dose / dose d'irradiation létale médiane** **LD<sub>50/x</sub>**

The amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by the whole body in a given period of time, which would be fatal without medical treatment to 50 percent of exposed personnel.  
Note: LD<sub>50/60</sub> means that without medical treatment 50% of the exposed personnel will die within 60 days.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

### **medical intelligence / renseignement médical** **MEDINT**

Intelligence derived from medical, bio-scientific, epidemiological, environmental and other information related to human or animal health. Note: This intelligence, being of a specific technical nature, requires medical expertise throughout its direction and processing within the intelligence cycle.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

### **medical officer / médecin militaire**

An officer of a nation's medical service or branch who possesses a

nationally recognized qualification in medicine.

[derived from: AAMedP-1.1, Edition A Version 1]

MCMedSB, 2016.05.13

#### **medical preparation / mise en condition sanitaire**

All medical and dental measures taken to ensure that military personnel retain the ability to carry out operational duties, including during and following any deployment, unimpeded by physical or psychological problems.

Note: Such measures include prophylactic and curative treatment, immunizations and health education.  
2006.01.06

#### **meeting engagement / combat de rencontre**

A combat action that occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place.

1973.08.01

#### **meilleur rapport qualité-prix / best value for money**

Principe appliqué sur la base de l'appréciation du prix et d'autres critères d'admissibilité pour déterminer la meilleure offre en vue de l'octroi de contrats portant sur des biens ou des services.

MCJSB, 2019.06.28

#### **member country**

Preferred term: member state.

#### **member nation**

Preferred term: member state.

#### **member state / État membre member country (admitted)**

**member nation (deprecated)**  
A signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty.

2019.02.25

#### **merchant ship / navire marchand MERSHIP**

A vessel engaged in mercantile trade except river craft, estuarial craft, or craft which operate solely within harbour limits.

1978.10.01

#### **merchant ship reporting and control message system / système de messages du contrôle naval**

A world-wide message system for reporting the movements of and information relating to the control of merchant ships.

1979.03.01

#### **merchant shipping / marine marchande**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the complete commercial maritime industry, including the fishing industry.  
2007.03.02

#### **message / message**

##### **Msg**

Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain, coded, or secret language, prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication.

1973.03.01

#### **microform / microformat**

A generic term for any form, whether film, videotape, paper or other medium, containing miniaturized or otherwise compressed images which cannot be read without special display devices.

1981.06.01

#### **midcourse guidance / guidage en vol**

The guidance applied to a missile between termination of the launching phase and the start of the terminal phase of flight.

1975.11.01

#### **military assistance / assistance militaire**

##### **MA**

A broad range of activities that support and influence critical friendly assets through training, advising, mentoring or the conduct of combined operations.

Note: The range of military assistance is considerable and includes, but is not limited to: capability building of friendly security forces; engagement with local, regional, and national leadership or organizations; and civic actions supporting and influencing

2015.02.18

#### **military convoy / convoi militaire**

A land or maritime convoy that is controlled and reported as a military unit. A maritime convoy can consist of any combination of merchant ships, auxiliaries or other military units.

1984.03.01

#### **military engineering / génie militaire**

##### **MILENG**

A function in support of operations to shape the physical operating environment.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **military geographic documentation / documentation géographique militaire**

##### **MGD**

[AGeoP-17, 2015]

Military geographic information which has been evaluated, processed, summarized and published in standardized format in order to meet a military requirement.

MCJSB, 2017.09.01

#### **military geographic information**

Preferred term: military geospatial information.

#### **military geospatial information / renseignement géospatial militaire MGI**

[MCJSB]

#### **military geographic information**

(obsolete)

[AGeoP-17, 2015]

Geographic information that is necessary for planning and operations.

MCJSB, 2018.08.03

#### **military governor / gouverneur militaire**

The military commander or other designated person who, in an occupied territory, exercises supreme authority over the civil population subject to the laws and usages of war and to any directive received from his government or his superior.

1973.03.01

#### **military grid reference system / système de référence de carroyage militaire MGRS**

A system which uses a standard-scaled grid square, based on a point of origin on a map projection of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit either position referencing or the computation of direction and distance between grid positions.

1973.03.01

#### **military independent / indépendant à statut militaire**

A merchant ship or auxiliary sailed singly but controlled and reported as a military unit.

1978.06.01

#### **military interoperability / interopérabilité militaire**

The ability of military forces to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.

2005.06.30

#### **military load classification / classification militaire**

##### **MLC**

#### **classification of bridges and vehicles (admitted)**

A standard system in which a route, bridge or raft is assigned class number(s) representing the load it can carry. Vehicles are also assigned number(s) indicating the minimum class of route, bridge or raft they are authorized to use.

1991.02.25

#### **military necessity / nécessité militaire**

The principle whereby a belligerent has the right to apply any measures that are required to bring about the successful conclusion of a military operation and that are not forbidden by the Law of War.

2015.02.18

**military nuclear power / puissance nucléaire militaire**  
**nuclear-weapon state** (admitted)  
**NWS** (admitted)  
 A nation which has nuclear weapons and the capability for their employment.  
 1971.04.01

**military police / police militaire**  
**MP**  
 Designated military forces with the responsibility and authorization for the enforcement of the law and maintaining order, as well as the provision of operational assistance through assigned doctrinal functions.  
 MCLSB, 2019.08.12

**military strategy / stratégie militaire**  
 That component of national or multinational strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations.  
 1982.03.01

**military symbol / signe conventionnel militaire**  
 A graphic sign used, usually on map, display or diagram, to represent a particular military unit, installation, activity or other item of military interest.  
 1984.06.01

**mine<sup>1</sup> / mine<sup>1</sup>**  
 In land mine warfare, an explosive munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be actuated by the presence, proximity or contact of a person, land vehicle, aircraft or boat, including landing craft.  
 2001.10.01

**mine<sup>2</sup> / mine<sup>2</sup>**  
 In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. The term does not include devices attached to the bottoms of ships or to harbour installations by personnel operating underwater, nor does it include devices which explode immediately on expiration of a predetermined time after laying.  
 2003.10.01

**mine clearance / déminage<sup>2</sup>**  
 The process of removing all mines from a route or area.  
 1988.02.01

**mine countermeasures pouncer procedure / procédure de parachèvement du déminage pouncer procedure** (admitted)  
 The delivery of explosive ordnance disposal divers, by helicopters or, occasionally, small surface vessels, to previously swept drifting mines or shallow moored mines to carry out

disposal operations.  
 2000.10.04

**mine defence / emploi défensif des mines**  
 The defence of a position, area, etc., by land or underwater mines. A mine defence system includes the personnel and equipment needed to plant, operate, maintain, and protect the minefields that are laid.  
 1973.03.01

**mine disposal / déminage<sup>1</sup>**  
 The process of rendering safe, neutralizing, recovering, removing or destroying mines.  
 2005.05.09

**mine row / rangée de mines**  
 A single row of mines or clusters.  
 1972.07.01

**mine spotting / repérage à vue des mines**  
 In naval mine warfare, the process of visually observing a mine or minefield.  
 1975.11.01

**mine strip / rangée double**  
 In land mine warfare, two parallel mine rows laid simultaneously six metres or six paces apart.  
 1983.07.01

**mine warfare / guerre des mines**  
**MW**  
**land mine warfare** (admitted)  
 The strategic and tactical use of mines and their counter-measures.  
 1973.03.01

**mine warfare chart / carte pour la guerre des mines**  
 A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50,000 or larger (preferably 1:25,000 or larger) designed for planning and executing mine warfare operations, either based on an existing standard nautical chart, or produced to special specifications.  
 1980.10.01

**mine warfare group / groupe de guerre des mines**  
 A task organization of mine warfare units for the conduct of minelaying and/or mine countermeasures in maritime operations.  
 1981.03.01

**mine weapons / armes de guerre des mines**  
 The collective term for all weapons which may be used in mine warfare.  
 1978.06.01

**mineable waters / eaux susceptibles d'être minées**  
 Waters where naval mines of any given type may be effective against any given target.  
 1975.11.01

**mined area / zone minée**  
 An area which is dangerous because

of the presence or suspected presence of mines.  
 2001.10.01

**minefield<sup>1</sup> / champ de mines<sup>1</sup>**  
 In land mine warfare, a defined area in which mines have been emplaced.  
 2006.01.01

**minefield<sup>2</sup> / champ de mines<sup>2</sup>**  
 In naval warfare, an area of water containing mines laid with or without a pattern.  
 1977.05.01

**minefield breaching / ouverture d'un champ de mines**  
 In land mine warfare, the process of clearing a lane through a minefield under tactical conditions.  
 1988.07.01

**minefield density / densité d'un champ de mines**  
 In land mine warfare, the average number of mines per meter of minefield front, or the average number of mines per square meter of minefield.  
 1985.11.01

**minefield lane / passage à travers un champ de mines**  
 In land mine warfare, a marked passage leading through a minefield, free of obstacles and not directly exposed to the effects of mines.  
 1999.07.16

**minefield marking / marquage des champs de mines**  
 A standardized system of marking to indicate the location and extent of a minefield.  
 1981.03.01

**minefield record / plan de repérage d'un champ de mines**  
 A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the laying operations.  
 1994.11.01

**minehunting / chasse aux mines**  
 The employment of ships, airborne equipment and/or divers to locate and dispose of individual mines.  
 1978.10.01

**minesweeping / dragage des mines**  
 The technique of searching for, or clearing mines using mechanical or explosion gear, which physically removes or destroys the mine, or produces, in the area, the influence fields necessary to actuate it.  
 1973.03.01

**minewatching / guet contre les mines**  
 In naval mine warfare, the mine countermeasures procedure to detect, record and, if possible, track potential minelayers and to detect, find the position of, and/or identify

mines during the actual minelaying.  
1985.11.01

**minimum aircraft operating surface / surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs**

The minimum surface on an aerodrome that is essential for the movement of aircraft and that includes the aircraft dispersal areas, the minimum operating strip and the taxiways between them.  
ATM-CNS AG, 2019.01.31

**minimum capability requirements / besoins capacitaires minimums MCR**

[PO(2016)0655 (INV)]  
The full set of capability requirements necessary for the Alliance to meet its level of ambition and other agreed objectives set out in political guidance.  
[derived from: PO(2016)0655 (INV)]  
2018.02.16

**minimum descent altitude / altitude minimale de descente**

A specified altitude in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference.  
2000.10.04

**minimum descent height / hauteur minimale de descente**

A specified height in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference.  
2000.10.04

**minimum force / force minimale**

Force, up to and including lethal force, limited to the degree, intensity and duration necessary to achieve the objective.  
2015.02.18

**minimum nuclear safe distance / distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire**

The sum of the radius of safety and the buffer distance.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**minimum nuclear warning time / temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire**

The sum of system reaction time and personnel reaction time.  
1973.03.01

**minimum operating strip / piste opérationnelle minimale MOS**

A runway which meets the minimum requirements for operating assigned and/or allocated aircraft types on a particular aerodrome at maximum or combat gross weight.  
1982.03.01

**minimum quality surveillance / contrôle de qualité**

The minimum measures to be applied to determine and maintain the quality of bulk and packaged

petroleum products in order that these products will be in a condition suitable for immediate use.  
1979.12.01

**minimum residual radioactivity weapon / arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum**

A nuclear weapon designed to have optimum reduction of unwanted effects from fallout, rainout, and burst site radioactivity.  
1978.06.01

**minimum safe altitude / altitude minimale de sécurité MSA**

**safety height** (admitted)  
The altitude below which it is hazardous to fly owing to presence of high ground or other obstacles.  
1973.03.01

**minor port / port mineur**

A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only.  
1973.03.01

**misfire / raté de tir**

A failure to fire or launch as intended, resulting in the unintentional retention of a munition.  
CASG, 2019.10.04

**missed approach / approche interrompue**

An approach which is not completed by landing.  
1979.08.01

**missed approach procedure / procédure d'approche interrompue**

The procedure to be followed if the approach cannot be continued.  
[ICAO]  
Note: It is carried out: a. during an instrument approach, at the pilot's initiative if no visual contact with the runway environment has been established at the minimum descent altitude or height, or at the decision height or altitude; or b. during a visual ap  
2000.10.04

**missile / missile**

A self-propelled munition whose trajectory or course is controlled while in flight.  
2009.08.26

**missile control system / système de commande de missile**

A system that serves to maintain attitude stability and to correct deflections.  
1973.03.01

**missile defence / défense antimissile MD**

All measures to protect populations, territory and forces against the full spectrum of missile threats.  
AMDC, 2013.02.04

**missile destruct / destruction missile**

Intentional destruction of a missile or similar vehicle for safety or other reasons.  
1973.03.01

**missile destruct system / système de destruction missile**

A system which, when operated by external command or preset internal means, destroys the missile or similar vehicle.  
1973.03.01

**missile guidance system / système de guidage de missiles**

A system which evaluates flight information, correlates it with target data, determines the desired flight path of a missile and communicates the necessary commands to the missile flight control system.  
1973.03.01

**mission <sup>1</sup> / mission <sup>1</sup>**

**Msn**  
A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose.  
1982.08.01

**mission <sup>2</sup> / mission <sup>2</sup>**

**Msn**  
One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task.  
1982.08.01

**mission commander / commandant de mission MC**

In air operations, the onboard person designated by a competent authority, who has overall responsibility for the successful completion of the mission, using assigned assets.  
Note: The mission commander is not necessarily the aircraft commander.  
2002.10.14

**mission-essential force / force essentielle à la mission**

A force, the lack or loss of which would likely preclude the commander from successfully accomplishing the mission.  
2019.02.25

**mission-type order / ordre de mission-type**

An order issued to a subordinate unit that indicates the mission to be accomplished without specifying how it is to be done.  
2012.01.30

**mitigation / atténuation**

In risk management, the application of proactive measures or actions to reduce the probability of a risk occurring and to reduce its impact if it occurs.  
2018.02.16

**mixed bag / macédoine**

In naval mine warfare, a collection of mines of various types, firing systems, sensitivities, arming delays

and ship counter settings.  
1977.03.01

**mixed minefield / champ de mines mixte**

A minefield containing both antitank and anti-personnel mines.  
1973.08.01

**mobile air movements team /  
équipe mobile des mouvements  
aériens**

An air force team trained for operational deployment on air movement/traffic section duties.  
1970.07.01

**mobile mine / mine autopropulsée  
propelled mine** (admitted)

In naval mine warfare, a mine designed to be propelled to its proposed laying position by propulsion equipment like a torpedo. It sinks at the end of its run and then operates like a mine.  
1975.11.01

**mobile support group / groupe de  
soutien logistique naval**

A group which provides logistic support to ships at an anchorage; in effect, a naval base afloat although certain of its supporting elements may be located ashore.  
1982.03.01

**mobility / mobilité**

A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfil their primary mission.  
1973.03.01

**mobilizable reinforcing force /  
force de renfort mobilisable**

In reinforcement planning, any force which is not in being and which, when mobilized, is NATO assigned, NATO earmarked or otherwise designated to strengthen NATO forces.  
1986.11.01

**mobilization <sup>1</sup> / mobilisation <sup>1</sup>**

The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources.  
1973.03.01

**mobilization <sup>2</sup> / mobilisation <sup>2</sup>**

The process by which the armed forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service.  
1973.03.01

**mock-up / maquette**

A model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon, used in studying the construction of, and in testing a new development, or in teaching personnel how to operate the actual machine, apparatus, or

weapon.  
1980.07.01

**moderate nuclear risk / risque  
nucléaire modéré**

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects are tolerable, or at worst a minor nuisance.  
1973.03.01

**modify / modification**

In artillery, an order by the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan.  
1976.08.01

**moment / moment**

In air transport, the weight of a load multiplied by its distance from a reference point in the aircraft.  
1970.07.01

**monitoring <sup>1</sup> / écoute de contrôle <sup>1</sup>**

The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording the emissions of one's own or Allied forces for the purpose of maintaining and improving procedural standards and security, or for reference, as applicable.  
1983.07.01

**monitoring <sup>2</sup> / écoute de contrôle <sup>2</sup>**

The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording of enemy emissions for intelligence purposes.  
1983.07.01

**monitoring <sup>3</sup> / surveillance <sup>2</sup>**

Activity comprised of observing, assessing and reporting on the performance, efficiency and working practices of an organization or part thereof.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**moored mine / mine à orin**

A contact or influence-operated mine of positive buoyancy held below the surface by a mooring attached to a sinker or anchor on the bottom.  
1975.11.01

**mopping up / nettoyage**

The liquidation of remnants of enemy resistance in an area that has been surrounded or isolated, or through which other units have passed without eliminating all active resistance.  
1973.03.01

**motorized unit / unité motorisée**

A unit equipped with complete motor transportation that enables all of its personnel, weapons, and equipment to be moved at the same time without assistance from other sources.  
1973.03.01

**mounting / préparatifs en vue  
d'une opération**

All preparations made in areas designated for the purpose, in anticipation of an operation. It includes the assembly in the

mounting area, preparation, and maintenance within the mounting area, movement to loading points, and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft if applicable.  
1996.11.20

**mounting phase / phase de  
préparatifs en vue d'une opération**

The period after receipt of the warning order or planning directive until aircraft take off or ships depart on the mission.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**movement control <sup>1</sup> / mouvements  
et transports**

The planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communication.  
1994.11.01

**movement control <sup>2</sup> / organisation  
des mouvements et transports  
movement control centre**

(admitted)  
**MCC** (admitted)  
An organization responsible for the planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements.  
1994.11.01

**movement control centre  
MCC**

Preferred term: movement control<sup>2</sup>.

**movement control officer / officier  
chargé du contrôle des  
mouvements**

An officer of the movement control organization responsible for the executive control of movement of military personnel and cargo by all means of transport.  
1970.07.01

**movement control post / poste de  
contrôle des mouvements**

The post through which the control of movement is exercised by the commander, depending on operational requirements.  
1980.10.01

**movement credit / crédit de  
mouvement**

The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions.  
1971.04.01

**movement order / ordre de  
mouvement**

An order issued by a commander covering the details for the movement of a unit, personnel and/or materiel.  
2006.01.06

**movement priority / priorité de  
mouvement**

The relative precedence given to each movement requirement.  
1973.03.01

**movement restriction / restriction imposée à la circulation**

A restriction temporarily placed on traffic into and/or out of areas to permit clearance of, or prevention of congestion.  
1973.03.01

**movement table / tableau des mouvements et transports**

A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary it will be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of movement. Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction.  
1973.03.01

**moving mine / mine mobile**

The collective description of mines, such as drifting, oscillating, creeping, mobile, rising, homing and bouquet mines  
1982.03.01

**multimodal / multimode**

In transport operations, a term applied to the movement of passengers and cargo by more than one method of transport.  
1980.07.01

**multinational / multinational MN**

**combined** (admitted)  
Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate.  
2010.01.22

**multinational force / force multinationale MNF**

**combined force** (admitted)  
A force composed of elements of two or more nations.  
2012.08.31

**multinational joint operation / opération interarmées multinationale combined joint operation**

(admitted)  
An operation carried out by forces of two or more nations, in which elements of at least two services participate.  
2012.08.31

**multinational operation / opération multinationale**

**combined operation** (admitted)  
An operation conducted by forces of two or more nations acting together.  
2012.08.31

**multiservice**

Preferred term: joint.

**multispectral imagery / représentation à spectres multiples**

The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete special bands.  
1980.01.01

**munition / munition**

A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition or chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear material, for use in military operations, including demolitions.  
Notes: 1. Certain suitably modified munitions may be used for training, ceremonial or non-operational purposes. 2. In common usage, "munitions" (plural) may be military weapons, ammunition and equipment.  
2009.03.02

**mutual support / appui réciproque**

That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities.  
1973.03.01



## N

**named area of interest / zone d'intérêt désignée****NAI**

A geographical area where information is gathered to satisfy specific intelligence requirements. 2007.03.02

**national command / commandement national**

A command that is organized by, and functions under the authority of, a specific nation. It may or may not be placed under a NATO commander. 1973.03.01

**national commander / commandant national**

A national commander, territorial or functional, who is normally not in the Allied chain of command. 1973.03.01

**national component / contingent national**

Any national forces of one or more services under the command of a single national commander, assigned to any NATO commander. 1973.03.01

**national force commander / commandant des forces nationales intégrées**

Commander of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate Allied commands. 1973.03.01

**national forces for the defence of the NATO area / forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN**

Non-allocated forces whose mission involves the defence of an area within the NATO area of responsibility. 1973.03.01

**national infrastructure / infrastructure nationale**

Infrastructure provided and financed by a NATO member in its own territory solely for its own forces (including those forces assigned to or designated for NATO). 1973.03.01

**national military authority / autorité militaire nationale NMA**

The government agency empowered to make decisions on military matters on behalf of its country.

Note: This authority may be delegated to a military or civilian group or individual at any level appropriate for dealing with NATO commanders or their subordinates. Examples: ministry of defence; service ministry. 2012.08.31

**national shipping authority / autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande****NSA**

The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping. 1979.12.01

**national territorial commander / autorité territoriale nationale**

A national commander who is responsible for the execution of purely national functions in a specific geographical area. He remains a national territorial commander regardless of any Allied status which may be assigned to him. 1973.03.01

**nationality undetermined post / poste sans attribution de nationalité****NU post (admitted)**

An international military post on a peacetime establishment which has not been accepted by any nation or allocated to any specific nation although it has been validated and approved. 2009.08.26

**NATO air policing / police du ciel de l'OTAN****NATO AP**

A peacetime mission involving the use of the air surveillance and control system, air command and control and appropriate air defence assets, including interceptors, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the NATO airspace part of Alliance airspace. 2012.05.04

**NATO airspace / espace aérien OTAN**

The airspace above any NATO nation and its territorial waters. 1975.11.01

**NATO assigned forces / forces affectées à l'OTAN**

Forces and/or headquarters that nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander. 2008.01.15

**NATO body / organisme OTAN**

A civilian or military headquarters, agency or other organizational unit established pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty and fully financed through international budgets. [derived from: MC 0216/4, 2007] 2017.06.30

**NATO code number / numéro de code OTAN**

An identifying letter and number allocated to a product when it meets a specification which has been accepted under a NATO standardization agreement. 1982.03.01

**NATO command forces / forces sous commandement OTAN**

Forces in being which nations have placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander. 1980.07.01

**NATO commander / commandant OTAN****Allied commander (admitted)**

A military commander in the NATO chain of command. 1984.03.01

**NATO earmarked forces / forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN**

Forces and/or headquarters that nations agree to place under the operational command or the operational control of a NATO commander at some future time. 2008.01.15

**NATO intelligence subject code / répertoire analytique du renseignement de l'OTAN**

A numerical framework developed for indexing the subject matter of intelligence documents. In addition to the subject outline, it includes a system of alphabetical or numerical symbols for geographic areas which are used with the subject classification. 1973.03.01

**NATO international civilian / agent civil OTAN à statut international****NIC**

A civilian from an Alliance member nation, appointed to a NATO international civilian post, whose pay and allowances are established by the North Atlantic Council and provided from an international budget. 2013.01.31

**NATO international civilian post / poste civil international OTAN**

**NIC post (admitted)**  
A permanent international post in the approved establishment of a NATO body, authorized to be filled by a NATO international civilian. 2015.02.18

**NATO military authority / autorité militaire de l'OTAN****NMA**

The Military Committee, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe or the Supreme Allied Commander Transformation. 2009.08.26

**NATO military body / organisme militaire de l'OTAN****NMB**

Any international military headquarters or organization covered by the terms of Articles I(b), I(c) and 14 of the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters set up pursuant to the

North Atlantic Treaty and any other military body to which the Council has applied or may decide to apply the provisions of the Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, National Representatives and International Staff by virtue of Article 2 of the said agreement.  
2016.09.16

#### **NATO military PA**

Preferred term: NATO military public affairs.

#### **NATO military public affairs / affaires publiques militaires de l'OTAN**

**NATO military PA** (admitted)  
The function responsible for promoting NATO's military aims and objectives to audiences to enhance awareness and understanding of military aspects of the Alliance.  
[C-M(69)22]

Note: This includes planning and conducting external and internal communications, and community relations.

[derived from: MC 0457/2]  
2015.08.14

#### **NATO off-the-shelf / OTAN sur étagère**

**NOTS**  
Pertaining to a product developed for a NATO organization and made available for authorized use, normally without modification.  
2014.08.26

#### **NATO standardization / normalisation OTAN**

The development and implementation of procedures, designs and terminology to the level necessary for the interoperability required by Allies, or to recommend useful practices in multinational cooperation.

Note: The three levels of standardization in NATO are compatibility, interchangeability and commonality as defined in NATOTerm.

CS, 2016.03.17

#### **NATO standardization agreement / accord de normalisation OTAN STANAG**

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.  
CS, 2010.10.20

#### **NATO standardization community / communauté de normalisation de l'OTAN**

The actors working together within NATO standardization considered as a whole.

Note: The actors in this community

are drawn from NATO nations and NATO partner nations, as well as NATO bodies, especially NATO committees in their capacity as tasking authorities and their subordinate bodies.  
CS, 2016.07.15

#### **NATO strategic commander / commandant stratégique de l'OTAN**

A commander at the highest level of the NATO military command structure.  
2014.01.31

#### **NATO warning time / délai avant attaque**

The time between recognition by a NATO strategic commander, or higher NATO authority that an attack is impending and the start of the attack.  
2000.07.20

#### **NATO-led operation / opération dirigée par l'OTAN**

An operation utilizing NATO's military structures and incorporating contributions from NATO nations and operational partners, carried out under authority of the North Atlantic Council.  
2017.06.30

#### **NATO-wide exercise / exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN**

An exercise involving the NATO strategic commands and the majority of subordinate commands and national defence staffs.  
2000.05.09

#### **nautical chart**

Preferred term: hydrographic chart.

#### **nautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route maritime**

An outline chart, devoid of hydrographic information, of a specific scale and projection, usually portraying a graticule and compass rose, designed to be ancillary to standard nautical charts, and produced either as an individual chart or a part of a coordinated series.

1984.10.01

#### **naval advanced logistic support site / site avancé de soutien logistique naval NALSS**

A location used as the primary transshipment point in the theatre of operations for fleet logistic support.  
1993.12.01

#### **naval beach group / groupement naval de plage**

A permanently organized naval command, within an amphibious force, comprised of a commander, his staff, a beachmaster unit, an amphibious construction battalion, and an assault craft unit, designed to provide an administrative group from

which required naval tactical components may be made available to the attack force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander to support the landing of one division (reinforced).  
1974.08.01

#### **naval beach unit**

Preferred term: naval beach group.

#### **naval campaign / campagne navale**

An operation or a connected series of operations conducted essentially by naval forces including all surface, subsurface, air and amphibious troops, for the purpose of gaining, extending, or maintaining control of the sea.

1973.03.01

#### **naval cooperation and guidance for shipping / coopération navale avec la marine marchande NCAGS**

The provision of NATO military cooperation, guidance, advice, assistance and supervision to merchant shipping to enhance the safety of participating merchant ships and to support military operations.  
2007.03.02

#### **naval fire liaison team / équipe de liaison d'appui naval**

Personnel and equipment required to coordinate and advise ground/landing forces on naval fire employment.  
1973.03.01

#### **naval fire operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui naval**

The agency established in a ship to control the execution of plans for the employment of naval fire, process requests for naval fire support, and to allot ships to forward observers. Ideally located in the same ship as the supporting arms coordination centre.  
1973.03.01

#### **naval fire support / appui-feu naval**

In naval operations, fire support provided from warships.  
1994.11.01

#### **naval forward logistic site / site logistique naval de l'avant NFLS**

A location, with port and aerodrome facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theatre of operations.  
1993.12.01

#### **naval stores / approvisionnements navals**

Any articles or commodities used by a naval ship or station, such as equipment, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum, oils and lubricants, medical supplies, and

ammunition.  
1973.03.01

**naval supervision of merchant ships / supervision navale des navires marchands**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the mandatory routing of merchant ships, control of their movements and/or convoy organization by naval authorities.  
2007.03.02

**naval support area / zone de soutien naval**

A sea area assigned to naval ships detailed to support an amphibious operation.  
1973.03.01

**navigation head / point de transbordement<sup>1</sup>**

A point alongside a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and land carriers. It is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead.  
2000.10.04

**navigational grid / grille de navigation**

A series of straight lines, superimposed over a conformal projection and indicating grid north, used as an aid to navigation. The interval of the grid lines is generally a multiple of 60 or 100 nautical miles.  
1971.04.01

**near miss / quasi collision**

**airmiss** (admitted)  
Any circumstance in flight when the degree of separation between two aircraft might constitute a hazardous situation.  
1982.08.01

**near real time / temps quasi réel (en) NRT**

Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information which has been delayed by the time required for electronic communication and automatic data processing. This implies that there are no significant delays.  
1991.11.01

**negative photo plane / plan du négatif**

The plane in which a film or plate lies at the moment of exposure.  
1970.07.01

**negligible nuclear risk / risque nucléaire négligeable**

A degree of nuclear risk where personnel are reasonably safe from a nuclear burst, with the exception of dazzle or temporary loss of night vision.  
1980.07.01

**nerve agent / agent neurotoxique**

A potentially lethal chemical agent that interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**net call sign / indicatif d'appel de réseau**

A call sign which represents all stations within a net.  
1973.03.01

**net sweep / drague à filet**

In naval mine warfare, a two-ship sweep, using a net like device, designed to collect drifting mines or scoop them up from the sea bottom.  
1976.08.01

**net weight<sup>1</sup> / poids net à vide<sup>1</sup>**

Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, but not including the weight of the crew, personal equipment and load.  
1982.03.01

**net weight<sup>2</sup> / poids net à vide<sup>2</sup>**

Weight of a container or pallet without freight and binding.  
1982.03.01

**neutral / neutre**

In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour, origin or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces  
2003.10.01

**neutralization / neutralisation<sup>2</sup>**

In mine warfare, a mine is said to be neutralized when it has been rendered, by external means, incapable of firing on passage of a target, although it may remain dangerous to handle.  
1976.08.01

**neutralization fire / tir de neutralisation**

Fire delivered to render a target temporarily ineffective or unusable.  
2005.01.17

**neutralize / neutraliser**

To render a hostile entity or materiel temporarily incapable of interfering with friendly forces.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**NIC post**

Preferred term: NATO international civilian post.

**nickname / nom conventionnel**

Two short separate words which may be formally or informally assigned by any appropriate authority to an event, project, activity, place name, topographical feature or item of equipment for convenience of reference but not for the security of information.  
1980.07.01

**night effect / effet de nuit**

An effect mainly caused by variations in the state of polarization of reflected waves, which sometimes result in errors in direction finding

bearings. The effect is most frequent at night-fall.  
1973.03.01

**nominal filter / filtre nominal**

A filter capable of cutting off a nominated minimum percentage by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size.  
1979.03.01

**nominal focal length / distance focale nominale**

An approximate value of the focal length, rounded off to some standard figure, used for the classification of lenses, mirrors, or cameras.  
1971.04.01

**nominal scale**

Preferred term: principal scale.

**non-battle casualty / perte hors combat**

A person who is not a battle casualty, but who is lost to his organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary or due to enemy action or to being interned.  
2003.09.01

**non-combatant evacuation operation / opération d'évacuation de non-combattants NEO**

An operation conducted to relocate designated non-combatants threatened in a foreign country to a place of safety.  
2002.10.14

**non-deadly force**

Preferred term: non-lethal force.

**non-disabling fire / tir d'interdiction<sup>2</sup>**

Fire directed at a non-vital part of a vessel so as not to impair its seaworthiness and manoeuvrability.  
2001.10.01

**non-expendable item / article non consommable**

An item that can be recovered once used, or retains its original identity in an assembly and normally requires further accounting. Examples: air-conditioning plant; real-estate.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**non-governmental organization / organisation non gouvernementale NGO**

A private, not for profit, voluntary organization with no governmental or intergovernmental affiliation, established for the purpose of fulfilling a range of activities, in particular development-related projects or the promotion of a specific cause, and organized at local, national, regional or

international level.

Notes: 1. A non-governmental organization does not necessarily have an official status or mandate for its existence or activities. 2. NATO may or may not support or cooperate with a given non-governmental organization.  
2009.08.26

**non-lethal fire / tir non létal**

Fire that does not primarily seek the physical destruction of an intended target and is delivered to impair, disrupt, delay or neutralize the performance of enemy operational forces, functions and facilities.  
2015.02.18

**non-lethal force / force non létale non-deadly force** (admitted)

Force not intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death.  
2015.02.18

**non-lethal weapon / arme non létale NLW**

A weapon that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate or repel persons or to disable equipment, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury and damage to property and the environment.  
2005.01.17

**non-linear approach / approche non rectiligne**

In approach and landing systems, a final approach in which the nominal flight path is not a straight line.  
1980.01.01

**non-permissive environment / environnement non permissif**

An environment in which friendly forces anticipate obstructions to, or interference with, operations.  
2012.08.31

**non-quota post / poste hors quota NQ post** (admitted)

An international military post in a peacetime establishment, that any nation may fill using a defined nomination and selection process. Note: Non-quota posts are included in the international manpower ceiling.  
2015.02.18

**non-registered publication / publication non enregistrée**

A publication which bears no register number and for which periodic accounting is not required.  
1971.03.01

**non-sub contact chart**

Preferred term: non-submarine contact chart.

**non-submarine contact chart / carte des faux échos non-sub contact chart** (admitted)

A special naval chart, at a scale

of 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000, showing bathymetry, bottom characteristics, wreck data and non-submarine contact data for coastal and off-shore waters. It is designed for use in conducting submarine and anti-submarine warfare operations.  
1980.10.01

**normal impact effect**

Preferred term: cardinal point effect.

**normal lighting / éclairage normal**

Lighting of vehicles as prescribed or authorized by the law of a given country without restrictions for military reasons.  
1980.01.01

**North Atlantic Treaty area / zone du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord**

In accordance with Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty, the area including the territory of the Parties in Europe and North America and the territory of Turkey, the Mediterranean Sea and the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.  
2014.01.31

**northing / vers le nord**

Northward, that is, from bottom to top, reading of grid values on a map.  
1973.03.01

**notam**

Preferred term: notice to airmen.

**notation / prise en note**

In NATO, the acknowledgement by an authority that it has been informed of a matter.  
2017.06.30

**notice to airmen / avis aux navigants**

**notam** (admitted)  
A notice distributed by means of telecommunication containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedure or hazard, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations.  
[ICAO]  
2008.09.15

**notice to effect / préavis d'engagement NTE**

An advance warning that specifies the time it will take to move from a decision to deploy until achievement of full operating 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.  
DPPC, 2019.06.26

**notice to move / préavis de mouvement NTM**

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.  
2003.10.01

**no-wind position**

Preferred term: air position.

**NQ post**

Preferred term: non-quota post.

**NU post**

Preferred term: nationality undetermined post.

**nuclear airburst / explosion nucléaire aérienne airburst** (admitted)

A nuclear burst that occurs within the atmosphere at a height greater than the maximum radius of the fireball and consequently does not produce fallout.  
MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**nuclear bonus effects / effets nucléaires favorables non prévisibles**

Desirable damage or casualties produced by the effects from friendly nuclear weapons that cannot be accurately calculated in targeting as the uncertainties involved preclude depending on them for a militarily significant result.  
1980.07.01

**nuclear certifiable / apte à l'homologation nucléaire**

Indicates a unit or vehicle possessing the potential of passing functional tests and inspections of all normal and emergency systems affecting the nuclear weapons.  
1986.11.01

**nuclear certified delivery unit / unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire**

Any level of organization and support elements which are capable of executing nuclear missions in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements and NATO directives.  
1985.11.01

**nuclear certified delivery vehicle / vecteur homologué nucléaire**

A delivery vehicle whose compatibility with a nuclear weapon has been certified by the applicable nuclear power through formal procedures.  
1985.11.01

**nuclear cloud / nuage nucléaire**

A cloud of hot gases, smoke, dust and other particulate matter from a nuclear weapon and its environment, that is carried aloft in conjunction with the rise of the fireball produced

by the detonation of that weapon.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**nuclear collateral effects / effets nucléaires subsidiaires**

Undesired damage or casualties resulting from the detonation of friendly nuclear weapons.  
1996.01.09

**nuclear column / colonne nucléaire**

A hollow cylinder of water and spray thrown up from an underwater burst of a nuclear weapon, through which the hot, high-pressure gases formed in the explosion are vented to the atmosphere. A somewhat similar column of dirt is formed in an underground explosion.  
1973.03.01

**nuclear commitment / engagement nucléaire**

A statement by a NATO member that specific forces have been committed or will be committed to NATO in a nuclear only or dual capable role.  
1984.10.01

**nuclear damage / dégât nucléaire**

1. Light Damage. Damage which does not prevent the immediate use of equipment or installations for which it was intended. Some repair by the user may be required red to make full use of the equipment or installations. 2. Moderate Damage. Damage which prevents the use of equipment or installations until extensive repairs are made. 3. Severe Damage. Damage which prevents use of equipment or installations permanently.  
1973.03.01

**nuclear damage assessment / évaluation de dommages nucléaires**

The determination of the damage effect to the population, forces and resources resulting from actual nuclear attack. It is performed during and after an attack. The operational significance of the damage is not evaluated in this assessment.  
1980.07.01

**nuclear delivery unit / unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire**

Any level of organization capable of employing a nuclear weapon system or systems when the weapon or weapons have been released by proper authority.  
1984.10.01

**nuclear delivery vehicle / vecteur à capacité nucléaire**

That portion of the weapon system which provides the means of delivery of a nuclear weapon to the target.  
1984.10.01

**nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system / système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire**

A system deployed to provide surveillance coverage of critical friendly target areas, and indicate place, height of burst, yield, and ground zero of nuclear detonations.  
1973.03.01

**nuclear logistic movement / transport nucléaire**

The transport of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations.  
1973.03.01

**nuclear nation / nation nucléaire**

Military nuclear powers and civil nuclear powers.  
1971.04.01

**nuclear power / puissance nucléaire**

Not to be used without appropriate modifier.  
1971.04.01

**nuclear radiation / rayonnement nucléaire**

Ionizing radiation resulting from the detonation of a nuclear weapon.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**nuclear safety line / ligne de sécurité nucléaire**

A line selected, if possible, to follow well-defined topographical features and used to delineate levels of protective measures, degrees of damage or risk to friendly troops, and/or prescribe limits to which the effects of friendly weapons may be permitted to extend.  
1971.04.01

**nuclear strike warning / préavis d'attaque nucléaire**

A warning of impending friendly or suspected enemy nuclear attack.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**nuclear vulnerability assessment / évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire**

The estimation of the probable effect on population, forces, and resources from a hypothetical nuclear attack. Note: It is performed predominantly in the pre-attack period; however, it may be extended to the trans-attack or post-attack periods.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**nuclear weapon / arme nucléaire atomic weapon (admitted)**

A complete assembly (i.e. implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type), in its intended ultimate configuration which, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy.  
1983.11.01

**nuclear weapon employment time / délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire**

The time required for delivery of a nuclear weapon after the decision to

fire has been made.  
1973.03.01

**nuclear weapon exercise / exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire**

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It includes removal of a weapon from its normal storage location, prepared for use, delivery to an employment unit, the movement in a ground training exercise to include loading aboard an aircraft or missile and return to storage. It may include any or all of the operations listed above, but does not include launching or flying operations. Typical exercises include aircraft generation exercises, ground readiness exercises, ground tactical exercises, and various categories of inspections designed to evaluate the capability of the unit to perform its prescribed mission.  
1973.03.01

**nuclear weapon manoeuvre / exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire**

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It may consist of all those operations listed for a nuclear weapon exercise and is extended to include fly-away in combat aircraft, but does not include expenditure of the weapon. Typical manoeuvres include nuclear operational readiness manoeuvres and tactical air operations.  
1981.09.01

**nuclear yield / puissance d'une arme nucléaire**

The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of the kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene required to produce the same energy release.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**nuclear-weapon state NWS**

Preferred term: military nuclear power.

**nuisance minefield / champ de mines de harcèlement**

A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder his use of an area or route.  
1976.12.01

**number... in (out) / énième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir)**

In artillery, term used to indicate a change in status of weapon number.  
1976.08.01

**numerical scale**

Preferred term: scale.

## O

**objective / objectif<sup>1</sup>****Obj**

A clearly defined and attainable goal for a military operation, for example seizing a terrain feature, neutralizing an adversary's force or capability or achieving some other desired outcome that is essential to a commander's plan and towards which the operation is directed.  
2006.01.06

**objective area / zone de l'objectif  
OA**

A defined geographical area within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by the competent authority for purposes of command and control.  
1973.03.01

**oblique air photograph /  
photographie aérienne oblique**

An air photograph taken with the camera axis directed between the horizontal and vertical planes. Commonly referred to as an "oblique". a. High Oblique - One in which the apparent horizon appears, and b. Low Oblique - One in which the apparent horizon does not appear.  
1970.07.01

**observation post / poste  
d'observation  
OP**

A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications; may be airborne.  
2008.08.08

**observed fire / tir observé**

Fire for which the point of impact or burst can be seen by an observer. The fire can be controlled and adjusted on the basis of observation.  
1973.03.01

**observed fire procedure / réglage  
de tir par observation**

A standardized procedure for use in adjusting indirect fire on a target.  
1973.03.01

**observer identification /  
identification de l'observateur**

In artillery and naval fire support, the first element of a call for fire to establish communication and to identify the observer/spotter.  
1974.09.01

**observer-target distance /  
distance d'observation**

The distance along an imaginary straight line from the spotter or observer to the target.  
1975.11.01

**observer-target line / ligne  
d'observation**

An imaginary straight line from the observer/spotter to the target.  
1974.09.01

**obstacle / obstacle  
obstruction**

A natural or man-made object that creates a physical impediment to or hazard for the movement of vehicles, personnel or formations. Note: The term "obstacle" is preferred in the land environment and "obstruction" in the air and water environments. Examples: A tall building near a flight path; a reef; an iceberg; a minefield; a marsh.  
2010.04.16

**obstruction**

Preferred term: obstacle.

**obstructor / obstruteur**

In naval mine warfare, a device laid with the sole object of obstructing or damaging mechanical minesweeping equipment.  
1977.03.01

**occupation of position /  
occupation d'une position**

Movement into and proper organization of an area to be used as a battle position.  
1973.03.01

**occupy / occuper**

To position a force in a specified area or location that is free of active opposition.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**ocean manifest / manifeste**

A detailed listing of the entire cargo loaded into any one ship showing all pertinent data which will readily identify such cargo and where and how the cargo is stowed.  
1981.03.01

**ocean station ship / navire  
stationnaire océanique**

A ship assigned to operate within a specified area to provide several services including search and rescue, meteorological information, navigational aid, and communication facilities.  
1973.03.01

**offensive counter-air operation /  
opération offensive contre le  
potentiel aérien  
OCA**

An operation mounted to destroy, disrupt or limit enemy air power as close to its source as possible.  
1982.03.01

**offensive mine countermeasures /  
mesures offensives antimines**

Measures intended to prevent the enemy from successfully laying mines.  
1976.12.01

**offensive minefield / champ de  
mines offensif**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in enemy territorial water or waters under enemy control.  
1976.12.01

**officer conducting the exercise /  
officier directeur de l'exercice  
OCE**

The officer responsible for the conduct of an allocated part of the exercise from the Blue, Orange and Purple aspects. He will issue necessary supplementary instructions. In addition, he may be an exercise commander.  
1983.11.11

**officer conducting the serial /  
officier responsable d'une phase  
de l'exercice  
OCS**

The officer designated to exercise tactical control over assigned forces for a specific exercise serial.  
1974.09.01

**officer in tactical command /  
officier exerçant le  
commandement tactique  
OTC**

In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command.  
2010.01.22

**officer scheduling the exercise /  
officier chargé de la mise sur pied  
de l'exercice  
OSE**

The officer who originates the exercise and the orders it to take place. He will issue basic instructions which will include the designation of exercise areas, the allocation of forces, and the necessary coordinating instructions. He will also designate the officers conducting the exercise.  
1973.03.01

**offset bombing / bombardement  
en déport**

Any bombing procedure which employs a reference or aiming point other than the actual target.  
1973.01.01

**offset distance / distance de  
décentrement**

In nuclear warfare, the distance the desired ground zero or actual ground zero is offset from the centre of an area target or from a point target.  
1973.03.01

**offset point / point futur**

In air interception, a point in space relative to a target's flight path toward which an interceptor is vectored and from which the final or a preliminary turn to attack heading is made.  
1974.09.01

**offshore patrol / patrouille du large**

A naval defence patrol operating in the outer area of navigable coastal waters. It is a part of the naval local defence forces consisting of naval ships and aircraft and operates outside those areas assigned to the inshore patrol.  
1973.03.01

**oiler / pétrolier**

A naval or merchant tanker specially equipped and rigged for replenishing other ships at sea.  
1973.03.01

**on call / à la demande**

A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for.  
1971.09.01

**on-call mission / mission sur demande**

A type of air support mission which is not requested sufficiently in advance of the desired time of execution to permit detailed planning and briefing of pilots prior to take-off. Aircraft scheduled for this type of mission are on air, ground, or carrier alert, and are armed with a prescribed load.  
2000.10.04

**on-call target / tir à la demande**

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target other than a scheduled target on which fire is delivered when requested.  
1976.08.01

**one-look circuit / mise de feu à impulsion unique**

A mine circuit which requires actuation by a given influence once only.  
1975.11.01

**on-order mission / mission sur ordre**

A mission to be executed at an unspecified time in the future when the order is given.  
2012.01.30

**open route / itinéraire libre**

A route not subject to traffic or movement control restrictions.  
1980.01.01

**open-source intelligence / renseignement de sources ouvertes  
OSINT**

Intelligence derived from publicly available information, as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**operating environment / environnement des opérations  
OE**

**operational environment** (obsolete)

A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**operation / opération****Op**

**OP** (admitted)

A sequence of coordinated actions with a defined purpose.  
Notes: 1. NATO operations are military. 2. NATO operations contribute to a wider approach including non-military actions.  
MCJSB, 2014.04.10

**operation order / ordre d'opération****OPORD**

**OPORDER** (deprecated)

A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation  
1973.03.01

**operation overlay / calque****d'opération**

An overlay showing information such as the location, size, scheme of manoeuvre and fires of friendly forces involved in an operation, and possibly the locations and the predicted movements of enemy forces.  
2012.01.30

**operation plan / plan d'opération****OPPLAN**

[MC 0133/4, 2011]

A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession.  
Notes: 1. It is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. 2. The designation 'plan' is usually used instead of 'order' in preparing for operations well in advance. 3. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation order.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**operational aircraft****cross-servicing requirement / besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs**

A military requirement, established by a NATO commander, for a designated airfield or ship to provide stage A or stage B cross-servicing to aircraft not assigned to that airfield or ship.  
1986.11.01

**operational analysis / analyse opérationnelle****OA**

**operational research** (admitted)  
**operations research** (admitted)

The application of scientific methods to assist executive decision-makers.  
2012.08.31

**operational art / art opérationnel**

The employment of forces to attain strategic and/or operational objectives through the design, organization, integration and conduct of strategies, campaigns, major operations and battles.  
2008.01.15

**operational chain of command / chaîne de commandement opérationnelle**

The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of operations.  
2014.01.31

**operational characteristics / caractéristiques opérationnelles**

The specific military qualities required of an item of equipment to enable it to meet an agreed operational need.  
1982.08.01

**operational command / commandement opérationnel  
OPCOM**

The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as the commander deems necessary.  
Note: It does not include responsibility for administration.  
2001.10.01

**operational control / contrôle opérationnel  
OPCON**

The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control.  
2001.10.01

**operational decontamination / décontamination opérationnelle**

Decontamination restricted to specific parts of operationally essential assets and/or working areas, carried out in order to sustain operations.  
2015.04.01

**operational environment**

Preferred term: operating environment.

**operational intelligence / renseignement opérationnel  
OPINTEL**

Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of campaigns at the operational level.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**operational interchangeability / interchangeabilité opérationnelle**

Ability to substitute one item for another of different composition or origin without loss in effectiveness, accuracy, and safety of performance. 1973.03.01

**operational level / niveau opératif**

The level at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations. 2008.01.15

**operational partner / partenaire d'opération**

[PO(2011)0141]  
A non-NATO country whose contribution of forces, capabilities or other support to a NATO-led operation, has been formally recognized by the North Atlantic Council. 2017.06.30

**operational pause / pause opérationnelle**

A temporary and deliberate cessation of certain activities during the course of an operation to avoid reaching the culminating point and to be able to regenerate the combat power required to proceed with the next stage of the operation. 2012.01.30

**operational performance standard / norme de performance opérationnelle**

**OPS**  
A performance standard that an individual or unit must achieve to be able to execute a mission effectively. 2003.10.01

**operational planning<sup>1</sup>**

Preferred term: operations planning.

**operational planning<sup>2</sup>**

Preferred term: operational-level planning.

**operational procedures / procédures opérationnelles**

The detailed methods by which headquarters and units carry out their operational tasks. 1982.08.01

**operational readiness / état de préparation opérationnelle**

The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. may be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness. 1976.08.01

**operational readiness evaluation / évaluation de l'état de préparation opérationnelle**  
**ORE**

An evaluation of the operational capability and effectiveness of a unit or any portion thereof. 2002.10.14

**operational requirement / besoin opérationnel**

**OR**

An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military or civil objectives, operations, missions or actions. 2001.10.01

**operational research**

Preferred term: operational analysis.

**operational route / itinéraire opérationnel**

Land route allocated to a command for the conduct of a specific operation, derived from the corresponding basic military route network. 1981.09.01

**operational stocks / stocks opérationnels**

The sum of basic stocks and sustaining stocks. LCEG(S), 2014.09.26

**operational training / entraînement opérationnel**

Training that develops, maintains or improves the operational readiness of individuals or units. 1974.04.01

**operational-level planning / planification au niveau opératif**  
**operational planning<sup>2</sup>** (deprecated)

Note: The preferred English term to designate the planning of military operations at the operational level is "operational-level planning". The term "operational planning" is not to be used so as to prevent confusion with "operations planning". 2011.02.03

**operations planning / planification opérationnelle**

**operational planning<sup>1</sup>** (deprecated)

The planning of military operations at the strategic, operational or tactical levels.

Note: The preferred English term to designate the planning of military operations at all levels is "operations planning". The term "operational planning" is not to be used so as to prevent confusion with operational-level planning. 2011.02.03

**operations research**

Preferred term: operational analysis.

**operations security / sécurité des opérations**  
**OPSEC**

The process which gives a military operation or exercise appropriate security, using passive or active means, to deny the enemy knowledge of the dispositions,

capabilities and intentions of friendly forces.

1992.10.01

**opportunity target**

Preferred term: target of opportunity.

**opposing forces / forces d'opposition**

**OPFOR**

Those forces used in an enemy role during NATO exercises. 1994.07.01

**opposing forces commander / commandant des forces d'opposition**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over opposing forces for a specific period during NATO exercises. 1994.07.01

**optical axis / axe optique**

In a lens element, the straight line which passes through the centres of curvature of the lens surfaces. In an optical system, the line formed by the coinciding principal axes of the series of optical elements. 1970.07.01

**optical minehunting / chasse aux mines à vue**

The use of an optical system (e.g. television or towed diver) to detect and classify mines or mine-like objects on or protruding from the sea-bed. 1975.11.01

**optimum height / hauteur type**

The height of an explosion which will produce the maximum effect against a given target. 1973.03.01

**optimum height of burst / hauteur type d'explosion**

For nuclear weapons and for a particular target (or area), the height at which it is estimated a weapon of a specified energy yield will produce a certain desired effect over the maximum possible area. 1986.11.01

**orbit point / point d'orbite**

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight during tactical operations when a predetermined pattern is not established. 1984.06.01

**order / ordre**

A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. 1973.03.01

**order of battle / ordre de bataille**  
**ORBAT**

The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. 1973.03.01



**order to move / ordre de déplacement**

An order given by a commander to execute a movement.  
2006.01.06

**ordinary transport / transport ordinaire**

In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight or preparation does not entail special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of the railway systems to be used.  
1994.11.01

**organic / organique**

Forming an integral part of a military entity.  
2015.02.18

**organization / organisation**

[Bi-SC Directive 85-1]

In capability development, the structure through which NATO and the Allies cooperate to accomplish a common mission or agreed task.  
2018.02.16

**organization of the ground / organisation du terrain**

The development of a defensive position by strengthening the natural defences of the terrain and by assignment of the occupying troops to specific localities.  
1973.03.01

**organizational strength / potentiel organisationnel**

The number of trained personnel, facilities and the amount of materiel required to perform a unit's assigned mission.

Note: The organizational strength of a unit may change in response to changing situations and mission requirements.  
2015.08.14

**originating medical facility / échelon sanitaire initial OMF**

A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility.  
1973.03.01

**oropesa sweep / drague mécanique divergente**

In naval mine warfare, a form of sweep in which a length of sweep wire is towed by a single ship, lateral displacement being caused by an otter and depth being controlled at the ship end by a kite and at the other end by a float and float wire.  
1975.11.01

**orthomorphic projection / projection orthomorphique**

A projection in which the scale, although varying throughout the map, is the same in all directions at any point, so that very small areas are represented by correct shape

and bearings are correct.  
1973.03.01

**orthorectification / orthorectification**

In photogrammetry, the process of removing geometric distortions in an image caused by sensor tilt and terrain relief, and projecting the resulting image onto a map projection system.  
2002.10.14

**oscillating mine / mine ludion**

A mine, hydrostatically controlled, which maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independently of the rise and fall of the tide.  
1976.08.01

**other forces for NATO / autres forces pour l'OTAN OFN**

Forces not assigned or earmarked for a NATO command, but which might co-operate with NATO forces or be placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander in certain circumstances which should be specified.  
1980.10.01

**otter / divergent**

In naval mine warfare, a device which, when towed, displaces itself sideways to a predetermined distance  
1976.08.01

**outline map / carte à grandes lignes**

A map which represents just sufficient geographic information to permit the correlation of additional data placed upon it.  
1971.04.01

**outline plan / avant-projet**

A preliminary plan which outlines the salient features or principles of a course of action prior to the initiation of detailed planning.  
1973.03.01

**outreach / ouverture**

An action to establish communication with a community, organization or individuals with the aim of creating opportunities for engagement and/or liaison.  
2019.02.25

**overhead clearance / hauteur libre<sup>1</sup>**

The minimum vertical distance between a ground or water surface and any obstruction above it.  
2000.10.04

**overlap<sup>1</sup> / recouvrement<sup>1</sup>**

In photography, the amount by which one photograph includes the same area covered by another, customarily expressed as a percentage. The overlap between successive air photographs on a track is called

forward overlap. The overlap between photographs in adjacent parallel flight lines is called side overlap. The overlap of successive lines of a linescan is called line overlap.  
1981.03.01

**overlap<sup>2</sup> / recouvrement<sup>2</sup>**

In cartography, that portion of a map or chart which overlaps the area covered by another of the same series.  
1981.03.01

**overlap<sup>3</sup> / recouvrement<sup>3</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, the width of that part of the swept path of a ship or formation which is also swept by an adjacent sweeper or formation or is re-swept on the next adjacent lap.  
1981.03.01

**overpressure**

Preferred term: blast overpressure.

**overprint / surimpression**

Information printed or stamped upon a map or chart, in addition to that originally printed, to show data of importance or special use.  
1972.07.01

**overrun control / commande de prolongation de fonctionnement**

Equipment enabling a camera to continue operating for a predetermined number of frames or seconds after normal cut-off.  
1970.07.01

**overshoot / remise de gaz go around (admitted)**

A phase of flight wherein a landing approach of an aircraft is not continued to touchdown.  
1973.01.01

**overt operation / opération manifeste**

An operation conducted openly, without concealment.  
2012.01.30

# P

## pace / vitesse de marche

For ground forces, the speed of a column or element regulated to maintain a prescribed average speed.

1973.07.01

## pace setter / guide

An individual, selected by the column commander, who travels in the lead vehicle or element to regulate the column speed and establish the pace necessary to meet the required movement order.

1972.07.01

## packaged petroleum product / produit pétrolier conditionné

A petroleum product, generally a lubricant, oil, grease or speciality item, normally packaged by the manufacturer and subsequently stored, transported, and issued in containers having an individual fill capacity of 250 litres or less.

1982.08.01

## packet / rame

In land convoy movements, a small number of vehicles that moves as part of a convoy.

2009.08.26

## pallet / palette

A flat base for combining transport packages or carrying an assembly to form a unit load for handling, transportation, and storage by material handling equipment.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

## palletized unit load / charge palettisée

Quantity of items, packaged or unpackaged, that is arranged on a pallet in a specified manner and securely strapped or fastened thereto, so that the whole is handled as a unit.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

## panel code / code de panneaux surface code (admitted)

A prearranged code designed for visual communications, usually between friendly units, by making use of marking panels.

1968.01.01

## panoramic camera <sup>1</sup> / appareil photographique panoramique <sup>1</sup>

In aerial photography, a camera which, through a system of moving optics or mirrors, scans a wide area of the terrain, usually from horizon to horizon. The camera may be mounted vertically or obliquely within the aircraft, to scan across or along the line of flight.

1971.09.01

## panoramic camera <sup>2</sup> / appareil photographique panoramique <sup>2</sup>

In ground photography, a camera which photographs a wide expanse of terrain by rotating horizontally about the vertical axis through the centre of the camera lens.

1971.09.01

## parachute deployment height / hauteur d'ouverture de parachute

The height above the intended impact point at which the parachute or parachutes are fully deployed.

1973.03.01

## paradrop / parachutage

Delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight.

1970.07.01

## parallactic angle / angle parallactique

Angle formed by the optical axes of two instruments, for example, a telescope and its viewfinder seeing the same object.

1970.07.01

## parallax / parallaxe

In photography, the apparent displacement of the position of an object in relation to a reference point, due to a change in the point of observation.

1970.07.01

## parallax difference / différence de parallaxe

The difference in displacement of the top of an object in relation to its base, as measured on the two images of the object on a stereo pair of photographs.

1970.07.01

## parallel classification / classification parallèle

In railway terminology, the classification of ordinary transport military vehicles and equipment, based on a comparative study of the main characteristics of those vehicles and equipment and of those of the ordinary flat wagons of a corresponding category onto which they can be loaded.

1981.03.01

## part / pièce

piece part (admitted)

In logistics, an item of an assembly or sub-assembly, which is not normally further broken down.

1992.03.01

## partially planned movement / mouvement partiellement planifié

A movement which is prepared as far as possible or as appropriate, based on data available and for which provision of movement and transport support has been arranged, adequate to the information available. Prior to the execution, this movement will be fully planned as soon as all necessary complementary information has been

provided.

1990.11.11

## participating merchant ship / navire marchand participant

A merchant ship taking part in a naval cooperation and guidance for shipping operation.

2007.03.02

## participating nation / pays participant

PN

A nation that takes part in a NATO operation, programme or other activity, for which it is not required to contribute in money or in kind.

2012.08.31

## pass time / durée d'écoulement

In road transport, the time that elapses between the moment when the leading vehicle of a column passes a given point and the moment when the last vehicle passes the same point.

1970.07.01

## passage of lines / passage de lignes

An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy.

1985.11.01

## passive / passif

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

1976.12.01

## passive air defence / défense aérienne passive

Passive measures taken for the physical defence and protection of personnel, essential installations and equipment in order to minimize the effectiveness of air and/or missile attack.

2006.06.20

## passive defence / défense passive

Passive measures taken for the physical defence and protection of personnel, essential installations and equipment in order to minimize the effectiveness of hostile action.

2005.01.17

## passive electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique passives

Undetectable measures, such as those in operating procedures and technical features of equipment, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

1996.11.20

## passive homing guidance / guidage passif

A system of homing guidance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiation from the target.

1973.01.01

**passive mine<sup>1</sup> / mine passive<sup>1</sup>**

A mine whose anticountermining device has been operated preventing the firing mechanism from being actuated. The mine will usually remain passive for a comparatively short time.  
1994.11.01

**passive mine<sup>2</sup> / mine passive<sup>2</sup>**

A mine which does not emit a signal to detect the presence of a target.  
1994.11.01

**password / mot de passe**

A secret word or distinctive sound used to reply to a challenge.  
1973.03.01

**pathfinder aircraft / aéronef marqueur**

An aircraft with a specially trained crew carrying drop zone/landing zone marking teams, target markers, or navigational aids, which precedes the main force to the drop zone/landing zone or target.  
1980.08.01

**pathfinder team / équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs**

A team dropped or air landed at an objective to establish and operate navigational aids for the purpose of guiding aircraft to drop and landing zones.  
1970.07.01

**patrol / patrouille**

A detachment of ground, sea, or air forces sent out for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping up, or security mission.  
1970.07.01

**pattern laying / pose de mines suivant schéma**

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines in a fixed relationship to each other.  
1972.07.01

**payload<sup>1</sup> / charge utile<sup>1</sup>**

**PL**  
In a missile or rocket, the warhead, its container and activating devices.  
2009.08.26

**payload<sup>2</sup> / charge utile<sup>2</sup>**

**PL**  
The load, in addition to its unladen weight, that a vehicle is designed to transport under specified conditions of operation.  
Note: The load may include people, materiel and/or equipment.  
2009.08.26

**peace enforcement / imposition de la paix**

**PE**  
A peace support effort designed to end hostilities through the application of a range of coercive measures, including the use of military force.  
Note: Peace enforcement is likely to be conducted without the strategic

consent of some, if not all, of the major conflicting parties.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**peace support / soutien de la paix**

Efforts conducted impartially to restore or maintain peace.  
Note: Peace support efforts can include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**peace support force / force de soutien de la paix**

**PSF**  
A military force assigned to a peace support operation.  
2005.01.17

**peacebuilding / consolidation de la paix**

A peace support effort designed to reduce the risk of relapsing into conflict by addressing the underlying causes of the conflict and the longer-term needs of the people.  
Note: Peacebuilding requires a long-term commitment and may run concurrently with other types of peace support efforts.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**peacekeeping / maintien de la paix**

**PK**  
A peace support effort designed to assist the implementation of a ceasefire or peace settlement and to help lay the foundations for sustainable peace.  
Note: Peacekeeping is conducted with the strategic consent of all major conflicting parties.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**peacemaking / rétablissement de la paix**

A peace support effort conducted after the initiation of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful settlement, involving primarily diplomatic action supported, when necessary, by direct or indirect use of military assets.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**peacetime complement**

Preferred term: peacetime establishment.

**peacetime establishment / tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix**

**PE**  
**peacetime complement** (obsolete)  
An establishment of military and civilian posts for a military organization under peacetime conditions.  
2015.02.18

**pecked line / tiretés**

A symbol consisting of a line broken at regular intervals.  
1971.04.01

**pencil beam / pinceau lumineux**

A searchlight beam reduced to, or

set at, its minimum width.  
1974.09.01

**penetration / attaque de rupture**

In land operations, a form of offensive which seeks to break through the enemy's defence and disrupt the defensive system.  
1982.08.01

**percentage clearance / pourcentage de déblaiement**

In mine warfare, the estimated percentage of mines of specified characteristics which have been cleared from an area or channel.  
1975.11.01

**permanent echo / écho permanent**

Any dense and fixed radar return caused by reflection of energy from the earth's surface. Distinguished from ground clutter by being from definable locations rather than large areas.  
1972.07.01

**permissive environment / environnement permissif**

An environment in which friendly forces anticipate no obstructions to, or interference with, operations.  
Note: A permissive environment does not necessarily imply absence of threat.  
2012.08.31

**personal locator beacon / radiobalise individuelle de repérage**

**PLB**  
An emergency radio locator beacon with a two-way speech facility carried by crew members, either on their person or in their survival equipment, and capable of providing homing signals to assist search and rescue operations.  
1987.07.01

**personnel / personnel**

The military and/or civilian human resources required to accomplish an assigned mission or task.  
2018.02.16

**personnel recovery / récupération de personnel**

The sum of military, diplomatic and civil efforts to effect the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel.  
MCJSB, 2016.08.31

**perspective grid / réseau perspectif**

A network of lines, drawn or superimposed on a photograph, to represent the perspective of a systematic network of lines on the ground or datum plane.  
1973.03.01

**petroleum intersectional service / direction des essences inter-sections**

An intersectional or interzonal service in a theatre of operations that operates pipelines and related

facilities for the supply of bulk petroleum products to theatre Army elements and other forces as directed.

1970.07.01

#### **phase line / ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires**

##### **PL**

A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action.

1976.08.01

#### **phoney minefield / faux champ de mines**

An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy.

1979.12.01

#### **photo interpretation key**

Preferred term: imagery interpretation key.

#### **photo nadir / nadir de la photographie**

**camera nadir** (admitted)

The point at which a vertical line through the perspective centre of the camera lens intersects the photo plane.

1969.09.01

#### **photoflash bomb / bombe**

##### **photo-éclair**

A bomb designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for medium altitude night photography.

1970.07.01

#### **photoflash cartridge / cartouche photo-éclair**

A pyrotechnic cartridge designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for low altitude night photography.

1973.05.01

#### **photogrammetric control / cheminement photogrammétrique**

Control established by photogrammetric methods as distinguished from control established by ground methods. Sometimes called minor control.

1974.12.01

#### **photogrammetry / photogrammétrie**

The science or art of obtaining reliable measurements from photographic images.

1970.07.01

#### **photographic filter / filtre photographique**

A layer of glass, gelatine, or other material used to modify the spectrum of the incidental light.

1970.07.01

#### **photographic interpretation**

Preferred term: imagery interpretation.

#### **photographic reading / lecture photographique**

The simple recognition of natural or man-made features from photographs not involving imagery interpretation techniques.

1980.07.01

#### **photographic scale / échelle photographique**

The ratio of a distance measured on a photograph or mosaic to the corresponding distance on the ground, classified as follows: a. very large scale 1:4,999 and larger; b. large scale 1:5,000 to 1:9,999; c. medium scale 1:10,000 to 1:24,999; d. small scale 1:25,000 to 1:49,999; e. very small scale 1:50,000 and smaller.

1979.03.01

#### **photographic sortie**

Preferred term: imagery sortie.

#### **photographic strip / bande de photographies**

Series of successive overlapping photographs taken along a selected course or direction.

1969.09.01

#### **photomap / photocarte**

A reproduction of a photograph or photomosaic upon which the grid lines, marginal data, contours, place names, boundaries, and other data may be added.

1970.08.01

#### **P-hour / heure P**

In airborne operations, the time at which the lead parachute element arrives or is due to arrive over the point of impact to begin operations.

2011.02.03

#### **physical security / sécurité physique**

That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, documents and information, and to protect them against espionage, sabotage, terrorism, damage, and theft.

2014.08.26

#### **pictorial symbolization / représentation conventionnelle**

The use of symbols which convey the visual character of the features they represent.

1971.08.01

#### **piece part**

Preferred term: part.

#### **pillbox / emplacement de tir abrité**

A small, low fortification that houses machine guns, antitank weapons, etc. A pillbox is usually made of concrete, steel, or filled sandbags.

1970.07.01

#### **pilot's trace / tracé du pilote**

A rough overlay to a map made by

the pilot of a photographic reconnaissance aircraft during or immediately after a sortie. It shows the location, direction, number, and order of photographic runs made, together with the camera(s) used on each run.

1970.07.01

#### **pinpoint <sup>1</sup> / repère <sup>1</sup>**

A precisely identified point, especially on the ground, that locates a very small target, a reference point for rendezvous or for other purposes; the coordinates that define this point.

1970.07.01

#### **pinpoint <sup>2</sup> / repère <sup>2</sup>**

The ground position of aircraft determined by direct observation of the ground.

1970.07.01

#### **pinpoint photograph / photographie d'un objectif ponctuel**

A single photograph or a stereo pair of a specific object or target.

1973.05.01

#### **pipeline / ligne de ravitaillement**

In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use.

1970.07.01

#### **pitch <sup>1</sup> / tangage**

The movement of an aircraft or ship about its transverse axis.

1997.12.18

#### **pitch <sup>2</sup> / inclinaison tip**

In air photography, the camera rotation about the transverse axis of the aircraft.

1997.12.18

#### **pitch angle / assiette longitudinale inclination angle** (admitted)

The angle between the aircraft's longitudinal axis and the horizontal plane.

1979.12.01

#### **plan for landing / plan général de débarquement**

In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement.

1982.03.01

#### **plan range / distance horizontale**

In air photographic reconnaissance, the horizontal distance from the point below the aircraft to an object on the ground.

1970.07.01

#### **planned maintenance / maintenance périodique**

Preventive maintenance carried out systematically according to the degree of use of the equipment.  
2001.10.01

**planned target / objectif prévu**  
In artillery and naval fire support, a target on which fire is prearranged.  
1976.08.01

**planning factor / facteur de planification**  
A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time.  
1985.11.01

**plastic explosive / explosif plastique**  
Explosive which is malleable at normal temperatures.  
1977.12.01

**plastic range / champ d'élasticité**  
The stress range in which a material will not fail when subjected to the action of a force, but will not recover completely so that a permanent deformation results when the force is removed.  
1970.07.01

**plastic spray packaging**  
Preferred term: cocooning.

**plastic zone / zone plastique**  
The region beyond the rupture zone associated with crater formation resulting from an explosion in which there is no visible rupture, but in which the soil is permanently deformed and compressed to a high density.  
1970.07.01

**plate <sup>1</sup> / planche**  
In cartography: a. a printing plate of zinc, aluminium, or engraved copper; b. collective term for all "states" of an engraved map reproduced from the same engraved printing plate; c. all details to appear on a map or chart which will be reproduced from a single printing plate (e.g. the "blue plate" or the "contour plate").  
1971.04.01

**plate <sup>2</sup> / plaque**  
In photography, a transparent medium, usually glass, coated with a photographic emulsion.  
1971.04.01

**platform drop / largage lourd**  
The airdrop of loaded platforms from rear loading aircraft with roller conveyors.  
1969.09.01

**plot <sup>1</sup> / schéma**  
Map, chart, or graph representing data of any sort.  
1972.07.01

**plot <sup>2</sup> / position graphique**  
Representation on a diagram or chart of the position or course of a target in terms of angles and distances from positions; location of a position on a map or a chart.  
1972.07.01

**plot <sup>3</sup> / position visualisée**  
The visual display of a single location of an airborne object at a particular instant of time.  
1972.07.01

**point designation grid / grille de désignation des points**  
A system of lines, having no relation to the actual scale, or orientation, drawn on a map, chart, or air photograph dividing it into squares so that points can be more readily located.  
1973.08.01

**point of impact <sup>1</sup> / point d'atterrissage <sup>1</sup>**  
The point on the drop zone where the first parachutist or air dropped cargo item lands or is expected to land.  
1974.12.01

**point of impact <sup>2</sup> / point d'impact impact point (admitted)**  
The point at which a projectile, bomb, or re-entry vehicle impacts or is expected to impact.  
1974.12.01

**point of no return / point de non-retour**  
A point along an aircraft track beyond which its endurance will not permit return to its own or some other associated base on its own fuel supply.  
1969.09.01

**point target / objectif ponctuel**  
A target which requires the accurate placement of bombs or fire.  
1969.09.01

**poised mine / mine mûre**  
A mine in which the ship counter setting has been run down to "one" and which is ready to detonate at the next actuation.  
1978.10.01

**polar coordinates <sup>1</sup> / coordonnées polaires <sup>1</sup>**  
Coordinates derived from the distance and angular measurements from a fixed point (pole).  
1974.09.01

**polar coordinates <sup>2</sup> / coordonnées polaires <sup>2</sup>**  
In artillery and naval fire support, the direction, distance, and vertical correction from the observer/spotter position to the target.  
1974.09.01

**polar plot / désignation en coordonnées polaires**  
The method of locating a target or

point on the map by means of polar coordinates.  
1972.07.01

**policy / politique**  
Agreed principles, approach and general objectives, set out in a document, to guide the achievement of specific outcomes.  
Notes: 1. In NATO, a policy is normally developed on the basis of a given concept. 2. A policy implementation plan may also be developed.  
2018.02.16

**port capacity / capacité portuaire**  
The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo in 24 hours usually expressed in tons.  
1969.09.01

**port evacuation of cargoes / évacuation portuaire des cargaisons**  
The removal of cargoes from a threatened port to alternative storage sites.  
1993.07.16

**port evacuation of shipping / évacuation de port par des navires marchands**  
The movement of merchant ships from a threatened port for their own protection.  
1980.07.01

**port of debarkation / port de débarquement port of disembarkation (admitted)**  
A seaport, airport or railhead where personnel, equipment and/or stocks are unloaded from a means of transport.  
2005.11.04

**port of disembarkation**  
Preferred term: port of debarkation.

**port of embarkation / port d'embarquement POE**  
A seaport, airport or railhead where personnel, equipment and/or stocks are loaded onto a means of transport.  
2005.11.04

**port security / sécurité portuaire**  
The safeguarding of vessels, harbours, ports, waterfront facilities and cargo from internal threats such as: destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts; or other causes of similar nature.  
1974.12.01

**position / position**  
A location or area occupied by a military unit.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**position defence / défense ferme positional defence (admitted)**  
The type of defence in which the bulk of the defending force is

disposed in selected tactical localities where the decisive battle is to be fought. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended localities to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The reserve is used to add depth, to block, or restore the battle position by counterattack.  
1980.10.01

#### **positional defence**

Preferred term: position defence.

#### **positive control / contrôle intégral**

In air traffic control within NATO, a method of regulation of all identified air traffic within a designated airspace, conducted with electronic means by an air traffic control agency having the authority and responsibility therein.  
1989.02.01

#### **post-flight inspection**

Preferred term: after-flight inspection.

#### **post-strike damage estimation / estimation indirecte des dommages**

A revised target analysis based on new data such as actual weapon yield, burst height, and ground zero obtained by means other than direct assessment.  
1970.04.01

#### **pouncer operation**

Preferred term: antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation.

#### **pouncer procedure**

Preferred term: mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.

#### **PPI gauge**

Preferred term: international loading gauge.

#### **practice mine <sup>1</sup> / mine d'entraînement <sup>2</sup>**

In land mine warfare, an inert mine to which is fitted a fuze and a device to indicate, in a non-lethal fashion, that the fuze has been activated.  
1975.11.01

#### **practice mine <sup>2</sup> / mine d'instruction <sup>1</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, an inert-filled mine but complete with assembly, suitable for instruction and for practice in preparation.  
1975.11.01

#### **prearranged fire / tir préparé**

Fire that is formally planned and executed against targets or target areas of known location. Such fire is usually planned well in advance and is executed at a predetermined time or during a predetermined period of time.  
1976.08.01

#### **pre-assault operation / opération avant l'assaut**

In amphibious operations, an operation conducted prior to the assault, which includes amongst others: reconnaissance, mine countermeasures operations, naval fire support, bombing, underwater demolition and destruction of beach obstacles.  
2001.10.01

#### **precedence / priorité**

A designation assigned to a message by the originator to indicate to communication personnel the relative order of handling and to the addressee the order in which the message is to be noted.  
1969.09.01

#### **precursor front / front de pression précurseur**

An air pressure wave which moves ahead of the main blast wave for some distance as a result of a nuclear explosion of appropriate yield and low burst height over a heat-absorbing (or dusty) surface. The pressure at the precursor front increases more gradually than in a true (or ideal) shock wave, so that the behaviour in the precursor region is said to be non-ideal.  
1979.08.01

#### **precursor sweeping / dragage précurseur**

The sweeping of an area by relatively safe means in order to reduce the risk to mine countermeasures vessels in subsequent operations.  
1975.11.01

#### **predicted fire / tir d'efficacité d'emblée**

Fire that is delivered without adjustment.  
1983.01.01

#### **predominant height / hauteur prédominante**

In air reconnaissance, the height of 51% or more of the structures within an area of similar surface material.  
1975.11.01

#### **preflight inspection**

Preferred term: before-flight inspection.

#### **preliminary demolition target / ouvrage à destruction préliminaire**

A target, other than a reserved demolition target, which is earmarked for demolition and which can be executed immediately after preparation, provided that prior authority has been granted.  
1982.03.01

#### **preload loading / chargement précurseur**

The loading of selected items aboard ship at one port prior to the main

loading of the ship at another.  
1969.09.01

#### **preparation fire / tir de préparation**

Fire delivered before an attack to weaken the enemy position.  
1997.12.18

#### **preplanned air support / appui aérien à temps**

Air support in accordance with a programme, planned in advance of operations.  
1969.09.01

#### **pre-position / prépositionner**

To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation.  
1996.11.20

#### **prescribed nuclear load / dotation nucléaire**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons to be carried by a delivery unit. The establishment and replenishment of this load after each expenditure is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the nuclear logistical situation, and the capability of the unit to transport and utilize the load. It may vary from day to day among similar delivery units.  
1999.07.16

#### **prescribed nuclear stockage / stockage nucléaire prescrit**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons, components of nuclear weapons, and warhead test equipment to be stocked in special ammunition supply points or other logistical installations. The establishment and replenishment of this stockage is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the allocation, the capability of the logistical support unit to store and maintain the nuclear weapons, and the nuclear logistical situation. The prescribed stockage may vary from time to time and among similar logistical support units.  
1969.09.01

#### **press information centre / centre d'information de la presse PIC**

A facility established by national headquarters/organizations to provide the media with timely and accurate information on national and Allied issues, events and operations, and to provide other support, advice and assistance including escorts for war correspondents.  
2017.06.30

#### **pressure breathing / alimentation en oxygène sous pression**

The technique of breathing which is required when oxygen is supplied

direct to an individual at a pressure higher than the ambient barometric pressure.  
1970.07.01

**pressure front**

Preferred term: shock front.

**pressure mine<sup>1</sup> / mine à pression**

In land mine warfare, a mine whose fuze responds to the direct pressure of a target.  
1976.12.01

**pressure mine<sup>2</sup> / mine à dépression**

**pressure mine circuit** (admitted)  
In naval mine warfare, a mine whose circuit responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target.  
1976.12.01

**pressure mine circuit**

Preferred term: pressure mine<sup>2</sup>.

**pressure suit / vêtement de pressurisation**

a. Partial - A skin tight suit which does not completely enclose the body but which is capable of exerting pressure on the major portion of the body in order to counteract an increased intrapulmonary oxygen pressure. b. Full - A suit which completely encloses the body and in which a gas pressure, sufficiently above ambient pressure for maintenance of function may be sustained.  
1969.09.01

**pressure-altitude / altitude-pression**

An atmospheric pressure expressed in terms of altitude which corresponds to that pressure in the standard atmosphere.  
1985.03.01

**prevention of mutual interference<sup>1</sup> / prévention des interférences mutuelles**

Procedures designed to prevent interference between friendly forces and units.  
2007.09.05

**prevention of mutual interference<sup>2</sup> / mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>1</sup>**

Procedures to prevent interferences between active or between active and passive electromagnetic or acoustic sensors of friendly forces.  
1998.09.25

**prevention of mutual interference<sup>3</sup> / mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>2</sup>**

In submarine operations, a system of procedures to prevent, on the one hand, submerged collisions between friendly submarines, between submerged submarines and friendly ship towed bodies or between submerged submarines and any other underwater object, and, on the other hand, interferences with any

underwater event.  
1998.09.25

**prevention of stripping equipment**

Preferred term: antirecovery device.

**preventive maintenance / maintenance préventive PM**

Systematic and/or prescribed maintenance intended to reduce the probability of failure.  
2001.10.01

**primary position / position première**

The position that covers the enemy's most likely avenue of approach into the area of operations.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**primed charge / charge amorcée**

A charge ready in all aspects for ignition.  
1978.06.01

**priming charge / charge d'amorçage**

An initial charge which transmits the detonation wave to the whole of the charge.  
1991.01.01

**principal direction of fire / direction principale de tir PDF**

The main direction in which a weapon will be oriented.  
Note: This direction is determined based on the enemy, mission, terrain and weapons capability.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**principal parallel / horizontale principale**

On an oblique photograph, a line parallel to the true horizon and passing through the principal point.  
1969.09.01

**principal plane / plan principal**

A vertical plane which contains the principal point of an oblique photograph, the perspective centre of the lens and the ground nadir.  
1969.09.01

**principal point / point principal**

The foot of the perpendicular to the photo plane through the perspective centre. Generally determined by intersection of the lines joining opposite collimating or fiducial marks.  
1969.10.01

**principal scale / échelle principale nominal scale** (admitted)

In cartography, the scale of a reduced or generating globe representing the sphere or spheroid, defined by the fractional relation of their respective radii.  
1970.08.01

**principal vertical / ligne de plus grande pente**

On an oblique photograph, a line

perpendicular to the true horizon and passing through the principal point.  
1969.09.01

**print reference / référence d'une épreuve**

A reference to an individual print in an air photographic sortie.  
1969.09.01

**printing size of a map or chart / format de carte**

The dimensions of the smallest rectangle which will contain a map or chart including all the printed material in its margin.  
1969.09.01

**prior permission / autorisation préalable**

Permission granted by the appropriate authority prior to the commencement of a flight or a series of flights landing in or flying over the territory of the nation concerned.  
1969.09.01

**priority of effort**

Preferred term: main effort.

**priority of fires / priorité des feux**

The organization and employment of fire support means according to the importance of the supported unit's missions.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**priority target / objectif prioritaire**

A target on which the delivery of fire takes precedence over all other fire missions for the designated firing unit or element.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**prisoner of a war compound / bloc de prisonniers de guerre**

A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure.  
1969.09.01

**prisoner of war branch camp / dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre**

A subsidiary camp under the supervision and administration of a prisoner of war camp.  
1977.11.01

**prisoner of war camp / camp de prisonniers de guerre**

A camp of a semi-permanent nature established in the communication zone or zone of interior (home country) for the internment and complete administration of prisoners of war. It may be located on, or independent of, other military installations.  
1969.09.01

**prisoner of war collecting point / point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre**

A designated locality in a forward battle area where prisoners are assembled pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and

subsequent evacuation.  
1969.09.01

**prisoner of war enclosure / enclos de prisonniers de guerre**

A subdivision of a prisoner of war camp.  
1969.09.01

**prisoner of war personnel record / fiche d'identité de prisonniers de guerre**

A form for recording photograph, fingerprints, and other pertinent personal data concerning the prisoner of war, including that required by the Geneva Convention.  
1969.09.01

**probability of damage / dégâts probables**

The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal.  
1968.11.01

**probably destroyed / probablement détruit**

In air operations, a damage assessment on an enemy aircraft seen to break off combat in circumstances which lead to the conclusion that it must be a loss although it is not actually seen to crash.  
1968.11.01

**procedural control / contrôle aux procédures**

A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures.  
1981.03.01

**procedure turn / virage conventionnel**

An aircraft manoeuvre in which a turn is made away from a designated track followed by a turn in the opposite direction, both turns being executed at a constant rate so as to permit the aircraft to intercept and proceed along the reciprocal of the designated track.  
1972.07.01

**processing<sup>1</sup> / traitement**

In photography, the operations necessary to produce negatives, diapositives, or prints from exposed films, plates or paper.  
1980.10.01

**processing<sup>2</sup>**

Preferred term: exploitation<sup>2</sup>.

**production logistics / logistique de production**

That part of logistics concerning the process and procedures of research, design, development, manufacture and acceptance of materiel.  
2004.06.22

**programme of nuclear cooperation / programme de coopération nucléaire**

Presidentially approved bilateral proposals for the United States to provide nuclear weapons, and specified support to user nations who desire to commit delivery units to NATO in nuclear only or dual capable roles. After presidential approval in principle, negotiations will be initiated with the user nation to develop detailed support arrangements.  
1984.10.01

**programme of targets / programme d'objectifs**

A number of targets of a similar nature.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**prohibited area<sup>1</sup> / zone interdite<sup>1</sup>**

An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land area or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.  
1981.06.01

**prohibited area<sup>2</sup> / zone interdite<sup>2</sup>**

An area shown on charts within which navigation and/or anchoring is prohibited except as authorized by appropriate authority.  
1981.06.01

**projected map display / carte projetée**

The displayed image of a map or chart projected through an optical or electro-optical system on to a viewing surface.  
1980.10.01

**projectile / projectile**

An object capable of being propelled by a force normally from a gun and that follows its trajectory by virtue of its kinetic energy.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**projection / projection**

In cartography, any systematic arrangement of meridians and parallels portraying the curved surface of the sphere or spheroid upon a plane.  
1970.08.01

**projection print / épreuve par projection**

A photographic print obtained by projection of the image of a negative or a transparency on to a sensitized surface.  
1981.03.01

**proofing / vérification de dépollution**

In land operations, the process following breaching, route or area clearance to further reduce the risk from mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in a defined area.  
2002.10.14

**propaganda / propagande**

Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote

a political cause or point of view.  
2013.01.31

**propelled mine**

Preferred term: mobile mine.

**protected frequency / fréquence protégée**

A friendly frequency on which interference must be minimized.  
1995.05.02

**protected site / site protégé**

A facility which is protected by the use of camouflage or concealment, selective siting, construction of facilities designed to prevent damage from fragments caused by conventional weapons, or a combination of such measures.  
1987.07.01

**protection of civilians / protection des civils**

**PoC**

The activities conducted with the intent to safeguard non-combatant civilians from physical violence, secure their rights to access essential services and resources and to contribute to a secure and stable environment for civilians over the long term.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**protective clothing / vêtement protecteur**

Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards caused by extreme changes in physical environment, dangerous working conditions, or enemy action.  
1970.07.01

**protective minefield<sup>1</sup> / champ de mines de protection<sup>1</sup>**

In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection.  
1975.11.01

**protective minefield<sup>2</sup> / champ de mines de protection<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in friendly territorial waters to protect ports, harbours, anchorages, coasts and coastal routes.  
1975.11.01

**protective security / sûreté<sup>1</sup>**

The organized system of defensive measures instituted and maintained at all levels of command with the aim of achieving and maintaining security.  
1981.03.01

**provisional unit / unité temporaire**

An assemblage of personnel and equipment temporarily organized for a limited period of time for the accomplishment of a specific mission.  
1968.11.01

**proximity fuze / fusée de proximité**

A fuze wherein primary initiation



occurs by remotely sensing the presence, distance, and/or direction of a target or its associated environment by means of a signal generated by the fuze or emitted by the target, or by detecting a disturbance of a natural field surrounding the target.  
1976.08.01

**prudent limit of endurance / limite de sécurité du temps de vol**

The time during which an aircraft can remain airborne and still retain a given safety margin of fuel.  
1969.09.01

**prudent limit of patrol / heure-limite de sécurité sur zone**

The time at which an aircraft must depart from its operational area in order to return to its base and arrive there with a given safety margin (usually 20%) of fuel reserve for bad weather diversions.  
1972.08.01

**psychological media / moyens psychologiques**

The media, technical or non-technical, which establish any kind of communication with a target audience.  
1972.08.01

**psychological operation / opération psychologique**

**PsyOp**

Planned activities using methods of communication and other means directed at approved audiences in order to influence perceptions, attitudes and behaviour, affecting the achievement of political and military objectives.  
2013.01.31

**psychological operations approach / forme d'opérations psychologiques**

The technique adopted to induce a desired reaction on the part of the target audience.  
1972.08.01

**psychological situation / situation psychologique**

The current emotional state, mental disposition or other behavioral motivation of a target audience, basically founded on its national political, social, economic, and psychological peculiarities but also subject to the influence of circumstances and events.  
1972.08.01

**psychological theme / thème psychologique**

An idea or topic on which a psychological operation is based.  
1972.08.01

**pull-up point / point de cabré**

The point at which an aircraft must start to climb from a low-level approach in order to gain sufficient height from which to execute the

attack or retirement.  
1970.08.01

**pulsejet / pulsoréacteur**

A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine. Equipped with valves in the front which open and shut, it takes in air to create thrust in rapid periodic bursts rather than continuously.  
1968.11.01

**pulsing / impulsion**

In naval mine warfare, a method of operating magnetic and acoustic sweeps in which the sweep is energized by current which varies or is intermittent in accordance with a predetermined schedule.  
1975.11.01

**purple commander / commandant pourpre**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over purple forces for a specific period during an exercise.  
1985.07.01

**purple forces / forces pourpres**

In NATO exercises, forces used to oppose both blue and opposing forces. This term is most usually applicable to submarines and aircraft.  
1996.01.09

**pursuit / poursuite<sup>1</sup>**

An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it.  
1979.08.01

**pyrotechnic delay / retard pyrotechnique**

A pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay.  
1978.06.01

**pyrotechnics / composition pyrotechnique**

A mixture of chemicals which, when ignited, is capable of reacting exothermically to produce light, heat, smoke, sound or gas, and may be used to introduce a delay into a firing system because of its known burning time. The term excludes propellants and explosives.  
2000.10.04

# Q

## **Q post**

Preferred term: quota post.

## **q-message / message q**

A classified message relating to navigational dangers, navigational aids, mined areas, and searched or swept channels.

1978.06.01

## **Q-ship**

Preferred term: decoy ship.

## **quadrant elevation / angle au niveau**

The angle between the horizontal plane and the axis of the bore when the weapon is laid.

1976.08.01

## **quick search procedure / méthode de recherche rapide**

A method of search done as quickly as possible by searching the entire area on the outbound leg and by using twice as many aircraft as are normally used.

1968.11.01

## **quota post / poste permanent**

**Q post** (admitted)

An international military post in a peacetime establishment, that a particular nation has accepted to fill indefinitely.

Note: Quota posts are included in the international manpower ceiling.

2015.02.18

## R

**radar altimeter / altimètre radar**

A type of absolute altimeter which measures vertical distance to the surface below using radar technology.  
1993.12.01

**radar altimetry area / zone de référence altimétrique radar**

A large and comparatively level terrain area with a defined elevation which can be used in determining the altitude of airborne equipment by the use of radar.  
1971.04.01

**radar camouflage / camouflage radar**

The use of radar absorbent or reflecting materials to change the radar echoing properties of a surface of an object.  
1973.08.01

**radar coverage / couverture radar**

The limits within which objects can be detected by one or more radar stations.  
1968.11.01

**radar danning / navigation radar sur bouée dan**

In naval mine warfare, a method of navigating by using radar to keep the required distance from a line of dan buoys.  
1975.11.01

**radar fire / tir au radar**

Gun-fire aimed at a target which is tracked by radar.  
1968.11.01

**radar guard-ship / bâtiment de veille radar**

Any ship which has been assigned the task by the officer in tactical command of maintaining the radar watch.  
1996.11.20

**radar horizon / horizon radar**

The locus of points at which the rays from a radar antenna become tangential to the earth's surface. On the open sea this locus is horizontal but on land it varies according to the topographical features of the terrain.  
1978.06.01

**radar netting / réseau radar**

The linking of several radars to a single centre to provide integrated target information.  
1970.07.01

**radar netting station / centre de réseau radar**

A centre which can receive data from radar tracking stations and exchange this data among other radar tracking stations, thus forming a radar netting

system.  
1970.07.01

**radar picket / piquet radar**

Any ship, aircraft, or vehicle, stationed at a distance from the force protected, for the purpose of increasing the radar detection range.  
1968.11.01

**radar silence / silence radar**

An imposed discipline prohibiting the transmission by radar of electromagnetic signals on some or all frequencies.  
1968.11.01

**radarscope overlay / calque pour écran radar**

A transparent overlay for placing on the radarscope for comparison and identification of radar returns.  
1969.09.01

**radarscope photography / photographie d'écran radar**

A film record of the returns shown by a radar screen.  
1969.09.01

**radial displacement / déformation radiale**

On vertical photographs, the apparent "leaning out", or the apparent displacement of the top of any object having height in relation to its base. The direction of displacement is radial from the principal point on a true vertical, or from the isocentre on a vertical photograph distorted by tip or tilt.  
1975.11.01

**radiation dose / dose de rayonnement**

he quantity of ionizing radiation received by material or biological tissue.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**radiation dose rate / débit de dose de rayonnement**

Measurement of radiation dose per unit of time.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**radiation exposure status / état d'exposition aux radiations RES**

Risk category to assist the commander in planning future operations with potential exposure to ionising radiation based on total cumulative dose, which is normally expressed as total absorbed dose.  
MCMedSB, 2018.01.09

**radio approach aids / aides radio d'approche**

Equipment making use of radio to determine the position of an aircraft with considerable accuracy from the time it is in the vicinity of an aerodrome or carrier until it reaches a position from which landing can be carried out.  
1968.11.01

**radio beacon / radiophare**

A radio transmitter which emits a distinctive, or characteristic, signal used for the determination of bearings, courses, or location.  
1968.11.01

**radio detection / détection radioélectrique**

The detection of the presence of an object by radiolocation without precise determination of its position.  
1968.11.01

**radio direction finding / radiogoniométrie RDF**

Radiolocation in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions.  
C3B, 2017.09.19

**radio fix<sup>1</sup> / localisation radiogoniométrique**

The locating of a radio transmitter by bearings taken from two or more direction finding stations, the site of the transmitter being at the point of intersection.  
1973.07.01

**radio fix<sup>2</sup> / point radio**

The location of a ship or aircraft by determining the direction of radio signals coming to the ship or aircraft from two or more sending stations, the locations of which are known.  
1973.07.01

**radio magnetic indicator / indicateur radio magnétique**

An instrument which displays aircraft heading and bearing to selected radio navigation aids.  
1980.01.01

**radio navigation / radionavigation**

Radio location intended for the determination of position or direction or for obstruction warning in navigation.  
1968.11.01

**radio range finding / radiotélémetrie**

Radiolocation in which the distance of an object is determined by means of its radio emissions, whether independent, reflected, or retransmitted on the same or other wavelength.  
1968.11.01

**radio range station / station radiophare**

A radio navigation land station in the aeronautical radio navigation service providing radio equi-signal zones. (In certain instances a radio range station may be placed on board a ship.)  
1968.11.01

**radio recognition / identification radioélectrique**

The determination by radio means of the friendly or enemy character, or

the individuality, of another.  
1968.11.01

**radio silence / silence radio**  
A condition in which all or certain radio equipment capable of radiation is kept inoperative.  
1980.07.01

**radio sonobuoy**  
Preferred term: sonobuoy.

**radioactive decay / décroissance de la radioactivité**  
The decrease in the radiation intensity of a radioactive material with respect to time.  
Note: Radioactive decay is non-linear.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**radioactivity concentration guide / barème de radioc concentration maximum permissible concentration** (admitted)  
The amount of any specified radioisotope that is acceptable in air and water for continuous consumption.  
1968.11.01

**radius of action / rayon d'action ROA**  
The maximum distance a ship, aircraft, or vehicle can travel away from its base along a given course with normal combat load and return without refuelling, allowing for all safety and operating factors.  
2015.08.14

**radius of safety / rayon de sécurité**  
The horizontal distance from ground zero beyond which the weapon effects on friendly troops are acceptable.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

**raid / raid**  
An operation, usually small scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy his installations. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission.  
1968.11.01

**raid report / compte rendu de raid**  
In air defence, one of a series of related reports that are made for the purpose of developing a plot to assist in the rapid evaluation of a tactical situation.  
1974.09.01

**railhead / terminal ferroviaire**  
A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport.  
2000.10.04

**railway line capacity / capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer**  
The maximum number of trains which can be moved in each direction over a specified section of a

railway line in a 24 hour period.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**railway loading ramp / rampe de chargement**  
A sloping platform situated at the end or beside a track and rising to the level of the floor of the rail cars or wagons.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**rally point / point de ralliement**  
An easily identifiable point on the ground at which units can reassemble and/or reorganize if they become dispersed, or where aircrews and/or passengers can assemble and reorganize following an incident requiring a forced landing.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**ramjet / statoréacteur**  
A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine which depends for its operation on the air compression accomplished by the forward motion of the engine.  
1963.05.01

**random minelaying / pose de mines sans schéma**  
In land mine warfare, the laying of mines without regard to pattern.  
1978.10.01

**range <sup>1</sup> / distance**  
The distance between a given point and an object or target.  
2015.08.14

**range <sup>2</sup> / champ de tir <sup>2</sup> target range** (admitted)  
An area reserved and normally equipped for practice in weapons delivery and/or shooting at targets.  
1982.08.01

**range <sup>3</sup> / autonomie <sup>2</sup>**  
The distance which can be covered over a hard surface by a ground vehicle, with its rated payload, using the fuel in its tank and in cans normally carried as part of the ground vehicle equipment.  
1982.08.01

**range marker / marqueur de distance**  
A single calibration blip fed on to the time base of a radial display. The rotation of the time base shows the single blips as a circle on the plan position indicator scope. It may be used to measure range.  
1969.09.01

**range resolution / pouvoir séparateur en portée**  
The ability of the radar equipment to separate two reflecting objects on a similar bearing, but at different ranges from the antenna. The ability is determined primarily by the pulse length in use.  
1969.09.01

**ranging / télémétrie**  
The process of establishing target distance. Types of ranging include echo, intermittent, manual, navigational, explosive echo, optical, radar, etc.  
1963.05.01

**rate of fire / cadence de tir**  
The number of rounds fired per weapon per minute.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**rate of march / vitesse de progression <sup>1</sup>**  
The average number of miles or kilometres to be travelled in a given period of time, including all ordered halts. It is expressed in miles or kilometres in the hour.  
1969.09.01

**rated load / charge nominale**  
The designed safe operating load for the equipment under prescribed conditions.  
1983.11.01

**readiness time / délai de préparation**  
The time within which a unit can be made ready to perform the tasks for which it has been organized, equipped and trained. This time is amplified or measured by indicators of the unit's current personnel, materiel and training state. It does not include transit time.  
2003.10.01

**ready / prêt**  
The term used to indicate that a weapon(s) is loaded, aimed and prepared to fire.  
1973.01.01

**ready position / position d'attente <sup>2</sup>**  
In helicopter operations, a designated place where a helicopter load of troops and/or equipment waits for pick-up.  
1973.07.01

**real precession / précession vraie real wander** (admitted)  
Precession resulting from an applied torque such as friction and dynamic imbalance.  
1976.08.01

**real wander**  
Preferred term: real precession.

**reallocation authority / pouvoirs de réaffectation**  
The authority given to NATO commanders and normally negotiated in peacetime, to reallocate in an "emergency in war" national logistic resources controlled by the combat forces under their command, and made available by nations, in order to influence the battle logistically.  
1984.03.01

**reallocation of resources / réallocation de ressources**

The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one nation from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate NATO documents, to the military forces of another nation or nations as directed by the appropriate military authority.  
1968.11.01

#### **rear area / zone arrière**

##### **RA**

For any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area of responsibility of the next lower level of command.

Note: This area is provided primarily for the performance of combat service support functions.

MCJSB, 2017.09.01

#### **rear boundary / limite arrière**

A line that defines the rear of an area of operations assigned to a particular unit.

MCLSB, 2019.06.05

#### **rear echelon / échelon arrière**

Elements of a force which are not required in the objective area.  
1968.11.01

#### **rear guard<sup>1</sup> / arrière-garde<sup>1</sup>**

The rearmost elements of an advancing or withdrawing force. It has the following functions: a. to protect the rear of a column from hostile forces; b. during the withdrawal, to delay the enemy; c. during the advance, to keep supply routes open.  
1982.08.01

#### **rear guard<sup>2</sup> / arrière-garde<sup>2</sup>**

Security detachment which a moving ground force details to the rear to keep it informed and covered.  
1982.08.01

#### **receiving ship / bâtiment**

##### **ravitailé<sup>2</sup>**

##### **RECSHIP**

In replenishment at sea, the ship that receives the rig(s).  
2000.10.04

#### **receptivity / réceptivité**

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular psychological operations media.  
1973.01.01

#### **recognition / reconnaissance<sup>1</sup>**

The determination of the nature of a detected person, object or phenomenon, and possibly its class or type. This may include the determination of an individual within a particular class or type.  
1989.02.01

#### **recognized electromagnetic picture / situation électromagnétique générale REMP**

A complete and seamless depiction of the electromagnetic environment

aiming at positively identifying and continuously tracking all the emitters and associated platforms and weapons in the area of responsibility.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

#### **recognized environmental picture / situation générale de l'environnement REP**

A complete and seamless depiction of geospatial, oceanographic and meteorological information designated for the planning and conduct of joint operations in a specific area at a specific time and which supports the unity of effort throughout the battlespace.  
2006.06.20

#### **recompression chamber**

Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber.

#### **reconnaissance / reconnaissance<sup>2</sup> RECCE**

A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.  
1992.03.01

#### **reconnaissance by fire / reconnaissance par le feu**

A method of reconnaissance in which fire is placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or return of fire.  
1968.11.01

#### **reconnaissance exploitation report / compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance RECCEXREP**

A standard message format used to report the results of a tactical air reconnaissance mission. Whenever possible the report should include the interpretation of sensor imagery.  
1983.01.01

#### **reconnaissance in force / reconnaissance en force**

An offensive operation designed to discover and/or test the enemy's strength or to obtain other information.  
1980.07.01

#### **reconnaissance patrol / patrouille de reconnaissance**

For ground forces, a patrol used to gain tactical information preferably without the knowledge of the enemy.  
1982.03.01

#### **record as target / enregistrer comme objectif**

In artillery and naval fire support, the order used to denote that the target is to be recorded for future engagement or reference.  
1973.01.01

#### **recorded / enregistré**

In artillery and naval fire support, the response used to indicate that the action to "record as target" has been completed.  
1996.07.16

#### **recovery<sup>1</sup> / récupération<sup>1</sup>**

In land operations, contacting, protecting and extracting personnel, a non-hostile individual or group and/or materiel from a location not under friendly control, with or without force.  
2015.04.02

#### **recovery<sup>2</sup> / récupération<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, salvage of a mine as nearly intact as possible to permit further investigation for intelligence and/or evaluation purposes.  
1998.09.25

#### **recovery<sup>3</sup> / retour**

In air operations, that phase of a mission which involves the return of an aircraft to a base.  
1998.09.25

#### **recovery<sup>4</sup> / récupération<sup>4</sup>**

In battlefield maintenance, the extrication of an abandoned, disabled or immobilized vehicle and, if necessary, its removal to a maintenance point.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

#### **recovery<sup>5</sup> / récupération<sup>5</sup>**

An explosive ordnance disposal procedure used to take physical control of and move explosive ordnance to an alternative, safer location in order to conduct further actions.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **recovery controller / contrôleur de recueil**

The air controller responsible for the correct execution of recovering aircraft to the appropriate terminal control agency.  
1975.11.01

#### **rectification / redressement**

In photogrammetry, the process whereby an image is corrected for distortions caused by sensor tilt and projected onto a map projection system.  
2002.10.14

#### **rectified airspeed**

Preferred term: calibrated airspeed.

#### **redeployment aerodrome / aérodrome de redéploiement**

An aerodrome not occupied in its entirety in peacetime, but available immediately upon outbreak of war for use and occupation by units redeployed from their peacetime locations. It must have substantially the same standard of operational facilities as the main aerodrome.  
1994.11.01

**reduced lighting / éclairage réduit**

The reduction in brightness of ground vehicle lights by either reducing power or by screening in such a way that any visible light is limited in output.

1982.03.01

**re-entry vehicle / corps de rentrée RV**

That part of a space vehicle designed to re-enter the earth's atmosphere in the terminal portion of its trajectory.

MCASB, 2017.06.27

**reference box / cartouche de référence****refer-to box** (admitted)

The identification box placed in the margin of a map or chart which contains the series designation, sheet number and edition number in a readily identified form.

1988.07.01

**reference datum / plan de référence****balance station zero** (admitted)

In aircraft loading, an imaginary vertical plane at or near the nose of the aircraft from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes.

1997.07.09

**reference point / point de référence<sup>4</sup>**

A prominent, easily located point in the terrain.

1973.08.01

**refer-to box**

Preferred term: reference box.

**reflex sight / viseur reflex**

An optical or computing sight that reflects a reticle image (or images) onto a combining glass for superimposition on the target.

1975.11.01

**refuge area / zone de refuge**

A coastal area considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented.

1978.06.01

**refugee / réfugié**

Any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

[UN]

2015.10.14

**regeneration / régénération**

The timely activation, in full or in part, of existing force structures and infrastructure, including the restoration of manning, equipment and stocks to designated levels.

1998.09.25

**regional reinforcing force / force de renfort régionale**

A reinforcing force made available to a strategic commander which is further allocated by him or her to a specific regional commander.

2001.10.01

**register / contrôle de repérage**

In cartography, the correct position of one component of a composite map image in relation to the other components, at each stage of production.

1973.01.01

**register glass / glace de repérage**

In photography, a glass plate at the focal plane against which the film is pressed during exposure.

1970.07.01

**register marks / index de repérage**

In cartography, designated marks, such as small crosses, circles, or other patterns applied to original copy prior to reproduction to facilitate registration of plates and to indicate the relative positions of successive impressions.

1971.04.01

**registered publication / publication enregistrée**

A classified publication bearing a register number as well as a long and short title, and for which periodic accounting is required.

1968.11.01

**registration fire / tir de réglage**

Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets.

1996.11.20

**registration point / point de réglage**

Terrain feature or other designated point on which fire is adjusted for the purpose of obtaining corrections to firing data.

1973.01.01

**regulated item / article contrôlé controlled item** (admitted)

Any item whose issue to a user is subject to control by an appropriate authority for reasons that may include cost, scarcity, technical or hazardous nature, or operational significance.

1991.11.01

**regulatory sign / panneau de signalisation**

A sign used by competent authority to regulate and control traffic.

1968.11.01

**reimbursable NATO military personnel / personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable**

Military personnel provided by a host nation to NATO and for which reimbursement to the nation concerned is made from the NATO international budget.

2015.02.18

**renforcement / renforcement<sup>1</sup>**

The process of relocating and/or reallocating forces to strengthen military capabilities as a means of conflict prevention, crisis management or defence.

2019.02.25

**reinforcing / renforcement<sup>2</sup>**

In artillery usage, a tactical mission in which one artillery unit augments the fire of another artillery unit.

1985.03.01

**reinforcing force / force de renfort**

In rapid reinforcement planning, a force in being which is made available to a Major NATO Commander by nations to supplement in-place forces.

1986.11.01

**reinforcing nation / pays fournissant des renforts**

A NATO nation which will send reinforcing forces to a NATO command.

1986.11.01

**reintegration<sup>1</sup> / réintégration<sup>1</sup>**

A process whereby former combatants or belligerents receive amnesty and they, together with refugees and internally-displaced persons, re-enter civil society.

2011.08.29

**reintegration<sup>2</sup> / réintégration<sup>2</sup>**

The operational process of providing medical and psychological care to personnel recovered from isolation, and debriefing them for intelligence and lessons learned purposes.

MCLSB, 2016.08.31

**relative altitude**

Preferred term: vertical separation.

**relative bearing / gisement**

The direction expressed as a horizontal angle normally measured clockwise from the forward point of the longitudinal axis of a vehicle, aircraft or ship to an object or body.

1979.03.01

**relative biological effectiveness / efficacité biologique relative**

The ratio of the absorbed dose of gamma or X-rays of a certain energy to the absorbed dose of another ionizing radiation which produces the same biological effect.

1982.08.01

**release / largage<sup>2</sup>**

In air armament, the intentional separation of a free-fall aircraft store,

from its suspension equipment, for purposes of employment of the store.  
1980.07.01

**release point <sup>1</sup> / point de dislocation**  
**RP**

In road movements, a well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.  
1993.07.01

**release point <sup>2</sup> / point de largage**  
**RP**

In air transport, a point on the ground directly above which the first paratroop or cargo item is dropped.  
1993.07.01

**released / au repos**

In air defence, weapons and crews which have been released from commitments and states of readiness. When so released, they are given a time at which a state of readiness will be resumed.  
1973.08.01

**reliability diagram / carton documentaire**

In cartography, a diagram showing the dates and quality of the source material from which a map or chart has been compiled.  
1971.04.01

**relief / relief**

Inequalities of elevation and the configuration of land features on the surface of the earth which may be represented on maps or charts by contours, hypsometric tints, shading, or spot elevations.  
1971.04.01

**relief in place / relève sur position**  
**RIP**

An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered.  
1968.11.01

**relieve / relever**

To replace a force with an assigned mission with a different force to continue that mission.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**remote delivery / pose à distance**

In mine warfare, the delivery of mines to a target area by any means other than direct emplacement. The exact position of mines so laid may not be known.  
1978.10.01

**remotely delivered mine / mine posée à distance**

A mine delivered to the target area by air assets, or by indirect fire from a distance of more than 500 metres. Note: The exact position of the mines may not be known.  
2001.10.01

**remotely piloted aircraft / aéronef télépilote**  
**RPA**

An unmanned aircraft that is controlled from a remote pilot station by a pilot who has been trained and certified to the same standards as a pilot of a manned aircraft.  
MCASB, 2013.07.17

**rendezvous point / point de regroupement**  
**RV**

**R/V** (deprecated)  
A given location at which to regroup before, during or after an operation at a specified time or in a specified situation.  
2005.11.04

**repeat / mêmes éléments**

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to fire again the same number of rounds with the same method of fire.  
1973.08.01

**repeater-jammer / brouilleur-répéteur**

A receiver transmitter device which amplifies, multiplies and retransmits the signals received, for purposes of deception or jamming.  
1973.08.01

**replacement factor / taux de remplacement**

The estimated percentage of equipment or repair parts in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes except catastrophes.  
1963.05.01

**replenishment at sea / ravitaillement à la mer**  
**RAS**

**underway replenishment** (admitted)  
**UR** (admitted)  
**UNREP** (deprecated)  
Those operations required to make a transfer of personnel and/or supplies when at sea.  
1981.09.01

**reply / réponse**

An answer to a challenge.  
1968.11.01

**report line / ligne de compte rendu**  
**RL**

A line at which troops, after having reached it, must report to their command echelon.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**representative downwind direction / direction virtuelle du vent**

During the forecast period, the mean surface downwind direction in the hazard area towards which the cloud travels.  
1988.02.01

**representative downwind speed / vitesse virtuelle du vent**

The mean surface downwind speed in the hazard area during the forecast.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**representative fraction**  
Preferred term: scale.

**reproduction material / matériel de reproduction**

Material, generally in the form of positive or negative copies on film or glass for each colour plate, from which a map or a chart may be directly reproduced.  
1974.12.01

**request modify / demande de modification**

In artillery and naval fire support, a request by any person, other than the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan, for a modification.  
1974.08.01

**required military force / moyens nécessaires**

The armed forces necessary to carry out a military mission over a specified period of time.  
1968.11.01

**required supply rate / taux de ravitaillement requis**  
**RSR**

The amount of ammunition expressed in rounds per weapon per day for those items fired by weapons, and of all other items of supply expressed in terms of appropriate unit of measure per day, estimated to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period.  
1984.06.01

**requisition / réquisition**

An authoritative demand or request especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request.  
1975.11.01

**rescue strop / sangle de sauvetage**

**horse collar** (admitted)  
A piece of rescue equipment which is placed around a person's chest to secure that person to a rescue line or helicopter hoist cable.  
1984.06.01

**reservation / réserve <sup>1</sup>**

In NATO standardization, a formal statement by which a member nation describes the part of the document

or documents covered by a NATO standardization agreement that it will not implement or will not implement in full.  
CS, 2010.10.20

#### **reserve / réserve<sup>2</sup>**

A force held to counter unforeseen situations or to impact on future events.  
1999.07.16

#### **reserved demolition target / ouvrage à destruction réservée**

A target for demolition, the destruction of which must be controlled at a specific level of command because it plays a vital part in the tactical or strategical plan, or because of the importance of the structure itself, or because the demolition may be executed in the face of the enemy.  
1972.07.01

#### **reserved route / itinéraire réservé**

In road traffic, a specific route allocated exclusively to an authority or formation.  
1984.06.01

#### **resolution / pouvoir séparateur**

A measurement of the smallest detail which can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions.  
1979.03.01

#### **responsor / répondeur**

An electronic device used to receive an electronic challenge and display a reply thereto.  
1974.02.01

#### **rest / repos**

In artillery, a command that indicates that the unit(s) or gun(s) to which it is addressed shall not follow up fire orders during the time that the order is in force.  
1977.03.01

#### **restart at... / continuez sur...**

In artillery, a term used to restart a fire plan after "dwell at..." or "check firing" or "cease loading" has been ordered.  
1977.03.01

#### **restitution / restitution**

The process of determining the true planimetric position of objects whose images appear on photographs.  
1969.09.01

#### **restitution factor**

Preferred term: correlation factor.

#### **restraint factor / coefficient d'arrimage**

In air transport, a factor, normally expressed in multiples of the force of gravity, which determines the required strength of lashings and tie-downs to secure a particular load.  
1969.09.01

#### **restricted area<sup>1</sup> / zone réglementée<sup>1</sup>**

An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.  
1982.03.01

#### **restricted area<sup>2</sup> / zone réglementée<sup>2</sup>**

An area in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces.  
1982.03.01

#### **restricted area<sup>3</sup> / zone réservée**

An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry.  
1982.03.01

#### **restricted dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée**

Cargo which does not belong to the highly dangerous category but which is hazardous and requires, for transport by cargo or passenger aircraft, extra precautions in packing and handling.  
1987.07.01

#### **restricted fire area**

Preferred term: restrictive fire area.

#### **restricted operating zone / zone d'opérations réglementée ROZ**

Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority in response to specific situations and/or requirements, within which the operation of one or more airspace users is restricted.  
2011.10.11

#### **restrictive fire area / zone de tirs restreints**

**RFA**  
**restricted fire area** (admitted)  
An area in which specific restrictions are imposed and in which fires that exceed those restrictions are not delivered without coordination with the establishing headquarters.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

#### **restrictive fire line / ligne de tirs restreints**

**RFL**  
A line established between converging friendly forces that prohibits all fire or effects from fire across the line without coordination with the affected force.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

#### **restrictive fire plan / plan de tir restrictif**

A safety measure for friendly aircraft which establishes airspace that is reasonably safe from friendly surface delivered non-nuclear fires.  
1974.02.01

#### **resupply / réapprovisionnement**

The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply.  
1985.07.01

#### **resupply of Europe / ravitaillement de l'Europe**

The shipping of supplies to Europe during the period from the outbreak of war until the end of such a requirement. These supplies to exclude any material already located upon land in Europe, but to include other supplies irrespective of their origin or location.  
1968.11.01

#### **reticle / réticule**

A mark such as a cross or a system of lines lying in the image plane of a viewing apparatus. It may be used singly as a reference mark on certain types of monocular instruments or as one of a pair to form a floating mark as in certain types of stereoscopes.  
1975.11.01

#### **retirement / repli**

An operation in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy.  
1973.07.01

#### **retrograde shipping / transports maritimes vers l'arrière**

Shipping used to return personnel, stores and equipment from a theatre of operations.  
1998.08.03

#### **return load / chargement de retour**

Personnel and/or cargo to be transported by a returning carrier.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **reverse slope / contre-pente**

Any slope which descends away from the enemy.  
1968.11.01

#### **riding-off / dégagement**

The manoeuvre of an escort ship to interpose itself between an escorted unit or units and an opposing force to cause the latter to turn away.  
2001.10.01

#### **right (or left)**

Preferred term: left (or right).

#### **riot control agent / agent antiémeute**

A chemical not listed in a schedule of the Chemical Weapons Convention, that can rapidly produce in humans sensory irritation or disabling physical effects that disappear shortly after termination of exposure. [derived from: Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction, 2005]  
MCMedSB, 2014.06.25



**riot control means / moyens anti-émeute**

Non-lethal means used to deter, prevent, contain or suppress riots and other violent civil disorders.  
2005.01.17

**ripe / réceptive**

In mine warfare, a word once used to mean "armed".  
1976.12.01

**rising mine / mine à flotteur largable**

In naval mine warfare, a mine having positive buoyancy which is released from a sinker by a ship influence or by a timing device. The mine may fire by contact, hydrostatic pressure or other means.  
1976.12.01

**risk / risque**

In capability development, the extent to which uncertainties and potential events might have an impact on achievement of objectives.  
2018.02.16

**risk management / gestion des risques RM**

The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risk arising from operational factors, and making informed decisions that balance risk cost with mission benefits.  
2012.08.31

**road block / barrage routier**

A barrier or obstacle (usually covered by fire) used to block, or limit the movement of, hostile vehicles along a route.  
1968.11.01

**road clearance time / durée d'encombrement**

The total time a column requires to travel over and clear a section of the road.  
1970.07.01

**road hazard sign / signal de danger routier**

A sign used to indicate traffic hazards. Military hazard signs should be used in a communication zone area only in accordance with existing agreements with national authorities.  
1966.12.01

**road space / longueur de colonne**

The length of roadway allocated to, and/or actually occupied by, a column on a route, expressed in miles or kilometres.  
1968.11.01

**roamer / rapporteur de coordonnées**

Grids constructed to common map scales used for determination of map coordinates.  
1973.08.01

**rocket / roquette**

A self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, cannot be controlled.  
1982.08.01

**role number / numéro caractéristique**

In the medical field, the classification of treatment facilities according to their different capabilities.  
2016.11.08

**roll <sup>1</sup> / roulis**

The rotation of an aircraft or ship about its longitudinal axis.  
1972.07.01

**roll <sup>2</sup> / inclinaison latérale tilt**

In air photography, the camera rotation about the longitudinal axis of the aircraft.  
1972.07.01

**roller conveyor / chemin de roulement <sup>1</sup>**

A material handling aid containing rollers over which cargo is moved.  
1969.09.01

**ROT post**

Preferred term: rotational post.

**rotational post / poste tournant ROT post (admitted)**

An international military post in a peacetime establishment, that specified nations have agreed to fill on a rotational basis.

Note: Rotational posts are included in the international manpower ceiling.  
2015.02.18

**rotor governing mode / contrôle automatique de la vitesse de rotor**

A control mode in which helicopter rotor speed is maintained automatically.  
1973.01.01

**round**

Preferred term: complete round.

**roundout**

Preferred term: flare.

**rounds complete / tir terminé**

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that all the rounds ordered at "fire for effect" have been fired.  
1996.07.16

**route / itinéraire**

The prescribed course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination.  
1968.11.01

**route capacity / capacité d'itinéraire**

The maximum traffic flow of vehicles in one direction at the most restricted point on the route.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**route classification / classification d'un itinéraire**

Classification assigned to a route using factors of minimum width, worst route type, least bridge, raft or culvert military load classification, and obstructions to traffic flow.  
1971.04.01

**route clearance / dépollution le long d'itinéraire**

The detection and, if found, the confirmation, identification, marking and neutralization, destruction or removal of explosive ordnance and non-explosive obstacles threatening a defined route to allow a military operation to continue with reduced risk.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**route reconnaissance / reconnaissance d'itinéraire**

Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as road, railway or waterway, to provide new or updated information on route conditions and activities along the route.  
1979.12.01

**row marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée**

In land mine warfare, a natural, artificial, or specially installed marker, located at the start or finish of a mine row where mines are laid by individual rows.  
1994.11.01

**rules of engagement / règles d'engagement ROE**

Directives to military forces, including individuals, that define the circumstances, conditions, degree, and manner in which force, or actions which might be construed as provocative, may be applied.  
[MC 362/1, 2003]  
2018.02.16

**rules of engagement profile / profil de règles d'engagement**

A list of rules of engagement selected for a force assigned to a particular role or operation within defined time and space boundaries.  
2001.10.01

**run <sup>1</sup> / passage de prise de vues**

That part of a flight of one reconnaissance aircraft during which sensor imagery is taken.  
1982.08.01

**run <sup>2</sup> / passage**

The transit of a sweeper-sweep combination or of a minehunter operating its equipment through a lap. This term may also be applied to a transit of any formation of sweepers.  
1982.08.01

**running fix / point par transport de lieux géométriques**

The intersection of two or more

position lines, not obtained simultaneously, adjusted to a common time.  
1974.05.01

**run-up area / zone de point fixe**  
A zone within the manoeuvring area reserved for testing aircraft engines prior to take-off.  
1972.07.01

**runway / piste**  
A defined rectangular area on an aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of aircraft along its length.  
1976.12.01

**runway visual range / portée visuelle de piste**  
**RVR**  
The maximum distance in the direction of take-off or landing at which the runway, or specified lights or markers delineating it, can be seen from a position above a specified point on its centre line at a height corresponding to the average eye level of pilots at touchdown.  
1980.07.01

**rupture zone / zone de rupture**  
The region immediately adjacent to the crater boundary in which the stresses produced by the explosion have exceeded the ultimate strength of the medium. It is characterized by the appearance of numerous radial cracks of various sizes.  
1969.09.01

## S

**sabot / sabot**

Lightweight carrier in which a subcalibre projectile is centred to permit firing the projectile in the larger calibre weapon.

Notes: 1. The sabot fills the bore of the weapon from which the projectile is fired; 2. The sabot is normally discarded a short distance from the muzzle.

AC/326, 2018.04.19

**safe anchorage / mouillage sûr**

An anchorage considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented.

1978.06.01

**safe area / zone de sécurité <sup>2</sup>**

In peace support operations, a secure area in which NATO or NATO-led forces protect designated persons and/or property.

1992.05.29

**safe burst height / hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité**

The height of burst at or above which the level of fallout, or damage to ground installations is at a predetermined level acceptable to the military commander.

1963.05.01

**safe current / intensité d'autoprotection**

In naval mine warfare, the maximum current that can be supplied to a sweep in a given waveform and pulse cycle which does not produce a danger area with respect to the mines being swept for.

1976.08.01

**safe depth / profondeur de sécurité**

In naval mine warfare, the shallowest depth of water in which a ship will not actuate a bottom mine of the type under consideration. Safe depth is usually quoted for conditions of ship upright, calm sea and a given speed.

1976.12.01

**safe distance / distance de sécurité <sup>3</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, the horizontal range from the edge of the explosion damage area to the centre of the sweeper.

1975.11.01

**safe separation distance / distance de sécurité <sup>1</sup>**

The distance from the delivery system or launcher to the munition beyond which the hazards to the users and/or the delivery system resulting from functioning of the

munition system are acceptable.  
AC/326, 2016.02.15

**safe speed / vitesse de sécurité**

In naval mine warfare, the speed at which a particular ship can proceed without actuating a given influence mine, at the depth under consideration, within the damage area.

1975.11.01

**safe state / état de sécurité**

The state in which a mine cannot function and in which it is safe to handle and transport.

2000.05.09

**safe working load / charge maximum pratique**

In sea operations, the maximum load that can be safely applied to a fitting, and normally shown on a label plate adjacent to the fitting.

1981.03.01

**safety and arming mechanism / mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement**

A dual function device which prevents the unintended actuation of a main charge or propulsion unit prior to arming but allows activation thereafter upon receipt of the appropriate stimuli.

1994.11.01

**safety angle**

Preferred term: angle of safety.

**safety-critical avionics / avionique essentielle à la sécurité**

Avionics in which failure to function as expected in a safe manner could result in death or serious injury.

MCASB, 2019.02.01

**safety-critical system / système critique sur le plan de la sécurité**

A system in which a failure or malfunction may cause a direct hazard to persons, the environment and/or matériel.

2000.05.09

**safety device / dispositif de sécurité**

A device which prevents unintentional functioning.

1994.11.24

**safety distance / distance de sécurité <sup>2</sup>**

In road transport, the distance between vehicles travelling in column specified by the command in light of safety requirements.

1969.09.01

**safety fuze / mèche lente**

The pyrotechnics contained in a flexible and weatherproof sheath burning at a constant rate, used to transmit a flame to the detonator with a predetermined delay.

AC/326, 2018.04.19

**safety height**

Preferred term: minimum safe altitude.

**safety lane / chenai de sécurité**

Specified sea lane designated for use in transit by submarine and surface ships to prevent attack by friendly forces.

1963.05.01

**safety line / marquage de sécurité**

In land mine warfare, demarcation line for trip wire or wire-actuated mines in a minefield. It serves to protect the laying personnel. After the minefield is laid this line is neither marked on the ground nor plotted on the minefield record.

1977.12.01

**safety pin**

Preferred term: arming pin.

**safety wire / fil de sécurité**

A cable, wire or lanyard attached to the aircraft and routed to an expendable aircraft store to prevent arming initiation prior to store release.

1993.07.01

**safety zone / zone de sécurité <sup>1</sup>**

An area (land, sea or air) reserved for non-combat operations of friendly aircraft, surface ships, submarines or ground forces.

1981.03.01

**salvage <sup>1</sup> / matériel récupéré**

Damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel including ships, craft or floating equipment which is recovered for reuse.

1988.07.01

**salvage <sup>2</sup> / récupération <sup>3</sup>**

The saving or recovering of materials contained in damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned allied or enemy equipment for reuse.

1998.09.25

**salvage <sup>3</sup> / récupérer**

In battlefield maintenance, to remove assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from a irreparable item of equipment for reuse.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**salvage procedure / déblaiement et renflouage**

Naval salvage operations include harbour and channel clearance, diving, hazardous towing and rescue tug services and the recovery of matériel, ships, craft, and floating equipment sunk offshore or elsewhere stranded.

1974.12.01

**S-bend distortion**

Preferred term: S-curve distortion.

**scale / échelle**

**numerical scale** (admitted)

**representative fraction** (admitted)

The ratio or fraction between the distance on a map, chart, or photograph and the corresponding distance on the surface of the earth.  
1973.08.01

**scale of an exercise / ampleur d'un exercice**

The size of an exercise in terms of resources required or allocated. It may be categorized as large, medium or small, viewed in the context of NATO as a whole.  
1985.11.01

**scaling law / loi des distances**

A mathematical relationship which permits the effects of a nuclear explosion of given energy yield to be determined as a function of distance from the explosion (or from ground zero) provided the corresponding effect is known as a function of distance for a reference explosion, e.g., of 1-kiloton energy yield.  
1968.11.01

**scan / balayage**

In electromagnetic or acoustic search, one complete rotation of the antenna. It may determine a time base.  
1971.04.01

**scan rate / fréquence de balayage**

The rate at which individual scans are recorded.  
1980.01.01

**scatterable mine / mine dispersable  
SCATMIN  
SM**

In land mine warfare, a mine laid without regard to classical pattern and which is designed to be delivered by aircraft, artillery, missile, ground dispenser or by hand. Once laid, it normally has a limited life.  
2001.10.01

**schedule of targets / programme de tir à l'horaire**

In artillery and naval fire support, individual targets, groups or series of targets to be fired on, in a definite sequence according to a definite programme.  
1978.10.01

**scheduled fire / tir sur horaire**

A type of prearranged fire executed at a predetermined time.  
1974.08.01

**scheduled target / tir à l'horaire**

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target on which fire is to be delivered at a specific time.  
1976.08.01

**scheme of manoeuvre / plan de manœuvre**

The central expression of the commander's concept of operations, describing how arrayed forces will accomplish his intent and governing the design of supporting plans or

annexes.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**scramble / décollage immédiat**

An order directing take-off of aircraft as quickly as possible, usually followed by mission instructions.  
1974.12.01

**screen <sup>1</sup> / écran**

A security element whose primary task is to observe, identify and report information, and which only fights in self-protection.  
1981.03.01

**screen <sup>2</sup> / protection**

An arrangement of ships, aircraft and/or submarines to protect a main body or convoy.  
1981.03.01

**screen <sup>3</sup> / écran-rideau**

In surveillance, camouflage and concealment, any natural or artificial material, opaque to surveillance sensor(s), interposed between the sensor(s), and the object to be camouflaged or concealed.  
1981.03.01

**screen coordinator /  
coordonnateur d'écran**

In naval usage, an officer appointed by the officer in tactical command to exercise specific command functions relating to the screen.  
1976.12.01

**S-curve distortion / distorsion en S**

**S-bend distortion** (admitted)  
The distortion in the image produced by a scanning sensor which results from the forward displacement of the sensor during the time of lateral scan.  
1980.01.01

**sea control / contrôle de l'espace maritime**

The condition that exists when one has freedom of action within an area of the sea for one's own purposes for a period of time in the subsurface, surface and above water environments.  
1999.12.13

**sea denial / interdiction de l'espace maritime**

Preventing an adversary from controlling a maritime area without being able to control that area oneself.  
1999.12.13

**sea echelon / échelon maritime**

A portion of the assault shipping which withdraws from, or remains out of, the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status.  
1963.05.01

**sea skimmer / missile à trajectoire rasante**

A missile designed to transit at less than 50 feet (or 15 metres) above the surface of the sea.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**sea surveillance / surveillance maritime**

The systematic observation of surface and sub-surface sea areas by all available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships, submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the surface of the world's seas and oceans.  
1968.11.01

**sea surveillance system / système de surveillance maritime**

A system for collecting, reporting, correlating and presenting information supporting and derived from the task of sea surveillance.  
1968.11.01

**sealed cabin / cabine étanche**

The occupied space of an aircraft characterized by walls which do not allow any gaseous exchange between the ambient atmosphere and the inside atmosphere and containing its own ways of regenerating the inside atmosphere.  
1968.11.01

**search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage  
SAR**

The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.  
2003.10.01

**search jammer**

Preferred term: automatic search jammer.

**search mission / mission de recherche**

In air operations, an air reconnaissance by one or more aircraft dispatched to locate an object or objects known or suspected to be in a specific area.  
1968.11.01

**search sweeping / dragage d'exploration**

In naval mine warfare, the operation of sweeping a sample of route or area to determine whether poised mines are present.  
1976.12.01

**searched channel / chenal exploré**

In naval mine warfare, the whole or part of a route or a path which has been searched, swept or hunted, the width of the channel being specified.  
1975.11.01

**searching fire / tir de recherche**

Fire distributed in depth by successive changes in the elevation

of the gun.  
1963.05.01

**second strike capability / capacité de deuxième frappe**

The ability to survive a first strike with sufficient resources to deliver an effective counterblow (generally associated with nuclear weapons).  
1971.04.01

**secondary port / port secondaire**

A port with one or more berths, normally at quays, which can accommodate ocean-going ships for discharge.  
1968.11.01

**secondary water terminal / terminus maritime secondaire**

A coastal area with no facility for placing deep draft ships alongside a wharf. Secondary water terminals are established on beaches that desirably are adjacent to rail lines and/or good coastal highways. At secondary water terminals, shipping is unloaded at anchorages located from one to five miles offshore, and the cargo and personnel unloaded are landed in the terminal area by ship-to-shore lighters. The scope of operation is so limited that it is not designated as a probable primary nuclear target.  
1965.01.01

**sector / secteur**

An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible.  
1985.07.01

**sector commander / commandant de secteur**

An officer responsible for the tactical control of air defence forces and the operations of facilities within a specified sector of an air defence area.  
1978.10.01

**sector controller / contrôleur de secteur**

An officer appointed to act on behalf of a sector commander in a sector operations centre. He is responsible for operational control of all active air defences in the sector area in coordination with those of adjacent sectors. In these tasks he is subject to overall direction by the group or command controller.  
1968.11.01

**sector of fire / secteur de tir**

A defined area which is required to be covered by the fire of individual or crew served weapons or the weapons of a unit.  
1971.04.01

**sector scan / balayage sectoriel**

Scan in which the antenna oscillates through a selected angle.  
1999.12.13

**secure / s'assurer de**

To gain possession of a specified area, location or objective and prevent its use or destruction by a hostile entity.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**secure area / zone protégée**

A designated location or area within which NATO or NATO-led forces accept a specified degree of responsibility for persons or property and may impose restrictions on movement.  
Note: The use of force may be authorized to establish and protect a secure area.  
2001.10.01

**security <sup>1</sup> / sécurité <sup>1</sup>**

The condition achieved when designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion, terrorism and damage, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.  
2014.08.26

**security <sup>2</sup> / sécurité <sup>2</sup>**

The measures necessary to ensure designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion, terrorism and damage, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.  
2014.08.26

**security certificate / certificat de sécurité**

**certificate of security clearance**  
A certificate issued by a competent national authority confirming that a person has been investigated and is eligible for access to classified material as stated in the certificate.  
2003.10.01

**security classification / classification de sécurité**

A category or grade assigned to defence information or material to indicate the degree of danger to NATO/national security that would result from its unauthorized disclosure and the standard of protection required to guard against unauthorized disclosure.  
1968.11.01

**security clearance / habilitation de sécurité**

An administrative determination by competent national authority that an individual is eligible, from a security standpoint, for access to classified information.  
1973.01.01

**security intelligence / renseignement de sécurité**

Intelligence on the identity, capabilities and intentions of hostile organizations or individuals who are or may be engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion, terrorism and

organized crime.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**security operation / opération de sécurité**

**SecOp**  
**SECOP** (admitted)  
An operation undertaken by a commander to provide early and accurate warning of enemy operations, to provide the protected force with time and manoeuvre space within which to react to the enemy, as well as to develop the situation to allow the commander to effectively use the protected force.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**selective identification feature / capacité d'identification sélective SIF**

A special coding capability of transponders that allows the identification friend or foe system to distinguish between friends.  
2011.02.03

**selective jamming**

Preferred term: spot jamming.

**selective loading / chargement sélectif**

The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units.  
1980.07.01

**selective unloading / déchargement sélectif**

In an amphibious operation, the controlled unloading from assault shipping, and movement ashore, of specific items of cargo at the request of the landing force commander.  
1980.07.01

**self-deactivation / autodésactivation**

In land mine warfare, automatically rendering a mine inoperable and therefore safe to handle by the exhaustion of a component essential to the operation of the mine.  
Note: This process may be reversed by the replacement of the exhausted component, for example a battery.  
2003.10.01

**self-destroying fuze / fusée autodestructrice**

A fuze designed to burst a projectile before the end of its flight.  
1968.11.01

**self-neutralization / autoneutralisation**

The rendering of a mine inoperable, but not necessarily safe to handle, by means of an automatically functioning mechanism incorporated into the mine. This process may be reversible.  
2003.10.01

**self-protection depth / profondeur d'autoprotection**

The depth of water where the

aggregate danger width relative to mines affected by a mine-sweeping technique is zero. Safe depth is a particular self-protection depth.  
1976.08.01

**semi-active homing guidance / guidage semi-actif**

A system of homing distance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiations from the target which has been illuminated by an outside source.  
1972.07.01

**semi-fixed ammunition / munition à douille séparée**

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is not permanently attached to the projectile.  
1968.11.01

**sending nation / pays envoyeur SN**

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.  
LCEG(S), 2017.12.06

**separate loading ammunition / munition à charge séparée**

Ammunition in which the projectile and charge are loaded into a gun separately.  
1968.11.01

**separation zone / zone de séparation**

An area between two adjacent horizontal or vertical areas into which units are not to proceed unless certain safety measures can be fulfilled.  
1975.11.01

**sequence circuit / mise de feu à séquence**

In mine warfare, a circuit which requires actuation by a predetermined sequence of influences of predetermined magnitudes.  
1975.11.01

**series of targets / série d'objectifs**

In artillery and naval fire support, a number of targets and/or group(s) of targets planned to support a manoeuvre phase. A series of targets may be indicated by a nickname.  
1976.08.01

**service environment / environnement d'exploitation**

All external conditions, whether natural or induced, to which items of materiel are likely to be subjected throughout their life cycle.  
1989.06.01

**service mine / mine réelle**

A mine capable of a destructive

explosion.  
1976.12.01

**servicing / entretien courant**

Activities and procedures related to cleaning, lubrication, replenishment, examination and minor repairs to keep equipment in operational condition.

Note: In some cases, servicing may include rearming.

2007.09.05

**severely threatened coastline / littoral gravement menacé**

A coastline already specified within the NATO area which should be evacuated under threat of nuclear attack.

1978.06.01

**shaded relief / relief par ombres portées**

A cartographic technique that provides an apparent three-dimensional configuration of the terrain on maps and charts by the use of graded shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from the northwest. Shaded relief is usually used in combination with contours.  
1974.02.01

**shadow**

Preferred term: trailer aircraft.

**shadow factor / facteur d'ombre tan alt (admitted)**

A multiplication factor derived from the sun's declination, the latitude of the target and the time of photography, used in determining the heights of objects from shadow length.  
1974.12.01

**shadower / navire suiveur**

A maritime unit observing and (not necessarily continuously) maintaining contact with an object; shadowing may be carried out either overtly or covertly.  
1974.02.01

**shallow fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond**

The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing, with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground, to negotiate a water obstacle without the use of a special waterproofing kit.  
1973.08.01

**shallow water / petits fonds**

Water having a depth between 10 metres and 200 metres.  
2002.10.14

**shaped charge / charge formée**

A charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**shear link assembly / lien à casser**

A device designed to break at a specified mechanical load.  
1981.03.01

**sheet explosive / explosif en feuille**

Plastic explosive provided in a sheet form.  
1991.01.01

**shell (specify) / à obus**

A command or request indicating the type of projectile to be used.  
1977.03.01

**shelling report / compte rendu de bombardement SHELREP**

Any report of enemy shelling containing information on calibre, direction, time, density and area shelled.  
1968.11.01

**shielding / écran de protection**

A material used to provide a level of protection from ionizing radiation or nuclear burst.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**ship counter / compteur de navires**

In naval mine warfare, a device in a mine which prevents the mine from detonating until a preset number of actuations has taken place.  
1975.11.01

**ship influence / influence de navire**

In naval mine warfare, the magnetic, acoustic and pressure effects of a ship, or a minesweep simulating a ship, which is detectable by a mine or other sensing devices.  
1976.08.01

**shipping cooperation point / point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale SCP**

A location where naval cooperation and guidance for shipping staff gather and disseminate information on local merchant shipping and naval operations and provide the means to brief merchant ships on risks, routing and protective measures.  
2007.03.02

**shipping lane / route maritime**

A term used to indicate the general flow of merchant shipping between two departure/terminal areas.  
1974.02.01

**shipping risk area / zone de navigation à risque**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, a military-designated geographical area of increased or specific risk to merchant ships.  
2008.01.15

**ship-to-shore movement / mouvement navire-rivage**

That portion of the assault phase of an amphibious operation which includes the deployment of the landing force from the assault shipping to designated landing areas.

1968.11.01

**shock front / front de choc  
pressure front** (admitted)

The boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water, or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth.

1963.05.01

**shore bombardment line / ligne de tir contre la terre**

A ground line established to delimit bombardment by friendly surface ships.

1963.05.01

**shore line effect**

Preferred term: coastal refraction.

**shore party / élément de plage  
beach group** (admitted)

A task organization of the landing force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction and salvaging of landing ships and craft. It comprises elements of both the naval and landing forces.

1963.06.01

**short / court**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, used by an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred short of the target in relation to the spotting line.

1977.03.01

**short distance navigational aid / aide à la navigation à courte distance**

An equipment or system which provides navigational assistance to a range not exceeding 200 statute miles/320 kilometres.

1968.11.01

**short scope buoy / bouée sans dérive**

A buoy used as a navigational reference which remains nearly vertical over its sinker.

1975.11.01

**short take-off and landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts**

**STOL aircraft** (admitted)

An aircraft capable of clearing a 15-metre (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1,500 feet) of commencing take-off or, in landing, of stopping within 450 metres (1,500 feet) after passing over a 15-metre (50-foot) obstacle.

2009.03.02

**short take-off and vertical landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical**

**STOVL aircraft** (admitted)

Fixed-wing aircraft capable of clearing a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1,500 feet) of commencing its take-off run, and capable of landing vertically.

2009.03.02

**short title / titre abrégé**

A combination of letters, numbers or both, serving to identify a document and used for reasons of brevity.

2005.05.20

**shot / coup parti**

In artillery and naval fire support, a report that indicates that a gun, or guns, have been fired.

1974.02.01

**shuttered fuze / fusée à obturateur**

A fuze in which inadvertent initiation of the detonator will not initiate either the booster or the burst charge.

1968.11.01

**side-looking airborne radar / radar aéroporté à antenne latérale**

**SLAR**

An airborne radar, viewing at right angles to the axis of the vehicle, which produces a presentation of terrain or moving targets.

1968.11.01

**sighting angle / angle de visée**

In bombing, the angle between the line-of-sight to the aiming point and the vertical.

1975.11.01

**signal<sup>1</sup> / signal**

As applied to electronics, any transmitted electrical impulse.

1965.06.01

**signal<sup>2</sup> / message conventionnel**

Operationally, a type of message, the text of which consists of one or more letters, words, characters, signal flags, visual displays, or special sounds, with prearranged meaning and which is conveyed or transmitted by visual, acoustical, or electrical means.

1965.06.01

**signal area / aire à signaux**

An area on an aerodrome used for the display of ground signals.

1972.07.01

**signal centre**

Preferred term: communication centre.

**signal letters**

Preferred term: international call sign.

**signals intelligence / renseignement d'origine électromagnétique**  
**SIGINT**

The generic term used to describe communications intelligence and electronic intelligence when there is no requirement to differentiate between these two types of intelligence, or to represent fusion of the two.

1996.07.16

**signals support / renfort de transmissions**

The provision of personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communication system.

1968.11.01

**signature equipment / équipement caractéristique**

Any item of equipment which reveals the type and nature of the unit or formation to which it belongs.

1980.07.01

**significant track / piste  
significantative**

In air defence, tracks of aircraft or missiles which behave in an unusual manner which warrants attention and could pose a threat to a defended area.

1971.04.01

**simultaneity / simultanéité**

In military operations, an element of campaign and operational design that seeks to disrupt the decision-making process of the enemy commander by confronting the latter with a number of concurrent problems.

2012.01.30

**single flow route / itinéraire à simple courant**

A route at least one and a half lanes wide allowing the passage of a column of vehicles, and permitting isolated vehicles to pass or travel in the opposite direction at predetermined points.

1979.03.01

**sinker / crapaud  
anchor** (admitted)

In naval mine warfare, a heavy weight to which a buoyant mine is moored. The sinker generally houses the mooring rope drum and depth setting mechanism and for mines laid by ships, it also serves as a launching trolley.

1975.11.01

**situation map / carte de situation**

A map showing the tactical or the administrative situation at a particular time.

1968.11.01

**situation report / compte rendu de situation**  
**SITREP**

A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation.

1999.12.13

**situational awareness /  
connaissance de la situation  
SA**

**battlespace awareness** (obsolete)  
The knowledge of the elements in the battlespace necessary to make well-informed decisions.  
2012.01.30

**skim sweeping / dragage de  
contrôle d'immersion**

In naval mine warfare, the technique of wire sweeping to a fixed depth over deep laid moored mines to cut any shallow enough to endanger surface shipping.  
1976.08.01

**slant range / distance oblique**

The line of sight distance between two points, not at the same level relative to a specific datum.  
1980.01.01

**slot**

Preferred term: time slot.

**small ship / petit navire**

A ship of 137 metres (or 450 feet) or less in length.  
1975.11.01

**smoke screen / écran de fumée**

Cloud of smoke used to mask either friendly or enemy installations or manoeuvres.  
1963.05.01

**snagline mine / mine à ligne  
flottante**

A contact mine with a buoyant line attached to one of the horns or switches which may be caught and pulled by the hull or propellers of a ship.  
1975.11.01

**snake mode / contrôle de  
manoeuvre d'identification**

A control mode in which the pursuing aircraft files a programmed weaving flight path to allow time to accomplish identification functions.  
1972.07.01

**soft missile base / base de  
lancement pour missile non  
protégée**

A launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion.  
1964.06.01

**solenoid sweep / drague à  
solénoïde**

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic sweep consisting of a horizontal axis coil wound on a floating iron tube.  
1978.06.01

**sonobuoy / bouée acoustique  
radio sonobuoy** (admitted)

An acoustic device, used mainly for the detection of submarines which, when activated, transmits information by radio.  
1981.03.01

**sortie / sortie**

In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft.  
1968.11.01

**sortie number / numéro de sortie  
sortie reference** (admitted)

A reference used to identify the images taken by all the sensors during one air reconnaissance sortie.  
1969.09.01

**sortie plot**

Preferred term: master plot.

**sortie reference**

Preferred term: sortie number.

**sorting**

Preferred term: triage<sup>1,2</sup>.

**source / source**

In intelligence usage, a person from whom or thing from which information can be obtained.  
1981.09.01

**spare / pièce de rechange**

An individual part, sub-assembly or assembly supplied for the maintenance of systems or equipment.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**special aeronautical chart / carte  
aéronautique spéciale**

A topographic chart with aeronautical information designed to meet military peacetime requirements for low level air navigation.  
2005.01.17

**special flight / transport aérien à  
la demande**

An air transport flight, other than a scheduled service, set up to move a specific load.  
1965.06.01

**special hazard / risque particulier**

In aircraft crash rescue and fire-fighting activities: fuels, materials, components or situations that could increase the risks normally associated with military aircraft accidents and could require special procedures, equipment or extinguishing agents.  
1984.10.01

**special job cover map / carte  
d'avancement des travaux  
photographiques**

A small-scale map used to record progress on photographic reconnaissance tasks covering very large areas. As each portion of the task is completed, the area covered is outlined on the map.  
1969.09.01

**special operations / opérations  
spéciales**

Military activities conducted by specially designated, organized, trained and equipped forces using distinct techniques and modes of

employment.

MCJSB, 2018.04.12

**special operations command and  
control element / élément de  
commandement et de contrôle  
des opérations spéciales  
SOCCE**

An element established by the special operations component commander to synchronize, deconflict and coordinate special operations with those conducted by conventional forces.  
2011.02.03

**special reconnaissance and  
surveillance / reconnaissance et  
surveillance spéciales**

Reconnaissance and surveillance activities conducted by special operations forces, which complement theatre intelligence assets and systems by obtaining strategic and/or operational information. These are human intelligence operations, conducted independently or in support of conventional operations, which may use special techniques, equipment, methods or indigenous assets.  
2000.10.04

**special staff / état-major spécial**

All officers having duties at a headquarters, but who are not included in the general staff or in the personal staff.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**spectrozoneal photography /  
photographie par bandes  
spectrales**

A photographic technique whereby the natural spectral emissions of all objects are selectively filtered in order to image only those objects within a particular spectral band or zone and eliminate the unwanted background.  
1976.08.01

**speed of advance / vitesse de  
progression<sup>2</sup>  
SOA**

In naval usage, the speed expected to be made good over the ground.  
1983.01.01

**speed of sound / vitesse du son**

The speed at which sound travels in a given medium under specified conditions. The speed of sound at sea level in the International Standard Atmosphere is 1108 ft/second, 658 knots, 1215 km/hour.  
1968.11.01

**spigot**

Preferred term: sprag.

**splash<sup>1</sup> / arrivée**

In artillery and naval fire support, word transmitted to an observer or spotter five seconds before the estimated time of the impact of a salvo or round.  
1974.02.01



**splash<sup>2</sup> / destruction<sup>2</sup>**

In air interception, target destruction verified by visual or radar means.  
1974.02.01

**split cameras / appareils photographiques jumelés**

An assembly of two cameras disposed at a fixed overlapping angle relative to each other.  
1970.08.01

**split pair**

Preferred term: split vertical photography.

**split vertical photography / verticales divisées**

**split pair** (admitted)  
Photographs taken simultaneously by two cameras mounted at an angle from the vertical, one tilted to the left and one to the right, to obtain a small sidelap.  
1973.08.01

**split-up**

Preferred term: break-up<sup>2</sup>.

**spoiling attack / attaque préventive de harcèlement**

A tactical manoeuvre employed to impair seriously a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming up or assembling for an attack.  
1982.03.01

**spot<sup>1</sup> / observer**

To determine by observation, deviations of ordnance from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire.  
1973.08.01

**spot<sup>2</sup> / situer**

To place in a proper location.  
1973.08.01

**spot elevation / point coté**

A point on a map or chart whose elevation is noted.  
1968.01.01

**spot jamming / brouillage sélectif selective jamming** (admitted)

The jamming of a specific channel or frequency.  
1964.06.01

**spot size / dimensions du spot**

The size of the electron spot on the face of the cathode ray tube.  
1964.06.01

**spotting / observation du tir**

A process of determining by visual or electronic observation, deviations of artillery or naval fire from the target in relation to a spotting line for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment or analysis of fire.  
1976.08.01

**spotting line / axe d'observation**

Any straight line to which the fall of shot of projectiles is related or fire is adjusted by an observer or a spotter.  
1994.11.01

**sprag / tenon****spigot** (admitted)

A projection preventing the movement of platforms or pallets in the side guidance rails in an aircraft cabin.  
1969.09.01

**spray dome / dôme d'écume****dome** (admitted)

The mound of water spray thrown up into the air when the shock wave from an underwater detonation of a nuclear weapon reaches the surface.  
1976.12.01

**sprocket / roue à rochets**

In naval mine warfare, an antisweep device included in a mine mooring to allow a sweep wire to pass through the mooring without parting the mine from its sinker.  
1975.11.01

**squirt / jet de repérage**

In air-to-air refuelling, a means of providing visual detection of a nearby aircraft. In practice this is achieved by the donor aircraft dumping fuel and/or the receiver aircraft selecting afterburners, if so equipped.  
1983.11.11

**stability augmentation feature / amortisseur d'instabilité**

In a flight control system, an automatic device which operates to augment the short term stability characteristics of an aircraft.  
1973.01.01

**stability policing / police de stabilisation****SP**

Police-related activities intended to reinforce or temporarily replace the indigenous police in order to contribute to the restoration and/or upholding of the public order and security, rule of law, and the protection of human rights.  
MCLSB, 2017.03.06

**stable base film / film à faible retrait**

A particular type of film having a high stability in regard to shrinkage and stretching.  
1971.04.01

**staff / état-major**

In a military organization, a group of military and/or civilian personnel assisting a commander.  
2012.01.30

**stage<sup>1</sup> / étage**

An element of the missile or propulsion system that generally separates from the missile at burnout or cut-off. Stages are numbered

chronologically in order of burning.  
1982.03.01

**stage<sup>2</sup> / étage<sup>1</sup>**

To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another.  
1982.03.01

**stage<sup>3</sup> / étage<sup>2</sup>**

The part of an air route from one air staging unit to the next.  
1982.03.01

**staged crew / équipage de relève**

Aircrew prepositioned at specific points along an air route to allow the continuous operation of the aircraft.  
1968.11.01

**staging area<sup>1</sup> / zone d'étape<sup>1</sup>****SA**

An area located between the mounting area and the objective area through which all or part of the forces pass after mounting, for the purpose of refuelling, regrouping, training, inspection and distribution of troops and matériel.  
1998.09.25

**staging area<sup>2</sup> / zone d'étape<sup>2</sup>****SA**

A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over lines of communications.  
1998.09.25

**stand fast / halte**

In artillery, the order at which all action on the position ceases immediately.  
1982.03.01

**standard day of supply / jour d'approvisionnement standard SDOS**

For planning purposes, the total amount of supplies required to support an average operational day calculated from rates specified by the appropriate NATO body.  
LCEG(S), 2017.12.06

**standard operating procedure SOP**

Preferred term: standing operating procedure.

**standard parallel / parallèle de référence**

A parallel on a map or chart along which the scale is as stated for that map or chart.  
1981.06.01

**standard pattern / plan de pose réglementaire**

In land mine warfare, the agreed pattern to which mines are normally laid.  
1968.11.01

**standard route / route standard**

In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, a preplanned single

track connecting positions within the main shipping route.  
2007.03.02

**standardized product / produit normalisé**

A product that conforms to specifications resulting from the same or equivalent technical requirements. NATO standardized products are identified by a NATO code number.  
1982.08.01

**standby state / état de veille**

The state of a land mine when all safety and arming delay devices have operated and the mine is awaiting an arming signal.  
2000.05.09

**standing operating procedure / instructions permanentes SOP**

**standard operating procedure** (admitted)  
A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise.  
1984.06.01

**standing order / ordre permanent**

A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled.  
1968.11.01

**standing patrol / patrouille en attente**

A patrol which will be of a strength decided by the commander allotting the task. Its task may be recce, listening, fighting, or a combination of these. It differs from a recce, fighting, or listening patrol, in that, having taken up its allotted position, it is not free to manoeuvre in the performance of its task without permission.  
1963.05.01

**start point / point initial<sup>3</sup> SP**

A well defined point on a route at which a movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander of this movement.  
Notes: 1. It is at this point that a column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of its elements. 2. In addition to the principal start point of a column, there may be secondary start points for its different elements.  
2010.01.22

**state "1"**

Preferred term: state of readiness safe.

**state "2"**

Preferred term: state of readiness armed.

**state of readiness / état de préparation**

**SOR**

**defence readiness condition** (obsolete)  
The readiness posture of a unit for operations or exercises.  
2012.01.30

**state of readiness armed / état de préparation amorcé state "2"** (admitted)

The state of a demolition target in which the demolition charges are in place, the firing and priming circuits are installed and complete, ready for immediate firing.  
MCLSB, 2016.04.29

**state of readiness safe / état de préparation non amorcé state "1"** (admitted)

The state of readiness of a demolition target in which charges are in place and the firing circuit may be in place, but the detonators are not installed and the means of firing are not connected.  
MCLSB, 2016.04.29

**static air temperature / température de l'air statique**

The temperature at a point at rest relative to the ambient air.  
1980.01.01

**static marking / interférence due à l'électricité statique**

Marks on photographic negatives and other imagery caused by unwanted discharges of static electricity.  
1974.12.01

**static test load / charge d'épreuve statique**

In sea operations, twice the safe working load.  
1980.07.01

**station time / heure de fin de chargement**

In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight.  
1981.09.01

**stay behind force / détachement de sûreté**

A force which is left in position to conduct a specified mission when the remainder of the force withdraws or retires from the area.  
1976.08.01

**stepped-up separation / séparation verticale**

The vertical separation in a formation of aircraft measured from an aircraft ahead upward to the next aircraft behind or in echelon.  
1975.11.01

**step-up<sup>1</sup> / bascule**

In land operations, a procedure by which control is passed from an organization to an element of that organization which has been sent to a new location in order to maintain

continuity of control during relocation(s) of that organization.  
1975.11.01

**step-up<sup>2</sup> / détachement de bascule**

In land operations, the element of an organization which is sent to carry out a step-up procedure.  
1975.11.01

**stereogram / stéréogramme**

A stereoscopic set of photographs or drawings correctly oriented and mounted for stereoscopic viewing.  
1969.09.01

**stereoscopic cover / couverture stéréoscopique**

Photographs taken with sufficient overlap to permit complete stereoscopic examinations.  
1969.09.01

**stereoscopic model / représentation stéréoscopique**

The mental impression of an area or object seen as being in three dimensions when viewed stereoscopically on photographs.  
1969.09.01

**stereoscopic pair / couple stéréoscopique**

Two photographs with sufficient overlap of detail to make possible stereoscopic examination of an object or an area common to both.  
1969.09.01

**sterilize / stérilisation**

In naval mine warfare, to permanently render a mine incapable of firing, by means of a device (e.g. sterilizer) within the mine.  
1975.11.01

**sterilizer / dispositif de stérilisation**

In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a predetermined time after laying.  
1975.11.01

**stick / groupe de saut**

A number of paratroopers who jump from one aperture or door of an aircraft during one run over a drop zone.  
1982.03.01

**stock control / contrôle de stock**

Process of maintaining inventory data on the quantity, location, and condition of supplies and equipment due-in, on-hand and due out, to determine quantities of material and equipment available and/or required for issue and to facilitate distribution and management of material.  
1968.11.01

**stockpile to target sequence / successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif**

The order and permutations of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage and assembling, testing, transporting, and delivering it on the target.  
1963.05.01

#### **stocks / stock**

The quantity of supplies and material on hand ready for use.  
1974.02.01

#### **STOL aircraft**

Preferred term: short take-off and landing aircraft.

#### **stop line / ligne d'arrêt**

In land operations, a selected line on the ground, of tactical significance, on which the guard element of the covering force will halt the enemy and attempt to force him into a deliberate attack.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **stopway / prolongement d'arrêt**

A defined rectangular area on the ground at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off designated and prepared by the competent authority as a suitable area in which an aircraft can be stopped in the case of an interrupted take-off. It must be capable of supporting aircraft of approximately 23000 kilogrammes (50,000 lbs).  
1981.03.01

#### **storage life / durée limite de stockage**

The length of time for which an item of supply including explosives, given specific storage conditions, may be expected to remain serviceable and, if relevant, safe.  
1981.09.01

#### **STOVL aircraft**

Preferred term: short take-off and vertical landing aircraft.

#### **stowage diagram / plan d'arrimage**

A scaled drawing included in the loading plan of a vessel for each deck or platform showing the exact location of all cargo.  
1979.12.01

#### **straggler <sup>1</sup> / isolé <sup>1</sup>**

Any personnel, vehicles, ships or aircraft which, without apparent purpose or assigned mission, become separated from their unit, column or formation.  
1979.12.01

#### **straggler <sup>2</sup> / traînard**

A ship separated from its convoy by more than 5 nautical miles, through inability to keep up, and unable to rejoin before dark, or over 10 nautical miles from its convoy whether or not it can rejoin before dark.  
1979.03.01

#### **strategic aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne**

#### **stratégique**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from overseas areas or from theatres of active operations, to the home base, to other NATO countries or to a temporary safe area.  
1997.07.09

#### **strategic air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien stratégique**

The carriage of passengers and cargo between theatres by means of: a. scheduled service; b. special flight; c. air logistic support; d. aeromedical evacuation.  
1969.09.01

#### **strategic air warfare / guerre aérienne stratégique**

Air operations designed to effect the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity.  
1968.11.01

#### **strategic command / commandement stratégique SC**

The command organization at the highest level of the NATO military command structure.  
Note: There are two strategic commands, namely, Allied Command Operations and Allied Command Transformation.  
2014.01.31

#### **strategic communications / communications stratégiques StratCom**

In the NATO military context, the integration of communication capabilities and information staff function with other military activities, in order to understand and shape the information environment, in support of NATO strategic aims and objectives.  
2017.06.30

#### **strategic concentration / concentration stratégique**

The assembly of designated forces in areas from which it is intended that operations of the assembled force shall begin so that they are best disposed to initiate the plan of campaign.  
1968.11.01

#### **strategic concept / concept stratégique**

The course of action accepted as a result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, psychological and other measures which stem from it.  
1983.11.11

#### **strategic intelligence / renseignement stratégique**

Intelligence required for the formulation of policy, military

planning and the provision of indications and warning at the national and/or international levels.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

#### **strategic level / niveau stratégique**

The level at which a nation or group of nations determines national or multinational security objectives and deploys national, including military, resources to achieve them.  
2008.01.15

#### **strategic mining / minage stratégique**

A long term mining campaign designed to deny the enemy the use of specific sea routes or sea areas.  
1975.11.01

#### **strategic mobility / mobilité stratégique**

The capability to move forces and their associated logistics in a timely and effective manner over long distances. This could be between joint operations areas, between regions, or beyond NATO's area of responsibility.  
2005.01.17

#### **strategic transport aircraft / avion de transport stratégique**

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over long distances.  
1969.09.01

#### **strategic warning / alerte stratégique**

A notification that hostilities may be imminent. This notification may occur at any time prior to the initiation of hostilities.  
1992.10.01

#### **stream take-off / décollage en série**

Aircraft taking off in trail/column formation.  
1965.06.01

#### **strike / action de choc**

An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective.  
1963.05.01

#### **strike photography / photographie de contrôle d'attaque**

Air photographs taken during an air strike.  
1971.04.01

#### **strip marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée double**

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial, or specially installed, located at the start and finish of a mine strip.  
1981.03.01

#### **strip plot / plot de bande photo**

A portion of a map or overlay on which a number of photographs taken along a track is delineated without defining the outlines of

individual prints.  
1969.09.01

**strip search / reconnaissance sur axe**

Reconnaissance along a straight line between two given reference points.  
1981.03.01

**strong point / centre de résistance**

A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection.  
1996.11.20

**structured message text / texte de message structuré**

A message text composed of paragraphs ordered in a specified sequence, each paragraph characterized by an identifier and containing information in free form. It is designed to facilitate manual handling and processing.  
1987.07.01

**sub-assembly / sous-ensemble**

In logistics, a portion of an assembly, consisting of two or more parts, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity.  
1992.10.01

**submarine action area / zone d'action de sous-marins**

**SAA**  
A waterspace management area that contains one or more friendly submarines which are the only units that may use antisubmarine weapons within that area.  
2010.01.22

**submarine base / base de sous-marins**

A base providing logistic support for submarines.  
1968.11.01

**submarine exercise area coordinator / coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins**

**SEAC**  
An authority who publishes permanently established national submarine exercise areas and lanes which have been agreed to by the nations concerned.  
1983.11.11

**submarine haven / zone de sécurité de sous-marins**

A specified sea area for submarine operations including: a. a submarine sanctuary announced by the area, fleet or equivalent commander; b. an area reserved for submarine operations and training in non-combat zones; and c. a moving area established by a submarine notice surrounding one or more submarines in transit, extending a designated number of nautical miles ahead, astern and on each side of the planned track position of the

submarine(s).  
1996.07.16

**submarine locator acoustic beacon / balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin**

An electronic device, used by submarines in distress, for emitting a repetitive sonic pulse underwater.  
1988.02.01

**submarine movement advisory authority / autorité consultative pour les mouvements de sous-marins**

**SMAA**  
The authority who monitors movements of submarines and ships operating variable depth sonar or towed arrays within his area of responsibility and advises the submarine operating authorities and, if necessary, units concerned, of possible mutual interference.  
1984.06.01

**submarine notice / avis de mouvement de sous-marins**

**SUBNOTE**  
A message report originated by a submarine operating authority providing operational and movement instructions for submarines in peace and war, including transit and patrol area information.  
1983.11.11

**submarine operating authority / autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins**

**SUBOPAUTH**  
The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines.  
1983.11.11

**submarine patrol area / zone de patrouille de sous-marins**

**SPA**  
[ATP-01(F)(1), Vol. I, 2014]  
A stationary area established to allow submarine operations unimpeded by submerged mutual interference.  
MCMSB, 2018.03.29

**submunition / sous-munition**

Any munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition.  
1985.11.01

**subordinate-level plan / plan d'échelon subordonné**

A plan developed by a subordinate command and approved by the next superior level of command once the relevant strategic command-level plan has been approved by the initiating authority.  
2001.10.01

**subsidiary landing / débarquement secondaire**

In an amphibious operation, a landing usually made outside the designated landing area, the purpose of which is to support the

main landing.  
1980.07.01

**subversion / subversion**

Action or a coordinated set of actions of any nature intended to weaken the military, economic or political strength of an established authority by undermining the morale, loyalty or reliability of its members.  
2015.08.14

**superimposed / en superposition**

A term used in fire planning to indicate that an artillery unit is augmenting fire on a target and its fire may be lifted from that target by the authority implicit in its fire support role.  
1974.08.01

**supervised route / itinéraire surveillé**

In road traffic, a roadway over which limited control is exercised by means of traffic control posts, traffic patrols or both. Movement credit is required for its use by a column of vehicles or a vehicle of exceptional size or weight.  
2000.05.09

**supplemental programmed interpretation report / compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation**

**SUPIR**  
A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information, which has not previously been included in other reports, on significant targets covered by the mission; or when supplemental information is required.  
1981.09.01

**supplementary facilities / services supplémentaires**

Facilities required at a particular location to provide a specified minimum of support for reinforcing forces, which exceed the facilities required to support in-place forces.  
1994.11.01

**supplies / ravitaillement**

All material and items used in the equipment, support and maintenance of military forces.  
1986.11.01

**supply management**

Preferred term: inventory control.

**supplying ship / bâtiment ravitailleur<sup>1</sup>**

The ship in a replenishment unit that provides the personnel and/or supplies to be transferred.  
1981.09.01

**support / appui**

The action of a force, or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force.  
1968.11.01

**support area / zone logistique**

A designated area in which combat services support elements and some staff elements are located to support a unit.

MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**support by fire / appuyer par feux directs**

To engage the enemy by direct fire in support of another manoeuvring force.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**supported commander / commandant bénéficiaire**

A commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by a higher NATO military authority and who receives forces or other support from one or more supporting commanders.

2000.10.04

**supporting arms coordination centre****SACC**

Preferred term: fire support coordination centre.

**supporting attack / attaque d'appui**

An offensive operation carried out in conjunction with a main attack and designed to achieve one or more of the following: a. deceive the enemy; b. destroy or pin down enemy forces which could interfere with the main attack; c. control ground whose occupation by the enemy will hinder the main attack; or d. force the enemy to commit reserves prematurely or in an indecisive area.

1983.11.11

**supporting commander / commandant en soutien**

A commander who provides a supported commander with forces or other support and/or who develops a supporting plan.

2000.10.04

**supporting fire / tir d'appui**

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat.

1968.11.01

**supporting operations / opérations d'appui**

In amphibious operations, those operations conducted by forces other than those assigned to the amphibious task force. They are ordered by higher authority at the request of the amphibious task force commander and normally are conducted outside the area for which the amphibious task force commander is responsible at the time of their execution.

1982.03.01

**suppression / neutralisation<sup>1</sup>**

A temporary degradation by an opposing force of the performance of a weapons system below the level

needed to fulfil its mission objectives.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**suppression fire / tir de suppression**

Fire that degrades the performance of a target below the level needed to fulfil its mission. Suppression is usually only effective for the duration of the fire.

2005.01.17

**suppression of enemy air defences / mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis****SEAD**

Set of activities that neutralize, temporarily degrade, or destroy enemy surface-based air defences by a destructive and/or disruptive means, and contribute to freedom of manoeuvre for friendly forces in the battlespace.

2014.08.01

**Supreme Allied Commander Europe / Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe****SACEUR**

The NATO strategic commander commanding Allied Command Operations and responsible for the planning and execution of NATO operations.

2014.01.31

**Supreme Allied Commander Transformation / Commandant suprême allié Transformation****SACT**

The NATO strategic commander commanding Allied Command Transformation and responsible for the transformation of NATO military capabilities over the full range of Alliance military missions.

2014.01.31

**surf zone / zone de déferlement**

The sea area from where waves start to break up, to the waterline.

2002.10.14

**surface burst**

Preferred term: surface nuclear burst.

**surface code**

Preferred term: panel code.

**surface nuclear burst / explosion nucléaire de surface****surface burst (admitted)**

A nuclear burst that occurs within the atmosphere at a height such that the fireball is in contact with the earth's surface and consequently produces fallout.

MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**surface zero****SZ**

Preferred term: ground zero.

**surface-to-air missile / missile sol-air****SAM**

A surface-launched missile for use against air targets.

AMDC, 2019.03.20

**surface-to-surface missile / missile sol-sol****SSM**

A surface-launched missile for use against surface targets.

NNAG, 2019.05.31

**surveillance<sup>1</sup> / surveillance**

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

1971.04.01

**surveillance<sup>2</sup> / monitoring<sup>3</sup>**

Activité qui consiste à observer, à évaluer et à rendre-compte de la performance, de l'efficacité et des pratiques de travail d'une organisation ou d'une partie de ses composantes.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**susceptibility / susceptibilité**

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular forms of psychological operations approach.

1976.12.01

**suspect / suspect**

In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour or origin indicate that it is a potential threat to friendly forces.

2012.01.30

**suspension equipment / système d'emport**

All aircraft devices such as racks, adapters, missile launchers, pylons, used for carriage, employment and jettison of aircraft stores.

1981.03.01

**suspension strop / raccord d'élingue**

A length of webbing or wire rope between the helicopters and cargo sling.

1969.09.01

**sustainability / soutenabilité**

The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required to achieve its objectives.

1989.02.01

**sustained attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition entretenu**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is replenished to maintain its danger to the enemy in the face of counter-measures.

1975.11.01

**sustained rate of fire / cadence normale de tir**

Actual rate of fire that a weapon can continue to deliver for an indefinite length of time without seriously

overheating.  
1973.08.01

**sustaining stocks / stocks  
d'entretien**

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans beyond the initial predetermined period covered by basic stocks until resupply is available for support of continued operations.  
1988.02.01

**sweep jamming / brouillage par  
balayage**

A narrow band of jamming that is swept back and forth over a relatively wide operating band of frequencies.  
1973.08.01

**sweeper track**

Preferred term: hunter track.

**swept path / intercept mécanique**

In naval mine warfare, the width of the lane swept by the mechanical sweep at all depths less than the sweep depth.  
1977.03.01

**switch horn / antenne interrupteur**

In naval mine warfare, a switch in a mine operated by a projecting spike.  
1976.08.01

**synchronous sights**

Preferred term: tachometric sights.

**synthetic exercise / exercice  
synthétique**

**SYNEX**

An exercise in which enemy and/or friendly forces are generated, displayed and moved by electronic or other means on simulators, radar scopes or other training devices.  
1983.11.11

## T

**table of organization and equipment / tableau d'effectifs et de dotation****TO&E**

TOE (admitted)

**establishment<sup>2</sup>** (admitted)

A document setting out the mission and statements of functions as well as the authorized numbers of personnel and/or amount of major equipment in an organization.  
2015.08.14

**taboo frequency / fréquence taboue**

A friendly frequency on which jamming or other intentional interference is prohibited.  
1995.05.02

**tachometric sights / viseur tachymétrique****synchronous sights** (admitted)

Sighting systems which automatically release the bomb at the correct bombing angle by maintaining the sight line on the target, thus determining the speed relative to the target and in some cases the track through the target.  
1976.12.01

**tactical aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from the combat zone to points outside the combat zone, and between points within the communication zone.  
1997.07.09

**tactical air control centre / centre de contrôle aérien tactique TACC**

The principal air operations installation (land or ship based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled.  
1968.11.01

**tactical air control party / élément de contrôle aérien tactique TACP**

A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft.  
1982.08.01

**tactical air control system / système de contrôle aérien tactique TACS**

The organization and equipment necessary to plan, direct, and control tactical air operations and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of control agencies and

communications-electronics facilities which provide the means for centralized control and decentralized execution of missions.  
1974.12.01

**tactical air controller / contrôleur aérien tactique**

The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical air control centre. He is responsible to the tactical air commander for the control of all aircraft and air warning facilities within his area of responsibility.  
1968.11.01

**tactical air doctrine / doctrine tactique aérienne**

Fundamental principles designed to provide guidance for the employment of air power in tactical air operations to attain established objectives.  
1980.11.01

**tactical air force / force aérienne tactique**

An air force charged with carrying out tactical air operations in coordination with ground or naval forces.  
1968.11.01

**tactical air navigation / navigation aérienne tactique tacan**

An ultra-high frequency electronic air navigation system, able to provide continuous bearing and slant range to a selected station. The term is derived from tactical air navigation.  
1974.02.01

**tactical air operation / opération aérienne tactique**

The employment of air power in coordination with ground or naval forces to: a. attain and maintain air superiority; b. prevent movement of enemy forces into and within the combat zone and to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and c. assist ground or naval forces in achieving their objectives by combined and/or joint operations.  
2000.10.04

**tactical air support / appui aérien tactique**

Air operations carried out in coordination with surface force and which directly assist land or maritime operations.  
1973.07.01

**tactical air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien tactique**

The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theatre by means of: a. airborne operations; parachute assault, helicopterborne assault, air landing; b. air logistic support; c. special missions; d. aeromedical evacuation missions.  
1968.11.01

**tactical call sign / indicatif d'appel tactique**

A call sign which identifies a tactical command or tactical communication facility.  
1968.11.01

**tactical command / commandement tactique TACOM**

The authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority.  
1974.09.01

**tactical concept / concept tactique**

A statement, in broad outline, which provides a common basis for future development of tactical doctrine.  
1976.08.01

**tactical control / contrôle tactique TACON**

The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned.  
2001.10.01

**tactical intelligence / renseignement tactique**

Intelligence required for the planning and execution of operations at the tactical level.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**tactical level / niveau tactique**

The level at which activities, battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical formations and units.  
2008.01.15

**tactical locality / zone d'intérêt tactique**

An area of terrain which, because of its location or features, possesses a tactical significance in the particular circumstances existing at a particular time.  
1968.11.01

**tactical minefield / champ de mines de manoeuvre**

A minefield which is part of a formation obstacle plan and is laid to delay, channel or break up an enemy advance.  
1980.07.01

**tactical mining / mouillage tactique de mines**

In naval mine warfare, mining designed to influence a specific operation or to counter a known or presumed tactical aim of the enemy. Implicit in tactical mining is a limited period of effectiveness of the minefield.  
1976.12.01

**tactical mobility / mobilité tactique**

The ability to move rapidly from one part of the battlefield to another,

relative to the enemy.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**tactical range / champ de tir tactique**

A range in which realistic targets are in use and a certain freedom of manoeuvre is allowed.  
1982.03.01

**tactical security / sûreté<sup>2</sup>**

In operations, the measures necessary to deny information to the enemy and to ensure that a force retains its freedom of action and is warned or protected against an unexpected encounter with the enemy or an attack.  
1991.11.01

**tactical sub-concept / sous-concept tactique**

A statement, in broad outline, for a specific field of military capability within a tactical concept which provides a common basis both for equipment and weapon system development and for future development of tactical doctrine.  
1983.01.01

**tactical track / piste tactique**

The representation of a moving object in terms of its position, course, velocity and general characteristics. The information is usually correlated from different sources.  
1996.01.09

**tactical transport aircraft / aéronef de transport tactique**

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over short or medium distances.  
1969.09.01

**tactical warning / alerte tactique**

A notification that a local enemy attack is imminent. This notification may occur at any time from the indication of a probable attack until just prior to the target being struck or engaged.  
1974.02.01

**tail hook**

Preferred term: aircraft arresting hook.

**takedown / abordage**

The insertion of specially trained forces onto a vessel to compel the master to submit to a search by a boarding party.  
2002.10.14

**tan alt**

Preferred term: shadow factor.

**target<sup>1</sup> / objectif<sup>2</sup>**

**Tgt**  
An area, structure, object, person or group of people against which lethal or non-lethal capability can be employed to create specific psychological or physical effects. Note: The term 'person' also covers their mindset, thought processes,

attitudes and behaviours.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**target<sup>2</sup> / objectif<sup>3</sup>**

In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency or person against which intelligence activities are directed.  
2006.01.06

**target<sup>3</sup> / objectif<sup>4</sup>**

In artillery, an area designated and numbered for future firing.  
2006.01.06

**target<sup>4</sup> / coup au but**

In artillery and naval fire support, a term indicating that the target has been hit.  
2006.01.06

**target acquisition / acquisition d'objectif**

The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons.  
1971.09.01

**target allocation / affectation des objectifs**

In air defence, the process, following weapon assignment, of allocating a particular target or area to a specific surface-to-air missile unit or interceptor aircraft.  
1974.09.01

**target analysis / analyse d'objectifs**

An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties.  
1965.05.01

**target approach point / point d'orientation initial point (admitted)**

**IP (admitted)**  
In air transport operations, a navigational check-point over which the final turn into the drop zone/landing zone is made.  
1966.06.01

**target audience / audience-cible**

An individual or group selected for influence or attack by means of psychological operations.  
1973.01.01

**target complex / complexe d'objectifs**

A geographically integrated series of target concentrations.  
1968.11.01

**target concentration / concentration d'objectifs**

A grouping of geographically proximate targets.  
1974.02.01

**target date / date d'exécution**

The date on which it is desired that an action be accomplished or

initiated.  
2015.08.14

**target description**

Preferred term: description of target.

**target designation / désignation d'objectif**

The act of assigning a target to a weapon system.  
2001.10.01

**target discrimination / discrimination des objectifs**

The ability of a surveillance or guidance system to identify or engage any one target when multiple targets are present.  
1969.09.01

**target dossier / dossier d'objectifs<sup>1</sup>**

A file of assembled target intelligence about a specific geographic area.  
1968.11.01

**target folder / dossier d'objectifs<sup>2</sup>**

A folder containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target.  
1968.11.01

**target grid / grille d'objectif**

Device for converting the observer's target locations and corrections with respect to the observer target line to target locations and corrections with respect to the gun target line.  
1963.05.01

**target illustration print / photographie d'objectif**

A single contact print or enlarged portion of a selected area from a single print, providing the best available illustration of a specific installation or pin-point target.  
1969.09.01

**target information sheet / fiche de renseignements sur l'objectif**

Brief description of the target, completing the "descriptive target data". It should include technical and physical characteristics, details on exact location, disposition, importance, and possible obstacles for an aircraft flying at low altitudes.  
1964.06.01

**target intelligence / renseignement sur l'objectif**

Intelligence, derived from any source, that is used for targeting purposes.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**target list / liste d'objectifs list of targets (admitted)**

A tabulation of confirmed or suspected targets maintained by any echelon for information and fire support planning purposes.  
1980.07.01



**target number / numéro de référence de l'objectif**

The reference number given to the target by the fire control unit.  
1966.01.01

**target of opportunity / objectif inopiné  
TOO**

**opportunity target** (admitted)  
A target which appears during combat and which can be reached by ground fire, naval fire, or aircraft fire, and against which fire has not been scheduled.  
1968.01.01

**target overlay / calque d'objectifs**

A transparent sheet which, when superimposed on a particular chart, map, drawing, tracing or other representation, depicts target locations and designations. The target overlay may also show boundaries between manoeuvre elements, objectives and friendly forward dispositions.  
1973.08.01

**target range**

Preferred term: range<sup>2</sup>.

**target reference point / point de référence d'un objectif  
TRP**

An easily recognized natural or man-made point on the ground used to initiate and adjust fire.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**target signature<sup>1</sup> / signature d'un objectif<sup>1</sup>**

The characteristic pattern of a target displayed by detection and identification equipment.  
1978.06.01

**target signature<sup>2</sup> / signature d'un objectif<sup>2</sup>**

In naval mine warfare, the variation in the influence field produced by the passage of a ship or sweep.  
1978.06.01

**target status board / tableau de situation d'objectifs**

A wall chart maintained by the air intelligence division of the joint operations centre. It includes target lists, locations, priority, and status of action taken. It may also include recommended armament and fusing for destruction.  
1968.11.01

**target system / système d'objectifs**

All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related.  
1968.11.01

**targeting / choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement**

The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, taking into account operational

requirements and capabilities.  
2008.01.15

**task force<sup>1</sup> / force opérationnelle<sup>1</sup>  
TF**

A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.  
2017.06.30

**task force<sup>2</sup> / force opérationnelle<sup>2</sup>  
TF**

A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks.  
2006.01.06

**tasking / attribution des missions**

The process of translating the allocation into orders, and passing these orders to the units involved. Each order normally contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully.  
1978.10.01

**tasking authority<sup>1</sup> / autorité de tutelle  
TA**

In NATO standardization, a senior committee that has the remit to validate standardization objectives or standardization proposals, to establish the related standardization tasks and to produce, endorse and maintain the resulting NATO standardization documents. Note: A tasking authority may delegate its remit to a subordinate body, which then becomes a delegated tasking authority.  
CS, 2010.10.22

**tasking authority<sup>2</sup> / autorité responsable  
TA**

In NATO operations, the authority of an organization or individual to task assets, resources or personnel.  
2003.01.10

**tattletale / commère**

In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact with a target from a position which enables it to pass targeting information to other units.  
2001.10.01

**taxiway / voie de circulation**

A defined path on a land aerodrome established for the taxiing of aircraft and intended to provide a link between one part of the aerodrome and another.  
[ICAO]  
2006.01.06

**T-day / jour T**

The day on which transfer of authority takes place or is due to take place.  
2009.08.26

**technical analysis / analyse technique**

In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery.  
1982.03.01

**technical intelligence / renseignement technique**

Intelligence concerning foreign technological developments, and the performance and operational capabilities of foreign materiel, which have or may eventually have a practical application for military purposes.  
1979.08.01

**technical material<sup>1</sup> / matériel technique<sup>1</sup>**

In intelligence, equipment, materiel, systems and procedures, technical developments and capabilities intended for operational activities, from which intelligence may be derived.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**technical material<sup>2</sup> / matériel technique<sup>2</sup>**

In signals intelligence, data concerning cryptographic systems, communication systems, procedures and methods, signal characteristics, equipment and procedures.  
1998.09.25

**technical neutralization / neutralisation technique**

A technical operation to render equipment temporarily unusable.  
2000.10.04

**technical specification / spécification technique**

A detailed description of technical requirements stated in terms suitable to form the basis for the actual design development and production processes of an item having the qualities specified in the operational characteristics.  
1968.11.01

**telebrief / transmetteur d'ordres**

Direct telephone communications between an air controller and the crews in their aircraft on the ground.  
1997.12.18

**telecommunication<sup>1</sup> / télécommunication<sup>1</sup>**

Communication by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.  
2004.01.21

**telecommunication<sup>2</sup> / télécommunication<sup>2</sup>**

Any transmission, emission or reception of signals representing signs, writing, images and sounds or information of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.  
2004.01.21

**temporary cemetery / cimetière temporaire**

A cemetery for the purpose of: a. The initial burial of the remains if the circumstances permit; or b. The re-burial of remains exhumed from an emergency burial.  
1959.06.01

**temporary civilian personnel / personnel civil temporaire TCP**

Civilian personnel engaged from among nationals of the members of the Alliance either to replace NATO international civilian staff who are temporarily absent or to undertake tasks, temporarily in excess of the international manpower ceiling.  
2015.02.18

**terminal control area / zone de contrôle terminale**

A control area normally established at the confluence of Air Traffic Service routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes.  
1973.01.01

**terminal guidance / guidage de fin de trajectoire**

The guidance applied to a missile between midcourse guidance and its arrival in the vicinity of the target.  
1973.01.01

**terminal velocity<sup>1</sup> / vitesse limite**

Hypothetical maximum speed a body could attain along a specified flight path under given conditions of weight and thrust if diving through an unlimited distance in air of specified uniform density.  
1968.11.01

**terminal velocity<sup>2</sup> / vitesse terminale**

Remaining speed of a projectile at the point in its downward path where it is level with the muzzle of the weapon.  
1968.11.01

**terrain analysis / analyse du terrain**

The collection, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and man-made features of the terrain, combined with other relevant factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations.  
1990.11.01

**terrain avoidance system / fonction "évitement du sol"**

A system which provides the pilot or navigator of an aircraft with a situation display of the ground or obstacles which project above either a horizontal plane through the aircraft or a plane parallel to it, so that the pilot can manoeuvre the aircraft to avoid the obstruction.  
1974.02.01

**terrain clearance system / fonction "découpe"**

A system which provides the pilot, or autopilot, of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain a selected height over flat ground and clear the peaks of undulating ground within the selected height in a vertical plane through the flight vector. This system differs from terrain following in that the aircraft need not descend into a valley to follow the ground contour.  
1973.01.01

**terrain flight / vol tactique**

Flight close to the earth's surface during which airspeed, height and/or altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground in order to avoid enemy detection and fire.  
1984.06.01

**terrain following system / fonction "suivi du terrain"**

A system which provides the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain as closely as possible, a selected height above a ground contour in a vertical plane through the flight vector.  
1974.02.01

**terrorism / terrorisme**

The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence, instilling fear and terror, against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, or to gain control over a population, to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives.  
[MC 0472/1, 2016]  
2016.09.16

**test depth / immersion d'épreuve**

The depth of which the submarine is tested by actual or simulated submergence.  
1981.09.01

**theatre of operations / théâtre d'opérations**

**TOO**  
A designated area, which may include one or more joint operations areas.  
Note: A theatre of operations may include land, air, space and sea outside a joint operations area.  
MCJSB, 2018.04.12

**theatre operational stocks / stocks opérationnels du théâtre**

Operational stocks normally held in a theatre to support that theatre.  
1973.08.01

**thermal exposure / effet thermique**

The total normal component of thermal radiation striking a given surface throughout the course of a detonation.  
Note: Thermal exposure is normally expressed in joules per square centimetre.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**thermal imagery / imagerie thermique**

**TI**  
Imagery produced by sensing and recording the thermal energy emitted or reflected from the objects which are imaged.  
1973.07.01

**thermal radiation / rayonnement thermique**

**heat radiation** (admitted)  
The energy radiated by solids, liquids or gases in the form of electromagnetic waves as a result of their temperature.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**thermal shadow / ombre thermique**

The tone contrast difference of infrared linescan imagery which is caused by a thermal gradient which persists as a result of a shadow of an object which has been moved.  
1976.12.01

**thorough decon**

Preferred term: thorough decontamination.

**thorough decontamination / décontamination approfondie thorough decon** (admitted)

Decontamination carried out in order to permit the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment, with the aim of restoring operational tempo.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**T-hour / heure T**

The time at which transfer of authority takes place or is due to take place.  
2009.08.26

**threat-oriented munitions / stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace**

In stockpile planning, munitions intended to neutralize a finite assessed threat and for which the total requirement is determined by an agreed mathematical model.  
1988.02.01

**threshold / seuil**

The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing.  
1976.12.01

**tie down / arrimage lashing** (admitted)

The fastening or securing of a load to its carrier by use of ropes, cables or other means to prevent shifting during transport. Also used (as a noun) to describe the material employed to secure a load.  
1974.12.01

**tie down diagram / schéma d'arrimage**

A drawing indicating the prescribed method of securing a particular item of cargo within a specific type of

vehicle.  
1969.09.01

**tie down point / point d'arrimage lashing point** (admitted)  
An attachment designed for the purpose of load restraint.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**tie down point pattern / plan de soute**  
The pattern of tie down points within a vehicle.  
1968.11.01

**tilt**  
Preferred term: roll<sup>2</sup>.

**tilt angle / angle d'inclinaison** <sup>2</sup>  
The angle between the optical axis of an air camera and the vertical at the time of exposure.  
1979.03.01

**time fuze / fusée chronométrique**  
A fuze designed to initiate a munition at a desired time.  
CASG, 2019.03.20

**time of flight / durée de trajet**  
In artillery and naval fire support, the time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons system to the instant it strikes or detonates.  
1976.08.01

**time on target** <sup>1</sup> / **heure sur l'objectif** <sup>1</sup>  
**TOT**  
Time at which aircraft are scheduled to attack or photograph a target.  
1987.07.01

**time on target** <sup>2</sup> / **heure sur l'objectif** <sup>2</sup>  
**TOT**  
In other than air operations, the time of the first weapons effect on the target groups.  
1987.07.01

**time on target** <sup>3</sup> / **heure sur l'objectif** <sup>3</sup>  
**TOT**  
In coordinated maritime operations, the time of arrival of the first warhead in a specified target area.  
MCMSB, 2019.04.17

**time slot / créneau slot** (admitted)  
A period of time during which certain activities take place or are governed by specific regulations.  
2015.08.14

**tip**  
Preferred term: pitch<sup>2</sup>.

**titling strip / donnée de marquage**  
The information added to negatives and/or positives, in accordance with regulations to identify and provide reference information.  
1969.09.01

**TNT equivalent / équivalence TNT**  
A measure of the energy released from the detonation of a nuclear weapon, or from the explosion of a given quantity of fissionable material, in terms of the amount of TNT that could release the same amount of energy when exploded.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

**tone / ton**  
Each distinguishable shade variation from black to white on imagery.  
1974.02.01

**tonedown / atténuation** <sup>3</sup>  
In camouflage and concealment, the process of making an object or surface less conspicuous by reducing its contrast to the surroundings and/or background.  
1991.11.01

**torpedo defence net / filet pare-torpille**  
A net employed to close an inner harbour to torpedoes fired from seaward or to protect an individual ship at anchor or underway.  
1963.05.01

**total pressure / pression totale**  
The sum of dynamic and static pressures.  
1979.08.01

**touchdown / posé** <sup>2</sup>  
The contact, or moment of contact, of an aircraft or spacecraft with the landing surface.  
1973.01.01

**touchdown zone** <sup>1</sup> / **zone de posé** <sup>1</sup>  
For fixed-wing aircraft, the first 3,000 feet or 1,000 metres of runway beginning at the threshold.  
2006.01.06

**touchdown zone** <sup>2</sup> / **zone de posé** <sup>2</sup>  
For rotary-wing and vectored-thrust aircraft, the portion of the helipad or runway used for landing.  
2006.01.06

**track** <sup>1</sup> (v.) / **suivre**  
To display or record the successive positions of a moving object.  
1998.02.18

**track** <sup>2</sup> (v.) / **acquérir**  
To lock on to a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom.  
1998.02.18

**track** <sup>3</sup> (v.) / **poursuivre**  
To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target.  
1998.02.18

**track** <sup>4</sup> (n.) / **axe de passage**  
In air photographic reconnaissance, the prescribed ground path over which an air vehicle moves during the execution of its mission.  
1998.02.18

**track** <sup>5</sup> (n.) / **trace**  
A mark left on the ground by the passage or presence of a person or object.  
1998.02.18

**track** <sup>6</sup> (n.) / **chenille**  
One of two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs.  
1998.02.18

**track** <sup>7</sup> (n.) / **route**  
The projection on the surface of the earth of the path of a spacecraft, aircraft or ship, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic, or grid).  
1998.02.18

**track** <sup>8</sup> (n.) / **chemin de guidage**  
A metal part forming a path for a moving object.  
1998.02.18

**track handover / transfert de piste(s)** <sup>1</sup>  
In air defence, the process of transferring the responsibility for production of a track from one track production area to another.  
1974.09.01

**track production / production des pistes**  
A function of a surveillance organization in which the active and passive radar inputs are correlated into coherent position reports, together with historical positions, identity, height, strength and direction.  
1974.12.01

**track production area / zone de production des pistes**  
**TPA**  
An area in which tracks are produced by one radar station.  
1973.08.01

**track symbology / symboles de piste**  
Symbols used to display tracks on a data display console or other display device.  
1973.08.01

**track telling / transfert de piste(s)** <sup>2</sup>  
The process of communicating air surveillance and tactical data information between command and control systems or between facilities within the systems. Telling may be classified into the following types: a. Back tell - The transfer of information from a higher to a lower echelon of command. b. Cross tell - The transfer of information between facilities at the same operational level. c. Forward tell - The transfer of information to a higher level of command. d. Overlap tell - The transfer of information to an adjacent facility concerning tracks detected in the adjacent facility's area of responsibility. e. Relateral tell - The relay of information between facilities

through the use of a third facility. This type of telling is appropriate between automated facilities in a degraded communication environment.  
1974.12.01

#### **tracking / poursuite <sup>2</sup>**

Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means.  
1973.01.01

#### **traffic control police / police de la circulation**

Any personnel ordered by a military commander and/or by a civil authority to facilitate the movement of traffic and to prevent and/or report any breach of road traffic regulations.  
2000.10.04

#### **traffic density / densité du trafic**

The average number of vehicles that occupy one mile or one kilometre of road space, expressed in vehicles per mile or per kilometre.  
1968.11.01

#### **traffic flow / débit d'itinéraire**

The total number of vehicles passing a given point in a given time. Traffic flow is expressed as vehicles per hour.  
1969.09.01

#### **trafficability / aptitude à la circulation**

Capability of terrain to bear traffic. It refers to the extent to which the terrain will permit continued movement of any and/or all types of traffic.  
1971.04.01

#### **trail / traînée de bombardement**

The manner in which a bomb trails behind the aircraft from which it has been released, assuming the aircraft does not change its velocity after the release of the bomb.  
1975.11.01

#### **trail formation / formation en ligne line astern (admitted)**

A formation in which all aircraft are in single file, each directly behind the other.  
1977.11.01

#### **trailer aircraft / avion suiveur shadow (admitted)**

Aircraft which are following and keeping under surveillance a designated airborne contact.  
1974.02.01

#### **train path / marche**

In railway terminology, the timing of a possible movement of a train along a given route. All the train paths on a given route constitute a time table.  
1981.03.01

#### **training area / zone d'entraînement**

A geographical area, which may

include airspace, temporarily or permanently designated for education and training purposes, including exercises and testing activities.  
2019.02.25

#### **transfer loader / chariot de transbordement**

A wheeled or tracked vehicle with a platform capable of vertical and horizontal adjustment used in the loading and unloading of aircraft, ships, or other vehicles.  
1968.11.01

#### **transfer of authority / transfert d'autorité TOA**

Within NATO, an action by which operational command or operational control of designated forces and/or resources, if applicable, is passed between national and NATO commands or between commanders in the NATO chain of command.  
2018.02.16

#### **transformation / transformation**

A continuous and proactive process of developing and integrating innovative concepts, doctrine and capabilities to improve the effectiveness and interoperability of military forces.  
2014.01.31

#### **transient / isolé <sup>2</sup>**

**draftee** (admitted)

**holdee** (admitted)

An individual awaiting orders, transport, eat, at a post or station to which he is not attached or assigned.  
1979.03.01

#### **transit bearing / relèvement en transit**

A bearing determined by noting the time at which two features on the earth's surface have the same relative bearing.  
1976.08.01

#### **transit route <sup>1</sup> / route de transit TR**

In air operations, a temporary air corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risks to friendly aircraft from friendly air defences or surface forces.  
2004.06.22

#### **transit route <sup>2</sup> / route du large**

In maritime operations, a sea route that crosses open waters normally joining two coastal routes.  
2004.06.22

#### **transition altitude / altitude de transition**

The altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitude.  
1982.03.01

#### **transition layer / couche de transition**

The airspace between the transition altitude and the transition level.  
1973.01.01

#### **transition level / niveau de transition**

The lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude.  
1971.04.01

#### **transonic / transsonique**

Of or pertaining to the speed of a body in a surrounding fluid when the relative speed of the fluid is subsonic in some places and supersonic in others. This is encountered when passing from subsonic to supersonic speed and vice versa.  
1979.08.01

#### **transparency / épreuve transparente**

An image fixed on a clear base by means of a photographic, printing, chemical or other process, especially adaptable for viewing by transmitted light.  
1981.03.01

#### **transponder / transpondeur**

A receiver-transmitter which will generate a reply signal upon proper interrogation.  
1973.07.01

#### **transport aircraft / aéronef de transport**

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo. Transport aircraft may be classed according to range, as follows: a. Short-range - Not to exceed 1 200 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 km). b. Medium-range - Between 1 200 and 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 and 6482 km). c. Long-range - Exceeds 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (6482 km).  
1974.02.01

#### **transport capacity / capacité de transport**

The number of persons, weight or volume of the load which can be carried by means of transport under given conditions.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

#### **transport stream / courant aérien**

Transport aircraft flying in single file, either in formation or singly, at defined intervals.  
1991.03.01

#### **trans-shipment point / point de transbordement <sup>2</sup>**

A location where material is transferred between vehicles.  
2000.10.04

#### **traverse <sup>1</sup> / pointer en direction**

To turn a weapon to the right or left on its mount.  
1974.12.01

**traverse<sup>2</sup> / cheminement graphique**

A method of surveying in which lengths and directions of lines between points on the earth are obtained or from field measurements, and used in determining positions of the points. 1974.12.01

**traverse level / altitude de transit**

That vertical displacement above low level air defence systems, expressed both as height and altitude, at which aircraft can cross the area. 1981.03.01

**triage / triage**

**sorting** (admitted)

The evaluation and classification of wounded for purposes of treatment and evacuation. It consists of the immediate sorting of patients according to type and seriousness of injury, and likelihood of survival, and the establishment of priority for treatment and evacuation to assure medical care of the greatest benefit to the largest number. 1977.11.01

**triangulation station / station de triangulation**

**trig point** (admitted)

A point on the earth, the position of which is determined by triangulation. 1974.02.01

**tri-camera photography / faisceau de trois photographies**

Photography obtained by simultaneous exposure of three cameras systematically disposed in the air vehicle at fixed overlapping angles relative to each other in order to cover a wide field. 1969.09.01

**trig point**

Preferred term: triangulation station.

**trim size / format massicoté**

The size of a map or chart sheet when the excess paper outside the margin has been trimmed off after printing. 1971.04.01

**tropopause / tropopause**

The transition zone between the stratosphere and the troposphere. The tropopause normally occurs at an altitude of about 25.000 to 45.000 feet (8 to 15 kilometres) in polar and temperate zones, and at 55.000 feet (20 kilometres) in the tropics. 1968.11.01

**troposphere / troposphère**

The lower layers of atmosphere, in which the change of temperature with height is relatively large. It is the region where clouds form, convection is active, and mixing is continuous and more or less complete. 1968.11.01

**true convergence / convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde**

A change in the azimuth of a great circle from one meridian to another. 1973.08.01

**true horizon<sup>1</sup> / horizon vrai**

The boundary of a horizontal plane passing through a point of vision. 1974.12.01

**true horizon<sup>2</sup> / horizon théorique**

In photogrammetry, the boundary of a horizontal plane passing through the perspective centre of a lens system. 1974.12.01

**trunk air route / route aérienne principale**

An air route established for the strategic movement of military forces. 1996.11.20

**turn / détourner**

To force a hostile entity to move in a desired direction. MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**turn and slip indicator / indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage**

An instrument which combines the functions of a turn and a slip indicator. 1980.01.01

**turnaround / rotation**

The length of time between arriving at a point and being ready to depart from that point. It is used in this sense for the loading, unloading, refuelling and re-arming, where appropriate, of vehicles, aircraft and ships. 1977.12.01

**turnaround cycle / temps de rotation**

A term used in conjunction with vehicles, ships and aircraft, and comprising the following: loading time at departure point; time to and from destination, unloading and loading time at destination; unloading time at returning point, planned maintenance time, and where applicable, time awaiting facilities. 1979.12.01

**turn-in point / point de début d'attaque**

The point at which an aircraft starts to turn from the approach direction to the line of attack. 1968.11.01

**turning movement / mouvement tournant**

A variation of the envelopment in which the attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear to force the enemy to abandon his position or divert major forces to

meet the threat. 1976.08.01

**turning point / point d'inflexion**

In land mine warfare, a point on the centreline of a mine strip or row where it changes direction. 1995.05.02

**turret-down / défilement de tourelle**

A tactical position in which the entire vehicle is behind cover from direct fire but that still allows the commander to observe from the turret hatch or cupola. MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**twilight / crépuscule**

The periods of incomplete darkness following sunset and preceding sunrise. Twilight is designated as civil, nautical or astronomical, as the darker limit occurs when the centre of the sun is 6, 12 or 18, respectively, below the celestial horizon. 1973.01.01

**two-up / par deux**

A formation with two elements disposed abreast; the remaining element(s) in rear. 1963.05.01

## U

**uncharged demolition target / ouvrage à destruction préparée**

A demolition target for which charges have been calculated, prepared, and stored in a safe place, and for which execution procedures have been established.  
1993.07.01

**uncharged weapon / arme déchargée**

A previously charged weapon which has been returned to a loaded state.  
2001.10.01

**unconventional warfare / guerre non conventionnelle  
UW**

Military activities conducted through or with underground, auxiliary or guerrilla forces to enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a government or occupying power.  
2012.01.30

**underslung load / charge sous élingue  
USL**

In helicopter transport operations, any external load hanging under the helicopter fuselage.  
1988.07.01

**underwater demolition / démolition sous-marine**

The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles; this is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams.  
1968.11.01

**underway replenishment**

Preferred term: replenishment at sea.

**underway replenishment force / force de ravitaillement à la mer**

A task force of fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately protected by escorts furnished by the responsible operational commander. The function of this force is to provide underway logistic support for naval forces.  
1968.11.01

**unexploded explosive ordnance / munition explosive non explosée  
UXO**

**unexploded ordnance** (deprecated)  
Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for

any other cause.  
2002.05.29

**unit<sup>1</sup> / unité<sup>1</sup>**

A military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority.  
1996.01.09

**unit<sup>2</sup> / unité<sup>2</sup>****unit of issue**

A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used.  
1996.01.09

**unit commitment status / état d'engagement d'unité**

The degree of commitment of any unit designated and categorized as a force allocated to NATO.  
1984.06.01

**unit emplaning officer / officier d'embarquement de l'unité**

In air transport, a representative of the transported unit responsible for organizing the movement of that unit.  
1996.01.09

**unit equipment / dotation d'unité**

The quantity and type of major equipment assigned to a unit, as listed in the table of organization and equipment.  
2015.08.14

**unit load / charge unitaire**

A load designed to be carried, stored and handled as a separate unit and able to withstand the conditions with the appropriate modes of transport. Notes: 1. Such a load comprises a number of packages or articles which are either placed or stacked on and secured by strapping, shrink-wrapping or other suitable means to a load board such as a pallet; or placed in a protective outer packaging such as a pallet box; or permanently secured together in a sling. 2. A single large package such as a tank-container, intermediate bulk container or freight container is specifically excluded.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**unit of issue**

Preferred term: unit<sup>2</sup>.

**unit strength / potentiel d'une unité**

As applied to a friendly or enemy unit, relates to the number of personnel, amount of supplies, armament equipment and vehicles and the total logistic capabilities.  
1970.12.01

**unity of effort / unité d'effort**

In military operations, coordination and cooperation among all actors in order to achieve a common objective.  
2012.01.30

**unknown / inconnu**

In identification, the designation given to an evaluated track, object or

entity that has not been identified.  
2003.10.01

**unloaded weapon / arme non approvisionnée**

A weapon separated from its ammunition.  
2001.10.01

**unmanned aircraft system / système aérien sans pilote  
UE**

A system whose components include the unmanned aircraft, the supporting network and all equipment and personnel necessary to control the unmanned aircraft.  
2011.03.15

**unobserved fire / tir non contrôlé**

Fire for which points of impact or burst are not observed.  
1968.11.01

**unwanted cargo / cargaison non requise**

A cargo loaded in peacetime which is not required by the consignee country in wartime.  
1981.03.01

**unwarned exposed / exposé et non alerté**

[ATP-45]  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**up<sup>1</sup> / plus haut<sup>1</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, a term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is higher in altitude than the point which has been used as a reference point for the target location.  
1974.02.01

**up<sup>2</sup> / plus haut<sup>2</sup>**

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer or a spotter in time fire to indicate that an increase in height of burst is desired.  
1974.02.01

**urgent mining / mouillage des mines d'urgence**

In naval mine warfare, the laying of mines with correct spacing but not in the ordered or planned positions. The mines may be laid either inside or outside the allowed area in such positions that they will hamper the movements of the enemy more than those of our own forces.  
1976.08.01

**utility helicopter / hélicoptère utilitaire**

Multi-purpose helicopter which may be armed.  
MCLSB, 2014.12.10

## V

**V/STOL aircraft**

Preferred term: vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft.

**validation / validation**

The confirmation of the capabilities and performance of organizations, individuals, materiel or systems to meet defined standards or criteria, through the provision of objective evidence.

Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.

2007.03.02

**variability / variabilité**

The manner in which the probability of damage to a specific target decreases with the distance from ground zero.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**vector sights / viseur vectoriel**

Sighting systems using the vector principle and incorporating a mechanical representation of the vectors of the bombing triangle. a. Pre-set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and wind are set manually on the bomb sight. b. Continuously set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and drift are automatically and continuously updated.

1976.12.01

**vectored attack / attaque****téleguidée****VECTAC**

Attack in which a weapon carrier (air, surface, or subsurface) not holding contact on the target, is vectored to the weapon delivery point by a unit (air, surface or subsurface) which holds contact on the target.

2008.08.08

**vehicle / véhicule**

A self-propelled, pushed, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land, water or through air or space, or to which a particular mission may be assigned.

2015.08.14

**vehicle distance / distance entre véhicules**

The clearance between vehicles in a column which is measured from the rear of one vehicle to the front of the following vehicle.

1982.03.01

**verify / vérifier**

To ensure that the meaning and phraseology of the transmitted message conveys the exact intention

of the originator.

1963.05.01

**vertex / vertex**

In artillery and naval fire support, the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile.

1991.11.01

**vertex height**

Preferred term: maximum ordinate.

**vertical air photograph / photographie aérienne verticale**

An air photograph taken with the optical axis of the camera perpendicular to the surface of the earth.

1969.09.01

**vertical buffer distance / marge de sécurité verticale**

In nuclear warfare, the vertical distance that is added to the fallout safe-height of burst in order to determine a desired height of burst which will provide the desired assurance that militarily significant fallout will not occur.

Note: The vertical buffer distance is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the vertical error.

MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**vertical envelopment / enveloppement vertical**

A tactical manoeuvre in which troops, either air-dropped or air-landed, attack the rear and flanks of a force, cutting off or encircling the force.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**vertical interval / intervalle vertical**

Difference in altitude or height between two specified points or locations.

1974.02.01

**vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux****VSTOL aircraft (admitted)****V/STOL aircraft (deprecated)**

An aircraft capable of executing a vertical take-off and landing, a short take-off and landing or any combination of these modes of operation.

2009.08.26

**vertical replenishment / ravitaillement vertical**

[MPP-02.3.3(A)(2), 2016]

The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship.

MCMSB, 2018.03.29

**vertical scale instrument system / système d'instruments à échelles verticales**

A system of vertical scale indicators which display flight and engine information.

1974.02.01

**vertical separation / espacement****vertical****relative altitude (admitted)**

Separation between aircraft expressed in units of vertical distance.

1980.07.01

**vertical situation display / présentation de situation verticale**

An electronically generated display on which information on aircraft attitude and heading, flight director commands, weapon aiming and terrain following can be presented, choice of presentation being under the control of the pilot.

1979.12.01

**vertical speed indicator / indicateur de vitesse verticale**

An instrument which displays rate of climb or descent. a. Barometric - An instrument which displays the apparent vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from the rate of change of static pressure. b.

Instantaneous - An instrument which displays the vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from a combination of accelerometric and barometric sources.

1980.11.01

**vertical take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage verticaux VTOL**

The capability of an aircraft to take-off and land vertically and to transfer to or from forward motion at heights required to clear surrounding obstacles.

1991.11.01

**very deep draught ship / navire à très grand tirant d'eau****VDDS**

A ship with a laden draught of 13.72 metres (45 feet) or more.

1977.12.01

**very shallow water / très petits fonds**

Water having a depth less than 10 metres.

2002.10.14

**very shallow water mine countermeasures / lutte contre les mines par très petits fonds**

Searching for, detecting, locating, neutralizing and/or disposing of explosive ordnance and/or obstructions in very shallow water.

2002.10.14

**vesicant agent**

Preferred term: blister agent.

**vignetting / vignettage**

A method of producing a band of colour or tone on a map or chart, the density of which is reduced uniformly from edge to edge.

1974.02.01

**visual call sign / indicatif d'appel visuel**

A call sign provided primarily for visual signalling.  
1963.05.01

**visual identification / contrôle automatique pour identification à vue**

In a flight control system, a control mode in which the aircraft follows a radar target and is automatically positioned to allow visual identification.  
1973.01.01

**visual mine firing indicator / indicateur visuel de mise de feu VMFI**

A device used with exercise mines to indicate that the mine would have detonated had it been poised.  
1981.03.01

**vital ground / terrain vital**

Ground of such importance that it must be retained or controlled for the success of the mission.  
1987.07.01

**vital interests / intérêts vitaux**

For a country, interests which contribute to the integrity of the national territory and neighbouring areas, the free exercise of national sovereignty, and the protection of the population.  
MCLSB, 2013.05.02

**vital zone / zone vitale**

A designated area or installation to be defended by air defence units.  
1976.12.01

**voice call sign / indicatif d'appel phonie**

A call sign provided primarily for voice communications.  
1963.05.01

**VOR / VOR**

A air navigational radio aid which uses phases comparison of a ground transmitted signal to determine bearing. This term is derived from the words "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range".  
1976.12.01

**VSTOL aircraft**

Preferred term: vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft.



## W

**waiting position / position d'attente<sup>3</sup>**

Any suitable position in which naval units can be kept ready for operations at immediate notice.  
1984.10.01

**walking patient / malade ambulatoire**

A patient not requiring a litter while in transit.  
1991.11.01

**war game / jeu de guerre**

A simulation of a military operation, by whatever means, using specific rules, data, methods and procedures.  
2000.10.04

**war reserve modes / modes réservés pour le temps de guerre WRM**

**WARM** (deprecated)  
Characteristics or operating procedures of equipment or systems, which are held in reserve for war or crisis.  
1993.12.01

**war reserves / réserves de guerre**

Stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be effected.  
1968.11.01

**warhead / tête militaire**

The part of a munition that contains the payload to be delivered.  
CASG, 2019.10.04

**warhead section / section du cône de charge**

A completely assembled warhead including appropriate skin sections and related components.  
1963.05.01

**warned protected / protégé et alerté**

[ATP-45]  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**warning off / sommation de dégager**

Notifying potentially hostile units that their actions are interfering with NATO or NATO-led operations and ordering them to stop forthwith.  
Note: Normally used in naval operations.  
2001.10.01

**warning order / ordre préparatoire**

A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow.  
2003.10.01

**watching mine / mine à orin en surface**

In naval mine warfare, a mine secured to its mooring but showing on the surface, possibly only in certain tidal conditions.  
1975.11.01

**waterspace management / gestion de l'espace marin WSM**

In naval warfare, a system of procedures for the control of antisubmarine weapons to prevent inadvertent engagement of friendly submarines.  
1996.07.16

**wave / vague**

In amphibious operations, a formation of forces, landing ships and craft, amphibious vehicles or aircraft, required to beach or land at about the same time. It can be classified as to type, function or order as shown: a. assault wave; b. boat wave; c. helicopter wave; d. numbered wave; e. on-call wave; f. scheduled wave.  
2001.10.01

**weapon control status / niveau de conduite du tir WCS**

The degree of freedom granted to a designated weapon system to engage targets in a given environment.  
2009.08.26

**weapon engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme WEZ**

In air defence, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system.  
2008.08.08

**weapon of mass destruction / arme de destruction massive WMD**

A weapon that is able to cause widespread devastation and loss of life.  
[derived from: COED]  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**weapon system employment concept / concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes**

A description in broad terms, based on established outline characteristics, of the application of a particular equipment or weapon system within the framework of tactical concept and future doctrines.  
1983.01.01

**weapon(s) system / système d'arme(s)**

A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for

self-sufficiency.  
1986.11.01

**weapons assignment / affectation d'armes**

In air defence, the process by which weapons are assigned to individual air weapons controllers for use in accomplishing an assigned mission.  
1974.02.01

**weapons free / tir libre**

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly.  
1973.07.01

**weapons hold / tir prescrit**

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may only be fired in self-defence or in response to a formal order.  
1973.07.01

**weapons holding area / site de stockage d'armement**

Within the framework of a demobilisation operation, a location for the temporary or permanent storage of weapons and/or other military equipment.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**weapons tight / tir restreint**

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired only at targets recognized as hostile.  
1973.07.01

**weight and balance sheet / feuillet de chargement et de centrage**

A sheet which records the distribution of weight in an aircraft and shows the centre of gravity of an aircraft at take-off and landing.  
1968.11.01

**wheelbase / empattement**

The distance between the centres of two consecutive wheels. In the case of vehicles with more than two axles or equivalent systems, the successive wheelbases are all given in the order front to rear of the vehicle.  
1979.12.01

**white forces / forces blanches**

In NATO exercises, forces used as umpires.  
1996.01.09

**whiteout / voile blanc**

Loss of orientation with respect to the horizon caused by sun reflecting on snow and overcast sky.  
1969.09.01

**wild weasel / wild weasel**

An aircraft specially modified to identify, locate, and physically suppress or destroy ground based enemy air defence systems that employ sensors radiating

electromagnetic energy.  
1982.08.01

**wind velocity / vecteur vent**  
The horizontal direction and speed of  
air motion.  
1974.09.01

**wingman / ailier**  
A pilot flying subordinate to and in  
support of his designated leader;  
also, the aircraft flown in this role.  
1981.03.01

**withdrawal operation /  
désengagement**  
A planned operation in which a force  
in contact disengages from an  
enemy force.  
1973.07.01

**working anchorage / mouillage de  
travail**  
An anchorage where ships lie to load  
or discharge cargoes overside using  
coasters or lighters.  
1996.01.09

**World Geographic Reference  
System / Système mondial de  
référence géographique  
Georef**  
[ATP-01(E)(2), 2010]  
A worldwide position reference  
system that may be applied to any  
map or chart graduated in latitude  
and longitude regardless of  
projection. It is a method of  
expressing latitude and longitude in  
a form suitable for rapid reporting  
and plotting. (This term is derived  
from the words "The World  
Geographic Reference System".)  
1973.03.01

**wounded in action / blessé au  
combat  
WIA**  
A battle casualty who has incurred a  
non-fatal injury due to an external  
agent or cause as a result of hostile  
action.  
2011.11.07

# X

## **X-scale / échelle en X**

On an oblique photograph, the scale along a line parallel to the true horizon.  
1969.09.01

# Y

## **yaw<sup>1</sup> / lacet<sup>1</sup>**

The rotation of an aircraft, ship or missile about its vertical axis so as to cause the longitudinal axis of the aircraft, ship or missile to deviate from the flight line or heading in its horizontal plane.  
1974.12.01

## **yaw<sup>2</sup> / lacet<sup>2</sup>**

The rotation of a camera or a photograph coordinate system about either the photograph z-axis or the exterior z-axis.  
1974.12.01

## **yaw<sup>3</sup> / lacet<sup>3</sup>**

Angle between the longitudinal axis of a projectile at any moment and the tangent to the trajectory in the corresponding point of flight of the projectile.  
1974.12.01

## **Y-hour / heure Y**

In airmobile operations, the time at which the first helicopter in the first wave departs or is due to depart the pick-up point.  
2009.08.26

## **Y-scale / échelle en Y**

On an oblique photograph, the scale along the line of the principal vertical, or any other line inherent or plotted, which, on the ground, is parallel to the principal vertical.  
1970.07.01

# Z

emissions of which radiate in a vertical cone shaped pattern.  
1982.04.01

## **zone of fire / zone de tir**

An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support asset delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fires.  
2005.11.04

## **Z-scale / échelle en Z**

On an oblique photograph, the scale used in calculating the height of an object. Also the name given to this method of height determination.  
1969.09.01

## **zulu time / heure zulu**

Greenwich Mean Time.  
1969.09.01

## **zero-length launching / départ ponctuel**

A technique in which the first motion of the missile or aircraft removes it from the launcher.  
1968.11.01

## **Z-marker beacon / radioborne Z**

A type of radio beacon, the



**PART III / PARTIE III**

**FRENCH TERMS AND DEFINITIONS IN FRENCH ALPHABETICAL ORDER  
TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS FRANÇAIS DANS L'ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE FRANÇAIS**

## A

**à la demande / on call**

Terme employé pour indiquer qu'une concentration, une action aérienne ou un barrage, fixé à l'avance, peut être réclamé.

1971.09.01

**à mon commandement / at my command**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement utilisé lorsque l'on désire ordonner le moment exact d'ouverture du feu.

1975.11.01

**à obus / shell (specify)**

Commandement ou demande prescrivant le type d'obus à utiliser.

1977.03.01

**abordage / takedown**

Insertion sur un navire de forces spécialement entraînées pour obliger son capitaine à se soumettre à une perquisition par une équipe de visite.

2002.10.14

**abri / cover<sup>4</sup>**

Protection naturelle ou artificielle.

1981.03.01

**accompagnement / accompaniment**

Dans le cadre de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, traversée coordonnée d'une zone particulière à risque accru par un ou plusieurs navires marchands accompagnés de moyens militaires. Résultant d'une concertation, cet accompagnement n'implique pas une protection directe par des moyens militaires.

2007.03.02

**accord / agreement**

Arrangement qui est négocié entre deux ou plusieurs parties et qui, en règle générale, est juridiquement contraignant.

2018.02.16

**accord de normalisation OTAN / NATO standardization agreement STANAG**

Document de normalisation OTAN spécifiant l'accord des pays membres à mettre en application tout ou partie d'une norme, avec ou sans réserve, destinée à satisfaire une exigence d'interopérabilité. Note : un accord de normalisation OTAN est un document distinct de la norme ou des normes qu'il couvre.

CS, 2010.10.20

**accoutumance à l'altitude / altitude acclimatization**

Lente adaptation physiologique à une pression atmosphérique sensiblement réduite, adaptation résultant d'une exposition prolongée.

1973.02.01

**acquérir / track<sup>2</sup> (v.)**

Verrouiller un équipement de détection électromagnétique sur un écho afin de l'utiliser pour un guidage.

1992.03.01

**acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition**

Opération consistant à détecter, localiser et identifier un objectif avec une précision suffisante pour permettre son traitement par une arme donnée.

1971.09.01

**actif / assets**

En finances, ressources contrôlées par une entité du fait d'événements passés et dont elle devrait tirer des avantages économiques ou un potentiel de service dans le futur.

Note : l'actif comprend l'actif corporel et l'actif incorporel.

Exemples : bâtiments; matériel; propriété intellectuelle; terrains; trésorerie.

MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**actif(ve) / active**

En surveillance du champ de bataille, adjectif s'appliquant à des méthodes ou à des équipements émettant une énergie susceptible d'être détectée.

1975.11.01

**action d'ensemble et renforcement / general support reinforcing appui général et renforcement**

Mission/tâche tactique au cours de laquelle une unité d'artillerie appuie de ses feux une force dans son ensemble et, à titre secondaire, renforce les feux d'une autre unité d'artillerie.

2005.06.30

**action de choc / strike**

Attaque destinée à infliger des dégâts à un objectif, à s'en emparer ou à le détruire.

1963.05.01

**action de fixation / holding attack**

Opération destinée à maintenir l'ennemi sur place, à le tromper sur le lieu réel de l'attaque principale, à gêner ses renforcements face à notre effort principal et à provoquer l'engagement prématuré de ses réserves à un endroit non décisif.

1973.03.01

**action de lutte anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine action**

Opération effectuée par un ou plusieurs bâtiments, sous-marins ou aéronefs de lutte anti-sous-marine, ou par une combinaison de ces moyens, contre un sous-marin ennemi particulier.

1996.07.16

**action directe / direct action**

Frappe de courte durée ou action offensive de faible envergure exécutée par des forces d'opérations spéciales dans le but de saisir, de détruire, de capturer, de récupérer ou d'infliger des dommages en vue d'obtenir des résultats spécifiques, bien définis et souvent

tributaires du facteur temps.

2015.02.18

**activer / activate**

En administration militaire, mettre en activité, par un ordre officiel, un organisme militaire constitué préalablement afin de lui permettre d'exercer les fonctions pour lesquelles il a été créé.

2015.02.18

**activité irrégulière / irregular activity**

Usage ou menace de l'usage de la force par des forces irrégulières, des groupes ou des individus, souvent motivés par des causes idéologiques ou des objectifs criminels, en vue de provoquer ou d'empêcher un changement en contestant la gouvernance et l'autorité.

2011.08.29

**activités d'information / information activities**

Actions destinées à affecter l'information ou les systèmes d'information.

Note : les activités d'information peuvent être réalisées par n'importe quel acteur et incluent des mesures de protection.

[dérivé de : MC 422/4]

MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**adaptateur de radioraliement / homing adaptor**

Dispositif adaptable à un récepteur radioélectrique de bord et qui produit des signaux visuels ou auditifs permettant de déterminer le gisement d'une station émettrice.

1973.03.01

**administration / administration**

Élaboration et mise en œuvre de règlements et de procédures relatifs à la gestion d'une organisation soutenant l'accomplissement de sa mission.

CS, 2007.09.05

**adversaire / adversary**

Partie reconnue potentiellement hostile aux amis et contre laquelle l'emploi de la force peut être envisagé.

2015.02.18

**aérodrome / aerodrome terrain d'aviation**

Zone (y compris toutes les constructions, installations et équipements) aménagée pour permettre l'atterrissage, la vie courante et le décollage d'aéronefs.

1973.02.01

**aérodrome avancé / advanced aerodrome**

Aérodrome possédant généralement un équipement minimal, situé soit à l'intérieur, soit à proximité de la zone de l'objectif.

1996.11.20

**aérodrome de dégagement / alternate aerodrome**

Aérodrome spécifié dans le plan de vol vers lequel le vol peut être poursuivi lorsqu'il devient inopportun d'atterrir à l'aérodrome d'atterrissage prévu.

L'aérodrome de départ peut être pris

comme aérodrome de dégagement.  
[Lexique de l'OACI, Doc 9294/5 Vol II : 1985]  
1993.07.01

#### **aérodrome de déroutement / diversion aerodrome**

Aérodrome disposant au moins des installations essentielles minimales pouvant être utilisé comme aérodrome de secours ou lorsque les aérodromes principaux ou de déploiement sont hors d'usage ou, si nécessaire, pour faciliter les opérations tactiques.  
1994.11.01

#### **aérodrome de redéploiement / redeployment aerodrome**

Aérodrome occupé partiellement en temps de paix, utilisable dès l'ouverture des hostilités par des unités déployées à partir de leurs bases du temps de paix. Cet aérodrome doit posséder, dans l'ensemble, des moyens opérationnels de même niveau que ceux de l'aérodrome principal.  
1994.11.01

#### **aérodrome principal / main aerodrome**

Aérodrome conçu pour une occupation permanente en temps de paix, convenant aussi en temps de guerre et disposant de moyens opérationnels suffisants au plein emploi de son potentiel de combat.  
1994.11.01

#### **aérogare / air terminal**

Ensemble des installations d'un aérodrome permettant le chargement et le déchargement d'un aéronef ainsi que les opérations liées au trafic (passagers, bagages, fret et courrier).  
1987.07.01

#### **aéroglesseur / air cushion vehicle**

Véhicule pouvant être mis en œuvre de telle façon que sa masse, y compris la charge utile, soit supportée totalement ou en grande partie par un coussin d'air continuellement régénéré à une pression supérieure à la pression ambiante.  
1996.01.09

#### **aéromobilité / airmobility**

Possibilité de forces aéromobiles de se déplacer par aéronefs et de garder quand même la possibilité d'engager un combat terrestre.  
1977.12.01

#### **aéronef / aircraft**

Tout appareil qui peut se soutenir dans l'atmosphère grâce à des réactions de l'air autres que les réactions de l'air sur la surface de la terre.  
[dérivé de : OACI]  
2009.08.26

#### **aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical / short take-off and vertical landing aircraft ADCAV**

Avion capable de franchir un obstacle de 15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur situé à 450 mètres (1.500 pieds) du début de sa course au décollage et d'atterrir

verticalement.  
2009.03.02

#### **aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts / short take-off and landing aircraft ADAC**

Aéronef capable de franchir un obstacle de 15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur situé à 450 mètres (1500 pieds) au plus du point où il a commencé son décollage, ou, dans le cas de l'atterrissage court, de s'arrêter sur une distance de 450 mètres (1500 pieds) au plus après le passage d'un obstacle de 15 mètres (50 pieds) de hauteur.  
2009.03.02

#### **aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts ou verticaux / vertical or short take-off and landing aircraft ADACV**

**ADAC/ADAV** (déconseillé)  
Aéronef capable d'exécuter un décollage et un atterrissage verticaux, un décollage et un atterrissage courts ou toute autre combinaison de ces manœuvres.  
2009.08.26

#### **aéronef de transport / transport aircraft**

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport de personnel ou de matériel. Les aéronefs de transport peuvent se classer, en fonction de leur rayon d'action, comme suit : a. À court rayon d'action - Jusqu'à 1.200 milles nautiques (2.222 km). b. Moyen rayon d'action - Entre 1.200 et 3.500 milles nautiques (2.222 à 6.482 km). c. À long rayon d'action - Au-dessus de 3.500 milles nautiques (6.482 km).  
2003.09.01

#### **aéronef de transport d'assaut / assault aircraft**

Aéronef propulsé transportant soit des troupes, soit du matériel, ou les deux, vers la zone de l'objectif.  
1992.03.01

#### **aéronef de transport tactique / tactical transport aircraft**

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport, de personnel et/ou de matériel, à courte ou moyenne distance.  
1969.09.01

#### **aéronef directeur d'avions de combat / fighter direction aircraft**

Aéronef doté de l'équipement et du personnel nécessaires à la direction d'avions de combat.  
1993.07.01

#### **aéronef disponible pour le combat / combat-available aircraft**

Aéronef capable d'assurer la mission pour laquelle il est généralement désigné. Son système d'armes principal est en état de fonctionner, mais l'aéronef peut avoir besoin d'un complément de carburant, d'armement ou d'un équipage prêt au combat.  
1993.12.01

#### **aéronef marqueur / pathfinder aircraft éclaireur**

Aéronef disposant d'un équipage spécialisé dont la mission est de précéder les forces principales pour identifier les objectifs ou les zones de mise à terre, en utilisant des équipages d'orienteurs-marqueurs embarqués à cet effet, ou en mettant en place des balises électroniques ou visuelles.  
1980.08.01

#### **aéronef prêt au combat / combat-ready aircraft**

Aéronef disponible, dont les pleins sont faits, dont l'armement est au complet et dont l'équipage est prêt au combat et disponible.  
1993.12.01

#### **aéronef télépilote / remotely piloted aircraft**

Aéronef sans pilote qui est contrôlé, depuis un poste de télépilotage, par un pilote formé et breveté suivant les mêmes normes qu'un pilote d'un aéronef piloté.  
MCASB, 2013.07.17

#### **aéropause / aeropause**

Région dans laquelle cessent d'exister les effets fonctionnels de l'atmosphère sur l'homme et sur les aéronefs.  
1973.02.01

#### **aéroportable / air-portable**

Qualifie un matériel ou un équipement pouvant être acheminé par air, en chargement interne ou externe, sans autre démontage ni remontage que ceux pouvant être effectués par les unités utilisatrices.  
Note : le type d'aéronef doit être spécifié de façon à montrer le degré d'aéroportabilité.  
2001.10.01

#### **aéroporté<sup>1</sup> / airborne<sup>1</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire des troupes spécialement entraînées pour effectuer, après un mouvement par voie aérienne, des opérations, soit par parachutage, soit par poser.  
2001.10.01

#### **aéroporté<sup>2</sup> / airborne<sup>2</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire un matériel spécialement conçu pour des troupes aéroportées.  
2001.10.01

#### **aéroporté<sup>3</sup> / airborne<sup>3</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire un équipement d'aéronef utilisé pour accomplir une mission particulière.  
2001.10.01

#### **aérotransport de matériel / air freighting**

Déplacement aérien non tactique de matériel.  
1973.02.01

#### **aérotransport de personnel / air trooping**

Mouvement de personnel effectué par voie aérienne et sans caractère tactique.  
1973.02.01

**aérottransportable / air-transportable**

Qualifie un matériel ou un équipement pouvant être acheminé par air mais nécessitant un démontage et un remontage qui dépassent les capacités de l'unité utilisatrice.  
2001.10.01

**affaiblissement de l'image / image degradation**

Diminution des possibilités maximum d'un système de reproduction provoquée par une erreur de réglage, de développement ou une manipulation incorrecte du film. Ce terme ne couvre pas les diminutions de qualité provoquées par des facteurs indépendants du système, c'est-à-dire : atmosphère, neige, végétaux, etc.  
1975.11.01

**affaires publiques militaires de l'OTAN / NATO military public affairs**

Fonction consistant à promouvoir les buts et les objectifs militaires de l'OTAN auprès d'audiences afin qu'elles connaissent et comprennent mieux les aspects militaires de l'Alliance.  
[C-M(69)22]

Note : cela comprend la planification et la conduite des communications internes et externes et des relations communautaires.  
[dérivé de : MC 0457/2]  
2015.08.14

**affectation d'armes / weapons assignment**

En défense aérienne, processus par lequel les armes sont affectées à des contrôleurs particuliers pour l'accomplissement de la mission qui leur est assignée.  
1974.02.01

**affectation des objectifs / target allocation**

En défense aérienne, répartition (après définition des armes) des objectifs entre unités de missiles ou aéronefs d'interception.  
1974.09.01

**affecter <sup>1</sup> / assign <sup>1</sup>**

Intégrer, à titre relativement permanent, des unités ou du personnel à un organisme ; celui-ci peut les administrer et leur donner des ordres relatifs à leur tâche ou à la plus grande partie de leurs tâches.  
1980.07.01

**affecter <sup>2</sup> / assign <sup>2</sup>**

Confier à des individus des fonctions particulières constituant leur tâche principale ou une tâche relativement permanente.  
1980.07.01

**affût**

Terme privilégié : affût de canon.

**affût de canon / gun carriage**

**affût** (toléré)  
Support fixe ou mobile d'un canon. Comprend parfois les mécanismes de pointage en hauteur et en direction.  
1973.03.01

**agencement <sup>1</sup> / marshalling <sup>1</sup>**

Processus par lequel les unités participant à une opération amphibie ou aéroportée se groupent, se rassemblent lorsque c'est possible, ou se dirigent vers des camps provisoires au voisinage des points d'embarquement et des aérodromes, achèvent leurs préparatifs de combat et se préparent à l'embarquement.  
1973.03.01

**agencement <sup>2</sup> / marshalling <sup>2</sup>**

Processus de rassemblement, de stockage et d'organisation des approvisionnements et/ou de l'équipement et en particulier des véhicules de transport, pour effectuer un mouvement en avant.  
1973.03.01

**agent / agent**

En matière de renseignement, celui qui est recruté, instruit, contrôlé et employé pour obtenir des renseignements bruts.  
2014.11.20

**agent antiémeute / riot control agent**

Produit chimique qui n'est pas inscrit à un tableau de la Convention sur les armes chimiques et qui peut provoquer rapidement chez les êtres humains une irritation sensorielle ou une incapacité physique disparaissant à bref délai après qu'a cessé l'exposition.  
[dérivé de : Convention sur l'interdiction de la mise au point, de la fabrication, du stockage et de l'emploi des armes chimiques et sur leur destruction, 2005]  
MCMedSB, 2014.06.25

**agent antimatériel / antimateriel agent**

Agent chimique ou biologique utilisé pour provoquer la détérioration d'un matériel déterminé ou pour l'endommager.  
MCJSB, 2013.04.30

**agent chimique antiémeute**

Terme privilégié : agent antiémeute.

**agent civil OTAN à statut international / NATO international civilian**

Agent civil d'un pays membre de l'Alliance, affecté à un emploi civil international OTAN, dont le traitement et les indemnités sont fixés par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord et imputés à un budget international.  
2013.01.31

**agent incapacitant / incapacitating agent**

Agent provoquant une incapacité physique ou psychique temporaire qui peut persister plusieurs heures ou plusieurs jours après exposition.  
MCMedSB, 2018.01.09

**agent neurotoxique / nerve agent**

Agent chimique potentiellement mortel agissant sur la transmission de l'influx nerveux.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**agent vésicant / blister agent**

**vésicant** (toléré)  
Produit chimique utilisable à des fins

militaires qui peut provoquer des lésions oculaires et pulmonaires ainsi que des brûlures ou des phlyctènes.  
2014.06.25

**aide à l'atterrissage / landing aid**

Tout feu éclairant, radiophare, dispositif radar, moyen de transmission, ou tout autre système analogue servant à aider l'aéronef dans son approche et son atterrissage.  
1973.04.01

**aide à la navigation à courte distance / short distance navigational aid**

Équipement ou ensemble fournissant une aide à la navigation jusqu'à une distance n'excédant pas 320 kilomètres (200 milles terrestres).  
2003.09.01

**aide humanitaire / humanitarian aid**

Ressources nécessaires pour alléger immédiatement les souffrances humaines.  
2004.06.22

**aide logistique / logistic assistance**

Terme général utilisé pour indiquer les types d'aide fournie entre commandements militaires et à l'intérieur d'un commandement militaire, à la fois en temps de paix et en temps de guerre.  
1973.03.01

**aides radio d'approche / radio approach aids**

Équipement utilisant la radio pour déterminer la position d'un aéronef avec une précision considérable, depuis le moment où cet aéronef est à proximité d'un aérodrome ou d'un porte-aéronefs jusqu'à celui où il atteint une position d'où l'atterrissage peut être effectué.  
2003.09.01

**ailier / wingman**

Pilote en appui de son chef de formation. Par extension, avion de l'ailier.  
1981.03.01

**aire à signaux / signal area**

Aire de l'aérodrome où l'on place les signaux au sol.  
1972.07.01

**aire d'amerrissage / alighting area**

Surface délimitée, réservée au recueil d'appareils tributaires d'un plan d'eau pour leur retour à terre.  
1973.02.01

**aire d'approche initiale / initial approach area**

Aire de largeur définie, comprise entre le dernier repère de radionavigation ou la dernière position déterminée à l'estime, d'une part, et, d'autre part, l'installation à utiliser pour effectuer une approche aux instruments ou un point associé à cette installation et servant à indiquer la fin de l'approche initiale.  
2003.09.01

**aire d'attente**

Terme privilégié : aire de manœuvre des aéronefs.



**aire d'explosion / firing area**

Aire d'explosion d'un ensemble dragueur-drague ; c'est la surface horizontale, pour une immersion correspondant à une mine donnée, à l'intérieur de laquelle la mine explosera. L'aire d'explosion a exactement les mêmes dimensions que l'aire d'interception, mais se trouve décalée sur l'arrière de celle-ci, à moins que la mine n'explose aussitôt influencée.  
1976.12.01

**aire de dispersion / aircraft dispersal area**

Surface comprise dans une installation militaire et servant essentiellement à disperser les aéronefs au sol afin de les rendre moins vulnérables aux raids aériens ennemis.  
1973.02.01

**aire de lancement / launch pad**

Plate-forme de béton ou autre matériau dur sur laquelle est installée une rampe de lancement pour fusée.  
1973.04.01

**aire de manoeuvre / manoeuvring area**

Partie d'un aéroport à utiliser pour les décollages et atterrissages des aéronefs et pour les manoeuvres au sol qui se rattachent au décollage ou à l'atterrissage, à l'exclusion des aires de trafic.  
1981.09.01

**aire de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères / helipad**

Zone aménagée destinée à l'atterrissage et au décollage des hélicoptères ; elle comprend des points d'atterrissage et de vol stationnaire.  
2005.06.30

**aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs / aircraft marshalling area****aire d'attente**

Zone dans laquelle les aéronefs peuvent se rassembler avant le décollage ou après l'atterrissage.  
1973.02.01

**aire de montage / assembly area<sup>1</sup>**

Dans une installation logistique, l'aire globale utilisée pour le rassemblement et le montage des éléments constitutifs, en unités, en lots ou en ensembles.  
1973.02.01

**aire de stationnement / hard stand<sup>1</sup>**

Surface en dur ou compactée sur laquelle des véhicules sont parqués.  
1973.03.01

**aire de stockage / hard stand<sup>2</sup>**

Emplacement à ciel ouvert comportant une surface aménagée, utilisée pour le stockage de matériel.  
1973.03.01

**aire de trafic / apron**

Aire définie sur un aéroport, destinée au stationnement, au chargement, au déchargement et à l'entretien courant des aéronefs.  
1992.11.01

**ajustage observé de tir**

Terme privilégié : réglage observé de tir.

**alerte au sol / ground alert**

État d'un aéronef au sol (sur le pont) dont les pleins sont faits et l'armement prêt et dont l'équipage est en alerte de façon à ce qu'il puisse décoller dans les délais, généralement courts (de l'ordre de 15 minutes) après réception de l'ordre d'exécution d'une mission.  
2003.09.01

**alerte en vol / airborne alert**

État de disponibilité d'aéronefs en vol équipés pour le combat et prêts à entrer immédiatement en action.  
2003.09.01

**alerte lointaine / early warning détection lointaine**

[PO(2013)0391]

**alerte lointaine de défense aérienne (toléré)****pré-alerte (toléré)**

Premier avis du lancement ou de l'approche d'armes ou de vecteurs d'armes non identifiés.  
1981.03.01

**alerte lointaine de défense aérienne**

Terme privilégié : alerte lointaine.

**alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés / airborne early warning and control**

Surveillance aérienne et contrôle fournis par aéronefs d'alerte lointaine en vol, équipés d'un radar de veille et d'altimétrie ainsi que d'appareils de transmissions en vue d'assurer le contrôle des moyens de défense aérienne.  
1973.02.01

**alerte stratégique / strategic warning**

Avertissement de l'imminence du déclenchement des hostilités. Cet avertissement peut être donné à tout moment avant le début des hostilités.  
1992.10.01

**alerte tactique / tactical warning**

Avertissement de l'imminence d'une attaque ennemie localisée. Cet avertissement peut être donné à tout moment depuis la détection d'indices d'une attaque probable jusqu'à l'instant précédant immédiatement la frappe ou l'engagement de l'objectif.  
1974.02.01

**alignement / alignment**

Ensemble des positions d'où un observateur voit deux ou plusieurs objets remarquables, tels que feux électriques, balises, etc., dans un même plan vertical.  
1973.02.01

**alignement sur le tableau d'effectifs / build-up**

Réalisation des niveaux prescrits en effectifs, véhicules, matériels, approvisionnements et ravitaillement. Peut aussi s'appliquer aux procédures

destinées à réaliser ces niveaux.  
1973.03.01

**alimentation en oxygène sous pression / pressure breathing**

Technique qui consiste à fournir l'oxygène directement au sujet à une pression supérieure à la pression barométrique ambiante.  
1970.07.01

**allègement / lightening**

Transfert d'une partie de la cargaison de pétrole brut (qui s'effectue normalement au mouillage) entre un gros pétrolier et un pétrolier plus petit. Ce transfert est destiné à réduire le tirant d'eau du gros pétrolier pour lui permettre d'entrer dans un port.  
1979.03.01

**allumeur / igniter**

Dispositif conçu pour produire une flamme ou une étincelle afin d'amorcer une chaîne de mise à feu.  
1997.12.18

**allure vibratoire / critical speed**

Vitesse ou plage de vitesses qu'un navire ne peut soutenir en raison de phénomènes vibratoires ou autres de nature analogue.  
1978.06.01

**altimètre / altimeter**

Instrument qui mesure la distance verticale le séparant d'un niveau de référence.  
1992.11.01

**altimètre radar / radar altimeter**

Type d'altimètre absolu qui indique la distance verticale le séparant de la surface sous-jacente en utilisant le principe du radar.  
1993.12.01

**altitude barométrique / barometric altitude**

Altitude, déterminée selon les lois de l'atmosphère standard à partir d'une mesure de pression donnée par un altimètre barométrique.  
1994.11.01

**altitude corrigée / calibrated altitude**

Altitude obtenue à partir de l'altitude indiquée en lui appliquant un coefficient qui tient compte des erreurs d'instruments et de position.  
1973.03.01

**altitude critique / critical altitude**

Altitude au-dessus de laquelle le rendement aérodynamique ou le rendement de propulsion tombe au-dessous d'une valeur minimale reconnue comme nécessaire aux opérations.  
1973.03.01

**altitude de coordination**

Terme privilégié : niveau de coordination.

**altitude de croisière / cruising altitude**

Niveau mesuré par référence au niveau moyen des mers, etc., maintenu pendant

un vol ou une portion de ce vol.  
1973.03.01

#### **altitude de décision / decision altitude**

Altitude, par rapport à l'altitude du point le plus élevé de la zone de posé, spécifiée pour une approche de précision, à laquelle une procédure d'approche manquée doit être amorcée si le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été établi.  
1976.08.01

#### **altitude de largage / drop altitude**

Altitude au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer à laquelle le largage est effectué.  
1973.03.01

#### **altitude de sécurité**

Terme privilégié : altitude minimale de sécurité.

#### **altitude de transit / traverse level**

Hauteur de déplacement au-dessus des systèmes de défense aérienne à basse altitude à laquelle un avion peut traverser la zone. Elle est exprimée à la fois en hauteur et en altitude.  
1981.03.01

#### **altitude de transition / transition altitude**

Altitude à laquelle ou en dessous de laquelle la position verticale d'un aéronef est définie par référence à son altitude.  
1982.03.01

#### **altitude minimale de descente / minimum descent altitude**

Altitude spécifiée, dans une approche classique ou indirecte, au-dessous de laquelle une descente ne doit pas être exécutée sans la référence visuelle nécessaire.  
2000.10.04

#### **altitude minimale de sécurité / minimum safe altitude**

**altitude de sécurité (toléré)**  
Altitude au-dessous de laquelle il est dangereux de voler en raison du relief ou de la présence d'autres obstacles.  
1973.03.01

#### **altitude relative**

Terme privilégié : espacement vertical.

#### **altitude-pressure / pressure-altitude**

Pression atmosphérique exprimée sous forme de l'altitude correspondante en atmosphère type.  
1985.03.01

#### **alvéole d'amorçage / fuze cavity**

Logement ménagé dans une charge pour recevoir le dispositif d'amorçage.  
1979.12.01

#### **amarrage d'un aéronef**

Terme privilégié : saisie d'aéronef.

#### **âme claire**

Terme privilégié : pièce vide.

#### **aménagement d'une base / base development**

Amélioration ou développement des ressources et facilités d'une région ou

d'un lieu donné en vue du soutien d'opérations militaires.  
1973.03.01

#### **ami / friend**

En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité appartenant à un pays, à une faction ou à un groupe déclaré ou présumé ami, ou reconnu comme tel.  
2003.10.01

#### **amis à proximité / danger close**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, information qui dans une demande de feu indique que les forces amies sont à moins de 600 mètres de l'objectif.  
1973.03.01

#### **amorce de réseau géographique / graticule ticks**

En cartographie, amorce de traits indiquant l'intersection de certains méridiens et parallèles.  
1973.03.01

#### **amortisseur d'instabilité / stability augmentation feature**

Organe faisant partie d'un système de contrôle de vol. Il intervient pour augmenter la stabilité d'un aéronef.  
1973.01.01

#### **ampleur d'un exercice / scale of an exercise**

Dimension d'un exercice, définie en fonction des moyens demandés ou accordés. L'ampleur, considérée par rapport à l'OTAN dans son ensemble, est appelée grande, moyenne ou faible.  
1985.11.01

#### **amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages / cascade image intensifier**

Amplificateur optoélectronique capable d'accroître l'intensité lumineuse d'une image au moyen de deux ou plusieurs étages.  
1975.11.01

#### **analyse <sup>1</sup> / analysis <sup>1</sup>**

Étude d'un ensemble par l'examen de ses parties et de leurs interactions. Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.  
2007.03.02

#### **analyse <sup>2</sup> / analysis <sup>2</sup>**

En matière de renseignements, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle le renseignement brut est étudié en détail pour en extraire les faits significatifs en vue de leur interprétation.  
1991.09.01

#### **analyse cryptographique / cryptanalysis**

Étude de textes chiffrés. Ensemble des méthodes et procédés utilisés pour convertir un texte chiffré en texte clair sans connaissance préalable de la clef ayant servi au chiffrement.  
1973.03.01

#### **analyse d'objectifs / target analysis**

Étude des objectifs possibles qui a pour objet de déterminer leur importance militaire, la priorité à leur donner en cas d'attaque et les armes nécessaires pour obtenir le degré souhaité de dommages et de pertes.  
2003.09.01

#### **analyse du terrain / terrain analysis**

Collecte, analyse, évaluation et interprétation d'informations géographiques sur les accidents naturels et artificiels du terrain, en tenant compte d'autres facteurs connexes, afin de prévoir l'influence du terrain sur les opérations militaires.  
1990.11.01

#### **analyse opérationnelle / operational analysis**

Emploi de méthodes scientifiques pour aider à la prise de décisions de haut niveau.  
2012.08.31

#### **analyse technique / technical analysis**

En interprétation d'imagerie, description précise des détails apparaissant sur une représentation.  
1982.03.01

#### **analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire / infrared linescan system**

Système passif aéroporté d'enregistrement infrarouge qui explore latéralement le sol sous le véhicule porteur ; ce système enregistre ligne après ligne au fur et à mesure du déplacement.  
1979.12.01

#### **analyseur laser à balayage linéaire / laser linescan system**

Système actif aéroporté d'enregistrement, utilisant un laser comme source principale d'illumination qui explore latéralement le sol sous le véhicule porteur par lignes successives au fur et à mesure du déplacement.  
1981.03.01

#### **angle au niveau / quadrant elevation**

Angle formé par le plan horizontal et l'axe de la bouche à feu pointée sur l'objectif.  
1976.08.01

#### **angle d'inclinaison <sup>1</sup> / bank angle**

Angle compris entre l'axe de lacet de l'aéronef et le plan vertical contenant son axe longitudinal.  
1980.01.01

#### **angle d'inclinaison <sup>2</sup> / tilt angle**

En photographie aérienne, angle que fait l'axe optique d'un appareil de prise de vues avec la verticale à l'instant de la prise du cliché.  
1980.01.01

#### **angle d'observation / angle T angle O**

En artillerie et en appui feu naval, angle formé par la ligne de tir et la ligne d'observation.  
1973.02.01

**angle de bombardement / bombing angle**

Angle compris entre la verticale passant par le viseur et la droite joignant l'aéronef à la trace au sol de la ligne visée.  
1973.03.01

**angle de conversion / conversion angle**

Angle compris entre les relèvements orthodromiques et loxodromiques d'un point à partir d'une même origine.  
1973.03.01

**angle de dépression <sup>1</sup> / angle of depression <sup>1</sup>**

Angle, mesuré dans un plan vertical, entre une ligne horizontale et une ligne descendante.  
1979.03.01

**angle de dépression <sup>2</sup> / angle of depression <sup>2</sup>**

En photographie aérienne, angle que fait avec le plan horizontal l'axe optique d'un appareil de prises de vues.  
1979.03.01

**angle de dérive <sup>1</sup> / crab angle**

En photographie, angle que l'axe longitudinal d'un cliché (supposé parallèle à l'axe du véhicule) fait avec la route vraie de ce dernier.  
1974.12.01

**angle de dérive <sup>2</sup> / drift angle**

Angle mesuré en degrés à partir de l'axe longitudinal de l'aéronef ou du navire et compris entre cet axe et la direction de la route vraie suivie.  
1974.12.01

**angle de sécurité / angle of safety**

Valeur minimale admissible pour l'angle de tir d'un canon correspondant à la trajectoire d'un projectile au-dessus des troupes amies. L'angle de sécurité est égal à l'angle d'écrêtement corrigé pour assurer la sécurité des troupes.  
1973.02.01

**angle de visée / sighting angle**

En technique de bombardement aérien, angle compris entre la ligne de visée et la verticale.  
1975.11.01

**angle de vision / field of vision**

Angle solide délimitant l'espace que voit le tireur à partir de sa position d'observation.  
1973.05.05

**angle O**

Terme privilégié : angle d'observation.

**angle parallactique / parallactic angle**

Angle formé par les axes optiques de deux instruments, par exemple une lunette et son viseur, visant le même objet.  
1970.07.01

**annotation / annotation**

Inscription ajoutée sur un document dans un but d'information complémentaire.  
1973.02.01

**annulé / cancel**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, contre-ordre qui, accouplé à un ordre antérieur n'appliquant pas une quantité ou un type de munition, annule cet ordre.  
1974.12.01

**antenne interrupteur / switch horn**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dans une mine, contact électrique commandé par une antenne.  
1976.08.01

**aperçu / acknowledgement**

Communication d'autorité indiquant que le message auquel elle se réfère a été reçu et compris par le destinataire.  
1974.01.01

**appareil à effet de sol / ground-effect machine**

Appareil qui évolue dans les limites de la zone de l'effet de sol ou sur un coussin d'air.  
1994.11.01

**appareil de poursuite laser / laser tracker**

Dispositif qui se verrouille sur l'énergie réfléchie par un objectif marqué ou désigné par laser et définit la direction de cet objectif par rapport à lui-même.  
1980.07.01

**appareil photographique à défilement continu / continuous strip camera**

Appareil photographique dans lequel le film défile de manière continue derrière une fente située dans le plan focal, ce qui permet d'obtenir une photographie ininterrompue en raison du déplacement continu de l'aéronef.  
2019.01.28, MCJSB

**appareil photographique panoramique <sup>1</sup> / panoramic camera <sup>1</sup>**

En photographie aérienne, appareil qui, au moyen de systèmes optiques ou de miroirs mobiles, balaie une vaste zone de terrain ordinairement d'une ligne d'horizon à l'autre. L'appareil peut être monté verticalement ou obliquement à bord de l'aéronef de façon à balayer dans le sens latéral longitudinal.  
1971.09.01

**appareil photographique panoramique <sup>2</sup> / panoramic camera <sup>2</sup>**

En photographie terrestre, appareil pouvant photographier une vaste zone terrestre en tournant horizontalement autour de l'axe vertical passant par le centre de son système optique.  
1971.09.01

**appareils photographiques jumelés / split cameras**

Ensemble formé par deux appareils photographiques disposés à un angle de recouvrement déterminé l'un par rapport à l'autre.  
1970.08.01

**appréciation / assessment**

Processus qui consiste à estimer les capacités et les performances d'organisations, d'individus, de matériels

ou de systèmes.

Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.  
2007.03.02

**appréciation de la situation / estimate of the situation**

Procédé de raisonnement logique qui permet au chef de prendre en considération tous les facteurs influant sur la situation militaire et d'arriver à une décision concernant la conduite à adopter en vue de l'accomplissement de sa mission.  
2002.05.29

**appréciation renseignement / intelligence estimate**

Appréciation, écrite ou verbale, des renseignements disponibles relatifs à une situation ou à des conditions spécifiques, en vue de déterminer les possibilités de l'ennemi actuel ou potentiel et le degré de probabilité de leur réalisation.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**approbation / approval**

Au sein de l'OTAN, accord formel et définitif donné par une autorité compétente indépendamment de toute autre autorité.  
2017.06.30

**approche d'atterrissage / landing approach**

Phase de vol au cours de laquelle la position de l'aéronef change continuellement afin de l'amener à atterrir sur une zone déterminée.  
1973.04.01

**approche directe / direct approach**

Dans le cadre des opérations terrestres, approche opérationnelle qui consiste à attaquer le centre de gravité d'une force d'opposition en appliquant directement une puissance de combat contre celui-ci.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**approche finale / final approach**

Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle l'alignement et la descente en vue de l'atterrissage sont effectués. a. Dans une approche de non-précision, elle débute au point d'approche finale et se termine au point d'approche interrompue. b. Dans une approche de précision, l'approche finale est estimée débiter au point d'interception du plan de descente et elle se termine à l'altitude ou à la hauteur de décision.  
1983.11.01

**approche indirecte / circling approach**

Prolongement d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments, qui prévoit des manoeuvres à vue autour de l'aérodrome avant l'atterrissage.  
[OACI]  
2000.10.04

**approche initiale <sup>1</sup> / initial approach <sup>1</sup>**

Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux

instruments au cours de laquelle l'aéronef a quitté un point d'approche initiale et manœuvre en vue d'entamer l'approche intermédiaire ou finale. Elle finit au point intermédiaire ou, lorsqu'aucun segment intermédiaire n'existe, au point d'approche finale.  
1984.06.01

**approche initiale<sup>2</sup> / initial approach<sup>2</sup>**  
Partie de l'approche à vue d'un aéronef précédant immédiatement l'arrivée au-dessus de l'aérodrome de destination ou au-dessus du point de compte rendu à partir duquel commence l'approche finale vers l'aérodrome.  
1984.06.01

**approche intermédiaire / intermediate approach**  
Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle la configuration, la vitesse et la position de l'aéronef sont ajustées. Elle réunit le segment d'approche initiale et le segment d'approche finale. Elle commence au point intermédiaire et se termine au point d'approche finale.  
1984.06.01

**approche interrompue / missed approach**  
Approche qui n'est pas terminée par un atterrissage.  
1979.08.01

**approche non rectiligne / non-linear approach**  
Dans les procédures d'approche et d'atterrissage, approche finale pour laquelle la trajectoire normale n'est pas une ligne droite.  
1980.01.01

**article consommable / consumable item**  
Article que son utilisation même rend irrécupérable ou pouvant perdre son identité lorsqu'il est incorporé dans un ensemble, ou encore dont le prix de revient est si bas qu'il est inutile de le suivre en comptabilité.  
Exemples : munitions; pièces de rechange; stylos.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**approvisionnement critique / critical supplies and materiel**  
Ravitaillement ou matériel indispensable aux opérations qui, pour différentes raisons, est rare, ou risque de le devenir.  
1992.10.01

**approvisionnement essentiel**  
Terme privilégié : cargaison essentielle.

**approvisionnements navals / naval stores**  
Articles ou produits utilisés par un bâtiment de guerre, ou une base navale, tels que : équipements, matières consommables, habillement, produits pétroliers, matériels et approvisionnements sanitaires, munitions.  
1973.03.01

**appui / support**  
Action d'un groupement ou d'un détachement qui aide, couvre, élargit ou soutient la manœuvre d'un autre élément.  
1968.11.01

**appui aérien / air support**  
Toute forme d'appui fourni par des forces aériennes à des forces terrestres ou maritimes.  
1973.02.01

**appui aérien à temps / preplanned air support**  
Appui aérien effectué conformément à un programme établi avant les opérations.  
1969.09.01

**appui aérien éloigné**  
Terme privilégié : interdiction aérienne.

**appui aérien immédiat / immediate air support**  
**appui aérien urgent**  
Appui aérien destiné à répondre à des demandes déterminées survenant pendant le cours d'une bataille et qui, par leur nature, ne peuvent être prévues à l'avance.  
1973.03.01

**appui aérien indirect / indirect air support**  
Appui donné à des forces terrestres ou maritimes par l'intervention aérienne contre des objectifs autres que les forces ennemies engagées dans la bataille tactique. Il comprend l'acquisition et la conservation de la supériorité aérienne, l'interdiction et le harcèlement.  
1973.03.01

**appui aérien rapproché / close air support**  
Action aérienne contre des objectifs ennemis qui sont à proximité immédiate des forces amies et qui exigent une intégration détaillée de chaque mission aérienne avec le feu et le mouvement de ces forces.  
1973.03.01

**appui aérien tactique / tactical air support**  
Opérations aériennes exécutées en coordination avec les forces de surface et qui soutiennent directement les opérations terrestres ou maritimes.  
1983.07.01

**appui aérien urgent**  
Terme privilégié : appui aérien immédiat.

**appui direct / direct support<sup>1</sup>**  
Appui fourni par une unité qui n'est ni affectée à l'unité ou à la formation appuyée, ni sous ses ordres, mais qui doit donner priorité à l'appui demandé par cette unité ou formation.  
2004.06.22

**appui général / general support**  
**soutien général (toléré)**  
Appui ou soutien donné à l'ensemble d'une force bénéficiaire plutôt qu'à un

seul de ses éléments.  
2011.02.03

**appui général et renforcement**  
Terme privilégié : action d'ensemble et renforcement.

**appui rapproché / close support**  
Action menée par les formations d'appui contre des objectifs situés suffisamment près des formations appuyées pour nécessiter une intégration ou une coordination jusqu'aux plus petits échelons, des interventions réciproques de l'ensemble de ces formations, par le feu, le mouvement ou selon toutes autres modalités.  
1973.03.01

**appui réciproque / mutual support**  
Appui que des unités se donnent mutuellement contre l'ennemi en raison des tâches qui leur sont assignées, de leurs positions respectives et par rapport à l'ennemi, et de leurs possibilités intrinsèques.  
1973.03.01

**appui tactique / combat support**  
Appui-feu et assistance opérationnelle fournis à des éléments de combat.  
1994.11.01

**appui-feu / fire support**  
Emploi des feux en coordination avec la manœuvre des forces, afin de détruire ou neutraliser l'ennemi.  
1994.11.01

**appui-feu naval / naval fire support**  
Dans le domaine des opérations navales, appui-feu fourni à partir de bâtiments de combat.  
1994.11.01

**appuyer par feux directs / support by fire**  
Engager l'ennemi par le tir direct en appui d'une autre force manœuvrant.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**apte à l'homologation nucléaire / nuclear certifiable**  
Indique qu'une unité ou un vecteur est doté du potentiel requis pour satisfaire aux inspections et aux essais de fonctionnement de tous les systèmes normaux et de secours exigés pour les armes nucléaires.  
1986.11.01

**aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond / shallow fording capability**  
Aptitude d'un canon automoteur ou d'un véhicule terrestre rendu étanche par construction, ses roues ou ses chenilles étant en contact avec le fond, de franchir un obstacle aquatique sans employer de dispositif spécial destiné à assurer son étanchéité.  
1973.08.01

**aptitude à franchir un gué profond / deep fording capability**  
Pour un canon automoteur ou un véhicule équipé par construction de dispositifs d'étanchéité et/ou muni d'un dispositif spécial qui le rend étanche,

aptitude à franchir un obstacle aquatique, ses roues ou ses chenilles étant en contact avec le fond.  
1973.08.01

**aptitude à la circulation / trafficability**  
Aptitude d'un terrain à permettre les déplacements. Elle sert à définir la limite jusqu'à laquelle le terrain peut permettre le mouvement continu d'un certain type de circulation et/ou tous les types de circulation.  
1971.04.01

**arme à dispersion / cluster bomb unit**  
Charge largable emportée par aéronef, composée d'un distributeur et de sous-munitions.  
2000.10.04

**arme à implosion / implosion weapon**  
Arme nucléaire dans laquelle un élément de matière fissible à l'état sous-critique voit son volume diminuer brusquement à la suite d'une compression qui l'amène à l'état sur-critique et rend ainsi possible une explosion. Cette compression est obtenue par un ensemble de détonateurs comportant des explosifs classiques de grande puissance, de forme appropriée et disposés suivant une sphère ; ils émettent une onde dirigée vers le centre où la matière fissible est concentrée.  
1985.11.01

**arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum / minimum residual radioactivity weapon**  
Arme nucléaire étudiée pour que soient réduits au minimum les effets résiduels de radioactivité par retombées, en pluies, ou sur le site de l'explosion.  
1978.06.01

**arme approvisionnée / loaded weapon**  
Arme à laquelle la munition est jointe, mais qui ne peut pas tirer, n'étant pas chargée.  
2001.01.01

**arme atomique**  
Terme privilégié : arme nucléaire.

**arme chargée / charged weapon**  
Arme approvisionnée et prête à faire feu à l'exception de la manoeuvre du cran de sûreté, lorsqu'il y en a un.  
2001.10.01

**arme classique**  
Terme privilégié : arme conventionnelle.

**arme conventionnelle / conventional weapon**  
**arme classique** (déconseillé)  
Arme qui n'est ni nucléaire, ni radiologique, ni biologique, ni chimique.  
2009.03.02

**arme de destruction massive / weapon of mass destruction ADM**  
Arme capable de causer une dévastation et des pertes humaines à grande échelle.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**arme déchargée / uncharged weapon**  
Arme précédemment chargée que l'on a ramenée à l'état d'arme approvisionnée.  
2001.10.01

**arme guidée par laser / laser guided weapon**  
Arme qui utilise un chercheur pour détecter l'énergie laser réfléchie par un objectif marqué ou désigné par laser et qui, par le traitement des signaux, fournit les ordres de guidage à un système de commande dirigeant l'arme sur le point d'où l'énergie laser est réfléchie.  
1979.12.01

**arme létale / lethal weapon**  
Arme pouvant être utilisée pour causer la mort ou des blessures graves.  
2004.06.22

**arme non approvisionnée / unloaded weapon**  
Arme à laquelle la munition n'est pas jointe.  
2001.10.01

**arme non létale / non-lethal weapon ANL**  
Arme explicitement conçue et principalement utilisée pour neutraliser ou repousser des personnes ou pour neutraliser des équipements, tout en réduisant au maximum les accidents mortels, les lésions permanentes et les dégâts aux biens et à l'environnement.  
2005.01.17

**arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon**  
**arme atomique**  
Munition (c'est-à-dire type à implosion, thermonucléaire ou canon) qui dans sa configuration finale, après accomplissement de la séquence armement allumage-explosion, est capable de produire la réaction nucléaire et la libération d'énergie désirées.  
1983.11.01

**arme nucléaire type canon / gun-type weapon**  
Arme nucléaire dans laquelle plusieurs éléments de matière fissile, dont chacun est inférieur à la masse critique, sont rassemblés en un temps extrêmement court de manière à former une masse critique qui peut alors exploser par l'établissement d'une chaîne de réactions de fission rapidement divergente.  
1979.03.01

**armée<sup>1</sup> / armed forces**  
**armées** (toléré)  
**forces armées** (toléré)  
Ensemble des forces militaires d'un pays.  
[dérivé de : Petit Robert 2010]  
2011.02.03

**armée<sup>2</sup> / army<sup>2</sup>**  
Formation supérieure à un corps d'armée mais inférieure à un groupe d'armées, comprenant généralement deux corps d'armée ou davantage.  
2011.02.03

**armée de terre / army<sup>1</sup>**  
Partie des forces armées d'un pays entraînée et équipée pour le combat terrestre.  
2011.02.03

**armées**  
Terme privilégié : armée<sup>1</sup>.

**armement / arming**  
Dans le domaine des explosifs, des armes ou des systèmes d'armes, passage d'un état de préparation non amorcé à un état de préparation amorcé.  
1995.05.02

**armes de guerre des mines / mine weapons**  
Nom collectif utilisé pour désigner toutes les armes qui peuvent être employées en guerre des mines.  
1978.06.01

**arrêt du réacteur / cut-off**  
Arrêt volontaire d'un réacteur.  
1973.03.01

**arrêt d'un aéronef / aircraft arrestment**  
Immobilisation d'un aéronef à l'aide de moyens extérieurs.  
1974.08.01

**arrière-garde<sup>1</sup> / rear guard<sup>1</sup>**  
Derniers éléments d'une force en progression ou en repli. Ils ont les fonctions suivantes : a. protéger les arrières d'une colonne contre des forces ennemies ; b. retarder l'ennemi pendant le repli ; c. pendant la progression, maintenir ouvertes les voies d'approvisionnement.  
1982.08.01

**arrière-garde<sup>2</sup> / rear guard<sup>2</sup>**  
Détachement de sûreté rapproché chargé de renseigner et couvrir les arrières d'une troupe en marche.  
1982.08.01

**arrimage / tie down**  
Action de maintenir au moyen d'amarres, de cordes, de câbles, une charge à un élément de transport en vue d'empêcher tout déplacement pendant le transport.  
1974.12.01

**arrivée / splash<sup>1</sup>**  
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, mot transmis à l'observateur cinq secondes avant l'heure estimée d'impact d'une salve ou d'une rafale.  
1974.02.01

**arrondi / flare**  
Modification de la trajectoire de vol d'un aéronef destinée à réduire la vitesse verticale de descente en vue du posé.  
1999.12.13

**art opérationnel / operational art**  
Emploi de forces visant à atteindre des objectifs stratégiques ou opérationnels grâce à la conception, l'organisation, l'intégration et la conduite de stratégies, de campagnes, d'opérations de grande envergure et de batailles.  
2008.01.15

**article contrôlé / regulated item**

Tout article dont la distribution à un utilisateur est soumise au contrôle d'une autorité compétente, en raison, en particulier, de son coût, de sa rareté, de sa nature technique ou du danger qu'il présente, ou encore de son importance sur le plan opérationnel.  
1991.11.01

**article critique / critical item**

Article dont l'absence ou la défaillance se traduirait par une diminution importante des capacités opérationnelles.  
1993.07.01

**article d'usage commun / common user item**

Article interchangeable en usage courant dans plusieurs nations ou armées d'une nation.  
1982.07.01

**article non consommable / non-expendable item**

Article qui, même utilisé, est récupérable ou qui conserve son identité initiale lorsqu'il est incorporé dans un ensemble, et qui doit normalement faire l'objet d'une comptabilité suivie.  
Exemples : bien immobilier ; installation de climatisation.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**assaut <sup>1</sup> / assault <sup>1</sup>**

Point culminant d'une attaque ; abordage de l'ennemi en combat corps à corps.  
1981.03.01

**assaut <sup>2</sup> / assault <sup>2</sup>**

Attaque courte, violente et soigneusement organisée contre un objectif de faible dimension, par exemple un emplacement de pièce d'artillerie, un fort ou un nid de mitrailleuses.  
1981.03.01

**assaut amphibie / amphibious assault**

Type principal d'opération amphibie qui comporte l'implantation d'une force sur une côte hostile ou potentiellement hostile.  
2001.10.01

**assiette longitudinale / pitch angle**

Angle formé par l'axe longitudinal d'un sous-marin ou aéronef et le plan horizontal.  
1979.12.01

**assistance aux aéronefs de passage / aircraft transient servicing**

Prestation de service à un aéronef, éventuellement à titre onéreux, par un organisme autre que celui auquel il est affecté. Cette activité n'est pas couverte par le programme des services mutuels pour aéronefs et nécessite que l'équipage veille à l'application correcte des procédures par les équipes au sol.  
1994.07.01

**assistance humanitaire / humanitarian assistance**

Dans le cadre d'une opération, emploi de ressources militaires disponibles afin d'appuyer ou de compléter les actions

menées par les acteurs civils responsables dans la zone des opérations ou les organisations humanitaires civiles spécialisées pour s'acquitter de leurs responsabilités premières consistant à soulager les souffrances humaines.  
2004.06.22

**assistance militaire / military assistance**

Large gamme d'activités menées à l'appui de moyens amis d'importance critique et influant sur ceux-ci sous l'action de l'entraînement, de la formulation de conseils, du mentorat ou de la conduite d'opérations multinationales.  
Note : le champ d'action de l'assistance militaire est considérable et comprend entre autres : la constitution des capacités des forces de sécurité amies ; l'engagement aux côtés d'autorités ou d'organisations locales, régionales ou nationales ; des intervention  
2015.02.18

**astrocompas / astro compass**

Instrument permettant de matérialiser une direction par rapport à des corps célestes.  
1975.02.01

**astro-poursuiveur / astro-tracker**

Équipement de navigation astronomique qui reste braqué automatiquement sur un corps céleste dont il mesure l'azimut et la hauteur.  
1973.01.01

**attaque d'appui / supporting attack**

Opération offensive exécutée en marge d'une attaque principale et ayant un ou plusieurs des buts suivants : a. tromper l'ennemi ; b. détruire ou immobiliser des forces ennemies qui pourraient engager l'attaque principale ; c. assurer l'avantage d'un terrain dont l'occupation par l'ennemi générerait l'attaque principale ; d. forcer l'ennemi à engager ses réserves prématurément ou à un endroit non décisif.  
1983.11.11

**attaque de diversion / diversionary attack**

Attaque ou menace d'attaque par une force d'un objectif autre que l'objectif principal, en vue de détourner la défense ennemie de la région d'effort principal.  
1973.03.01

**attaque de flanc / flanking attack**

Manoeuvre offensive visant à attaquer l'ennemi de flanc.  
1983.07.01

**attaque de réseaux informatiques / computer network attack**

Action destinée à perturber, rendre inaccessibles, détériorer ou détruire soit les informations résidant dans un ordinateur ou dans un réseau d'ordinateurs, soit l'ordinateur ou le réseau d'ordinateurs lui-même.  
Note : une attaque de réseau informatique est un type d'attaque

cybernétique.  
2010.01.22

**attaque de rupture / penetration**

En opérations terrestres, type d'offensive qui vise à percer la défense ennemie et à disloquer le système défensif.  
1982.08.01

**attaque délibérée / deliberate attack**

Type d'action offensive caractérisée par l'emploi coordonné de feu et de la manoeuvre conformément à un plan préalable en vue d'établir le contact avec l'ennemi et de le détruire ou le capturer.  
1978.06.01

**attaque électronique / electronic attack**

Utilisation de l'énergie électromagnétique à des fins offensives.  
2012.09.17

**attaque frontale / frontal attack**

Manoeuvre offensive au cours de laquelle l'effort principal s'exerce contre le front des forces adverses.  
1977.12.01

**attaque guidée**

Terme privilégié : attaque téléguidée.

**attaque improvisée / hasty attack**

En opérations terrestres, attaque dont les délais de préparation sont réduits au profit de la rapidité, dans le but d'exploiter une opportunité.  
1983.07.01

**attaque préventive de harcèlement / spoiling attack**

Manoeuvre tactique employée pour désorganiser sérieusement une attaque au moment où l'ennemi est en train de prendre position ou de se rassembler pour une attaque.  
1982.03.01

**attaque principale <sup>1</sup> / main attack <sup>1</sup>**

Attaque où effort principal où le commandant jette tout le poids de la puissance offensive dont il dispose.  
1996.11.20

**attaque principale <sup>2</sup> / main attack <sup>2</sup>**

Attaque dirigée sur l'objectif principal de la campagne, de l'opération de grande envergure ou de la bataille.  
1996.11.20

**attaque sur vecteur**

Terme privilégié : attaque téléguidée.

**attaque sur vecteur**

Terme privilégié : attaque téléguidée.

**attaque téléguidée / vectored attack**

**attaque guidée (toléré)**  
**attaque sur vecteur (toléré)**  
Type d'attaque où le porteur d'arme (aérien, de surface ou sous-marin) n'ayant pas le contact avec l'objectif est dirigé sur le point de largage de l'arme par une unité (aérienne, de surface ou sous-marine) qui tient le contact avec l'objectif.  
2008.08.08

**attaquer / attack (v.)**

Mener une action offensive contre un objectif désigné.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**atténuation <sup>1</sup> / attenuation <sup>1</sup>**

Diminution d'intensité d'un signal, d'un rayonnement ou d'une onde, provoquée par une absorption d'énergie et une diffusion hors de champ d'un détecteur, mais ne tenant pas compte de l'affaiblissement résultant de l'expansion géométrique (selon laquelle l'intensité est inversement proportionnelle au carré de la distance).  
1991.11.01

**atténuation <sup>2</sup> / attenuation <sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines, diminution de l'intensité d'une influence à mesure qu'augmente l'éloignement de sa source.  
1991.11.01

**atténuation <sup>3</sup> / mitigation**

[PO(2016)0655 (INV)]

En gestion des risques, application de mesures ou d'actions proactives visant à réduire la probabilité de survenue d'un risque et, si tel était le cas, son impact.  
2018.02.16

**atténuation <sup>4</sup> / tonedown**

En camouflage et aux fins de dissimulation, procédé visant à rendre un objet ou une surface moins voyant en réduisant le contraste qu'il présente par rapport à l'environnement et/ou au fond.  
1991.11.01

**attribution des missions / tasking**

Processus d'appréciation consistant à convertir l'allocation en ordres et à transmettre ceux-ci aux unités intéressées. Chaque ordre comprend habituellement les instructions détaillées suffisantes pour permettre à l'exécutant d'accomplir la mission avec succès.  
1978.10.01

**attribution des ressources / allocation**

Traduction de la répartition en nombre total de sorties par type d'aéronefs disponibles pour chaque opération ou mission.  
1999.07.16

**attrition / attrition usure**

Réduction de l'efficacité d'une force, causée par des pertes en personnel ou en matériel.  
1973.02.01

**au repos / released**

En défense aérienne, caractérise la position des équipages et des systèmes d'armes qui ne sont plus en alerte. Au moment de la mise au repos on précise l'heure de reprise d'alerte.  
1973.08.01

**audience-cible / target audience**

Individu ou groupe choisis comme buts d'opérations psychologiques visant à les influencer ou à les frapper.  
1973.01.01

**authentification <sup>1</sup> / authentication <sup>1</sup>**

Mise en œuvre des procédures de gestion des archives courantes, intermédiaires et définitives qui permettent un contrôle efficace de la création, de la réception, de la transmission, de la conservation, de la gestion et de l'utilisation des documents, et qui prouvent que le document est officiel et protégé contre les ajouts, les destructions, les suppressions, les modifications, les utilisations ou les dissimulations non autorisés.  
Note : les documents peuvent être authentifiés par l'ajout d'une signature ou d'un tampon.  
AC, 2016.09.07

**authentification <sup>2</sup> / authentication <sup>2</sup>**

Mesure de sécurité destinée à protéger un système de transmission contre une utilisation irrégulière.  
1973.02.01

**autodésactivation / self-deactivation**

En guerre des mines terrestres, processus automatique qui rend une mine inopérante et donc manipulable en toute sécurité par l'épuisement irréversible d'un élément essentiel à son fonctionnement.

Note : la mine peut être réactivée par remplacement du composant épuisé, par exemple la pile.  
2003.10.01

**autoneutralisation / self-neutralization**

Action de rendre une mine inopérante grâce à un dispositif automatique incorporé dans celle-ci, sans qu'elle soit nécessairement manipulable en toute sécurité. L'autoneutralisation peut être réversible.  
2003.10.01

**autonomie <sup>1</sup> / endurance**

Temps pendant lequel un aéronef peut continuer à voler, un véhicule à rouler ou un navire à faire route, dans des conditions déterminées (par exemple sans être ravitaillé en combustible).  
1982.08.01

**autonomie <sup>2</sup> / range <sup>3</sup>**

Distance que peut couvrir un véhicule terrestre portant sa charge utile normale, sur un sol solide, en utilisant le carburant de son réservoir et dans les bidons normalement transportés comme faisant partie de l'équipement du véhicule terrestre.  
1982.08.01

**autonomie <sup>3</sup> / autonomy**

Capacité d'un système à fonctionner, suivant des paramètres programmés et sans intervention extérieure, conformément aux objectifs voulus, aux connaissances acquises et à l'évolution de la connaissance de la situation.  
2019.02.25

**autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control clearance**

Autorisation accordée à un aéronef de manoeuvrer dans les conditions spécifiées par un organe du contrôle de

la circulation aérienne.  
1973.02.01

**autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique / diplomatic authorization**

Autorisation de survol et d'atterrissage obtenue au niveau des gouvernements par voie diplomatique.  
1973.03.01

**autorisation préalable / prior permission**

Autorisation accordée par une autorité habilitée avant un vol destiné ou une série de vols. Cette autorisation concerne le survol ou l'atterrissage.  
1969.09.01

**autorité consultative pour les mouvements de sous-marins / submarine movement advisory authority**

Autorité qui suit, dans sa zone de responsabilité, les mouvements des sous-marins et des bâtiments mettant en oeuvre des sonars à immersion variable ou des ensembles d'antennes remorquées et qui informe les autorités responsables de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins et, si nécessaire, les unités concernées des possibilités d'interférence mutuelle.  
1984.06.01

**autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control authority**

Commandant désigné pour assumer la responsabilité d'ensemble du système de contrôle de l'espace aérien dans la zone qui lui a été attribuée.  
2004.06.22

**autorité de coordination / coordinating authority**

Autorité accordée à un commandant, ou à une personne ayant une responsabilité déterminée, pour assurer la coordination de fonctions ou d'activités déterminées intéressant deux ou plusieurs forces, commandements, armées ou organismes.

Note : ce commandant ou cette personne peut exiger que les organismes intéressés ou leurs représentants se consultent, mais il n'a aucune autorité pour imposer un accord.  
2016.09.16

**autorité de tutelle / tasking authority <sup>1</sup>**

En normalisation OTAN, haut comité qui a la prérogative de valider des objectifs de normalisation ou des propositions de normalisation, de fixer les tâches de normalisation associées, de produire, d'avaliser et de maintenir les documents de normalisation OTAN qui en résultent.  
Note : une autorité de tutelle peut déléguer sa prérogative à un organisme subordonné qui devient alors une autorité de tutelle déléguée.  
CS, 2010.10.22

**autorité des transports maritimes / defence shipping authority**

Agence civile OTAN activée en temps de guerre ou de crise, dont le rôle est de répartir le plus efficacement possible les

navires marchands affectés à la flotte alliée de transport maritime, dans le but d'assurer le soutien optimal de l'effort commun.  
1978.10.01

**autorité militaire de l'OTAN / NATO military authority**

Le Comité militaire, le Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe ou le Commandant suprême allié Transformation.  
2009.08.26

**autorité militaire nationale / national military authority**

Institution gouvernementale ayant pouvoir de prendre des décisions sur des questions militaires au nom de son pays.

Note : ce pouvoir peut être délégué à un groupe ou à une personne unique, civile ou bien militaire, d'un échelon hiérarchique quelconque, qualifié pour traiter avec les commandants OTAN ou leurs subordonnés.

Exemples : ministère de la défense; ministère des armées.

2012.08.31

**autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande / national shipping authority**

Organisme, propre à chaque gouvernement allié, responsable de la direction des opérations de sa marine marchande en temps de guerre.  
1979.12.01

**autorité responsable / tasking authority<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le cadre des opérations de l'OTAN, autorité donnée à un organisme ou à un individu d'affecter des moyens ou de désigner du personnel pour une mission.  
2003.01.10

**autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins / submarine operating authority**

Commandant maritime qui exerce le contrôle opérationnel des sous-marins.  
1983.11.11

**autorité territoriale nationale / national territorial commander**

Autorité nationale responsable de l'exécution de fonctions purement nationales dans une zone géographique bien définie. Elle demeure autorité territoriale nationale quel que soit le statut allié qui pourrait lui être attribué.  
1973.03.01

**autres forces pour l'OTAN / other forces for NATO**

Forces qui ne sont ni affectées, ni réservées pour affectation à un commandement de l'OTAN, mais qui pourraient coopérer avec des forces de l'OTAN ou être placées sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN dans certaines circonstances qui doivent être spécifiées.  
1996.11.21

**aval / endorsement<sup>1</sup>**

Au sein de l'OTAN, soutien formel donné par une autorité compétente sur une question sur laquelle une autorité supérieure devra se prononcer.  
2017.06.30

**avant de l'onde de choc / Mach stem front de Mach**

Front de choc formé par la fusion des fronts de choc incident et réfléchi, consécutifs à une explosion. Ce terme est généralement employé relativement à une onde de souffle propagée dans l'air et réfléchi par la surface de la terre. Dans le cas idéal, l'avant de l'onde de choc est perpendiculaire à la surface réfléchissante et légèrement convexe (vers l'avant).  
1971.09.01

**avant-garde / advanced guard**

Élément de sûreté rapproché qu'une troupe en marche détache en avant pour la renseigner, la protéger contre les surprises terrestres et faciliter son engagement. Il a les fonctions suivantes : a. découvrir et exploiter les brèches dans le système défensif de l'ennemi ; b. éviter que le gros de la force en progression ne vienne se heurter aveuglément à une opposition ennemie ; c. éliminer une faible opposition ou couvrir le déploiement du gros de la force en cas de rencontre avec une forte opposition.  
1973.02.01

**avant-projet / outline plan**

Plan préliminaire qui indique les traits principaux ou les principes d'une action envisagée et qui précède l'établissement d'un plan détaillé.  
1973.03.01

**avion de transport stratégique / strategic transport aircraft**

Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport soit de personnel, soit de matériel, ou les deux sur grandes distances.  
1969.09.01

**avionique / avionics**

Application des techniques de l'électronique au domaine de l'aviation.  
MCASB, 2019.02.01

**avionique essentielle à la sécurité / safety-critical avionics**

Avionique dont le fonctionnement anormal dans de mauvaises conditions de sécurité pourrait entraîner la mort ou des blessures graves.  
MCASB, 2019.02.01

**avion piquet-radar / air picket**

Aéronef en vol chargé de l'alerte lointaine, placé de façon à détecter, signaler et suivre l'approche des aéronefs et des missiles ennemis ; certains peuvent contrôler des interceptions.  
1976.08.01

**avion suiveur / trailer aircraft**

Avion dont la mission est de suivre et de maintenir sous surveillance un aéronef

donné.  
1974.02.01

**avis aux navigants / notice to airmen**

Avis diffusé par télécommunication et donnant, sur l'établissement, l'état ou la modification d'une installation, d'un service, d'une procédure aéronautiques, ou d'un danger pour la navigation aérienne, des renseignements qu'il est essentiel de communiquer à temps au personnel chargé des opérations aériennes.  
[OACI]  
2000.10.04

**avis de mouvement de sous-marins / submarine notice**

Message d'avis, émis par une autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins précisant les instructions concernant les mouvements et les opérations des sous-marins, en temps de paix et de guerre, y compris les informations relatives aux transits et aux zones de patrouille.  
1983.11.11

**avorter<sup>1</sup> / abort<sup>1</sup>**

Arrêter une mission pour une raison autre que celle d'action ennemie. Cet arrêt peut se produire à tout moment entre le commencement et l'achèvement de la mission.  
1973.05.01

**avorter<sup>2</sup> / abort<sup>2</sup>**

Arrêter avant terme le décollage d'un aéronef ou le lancement d'un missile.  
1973.05.01

**axe / axis**

En guerre terrestre, direction générale des mouvements planifiés ou effectués habituellement dans des limites définies.  
1989.02.01

**axe d'observation / spotting line**

Toute ligne droite par rapport à laquelle un observateur rend compte de l'arrivée d'un projectile ou règle le tir.  
1994.11.01

**axe de déplacement des postes de commandement / command axis  
axe de transmission**

Ligne le long de laquelle un poste de commandement doit se déplacer.  
1973.03.01

**axe de passage / track<sup>4</sup> (n.)**

En reconnaissance photographique aérienne, route que le véhicule aérien doit suivre en vol pendant l'exécution de sa mission.  
1997.07.09

**axe de transmission**

Terme privilégié : axe de déplacement des postes de commandement.

**axe focal / camera axis**

Ligne imaginaire passant par le centre optique de l'objectif et perpendiculaire au plan du cliché.  
1973.03.01



**axe optique / optical axis**

Pour une lentille ou un miroir courbe :  
ligne droite passant par le centre de  
courbure et normale à la surface. Pour  
un système optique : ligne formée par  
les axes optiques des principaux  
éléments consécutifs.  
1970.07.01

**azimut magnétique / magnetic bearing  
relèvement magnétique**

Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord  
magnétique.  
1996.01.09

## B

**balayage / scan**

En recherche électromagnétique ou acoustique, rotation complète de l'antenne. Elle peut déterminer la base de temps.  
1971.04.01

**balayage sectoriel / sector scan**

Balayage au cours duquel l'antenne oscille à l'intérieur d'un secteur déterminé.  
1999.12.13

**balisage de circulation routière / balisage**

Marquage d'un itinéraire à l'aide d'un système de feux atténués qui permet ainsi de conduire les véhicules en éclairage "black-out" sensiblement à la même vitesse qu'en plein jour.  
1973.02.01

**balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin / submarine locator acoustic beacon**

Appareil électronique, utilisé par les sous-marins en détresse, pouvant émettre une impulsion sonore répétitive sous l'eau.  
1988.02.01

**balise de localisation individuelle**

Terme privilégié : radiobalise individuelle de repérage.

**balistique / ballistics**

Science du mouvement des projectiles.  
1974.12.01

**bande / lap**

En guerre des mines sur mer, partie de zone ou corridor attribué à un dragueur ou à une formation de dragueurs pour y effectuer un passage.  
1975.11.01

**bande d'atterrissage / air strip**

Surface non améliorée qui a été adaptée au décollage ou à l'atterrissage des avions et qui dispose généralement d'un minimum d'installations.  
1973.02.01

**bande d'image continue / continuous strip imagery**

Ensemble continu des représentations successives d'une bande de terrain prises suivant une ligne de vol.  
1976.08.01

**bande de photographies / photographic strip**

Série de photographies successives prises suivant une direction déterminée et qui se recouvrent.  
1979.09.01

**baptême de convoi / convoy title**

Combinaison de lettres et chiffres indiquant, pour chaque convoi, les ports de départ et d'arrivée, la vitesse et le

numéro de série.  
1978.10.01

**barème de radioconcentration / radioactivity concentration guide concentration maximale admissible (toléré)**

Table donnant, pour l'air ou pour l'eau, la quantité de radio-isotopes déterminés, qui peut être sans danger absorbée de manière continue.  
1973.03.01

**barrage anti-sous-marin <sup>1</sup> / antisubmarine patrol**

Exploration systématique et ininterrompue d'une zone le long d'une ligne pour détecter ou gêner les sous-marins. On utilise les barrages anti-sous-marins lorsqu'il est possible de déterminer la direction de déplacement du sous-marin.  
1973.02.01

**barrage anti-sous-marin <sup>2</sup> / antisubmarine barrier**

Ligne formée par une série de dispositifs fixes ou d'unités mobiles disposées dans le but de détecter les sous-marins ennemis, de leur interdire le passage ou de les détruire.  
1973.02.01

**barrage fixe / fixed station patrol**

Dispositif tel que chaque patrouilleur tient poste par rapport à un point déterminé sur une ligne de barrage et effectue des recherches dans la zone environnante. Les patrouilleurs restent en route et patrouillent au voisinage du centre du poste qui leur est attribué. Les patrouilleurs sont des bâtiments de surface, des sous-marins ou des aéronefs.  
1973.03.01

**barrage routier / road block**

Obstacle (habituellement couvert par un plan de feu) utilisé pour arrêter ou limiter le mouvement des véhicules ennemis le long d'un itinéraire.  
1968.11.01

**barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting barrier barrière d'arrêt de secours**

Dispositif ne nécessitant pas l'existence d'une crosse d'arrêt, utilisé pour arrêter un aéronef en absorbant son énergie cinétique lors d'un atterrissage de fortune ou d'un décollage interrompu.  
1994.11.01

**barrière d'arrêt de secours**

Terme privilégié : barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef.

**bascule / step-up <sup>1</sup>**

En opérations terrestres, procédure selon laquelle le contrôle est transmis d'une organisation à un élément de cette organisation qui a été détaché à un nouvel endroit en vue de maintenir la continuité du contrôle lors d'un déplacement de cette organisation.  
1975.11.01

**base / base****camp (toléré)**

Site ou installation militaire à partir de laquelle les opérations sont lancées ou soutenues.  
2015.02.18

**base avancée / advanced base**

Base située dans un théâtre d'opérations, ou à proximité, dont la mission est d'assurer le soutien des opérations militaires.  
1981.03.01

**base de feux**

Terme privilégié : base de départ.

**base de lancement pour missile non protégée / soft missile base**

Base de lancement de campagne pour missiles dont la protection contre une explosion nucléaire n'est pas assurée.  
1964.06.01

**base de radionavigation / baseline**

En radionavigation, plus petit arc d'un grand cercle joignant deux stations émettrices d'un réseau de radionavigation.  
1994.11.01

**base de redéploiement / deployment operating base**

Base vers laquelle une unité ou une partie d'unité se déploiera pour opérer en cas de tension ou d'hostilité. Elle est différente de la base occupée en temps de paix et dispose de l'infrastructure nécessaire.  
1975.09.01

**base de remplacement pour escorteurs / alternate escort operating base**

Base disposant des installations et des services nécessaires au soutien de bâtiments d'escorte pour de courtes périodes.  
1973.02.01

**base de sous-marins / submarine base**

Base assurant le soutien logistique des sous-marins.  
1968.11.01

**base de vitesse / measured mile**

En navigation maritime, distance exactement mesurée et balisée permettant à un navire d'étalonner son loch.  
1995.05.02

**base durcie pour missiles / hard missile base**

Base de lancement protégée contre une explosion nucléaire.  
1985.07.01

**base logistique de secours pour une flotte / emergency fleet operating base**

Base assurant le soutien logistique nécessaire aux unités de la flotte opérant dans une zone pour des périodes limitées.  
1973.03.01

**bâtiment de débarquement / landing ship**

Bâtiment d'assaut construit pour de longues traversées en mer et pouvant être déchargé rapidement sur la plage même.  
1973.04.01

**bâtiment de défense aérienne / air defence ship**

Bâtiment assurant la responsabilité de la défense aérienne.  
1973.02.01

**bâtiment de garde / guard-ship**

Bâtiment désigné pour assurer une fonction déterminée afin de permettre aux autres bâtiments de la force navale de conserver un stade d'alerte moins élevé.  
1973.03.01

**bâtiment de soutien logistique / floating base support**

Soutien logistique dans lequel l'approvisionnement et la maintenance des forces opérationnelles sont assurés à partir de navires au port ou au mouillage.  
1974.12.01

**bâtiment de veille radar / radar guard-ship**

Bâtiment désigné par l'officier investi du commandement tactique pour assurer la veille radar.  
1996.11.20

**bâtiment en contre-marquage / countermarker**

En opérations navales, bâtiment maintenant le contact avec un bâtiment en marquage serré à partir d'une position qui lui permet de contrer la menace que représente ce dernier.  
2001.10.01

**bâtiment en marquage serré / marker<sup>2</sup>**

En opérations navales, bâtiment qui maintient une capacité offensive immédiate à l'encontre d'un objectif défini ou qui se réserve la possibilité de gêner ses mouvements.  
1989.02.01

**bâtiment-jalon / marker ship**

Dans une opération amphibie, bâtiment placé avec précision en un point repère prescrit. Ce bâtiment peut, de jour, arborer des pavillons d'identification, de nuit, porter des feux visibles du large.  
1973.03.01

**bâtiment longe-bouées dan / dan runner**

Bâtiment naviguant le long d'une ligne de bouées dan.  
1976.12.01

**bâtiment ravitaillé<sup>1</sup> / customer ship**

Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui reçoit du personnel ou du matériel.  
1980.07.31

**bâtiment ravitaillé<sup>2</sup> / receiving ship**

Dans le domaine du ravitaillement à la mer, bâtiment qui reçoit le ou les

gréements.  
2000.10.04

**bâtiment ravitailleur<sup>1</sup> / supplying ship**

Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui fournit le personnel ou le matériel à transférer.  
1981.09.08

**bâtiment ravitailleur<sup>2</sup> / delivering ship**

Dans le domaine du ravitaillement à la mer, bâtiment qui fournit le ou les gréements.  
2000.10.04

**bâtiment transporteur de charges lourdes / heavy-lift-ship**

Bâtiment spécialement conçu pour la manipulation et le transport de charges lourdes ou encombrantes. Ses panneaux sont desservis par des mâts de charges capables de soulever une charge unitaire de 100 tonnes.  
1973.03.01

**bâtiments d'assaut / assault shipping**

Bâtiments affectés à la force opérationnelle amphibie et utilisés pour le transport des troupes d'assaut, des véhicules, de l'équipement et des approvisionnements jusqu'à la zone de l'objectif.  
1973.02.01

**batterie<sup>1</sup> / battery<sup>1</sup>**

**Bie**  
Unité tactique et administrative d'artillerie correspondant à la compagnie (ou à l'unité équivalente dans les autres armes).  
1973.03.01

**batterie<sup>2</sup> / battery<sup>2</sup>**

**Bie**  
Ensemble des canons, tubes lance-torpilles, projecteurs ou rampes de lancement de même taille, de même calibre ou de même utilisation, qui sont montés sur un même bâtiment ou qui agissent isolément.  
1973.03.01

**belligérant (adj.) / belligerent (adj.)**

Qui prend part à une guerre ou à un conflit armé.  
2015.08.14

**besoin capacitaire / capability requirement**

Description quantitative ou qualitative, dans les domaines de la doctrine, de l'organisation, de la formation, du matériel, du développement de l'aptitude au commandement, du personnel, des installations et de l'interopérabilité, qui définit les éléments essentiels et les résultats souhaités d'une capacité.  
2018.02.16

**besoin en information**

Terme privilégié : besoin en renseignement brut.

**besoin en informations sur les forces amies / friendly force information requirement**, des installations et de Information the commander and staff need about the friendly forces available

for an operation.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**besoin en renseignement brut / information requirement besoin en information (toléré)**

En renseignement, information relative à un adversaire ou à des acteurs potentiellement hostiles ainsi qu'à d'autres aspects pertinents de l'environnement opérationnel, qui doit être recueillie et analysée pour répondre aux besoins en renseignement d'un commandant.  
2011.02.03

**besoin opérationnel / operational requirement**

Besoin reconnu justifiant l'attribution en temps utile de ressources permettant d'atteindre des objectifs militaires ou civils approuvés, ou de mener à bien des opérations, des missions ou des actions militaires ou civiles.  
2001.10.01

**besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs / operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement**

Besoin militaire établi par un commandant OTAN et attribution des missions qui en découlent à un terrain d'aviation ou navire désigné pour effectuer les services mutuels stade A ou stade B au profit d'aéronefs qui ne lui sont pas affectés.  
1986.11.01

**besoins capacitaires minimums / minimum capability requirements**

[PO(2016)0655 (INV)]  
Regroupement en une seule et même liste des capacités dont l'Alliance a besoin pour atteindre son niveau d'ambition et les autres objectifs agréés énoncés dans la directive politique. [dérivé de : PO(2016)0655 (INV)]  
2018.02.16

**blanc / holiday**

En guerre de mines sur mer, espace accidentellement non couvert au cours d'une opération de dragage ou de chasse aux mines par suite d'erreurs de navigation, de tenue de poste, de balisage, du fait d'avaries ou toute autre raison.  
1975.11.01

**blesé au combat / wounded in action**

Perte au combat ayant été blessée non mortellement par un agent ou une cause externe à la suite d'une action hostile.  
2011.11.07

**bloc de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of a war compound**

Subdivision d'un enclos de prisonniers de guerre.  
1979.09.01

**bombardement de zone / area bombing**

Bombardement d'un ensemble d'objectifs constituant une zone et non d'un objectif ponctuel.  
2000.10.04

**bombardement en cabré de faible amplitude / low-angle loft bombing**

Type de bombardement par bombes non guidées dans lequel le largage est effectué à un angle de cabré inférieur à 35.  
1973.03.01

**bombardement en déport / offset bombing**

Procédure de bombardement qui utilise un point de visée différent de l'objectif.  
1973.01.01

**bombardement en tapis / carpet bombing**

**tapis de bombes**  
Répartition progressive d'un tonnage de bombes élevé sur une zone définie par des limites données, de manière à infliger des dommages dans toutes les parties de la zone.  
1973.03.01

**bombardement en vol rasant / laydown bombing**

Méthode de bombardement à très basse altitude où des fusées retardatrices et/ou d'autres équipements sont utilisés pour permettre à l'assaillant d'échapper aux effets de ses propres bombes.  
1973.04.01

**bombe photo-éclair / photoflash bomb**

Bombe capable d'émettre une illumination brève et intense pour la photographie de nuit à moyenne altitude.  
1970.07.01

**bombette**

Terme privilégié : indicateur visuel de mise de feu.

**bond / bound**

En guerre sur terre, mouvement simple de troupes, généralement de couvert en couvert, souvent exécuté sous le feu de l'ennemi.  
1991.09.01

**bouée acoustique / sonobuoy**

**bouée radioacoustique** (toléré)  
Appareil acoustique, utilisé principalement pour détecter les sous-marins, qui, une fois activé, transmet ses informations par radio.  
1968.11.01

**bouée dan repère / datum dan buoy**

Bouée dan destinée à servir de repère géographique ou de point de référence, et qui doit par conséquent être plus visible et mieux ancrée qu'une bouée dan ordinaire.  
1976.12.01

**bouée radioacoustique**

Terme privilégié : bouée acoustique.

**bouée sans dérive / short scope buoy**

Bouée employée comme repère pour la navigation et qui reste pratiquement à la verticale de son crapaud.  
1975.11.01

**boule de feu / fireball**

Sphère lumineuse constituée par des gaz chauds qui se forme quelques

millionièmes de seconde après l'explosion nucléaire.  
MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**bretelle / link<sup>2</sup>**

Route maritime, autre que côtière ou du large, reliant deux ou plusieurs routes.  
1975.11.01

**brin d'arrêt d'aéronef**

Terme privilégié : câble d'arrêt d'aéronef.

**brouillage électronique / electronic jamming**

Émission, réémission ou réflexion intentionnelle d'énergie électromagnétique visant à réduire l'efficacité des dispositifs, matériels ou systèmes électroniques hostiles.  
1999.12.13

**brouillage en barrage / barrage jamming**

Brouillage effectué en couvrant à la fois une large bande de fréquences.  
1973.03.01

**brouillage intentionnel / jamming**

Brouillage produit délibérément par des émissions destinées à rendre inintelligibles tout ou partie d'un signal utile, ou à fausser les informations qu'il représente.  
[50(713)CEI: 1998]  
2010.01.22

**brouillage par balayage / sweep jamming**

Technique consistant à promener une émission de brouillage sur une large bande de fréquences.  
1973.08.01

**brouillage sélectif / spot jamming**

Brouillage d'une bande ou d'une fréquence particulière.  
1973.08.01

**brouilleur à poursuite automatique / automatic search jammer**

**brouilleur chercheur** (toléré)  
Système composé d'un récepteur d'interception et d'un émetteur de brouillage qui recherche, intercepte et brouille automatiquement certains signaux présentant des caractéristiques électromagnétiques spécifiques.  
1973.02.01

**brouilleur chercheur**

Terme privilégié : brouilleur à poursuite automatique.

**brouilleur-répéteur / repeater-jammer**

Dispositif émetteur-récepteur qui amplifie, multiplie et retransmet les signaux reçus afin de les brouiller.  
1973.08.01

**bruit de fond radiologique / background radiation radioactivité naturelle**

Rayonnement ionisant qui émane de l'environnement local et auquel les individus sont exposés en permanence.  
Note : dans ce contexte, l'environnement inclut notamment les matériaux de

construction et l'espace.  
MCJSB, 2018.08.03

**budget<sup>1</sup> / budget<sup>1</sup>****crédit budgétaire** (toléré)

Estimation de toutes les ressources nécessaires à un organisme, à un agence ou à un programme pour un exercice.

Notes : 1. Le budget est examiné par le comité financier compétent et approuvé par les États membres représentés au sein de l'organe directeur approprié.  
2. Les budgets sont utilisés comme instruments de gestion.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**budget<sup>2</sup> / budget<sup>2</sup>**

Fonds alloués à une entité de l'OTAN à des fins déterminées.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**bureau d'allocations de transports aériens / air transport allocations board**

Organisme interarmées responsable, à l'intérieur d'un théâtre d'opérations, de la définition des priorités de transports aériens et de la répartition de la capacité de transport allouée au théâtre.  
1973.02.01

**bureau de conduite de tir**

Terme privilégié : poste central de tir.

**butées centrifuges / droop stop**

Système qui empêche les pales d'un hélicoptère de descendre trop bas lors de l'arrêt du rotor.  
1981.03.01

## C

**cabine étanche / sealed cabin**

Espace occupé d'un aéronef caractérisé par des parois ne permettant aucun échange gazeux entre l'atmosphère ambiante et l'atmosphère intérieure et contenant ses propres moyens de régénération de l'atmosphère intérieure. 1968.11.01

**câble d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting cable**

**brin d'arrêt d'aéronef**  
Élément d'un système d'arrêt d'aéronef qui barre la surface d'une piste d'atterrissage ou d'un pont d'envol et dans lequel s'engage la crosse d'arrêt de l'aéronef. 1994.07.13

**câble de parachutage / anchor cable**

Câble d'un aéronef auquel sont fixées les sangles d'ouverture automatique des parachutes, ou leurs prolongateurs. 1982.03.01

**cache-flamme / flash suppressor dispositif antilueur**

Dispositif fixé à la bouche d'une arme à feu et qui réduit la lueur émise par la combustion des gaz de propulsion. 1973.03.01

**cadence de tir / rate of fire**

Nombre de coups tirés par une arme en une minute. MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**cadence normale de tir / sustained rate of fire**

Cadence de tir que peut réellement soutenir une arme pendant une période illimitée, sans chauffer excessivement. 1973.08.01

**cadre d'informations / information box**

Sur la surface d'une carte, d'une mosaïque, d'un calque, encadrement contenant des renseignements tels que le titre, la référence ou l'échelle de l'ouvrage. 1988.07.01

**cadre de référence**

Terme privilégié : cartouche de référence.

**caisson d'altitude**

Terme privilégié : caisson hypobare.

**caisson de compression**

Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.

**caisson de décompression**

Terme privilégié : caisson hypobare.

**caisson de plongée**

Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.

**caisson de recompression**

Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.

**caisson hyperbare / hyperbaric chamber**

**caisson de compression** (toléré)

**caisson de plongée** (toléré)

**caisson de recompression** (toléré)

Caisson utilisé pour créer une augmentation de la pression ambiante telle qu'elle se produirait lors d'une descente au-dessous du niveau de la mer, dans l'air ou dans l'eau.

Note : ce type de caisson est le seul qui permette le traitement de la maladie de décompression après un vol ou une plongée.

2007.09.05

**caisson hypobare / hypobaric chamber**

**caisson d'altitude** (toléré)

**caisson de décompression** (toléré)

Caisson utilisé pour créer une diminution de pression ambiante telle qu'elle se produirait lors d'une montée en altitude. Note : ce type de caisson est employé principalement à des fins d'entraînement et d'expérimentation.

2007.09.05

**calage / blocking and chocking**

Utilisation de cales et de coins pour empêcher tout déplacement intempestif d'un chargement au cours d'un transport. MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**calcul continu du point de largage / continuously-computed release point**

Prédiction continue par le calcul du point de largage des armes, tenant compte des données balistiques, des altitudes et des vitesses.

1975.11.01

**cale / hold<sup>1</sup>**

Compartiment d'un navire dans lequel la cargaison est arrimée. 1973.03.01

**calque d'objectifs / target overlay**

Feuille transparente qui, superposée à une carte, à un dessin, à un croquis particulier, y localise les objectifs et précise certaines de leurs caractéristiques. Ce calque peut aussi comporter les limites entre des éléments, des objectifs et des dispositifs amis avancés.

1973.08.01

**calque d'opération / operation overlay**

Calque montrant l'emplacement, la taille, la conception de manœuvre et les feux des forces amies engagées dans une opération et, éventuellement, les emplacements connus et les mouvements prévus des forces ennemies.

2012.01.30

**calque de surface couverte / covertrace**

Calque faisant partie d'une série de transparents sur lesquels ont été reportées toutes les sorties de reconnaissance aérienne effectuées sur la zone correspondant à la carte de référence.

1974.02.01

**calque pour écran radar / radarscope overlay**

Calque placé sur un écran radar pour permettre de comparer et d'identifier les échos.

1969.09.01

**camouflage / camouflage**

Utilisation de matériaux naturels ou artificiels sur des personnes, des objets ou des positions tactiques en vue de désorienter, de tromper l'ennemi ou de se soustraire à sa vue.

1977.12.01

**camouflage électronique / electronic masking**

Rayonnement contrôlé d'énergie électromagnétique sur les fréquences amies dans le but de protéger les émissions des moyens de télécommunication et des systèmes électroniques amis vis-à-vis des mesures de soutien de guerre électronique et du renseignement d'origine électromagnétique ennemis, sans provoquer de dégradation importante du fonctionnement des systèmes amis.

1991.11.01

**camouflage radar / radar camouflage**

Emploi de matériaux absorbant ou réfléchissant les rayons radar afin de modifier les échos produits par la surface d'un objet.

1973.08.01

**camouflet / camouflet**

Cavité produite par une explosion souterraine qui n'a pas débouché en surface.

1973.03.01

**camp**

Terme privilégié : base.

**camp de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war camp**

Dépôt de nature semi-permanente, établi dans la zone des communications ou dans la zone de l'intérieur (territoire national), pour l'internement et l'administration des prisonniers de guerre. Ce dépôt peut être situé dans d'autres installations militaires.

1969.09.01

**campagne / campaign**

Ensemble d'opérations militaires planifiées et conduites pour atteindre un objectif stratégique.

MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**campagne navale / naval campaign**

Opération, ou série d'opérations reliées entre elles, essentiellement menées par des forces navales (de surface, sous-marines, aériennes ou amphibies) dans le but d'acquies, d'étendre ou de conserver le contrôle de la mer.

1973.03.01

**canaliser / canalize**

Restreindre le mouvement à une zone étroite particulière.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**canevas / lattice**

Réseau de lignes de position reportées sur une carte qui permettent de définir une position.

1973.04.01

**cannibaliser / cannibalize**

Prélever des ensembles, sous-ensembles ou composants en état de service sur un matériel réparable ou en état de service afin de les installer sur un autre.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**cap / heading**

Angle mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, entre la direction du nord (du compas, de la grille, magnétique ou vrai) et la direction de l'axe longitudinal de l'aéronef ou du navire.

1973.03.01

**cap de collision / lead collision course**

Vecteur qui, s'il était maintenu, entraînerait une collision entre un intercepteur et une cible.

2001.10.01

**cap de poursuite / lead pursuit**

Vecteur donné à un avion d'interception dans le but de faire passer sa route par un point déterminé en avant de l'objectif.

1974.12.01

**cap moyen / average heading**

Moyenne arithmétique des différentes valeurs de caps tenus au cours d'une période de temps.

1973.01.01

**capacité / capability**

Aptitude à produire un effet par l'emploi d'un ensemble intégré d'aspects relevant de la doctrine, de l'organisation, de la formation, du matériel, du développement de l'aptitude au commandement, du personnel, des installations et de l'interopérabilité.

2018.02.16

**capacité d'emport instantané / airlift capability**

Total des charges (offertes ou marchandes) susceptibles d'être emportées, à un moment donné et pour une mission déterminée, par l'ensemble des aéronefs disponibles d'une flotte de transport. Est exprimé en effectif ou en unités de poids ou de volume.

1973.02.01

**capacité d'enlèvement demandé / airlift requirement**

Total des charges dont le transport par aéronefs est demandé pour une mission déterminée.

1973.02.01

**capacité d'identification sélective / selective identification feature**

Capacité spéciale de codage des transpondeurs qui permet au système d'identification ami/ennemi de faire la distinction entre amis.

2011.02.03

**capacité d'itinéraire / route capacity**

Débit d'itinéraire maximum des véhicules

dans un seul sens au point où l'écoulement est le plus faible.

MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer / railway line capacity**

Nombre maximal de trains que l'on peut faire circuler dans chaque sens de circulation sur une section donnée d'une ligne de chemin de fer en 24 heures.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**capacité de deuxième frappe / second strike capability**

Capacité de survivre à une première frappe avec des moyens suffisants pour riposter de façon efficace (cette riposte est généralement associée à l'emploi d'armes nucléaires).

1971.04.01

**capacité de plage / beach capacity**

Estimation en tonnes d'encombrement ou en tonnes-poids du fret qui peut être déchargé par jour sur une bande de rivage déterminée.

1973.03.01

**capacité de transport / transport capacity**

Nombre de personnes, poids ou volume de chargement qu'un moyen de transport peut transporter dans des conditions déterminées.

MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**capacité de transport amphibie / amphibious lift**

Capacité totale des bâtiments d'assaut utilisés dans une opération amphibie (exprimée en nombre d'hommes et de véhicules, et en tonnes d'encombrement ou tonnes-poids pour les approvisionnements).

1973.02.01

**capacité portuaire / port capacity**

Possibilités estimées d'un port ou d'un mouillage pour l'enlèvement journalier des cargaisons (exprimées habituellement en tonnes).

1969.09.01

**capsule <sup>1</sup> / capsule <sup>1</sup>**

Cabine hermétique pressurisée destinée aux très hautes altitudes ou au vol spatial et qui procure un milieu ambiant adapté à l'homme, à l'animal ou à l'équipement.

1973.03.01

**capsule <sup>2</sup> / capsule <sup>2</sup>**

Cabine hermétique éjectable munie d'appareils assurant la sécurité du retour au sol de ses occupants.

1973.03.01

**capturer / capture**

Prendre possession de personnel, de matériels ou d'informations ennemis.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**caractéristique artificielle / culture**

Construction ou caractéristique du terrain due à l'action de l'homme. Par exemple routes, bâtiments, canaux, frontières. Au sens large du terme noms,

légendes portés sur une carte.

1973.03.01

**caractéristiques opérationnelles / operational characteristics**

Critères militaires spécifiques exigés d'un équipement afin de lui permettre de répondre à un besoin opérationnel reconnu.

1982.08.01

**carburant hypergolique / hypergolic fuel**

Carburant qui prend feu spontanément au contact d'un oxydant (exemple : l'aniline avec l'acide nitrique fumant). Utilisé comme agent de propulsion dans certains systèmes de missiles.

1973.03.01

**cargaison aérienne / air cargo**

Approvisionnements, matériel ou véhicules, n'appartenant pas à un aéronef mais constituant tout ou partie de sa charge utile.

1981.03.01

**cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée / controlled dangerous air cargo**

Cargaison considérée comme extrêmement dangereuse et qui ne peut être transportée que par un aéronef-cargo selon des règles de sécurité spécifiques.

1982.07.01

**cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée / restricted dangerous air cargo**

Cargaison qui n'appartient pas à la catégorie des cargaisons extrêmement dangereuses mais qui présente des risques et nécessite certaines précautions supplémentaires lors de l'emballage et de la manutention pour le transport par aéronef cargo ou par aéronef de transport de passagers.

1987.07.01

**cargaison aérienne ordinaire / general air cargo**

Cargaison ne présentant ni risque ni danger et n'exigeant aucune précaution particulière pour le transport aérien.

1987.07.01

**cargaison dangereuse / dangerous cargo**

Cargaison qui, en raison de son caractère dangereux, fait l'objet de règlements particuliers pour son transport.

1973.03.01

**cargaison essentielle / essential supply**

Produit essentiel à la poursuite de la guerre pendant la période de survie ou à la survie nationale durant cette même période et qui devrait être déchargé aussitôt que les circonstances le permettent.

1973.03.01

**cargaison immédiatement vitale / immediately vital cargo**

Cargaison déjà chargée que le pays consignataire considère comme immédiatement vitale pour la poursuite de la guerre ou pour la survie nationale, nonobstant les risques encourus par le navire. Si celui-ci appartient à un autre pays, la livraison doit être autorisée par ce pays. Ce terme n'est utilisé que pour la période de mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale.  
1999.12.13

**cargaison non requise / unwanted cargo**

Cargaison embarquée en temps de paix mais qui, en temps de guerre n'est plus réclamée par le pays destinataire.  
1981.03.01

**carnet d'objectifs**

Terme privilégié : dossier d'objectifs <sup>2</sup>.

**carroyage**

Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

**carte <sup>2</sup> / map sheet**

Carte topographique particulière constituant un tout ou faisant partie d'une série (ou jeu).  
1973.03.01

**carte à grandes lignes / outline map**

Carte avec suffisamment d'informations géographiques qui permettent une corrélation de données supplémentaires ajoutées.  
1971.04.01

**carte aéronautique spéciale / special aeronautical chart**

Carte topographique comportant des informations aéronautiques destinées à répondre, en temps de paix, aux besoins militaires de la navigation aérienne à basse altitude.  
2005.01.17

**carte d'avancement des travaux photographiques / special job cover map**

Carte à petite échelle utilisée pour enregistrer l'état d'avancement d'une couverture aérienne de grande surface. Lorsqu'une partie de la tâche assignée est réalisée, la zone couverte est reportée sur la carte.  
1969.09.01

**carte de combat / combat chart**

Carte marine spéciale, à l'échelle de 1:50.000, destinée à l'appui-feu naval et à l'appui aérien rapproché au cours d'opérations côtières ou amphibies, indiquant en détail l'hydrographie et la topographie de la région côtière.  
1999.12.13

**carte de situation / situation map**

Carte indiquant la situation tactique, logistique ou administrative à un moment donné.  
1968.11.01

**carte de situation radiologique**

Terme privilégié : carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire.

**carte de tracé de route aéronautique / aeronautical plotting chart**

Carte destinée à l'utilisation des méthodes graphiques de navigation.  
1984.10.01

**carte de tracé de route maritime / nautical plotting chart**

Esquisse cartographique ne comprenant pas d'informations hydrographiques dans une échelle et une projection spécifiques, comportant habituellement un graticule et une rose de compas, conçue comme complément des cartes marines usuelles et produite soit isolément soit dans le cadre d'une série.  
1984.10.01

**carte des faux échos / non-submarine contact chart**

**carte non-sub (toléré)**

Carte marine spéciale, à une échelle variant du 1:100.000 au 1:1.000.000, donnant, pour les eaux côtières et celles du large, la bathymétrie, la nature du fond, les données sur les épaves et les faux échos. Elle est établie pour la conduite des opérations sous-marines et anti-sous-marines.  
1980.10.01

**carte des possibilités de tir / fire capabilities chart**

Carte généralement sous forme de calque, précisant les zones qui peuvent être atteintes par le tir de l'ensemble des armes d'une unité.  
1973.08.01

**carte hydrographique / hydrographic chart**

**carte nautique (toléré)**

Carte marine indiquant les profondeurs, la nature des fonds et leur relief, le contour des côtes, les marées et courants dans une mer ou une zone terrestre et maritime donnée.  
1973.03.01

**carte internationale du monde / international map of the world**

Série de cartes au 1:1.000.000, publiée par un certain nombre de pays, à partir de spécifications communes faisant l'objet d'accords internationaux.  
1974.08.01

**carte nautique**

Terme privilégié : carte hydrographique.

**carte non-sub**

Terme privilégié : carte des faux échos.

**carte pour la guerre des mines / mine warfare chart**

Carte marine spéciale, à une échelle de 1:50.000 ou plus (de préférence 1:25.000 ou plus), établie pour préparer et exécuter des opérations de guerre des mines, qui peut être réalisée selon des spécifications particulières, et destinée à préparer et exécuter des opérations de guerre des mines.  
1980.10.01

**carte pour opérations amphibies / amphibious chart**

Carte marine spéciale destinée à répondre à des besoins particuliers concernant les opérations de débarquement et la défense côtière passive au 1:25000 ou à plus grande échelle, comportant des informations sur la plage et le littoral plus détaillées que sur une carte de combat.  
1999.12.13

**carte projetée / projected map display**

Représentation d'une carte sur un écran produite à l'aide d'un système optique ou électro-optique.  
1980.10.01

**carte topographique aéronautique / aeronautical topographic chart**

Représentation graphique de la surface terrestre ayant pour but essentiel de faciliter la navigation à vue et au radar. Elle porte une sélection de caractéristiques du terrain, naturelles et artificielles, ainsi que des renseignements aéronautiques supplémentaires.  
1973.02.01

**carton de localisation / location diagram**

Schéma, apparaissant généralement dans la marge d'une carte, destiné à indiquer la position de la feuille de carte par rapport à la surface terrestre et par rapport aux feuilles adjacentes de la même série.  
1973.03.01

**carton des références / compilation diagram**

Carton indiquant les spécifications des documents d'origine à partir desquels la carte a été préparée ; ce qui ne comporte pas nécessairement l'indication sur la valeur de ces sources.  
1973.03.01

**carton documentaire / reliability diagram**

En cartographie, cartouche indiquant l'âge et la qualité des documents à partir desquels la carte en question a été réalisée.  
1971.04.01

**carton intérieur / inset**

Carte particulière à l'intérieur d'une carte plus grande. On en distingue trois formes : a. une zone géographiquement extérieure à la feuille, mais incluse dans celle-ci pour faciliter la publication ; généralement à la même échelle ; b. une partie de la carte à plus grande échelle ; c. une carte à échelle réduite des zones voisines, pour permettre la localisation.  
1973.03.01

**cartouche de référence / reference box**

**cadre de référence (toléré)**

Cadre d'identification placé dans la marge d'une carte et contenant la désignation de série, le numéro de la feuille et le numéro d'édition sous une forme convenue.  
1973.01.01

**cartouche photo-éclair / photoflash cartridge**

Cartouche pyrotechnique capable d'émettre une illumination brève et intense pour la photographie de nuit à basse altitude.  
1973.05.01

**catapulte / catapult**

Installation ou dispositif qui assure une source auxiliaire de poussée à un avion ou à un missile. Elle doit combiner les fonctions de direction et d'accélération du missile pendant son parcours sur la catapulte. Remplit pour un missile les fonctions du tube de canon pour un obus.  
1973.03.01

**catégorie capacitaire / capability area domaine capacitaire (toléré)**

Groupement logique de capacités qu'il convient de considérer de façon cohésive afin de promouvoir un développement capacitaire cohérent.  
2018.02.16

**centrage zéro**

Terme privilégié : plan de référence.

**central de conduite de tir de batterie / battery control centre**

Le centre d'opération d'où sont contrôlés les missiles Hawk au niveau des batteries.  
1975.11.01

**centrale aérodynamique**

Terme privilégié : centrale de bord.

**centrale d'interception / airborne interception equipment**

Système de commande de tir, comprenant l'équipement électronique associé, installé à bord d'un avion d'interception.  
1973.08.01

**centrale de bord / central air data computer**

Équipement capable de restituer l'altitude, la vitesse verticale, la vitesse par rapport à l'air et le nombre de Mach à partir de données fournies par les prises de pression statiques et dynamiques et par des capteurs de température.  
1981.03.01

**centre d'impact / checkpoint<sup>3</sup>**

Point moyen des éclatements.  
1973.03.01

**centre d'information de combat / combat information centre**

Organisme à bord d'un bâtiment ou aéronef, équipé en personnel et matériel pour recueillir, présenter, estimer et diffuser les informations tactiques à l'usage de l'officier général embarqué, du commandant et de certains organismes de commandement. Certaines fonctions de commandement et de coordination peuvent être déléguées au Centre d'information de combat.  
1973.03.01

**centre d'information de la presse / press information centre**

Organisme mis en place par des instances nationales en vue de fournir aux médias des informations récentes et précises sur des sujets, des événements et des opérations d'intérêt national ou allié et de mettre à disposition certaines formes d'appui, de conseil et d'aide, ainsi que des escortes pour des correspondants de guerre.  
2017.06.30

**centre d'information de vol / flight information centre**

Organe chargé d'assurer le service d'information de vol et le service d'alerte.  
1973.03.01

**centre d'opérations d'appui aérien / air support operations centre**

Organisme du système de contrôle aérien tactique, au sein de l'état-major d'un corps d'armée ou d'un état-major approprié des forces terrestres, chargé de la coordination et de la conduite de l'appui aérien rapproché et d'autres formes d'appui aérien tactique.  
1983.01.01

**centre d'opérations d'appui naval / naval fire operations centre**

Organisme installé à bord d'un bâtiment pour contrôler l'exécution des plans de mise en oeuvre de l'artillerie navale, pour exploiter les demandes de tirs d'appui et pour affecter les bâtiments aux observateurs avancés. Son emplacement idéal est sur le même bâtiment que le centre de coordination des armes d'appui.  
1973.03.01

**centre de communication / communication centre**

**centre de transmissions (toléré)**  
Organisme responsable du traitement et du contrôle des communications, qui comporte normalement un centre de traitement des messages, un centre de cryptographie et des installations d'émission et de réception.  
Note : les stations émettrices et réceptrices ne sont normalement pas dans le centre de communication, mais leurs commandes à distance s'y trouvent.  
2003.10.01

**centre de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control centre centre de contrôle tactique Air (toléré) CTA**

Principale installation d'opération aérienne (basée à terre ou sur un navire) d'où sont contrôlés tous les aéronefs et d'où sont assurées toutes les fonctions d'alerte aérienne relatives aux opérations aériennes tactiques.  
1968.11.01

**centre de contrôle de défense aérienne / air defence control centre centre des opérations de défense aérienne**

Centre principal de renseignements, de transmissions et d'opérations d'où sont

contrôlés et coordonnés tous les moyens aériens, l'artillerie antiaérienne, les missiles et les moyens d'alerte à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée de défense aérienne.  
1997.07.09

**centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control centre CCA**

Unité qui cumule les fonctions d'un centre de contrôle régional et d'un centre d'information de vol.  
1999.12.13

**centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation control centre**

Organisme établi par le commandement d'une force de transport aérien, chargé, en liaison avec le centre de contrôle des mouvements aériens, de coordonner les besoins exprimés par les autorités médicales et les possibilités de la flotte de transport, de répartir également les missions d'évacuation sanitaire entre les divers éléments de la flotte et de contrôler leur exécution.  
MCMedSB, 2018.06.12

**centre de contrôle régional / area control centre**

Organisme chargé d'assurer le service de contrôle de la circulation aérienne aux aéronefs effectuant des vols contrôlés dans les zones de contrôle placées sous sa juridiction.  
1973.02.01

**centre de contrôle tactique Air**

Terme privilégié : centre de contrôle aérien tactique.

**centre de coordination des armes d'appui**

Terme privilégié : centre de coordination des feux d'appui.

**centre de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination centre**

**centre de coordination des armes d'appui (toléré)**  
Organe de commandement appelé à coordonner toutes les formes d'appui de feux et qui rassemble, en un emplacement unique, les moyens de transmissions et le personnel nécessaires.  
2010.09.17

**centre de détection et de contrôle / control and reporting centre CDC**

Élément subordonné au Centre de contrôle aérien tactique, et d'où les opérations de contrôle radar et d'alerte sont conduites à l'intérieur de sa zone de responsabilité.  
1973.03.01

**centre de direction des hélicoptères / helicopter direction centre**

En opérations amphibies, organisme principal de contrôle direct du commandant d'un groupe ou unité d'hélicoptères. Cet organisme opère sous le contrôle général du centre de



contrôle aérien tactique.  
1982.03.01

**centre de gravité / centre of gravity  
CG**

Source principale de puissance qui fournit à un acteur la force, la liberté d'action ou la volonté de combattre.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**centre de réseau radar / radar netting  
station**

Centre apte à recevoir des données fournies par des stations radar de poursuite, et à les redistribuer à d'autres stations radar de poursuite, formant ainsi un réseau radar.  
1970.07.01

**centre de résistance / strong point**

Point sensible dans une position de défense, normalement très fortifié et fortement équipé d'armes automatiques, autour duquel sont groupées, pour sa protection, d'autres positions.  
1996.11.20

**centre de transit pour évacuation  
sanitaire / in-transit evacuation facility**

Installation médicale qui a toutes les fonctions d'une unité de transit des malades et blessés, installée le long de la chaîne d'évacuation et permettant de dispenser, en cours de transport, des soins aux patients faisant l'objet d'une évacuation stratégique lorsqu'un ravitaillement en carburant ou un changement d'aéronef est nécessaire.  
MCMedSB, 2017.06.20

**centre de transmissions**

Terme privilégié : centre de communication.

**centre des opérations de défense  
aérienne**

Terme privilégié : centre de contrôle de défense aérienne.

**certificat de sécurité / security  
certificate**

Attestation délivrée par une autorité nationale compétente certifiant qu'une personne a fait l'objet d'une enquête et est qualifiée pour avoir accès à des matières classifiées conformément aux indications du certificat.  
2003.10.01

**certification / certification**

Processus consistant à reconnaître officiellement que des organisations, des individus, du matériel ou des systèmes satisfont à des normes ou critères définis.

Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.  
2007.03.02

**cessez le feu! / end of mission**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre donné pour faire cesser le feu sur un objectif déterminé.  
2003.09.01

**cessez l'engagement / cease  
engagement**

En défense aérienne, ordre de conduite de tir prescrivant aux unités d'arrêter la séquence de tir contre un objectif désigné. Les missiles déjà lancés continueront à intercepter.  
1983.07.01

**chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires  
aériennes / aeromedical evacuation  
system**

Capacité militaire coordonnée en charge : a. du contrôle de l'acheminement des patients par voie aérienne ; b. du personnel et de l'équipement spécialisés pour les soins en vol ; c. des installations sur des bandes d'atterrissage et des bases aériennes ou à proximité de celles-ci, destinées à fournir des soins limités aux patients qui empruntent la chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes, sont en transit le long de celle-ci ou la quittent ; d. de la liaison avec les installations médicales de destination ou d'escale relative aux transports aériens de patients.  
MCMedSB, 2013.10.28

**chaîne de commandement / chain of  
command**

Succession, de supérieur à subordonné, de commandants dans l'exercice du commandement.  
2014.01.31

**chaîne de commandement  
opérationnelle / operational chain of  
command**

Chaîne de commandement établie pour une opération particulière ou pour une suite d'opérations.  
2014.01.31

**chaîne de mise à feu / explosive train**

Ensemble de composants pyrotechniques destinés à transférer l'effet de l'explosif du premier élément jusqu'au dernier.  
AC/326, 2014.08.18

**chambre de destruction / demolition  
chamber**

Espace prévu dans un ouvrage pour la mise en place de charges d'explosifs.  
1994.11.01

**champ d'élasticité / plastic range**

Limite des contraintes entre lesquelles un matériau qui y est soumis ne cède pas mais ne retrouve pas ensuite son état initial : il subsiste une déformation permanente lorsque la contrainte cesse d'être appliquée.  
1970.07.01

**champ d'influence / influence field**

Répartition dans l'espace de l'influence d'un navire ou d'une drague.  
1976.12.01

**champ de mines <sup>1</sup> / minefield <sup>1</sup>**

En guerre des mines terrestre, zone déterminée dans laquelle des mines ont été placées.  
2001.10.01

**champ de mines <sup>2</sup> / minefield <sup>2</sup>**

En guerre sur mer, étendue d'eau contenant des mines mouillées avec ou sans plan de mouillage.  
1977.05.01

**champ de mines antidébarquement /  
beach minefield**

Champ de mines par petits fonds défendant l'accès à une possible plage de débarquement amphibie.  
1977.11.01

**champ de mines anti-sous-marins /  
antisubmarine minefield**

Champ de mines spécialement destiné à la lutte contre les sous-marins. Ce champ de mines peut être mouillé à faible immersion, et être dangereux pour les bâtiments de surface de tout type, ou à grande immersion dans le but de ne pas créer de risque pour les bâtiments de surface.  
1977.03.01

**champ de mines d'attrition / attrition  
minefield**

Champ de mines dont le but essentiel est d'infliger des avaries aux navires ennemis.  
1975.11.01

**champ de mines d'attrition entretenu /  
sustained attrition minefield**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines d'attrition que l'on rafraîchit pour qu'il reste dangereux pour l'ennemi malgré les contre-mesures prises par ce dernier.  
1975.11.01

**champ de mines de harcèlement /  
nuisance minefield**

Zone minée pour ralentir et désorganiser l'ennemi et pour retarder l'usage, par celui-ci, d'une zone ou d'un itinéraire.  
1976.12.01

**champ de mines de manoeuvre /  
tactical minefield**

**champ de mines tactique**  
Champ de mines faisant partie du plan d'obstacles d'une formation et posé dans le but de retarder, canaliser ou briser l'avance ennemie.  
1980.07.01

**champ de mines de protection <sup>1</sup> /  
protective minefield <sup>1</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur terre, champ de mines destiné à la protection rapprochée d'une unité.  
1975.11.01

**champ de mines de protection <sup>2</sup> /  
protective minefield <sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines dans les eaux amies pour la protection des ports, mouillages et routes côtières.  
1975.11.01

**champ de mines défensif / defensive  
minefield**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines placé en eaux ou détroits internationaux avec l'intention déclarée de contrôler le trafic maritime, s'assurant

ainsi des voies de communication.  
1976.12.01

**champ de mines d'interdiction /  
closure minefield**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines conçu pour présenter un tel danger que le trafic maritime soit bloqué.  
1976.08.01

**champ de mines factice / dummy  
minefield**

Champ de mines ne renfermant pas de mines actives et représentant une menace psychologique.  
1975.11.01

**champ de mines mixte / mixed  
minefield**

Champ de mines où des mines antichar et des mines antipersonnel ont été posées.  
1973.08.01

**champ de mines offensif / offensive  
minefield**

En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines mouillées dans les eaux territoriales de l'ennemi ou dans les eaux contrôlées par ce dernier.  
1976.12.01

**champ de mines profond / deep  
minefield**

Champ de mines anti-sous-marins sans danger pour les bâtiments de surface.  
1976.08.01

**champ de mines tactique**

Terme privilégié : champ de mines de manoeuvre.

**champ de tir <sup>1</sup> / field of fire**

Zone dans laquelle une arme ou un groupe d'armes est en mesure de tirer à partir d'une position donnée.  
1973.03.01

**champ de tir <sup>2</sup> / range <sup>2</sup>  
polygone (toléré)**

Zone réservée et normalement équipée pour le largage, le lancement des armes et le tir sur cibles.  
1973.03.01

**champ de tir tactique / tactical range**

Champ de tir dans lequel on effectue des parcours de combat en utilisant des cibles réalistes et où une certaine liberté de manoeuvre est accordée.  
1982.03.01

**changement de contrôle opérationnel /  
change of operational control  
CHOP**

Date et heure (GMT/GCT) auxquelles la responsabilité du contrôle opérationnel d'une force ou unité passe d'une autorité de contrôle opérationnel à une autre.  
1973.03.01

**chantier de décontamination /  
decontamination station**

**station de décontamination (toléré)**  
Installation convenablement équipée et organisée pour effectuer la décontamination du personnel ou du

matériel.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**charge <sup>1</sup>**

Terme privilégié : charge explosive.

**charge <sup>2</sup> / charge <sup>2</sup>**

Quantité d'explosifs préparée à des fins de destruction.  
2004.06.22

**charge <sup>3</sup> / load**

Poids total des passagers et du fret transportés.  
2004.06.22

**charge amorcée / primed charge**

Charge munie de tous les accessoires nécessaires, prête à être mise à feu.  
1978.06.01

**charge coupante / cutting charge**

Charge exerçant un effet de coupure suivant son plan de symétrie.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**charge d'amorçage / priming charge**

Charge élémentaire destinée à transmettre la détonation à l'ensemble de la charge.  
1991.01.01

**charge d'armement suspendue / hung  
store**

Charge emportée par un aéronef qui ne s'est pas détachée de ce dernier ou d'un lanceur alors que son emploi ou son largage a été déclenché.  
2006.06.20

**charge d'épreuve statique / static test  
load**

Dans les opérations à la mer, deux fois la charge maximum pratique.  
1980.07.01

**charge de combat / combat load**

Quantité d'approvisionnements faisant partie de la dotation initiale, qui est emportée par un individu ou un système d'arme et qui est destinée à être utilisée immédiatement par cet individu ou ce système.  
LCEG(S), 2016.03.31

**charge emportée par aéronef / aircraft  
store**

Charge interne ou externe, montée sur l'équipement d'emport et de largage de l'aéronef et susceptible d'être larguée ou non en vol. Ces charges sont classées en deux catégories : a. Charge largable - Charge emportée, larguée normalement par l'aéronef en vol telle que missile, roquette, bombe, arme nucléaire, mine, torpille, dispositif pyrotechnique, bouée acoustique, système de signalisation sous-marine, ou autres systèmes similaires. b. Charge non largable - Charge emportée qui n'est normalement pas larguée en vol par l'aéronef telle que réservoir (de carburant et d'épandage), distributeur continu, nacelle (pour le ravitaillement en vol, les fusées de poussée additionnelle, les canons, les dispositifs de contre-mesures électroniques, les transmissions de données, etc.),

lance-bombe multiple, cible, conteneur utilisé pour le largage de matériels, engins télépilotés, ou autres systèmes similaires.  
1981.09.01

**charge enterrée / cratering charge**

Charge placée à une profondeur convenable pour produire un cratère.  
1979.03.01

**charge explosive / explosive charge  
charge (toléré)**

Quantité donnée d'explosif, soit en vrac, soit contenu dans une bombe, un projectile, une mine ou autre engin du même genre, soit encore utilisé comme propulseur.  
CASG, 2019.10.04

**charge formée / shaped charge**

Charge ayant une forme choisie de manière à concentrer l'énergie de l'explosion dans une direction.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**charge inerte / inert filling**

Charge non explosive, ayant le même poids que la charge explosive.  
1975.11.01

**charge maximum pratique / safe  
working load**

Dans les opérations à la mer, charge à laquelle un point d'attache peut être soumis sans risque ; cette charge est normalement indiquée sur une plaque à proximité du point d'attache.  
1981.03.01

**charge militaire**

Terme privilégié : tête militaire.

**charge nominale / rated load**

Charge de sécurité déterminée pour un équipement dans des conditions prescrites.  
1983.11.01

**charge nucléaire prescrite**

Terme privilégié : dotation nucléaire.

**charge offerte / allowable load**

Charge totale qu'un aéronef peut transporter sur une distance déterminée, prenant en considération le poids et le volume du chargement.  
1984.06.01

**charge palettisée / palletized unit load**

Quantité d'articles, emballés ou non, disposée sur une palette d'une certaine manière et attachée ou fixée de telle sorte que le tout soit manoeuvré comme une seule unité.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**charge perforante / hollow charge**

Charge formée destinée à produire suivant son axe de révolution une perforation profonde d'un diamètre relativement petit.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**charge sous élingue / underslung  
load**

En hélicoptage, toute charge suspendue

sous le fuselage d'un hélicoptère.  
1988.07.01

#### **charge unitaire / unit load**

Charge étudiée pour être transportée, stockée ou manutentionnée comme un ensemble distinct et capable de supporter les conditions afférentes aux modes de transport appropriés.

Notes : 1. Cette charge se compose d'un certain nombre d'emballages ou d'articles qui sont soit placés ou empilés et fixés par des courroies, des fils rétractables ou d'autres moyens adéquats à une surface de chargement telle qu'une palette, soit placés dans un emballage extérieur de protection tel qu'une caisse palette, soit attachés les uns aux autres de manière permanente grâce à un câble. 2. Les emballages importants formant un tout tels que conteneurs, réservoirs, conteneurs intermédiaires pour transport en vrac ou conteneurs à marchandises sont expressément exclus.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **charge utile <sup>1</sup> / payload <sup>1</sup>**

Sur un missile ou une roquette, charge militaire, y compris son enveloppe et les équipements incorporés.  
2009.08.26

#### **charge utile <sup>2</sup> / payload <sup>2</sup>**

Charge en sus de son poids à vide qu'un véhicule est capable d'emporter pour une mission donnée.

Note : la charge peut comprendre des personnes, des matériels ou des équipements.  
2009.08.26

#### **chargement / loading**

Action de mettre en place le matériel, l'approvisionnement et autre fret à bord de navires, d'aéronefs, de trains, de véhicules routiers et autres moyens de transport.

Note : en anglais, la notion de loading inclut le personnel.  
1992.10.01

#### **chargement à l'horizontale / horizontal loading**

Type de chargement dans lequel les articles similaires sont chargés en couches horizontales d'un bout à l'autre des cales d'un navire.  
1973.03.01

#### **chargement administratif / administrative loading**

Type de chargement basé sur le principe de l'utilisation maximale de l'espace disponible pour la troupe et le matériel, indépendamment de toute considération tactique. Les équipements et approvisionnements doivent être déchargés et triés avant d'être disponibles.  
1973.02.01

#### **chargement de combat / combat loading**

Répartition du personnel et arrimage du matériel et du ravitaillement de façon appropriée à l'opération tactique prévue pour l'unité embarquée. Chaque élément

est arrimé de manière à pouvoir être débarqué au moment voulu.  
1973.03.01

#### **chargement de retour / return load**

Personnel ou cargaison devant être transportés par un moyen de transport sur son trajet de retour.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **chargement par destination / block stowage loading**

Méthode de chargement par laquelle tout le fret ayant une même destination déterminée est arrimé ensemble. Le but est de faciliter le débarquement rapide à destination en dérangeant le moins possible le fret ayant d'autres destinations.  
1973.03.01

#### **chargement précurseur / preload loading**

Chargement de certains articles à bord d'un navire dans un port avant le chargement principal du navire dans un autre port.  
1969.09.01

#### **chargement sélectif / selective loading**

Disposition et arrimage à bord de l'équipement et des approvisionnements de manière à faciliter la délivrance aux unités.  
1980.07.01

#### **chargement standard**

Terme privilégié : charge standard.

#### **chargement sur palette / binding**

Amarrage ou immobilisation d'objets sur une palette.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **chargeur / cassette**

En photographie, boîte faisant partie d'un magasin que l'on peut recharger et contenant le support sensible, soit vierge, soit impressionné. On peut la séparer au jour de l'appareil de prise de vues ou du matériel de traitement.  
1973.03.01

#### **chariot de transbordement / transfer loader**

Véhicule, à roues ou à chenilles, doté d'une plate-forme capable de se mouvoir horizontalement et verticalement, utilisé pour le chargement ou le déchargement d'un moyen de transport quelconque (aéronef, etc.).  
1968.11.01

#### **chasse aux mines / minehunting**

Repérage de mines, une à une, au moyen de bâtiments, de matériels aéroportés ou de plongeurs, suivi du déminage.  
1978.10.01

#### **chasse aux mines à vue / optical minehunting**

Utilisation d'un procédé visuel (exemple : télévision ou plongeur remorqué) pour détecter et classer des mines ou des objets "mine possible" dépassant du

fond.  
1975.11.01

#### **chasse aux mines acoustique / acoustic minehunting**

Repérage au moyen d'un sonar, de mines ou objets donnant des échos "mine possible", posés, enfouis ou dépassant du fond sous-marin.  
1975.11.01

#### **chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques / magnetic minehunting**

Utilisation de détecteurs magnétiques pour déterminer la présence de mines ou d'objets "mine possible".  
1976.12.01

#### **chasse d'exploration / exploratory hunting**

En guerre des mines sur mer, opération parallèle au dragage d'exploration, au cours de laquelle une partie de la route, ou de la zone, est soumise à des procédures de chasse aux mines : ceci permet de déterminer la présence ou l'absence de mines.  
1975.11.01

#### **chasseur / fighter**

Terme générique pour désigner un type d'aéronef rapide et maniable, capable d'effectuer des opérations tactiques contre des objectifs aériens ou de surface.  
1989.02.01

#### **chasseur d'interception**

Terme privilégié : intercepteur.

#### **chasseur de défense aérienne de jour / day air defence fighter**

Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens mais par temps clair et de jour seulement.  
1984.10.01

#### **chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair / clear weather air defence fighter**

Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens, de jour et de nuit, mais par temps clair seulement.  
1984.10.01

#### **chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps / all weather air defence fighter**

Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens par toutes conditions météorologiques, de jour et de nuit.  
1984.10.17

#### **chef de mission**

Terme privilégié : commandant de mission.

#### **chef de site de franchissement / crossing site commander**

Officier responsable des aspects techniques relatifs au maintien du site de franchissement et des moyens de franchissement, et du mouvement des troupes et des véhicules.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**chef de transport / chalk commander**

Responsable des hommes et des matériels embarqués sous un même "numéro-repère".  
1973.03.01

**chef largeur / jump master**

Officier ou sous-officier qualifié, responsable de l'exécution des ordres du commandant de bord concernant le largage.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**chemin de guidage / track<sup>8</sup> (n.)**

Dispositif servant à guider ou limiter le déplacement de certains matériels.  
1998.02.18

**chemin de roulement<sup>1</sup> / roller conveyor**

Dipositif muni de rouleaux permettant la manutention de charges.  
1969.02.18

**chemin de roulement<sup>2</sup>**

Terme privilégié : voie de circulation.

**cheminement graphique / traverse<sup>2</sup>**

En topographie, report d'une série de segments de droite joignant successivement différents points, les longueurs des segments et leurs angles étant mesurés avec précision.  
1974.12.01

**cheminement par triangulation / ground control**

Système de mesures précises utilisé pour déterminer les distances et les directions, ou les différences d'altitude entre deux points de la surface terrestre.  
1973.03.01

**cheminement photogrammétrique / photogrammetric control**

Cheminement établi en utilisant des points de contrôle photogrammétrique successifs.  
1974.12.01

**chenal de sécurité / safety lane**

Chenal établi pour le transit des sous-marins et des bâtiments de surface afin de leur éviter d'être attaqués par des forces amies.  
1963.05.01

**chenal exploré / searched channel**

En guerre des mines sur mer, totalité ou partie d'une route ou d'un passage qui a été exploré ou dragué, sur une largeur donnée.  
1975.11.01

**chenille / track<sup>6</sup> (n.)**

Bande sans fin, articulée, équipant les véhicules chenillés ou semi-chenillés.  
1998.02.18

**chercheur laser / laser seeker**

Appareil basé sur un récepteur sensible à la direction qui détecte l'énergie réfléchiée à partir d'un objectif désigné par laser, et définit la direction de l'objectif par rapport au récepteur.  
1979.08.01

**choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement / targeting**

Processus de sélection et de hiérarchisation des objectifs et de choix du mode de traitement approprié à ces objectifs, en tenant compte des capacités et des besoins opérationnels.  
2008.01.15

**chop**

Terme privilégié : changement de contrôle opérationnel.

**cible**

Terme privilégié : objectif<sup>2,3</sup>.

**cimetière temporaire / temporary cemetery**

Cimetière destiné à : a. une première inhumation de restes humains si les circonstances le permettent ; b. une nouvelle inhumation de restes humains provenant d'une première inhumation d'urgence.  
1996.11.20

**circuit acoustique**

Terme privilégié : mise de feu acoustique.

**circuit combiné de mise de feu / combination firing circuit**

Ensemble comprenant deux systèmes indépendants de mise de feu, l'un étant non électrique et l'autre électrique, disposés de manière que la mise de feu de l'un ou l'autre des systèmes provoque la détonation de toutes les charges.  
1981.03.01

**circuit d'analyse / discriminating circuit**

Partie d'un circuit de mise de feu qui fait la distinction entre la réponse du détecteur à une cible et la réponse à d'autres perturbations (par exemple dragues à influence, contre-minage, etc).  
1976.08.01

**circuit de mise de feu<sup>1</sup> / firing circuit<sup>1</sup> mécanisme de mise de feu (toléré)**

En guerre terrestre, circuit électrique ou boucle pyrotechnique dont le but est de faire exploser, à partir d'un point de mise de feu, les charges qui y sont reliées.  
1980.07.01

**circuit de mise de feu<sup>2</sup> / firing circuit<sup>2</sup> mécanisme de mise de feu (toléré)**

En guerre des mines sur mer, partie d'une mise de feu qui agit soit sur le détonateur soit sur le compteur de navires.  
1980.07.01

**circuit de mise de feu à dépression**

Terme privilégié : mine à dépression.

**circuit double de mise de feu / dual firing circuit**

Ensemble comprenant deux systèmes indépendants de mise de feu, tous deux électriques ou non électriques disposés de manière que la mise de feu de l'un ou l'autre système provoque la détonation de toutes les charges.  
1981.03.01

**circulation aérienne / air traffic**

Ensemble des aéronefs en vol et des aéronefs évoluant sur l'aire de manœuvre d'un aéroport.  
[OACI]  
2001.10.01

**circulation d'aéroport<sup>1</sup> / aerodrome traffic<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble de la circulation sur l'aire de manœuvre d'un aéroport.  
2001.10.01

**circulation d'aéroport<sup>2</sup> / aerodrome traffic<sup>2</sup>**

Ensemble des aéronefs volant dans le voisinage de cet aéroport.  
2001.10.01

**cisailles / cutter**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif fixé à un brin de drague pour couper les orins de mines ou d'obstruteurs ; peut-être aussi monté sur un orin de mine ou d'obstruteur pour cisailer les dragues.  
1976.12.01

**civilisation / civilianization**

Transfert à des agents civils de responsabilités, de fonctions ou de postes confiés au personnel militaire.  
2014.01.31

**clair de lune artificiel / artificial moonlight**

Éclairage dont l'intensité est intermédiaire entre celles des lumières reçues des étoiles et de la pleine lune, par nuit claire.  
1973.02.01

**classification d'un itinéraire / route classification**

Mode de classification d'itinéraires routiers. Il tient compte de la largeur minimale, de la plus mauvaise section d'itinéraire, de la charge portante du pont, du bac ou du ponton le plus faible et d'éventuels obstacles au trafic.  
1971.04.01

**classification de sécurité / security classification**

Catégorie ou degré de sécurité affecté à une information ou un matériel concernant la défense et servant à indiquer : a. le degré de danger qui en résulterait pour la sécurité nationale ou OTAN en cas de divulgation non autorisée ; b. le type de protection exigé pour se prémunir contre une telle divulgation.  
1968.11.01

**classification des ponts et véhicules**

Terme privilégié : classification militaire.

**classification militaire / military load classification**

**classification des ponts et véhicules (toléré)**  
En matière de circulation routière, système standard dans lequel un numéro de classe est attribué aux itinéraires, ponts, bacs et rampes d'accès en fonction de la charge qu'ils peuvent supporter. Les divers types de

véhicules reçoivent un numéro correspondant indiquant la classe minimale qu'ils sont autorisés à utiliser.  
1991.02.25

#### **classification parallèle / parallel classification**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, classement des véhicules et matériels militaires de transports ordinaires basé sur un examen comparatif des caractéristiques principales de ces véhicules et de ces matériels et de celles des wagons plats ordinaires de catégorie correspondante sur lesquels ils peuvent être chargés.  
1981.03.01

#### **clé / key**

En cartographie, terme parfois employé de façon libérale comme synonyme de "légende".  
1973.04.01

#### **clé d'interprétation / imagery interpretation key**

Toute aide utilisée par les interpréteurs pour l'identification rapide d'objets visibles sur les photographies. Exemples : diagrammes, cartes, tables, listes, jeux de photographies, etc.  
1973.03.01

#### **cliché / frame**

Photographie prise isolément et qui fait éventuellement partie d'une série de prises de vues effectuées successivement.  
1973.03.01

#### **cobaye / guinea-pig**

En guerre des mines sur mer, navire utilisé pour déterminer si dans certaines conditions une zone peut être considérée comme claire de mines à influence ou dans certains cas, pour faire exploser des mines à dépression.  
1975.11.01

#### **coconisation / cocooning emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique (toléré)**

Opération consistant à recouvrir les matériels d'une enveloppe pour les protéger contre l'action des agents atmosphériques.  
2001.10.01

#### **code à référence cartographique / map reference code**

Code utilisé pour chiffrer des coordonnées de carroyage et autres renseignements cartographiques. Les codes à référence cartographique peuvent être utilisés à volonté dans d'autres buts lorsqu'il est nécessaire de chiffrer des nombres.  
1968.01.01

#### **code abrégé**

Terme privilégié : mot condensé.

#### **code de panneaux / panel code**

**code de transmission sol-air (toléré)**  
Code préétabli, destiné aux communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies, et utilisant des

panneaux.  
1968.01.01

#### **code de transmission sol-air**

Terme privilégié : code de panneaux.

#### **coefficient d'arrimage / restraint factor**

En transport aérien, coefficient, normalement exprimé en "g", qui permet de déterminer les caractéristiques des systèmes d'arrimage nécessaires à l'immobilisation d'une charge déterminée.  
1969.09.01

#### **coefficient d'intensité / intensity factor**

Coefficient utilisé en planification pour évaluer l'intensité prévisible ou le caractère particulier d'une opération dans une zone et pendant une période déterminée. Il s'applique au jour standard d'approvisionnement pour le calcul des approvisionnements d'un jour de combat.  
1981.09.01

#### **coïmplantation**

Terme privilégié : colocalisation.

#### **colis d'accompagnement / door bundle**

Gaine ou fardeau largué manuellement et normalement suivi par des parachutistes.  
1973.03.01

#### **colocalisation / collocation**

**coïmplantation (toléré)**  
Implantation d'au moins deux détachements, unités, organismes ou services sur un seul et même emplacement bien défini.  
2015.02.18

#### **colonne nucléaire / nuclear column**

Cylindre creux, formé d'eau et d'écume projetées verticalement par une explosion nucléaire sous-marine, et à travers lequel les gaz à hautes températures et haute pression issus de l'explosion, sont expulsés dans l'atmosphère. Un cylindre analogue, mais constitué par de la terre volatilisée, peut se former au cours des explosions nucléaires souterraines.  
1973.03.01

#### **combat de rencontre / meeting engagement**

Action se produisant au cours du combat lorsqu'un élément en mouvement et qui n'a pu se déployer entièrement se heurte à l'ennemi, à un moment et en un endroit inattendus.  
1973.08.01

#### **comité de priorités aériennes / air priorities committee**

Comité chargé de déterminer les priorités de transport par air de personnel et de matériel.  
1973.02.01

#### **commandant bénéficiaire / supported commander**

Commandant responsable au premier chef de tous les aspects d'une tâche assignée par une autorité militaire de

l'OTAN de niveau supérieur et qui reçoit des forces ou un autre type de soutien d'un ou de plusieurs commandants en soutien.  
2000.10.04

#### **commandant bleu / blue commander**

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces bleues pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice.  
1985.07.01

#### **commandant coordonnateur / coordinating commander**

En guerre nucléaire, commandant régional qui coordonne les activités des unités chargées de l'emploi des armes nucléaires et des unités de soutien.  
1996.01.09

#### **commandant d'aéronef / aircraft commander**

**commandant de bord (toléré)**  
Membre de l'équipage, désigné par une autorité compétente pour commander un aéronef et responsable de la sécurité de sa mise en oeuvre.

Note : le commandant d'aéronef peut aussi être le commandant de mission.  
2001.10.01

#### **commandant de bord**

Terme privilégié : commandant d'aéronef.

#### **commandant de composante <sup>1</sup> / component commander <sup>1</sup>**

Commandant d'une armée ou d'une composante fonctionnelle au troisième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN.  
2002.05.29

#### **commandant de composante <sup>2</sup> / component commander <sup>2</sup>**

Commandant chargé de la planification et de la conduite d'une opération maritime, terrestre, aérienne, spéciale ou autre au sein d'une force interarmées.  
2002.05.29

#### **commandant de la défense aérienne / air defence commander**

Commandant désigné officiellement comme responsable de la défense aérienne d'une région déterminée.  
2010.01.22

#### **commandant de mission / mission commander**

**chef de mission**  
En opérations aériennes, personne à bord, désignée par une autorité compétente, qui a la responsabilité de mener à bien la mission avec les moyens mis à sa disposition.  
Note : le commandant de mission n'est pas nécessairement le commandant de l'aéronef.  
2002.10.14

#### **commandant de secteur / sector commander**

Officier responsable, au sein d'un secteur, du contrôle tactique des forces de défense aérienne et de la mise en

oeuvre des moyens alloués à ce secteur.  
1978.10.01

**commandant des forces d'opposition / opposing forces commander**

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces d'opposition pendant une période déterminée au cours d'un exercice OTAN.  
1994.07.01

**commandant des forces nationales intégrées / national force commander**

Commandant de forces nationales affectées à titre d'éléments autonomes à l'intérieur de commandements alliés subordonnés.  
1973.03.01

**commandant du génie militaire / engineer commander**

En termes de guerre terrestre, officier du Génie qui assume des fonctions de conseiller auprès d'un commandant approprié, propose des opérations de sa spécialité et les commande en fonction des ordres reçus. Il contrôle les opérations de ce type exécutées par des troupes n'étant pas directement sous son commandement. Dans certaines armées, ces responsabilités peuvent être réparties entre deux personnes.  
1993.12.01

**commandant en soutien / supporting commander**

Commandant qui fournit des forces ou un autre soutien à un commandant bénéficiaire ou qui élabore un plan supplétif.  
2000.10.04

**commandant interallié**

Terme privilégié : commandant OTAN.

**commandant militaire**

Terme privilégié : gouverneur militaire.

**commandant national / national commander**

Échelon de commandement national, territorial ou fonctionnel, qui ne se trouve pas normalement intégré dans la chaîne de commandement alliée.  
2003.09.01

**commandant OTAN / NATO commander**

**commandant interallié**  
Chef militaire au sein de la chaîne de commandement OTAN.  
1984.03.01

**commandant participant / exercise commander**

Dans un exercice, chef prenant part à la manœuvre et chargé d'émettre des ordres d'opérations appropriés et adressés aux forces placées sous son autorité. Il peut recevoir des responsabilités d'autorité, de conduite et/ou de direction d'exercice en plus de ses responsabilités de commandement.  
1984.06.01

**commandant pourpre / purple commander**

Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle

opérationnel des forces pourpres pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice.  
1985.07.01

**commandant stratégique de l'OTAN / NATO strategic commander**

Commandant situé au plus haut niveau de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN.  
2014.01.31

**Commandant suprême allié Transformation / Supreme Allied Commander Transformation**

Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui commande le Commandement allié Transformation et qui est chargé de la transformation des capacités militaires de l'OTAN pour toute la gamme des missions militaires de l'Alliance.  
2014.01.31

**Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe / Supreme Allied Commander Europe**

Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui commande le Commandement allié Opérations et qui est chargé de la planification et de l'exécution des opérations de l'OTAN.  
2014.01.31

**commandant utilisateur / executing commander**

En guerre nucléaire, commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui reçoit l'autorisation d'employer les armes nucléaires mises à sa disposition, soit contre des objectifs donnés, soit dans le cadre de plans approuvés.  
2000.06.07

**commande de prolongation de fonctionnement / overrun control**

Dispositif qui permet à un appareil photographique soit de prendre un nombre supplémentaire déterminé de clichés, soit de fonctionner pendant un temps supplémentaire déterminé après la fin de l'action du dispositif normal de commande.  
1970.07.01

**commandement <sup>1</sup> / command <sup>1</sup>**

Autorité conférée à un militaire pour diriger, coordonner et contrôler des forces militaires.  
2019.02.25

**commandement <sup>2</sup> / command <sup>2</sup>**

Ordre donné par un commandant, exprimant sa volonté de voir exécuter une action donnée.  
2002.05.29

**commandement <sup>3</sup> / command <sup>3</sup>**

Unité, groupe d'unités, organisation ou zone, placés sous l'autorité d'un même commandant.  
2002.05.29

**commandement de composante <sup>1</sup> / component command <sup>1</sup>**

Dans la structure de commandement militaire de l'OTAN, organisation de commandement du troisième échelon qui possède des capacités terrestres,

aériennes ou maritimes spécifiques et est responsable de la planification opérationnelle et de la conduite des opérations qui lui sont confiées, conformément aux directives du commandant OTAN.  
2008.01.15

**commandement de composante <sup>2</sup> / component command <sup>2</sup>**

Commandement de composante fonctionnelle ou commandement de composante d'armée chargé de la planification et de la conduite d'une opération maritime, terrestre, aérienne, spéciale ou autre au sein d'une force interarmées.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**commandement de la défense aérienne / air defence command**

Officier exerçant son autorité et sa responsabilité pour la défense aérienne dans une région déterminée.  
1975.11.01

**commandement fonctionnel / functional command**

Organisation de commandement fondée sur des fonctions militaires plutôt que sur des zones géographiques.  
1990.11.09

**commandement intégral / full command**

Pouvoir militaire et responsabilité dont un commandant est investi pour donner des ordres à des subordonnés. Il couvre tous les aspects des opérations et de l'administration militaires et n'existe que dans les armées nationales.  
Note : le terme « commandement », dans son sens international, implique un moindre degré d'autorité que dans son sens strictement national. Aucun commandant OTAN ou de coalition n'a le commandement intégral des forces qui lui sont affectées, car les pays ne délèguent que le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel des forces qu'ils affectent à l'OTAN.  
2000.10.04

**commandement interarmées sous-régional / joint subregional command**

Organisation de commandement sous-régionale, située au troisième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN, à laquelle n'est attribuée aucune zone de responsabilité permanente. Ce commandement se caractérise notamment comme suit : a. il comporte une combinaison de capacités propres aux trois armées ; b. il assume des responsabilités sous-régionales en matière d'entraînement et d'exercices ; et c. il dispose d'une capacité permanente de planification, et de commandement et de contrôle, pour la conduite d'opérations interarmées, qui lui permet d'entreprendre toute mission de l'Alliance, ou d'y contribuer, suivant les instructions du commandant régional de l'OTAN.  
2000.10.04

**commandement national / national command**

Commandement mis sur pied par une nation donnée et sous l'autorité de celle-ci. Il peut ou non être placé sous les ordres d'un commandement de l'OTAN.  
1973.03.01

**commandement opérationnel / operational command**

Autorité conférée à un commandant d'assigner des missions ou des tâches à des commandants subordonnés, de déployer des unités, de réaffecter des forces, de conserver le contrôle opérationnel ou tactique, ou de le déléguer au besoin.

Note : cette autorité ne comprend pas de responsabilités administratives.  
2001.10.01

**commandement stratégique / strategic command**

Organisation de commandement située à l'échelon le plus élevé de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN.  
Note : les commandements stratégiques sont au nombre de deux : le Commandement allié Opérations et le Commandement allié Transformation.  
2014.01.31

**commandement tactique / tactical command**

Autorité déléguée à un commandant pour attribuer des tâches aux forces placées sous son commandement, en vue de l'accomplissement de la mission ordonnée par l'autorité supérieure.  
1974.09.01

**commander<sup>1</sup> / command<sup>5</sup>**

Exercer un commandement.  
1973.03.01

**commander<sup>2</sup> / command<sup>4</sup>**

Dominer par le champ de tir de ses armes ou par l'observation à partir d'une position plus élevée.  
1973.03.01

**commandes automatiques de vol / automatic flight control system**

**CADV**  
**système de contrôle automatique de vol** (désuet)

Système comprenant tout ce qui est nécessaire au contrôle automatique du vol d'un aéronef ou d'un engin sur une trajectoire fixée ou vers une position définie par des points particuliers situés à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de l'aéronef ou engin.  
2008.08.08

**commercial sur étagère / commercial off-the-shelf**

Se dit d'un produit commercialisé que l'on peut acquérir aisément et normalement utilisé sans modification.  
2014.08.26

**commère / tattletale**

En opérations navales, unité maintenant le contact avec l'objectif à partir d'une position lui permettant de transmettre des informations sur l'objectif à d'autres

unités.  
2001.10.01

**commodore de convoi / convoy commodore**

Officier de marine, ou capitaine de l'un des navires d'un convoi, désigné pour commander ce convoi compte tenu des ordres de l'officier assurant le commandement tactique. S'il n'y a pas d'escorte de surface, il assure le commandement du convoi sans aucune restriction.  
1999.12.13

**communications stratégiques / strategic communications**

Dans le contexte militaire de l'OTAN, intégration des capacités de communication et de la fonction Information d'état-major dans d'autres activités militaires, afin de comprendre et de façonner l'environnement d'information, en appui des buts et objectifs stratégiques de l'OTAN.  
2017.06.30

**communauté / commonality**

État réalisé lorsqu'il est fait usage de la même doctrine, des mêmes procédures ou du même équipement.  
CS, 2000.10.04

**communauté de normalisation de l'OTAN / NATO standardization community**

Ensemble des acteurs qui collaborent dans la normalisation OTAN.  
Note : les acteurs de cette communauté proviennent des pays de l'OTAN et des pays partenaires de l'OTAN ainsi que des organismes de l'OTAN, notamment les comités OTAN en tant qu'autorités de tutelle et leurs organismes subordonnés.  
CS, 2016.07.15

**compagnie / company**

Unité constituée de deux ou plusieurs sections, généralement du même type, avec un élément de commandement et une capacité limitée d'auto-soutien.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**compas gyromagnétique / gyromagnetic compass**

Gyroscope directionnel dont l'échelle d'azimut est asservie à la direction du nord magnétique par un dispositif de détection magnétique.  
1979.12.01

**compas magnétique / magnetic compass**

Instrument utilisant un équipement magnétique suspendu pour indiquer la direction du nord magnétique.  
1974.02.01

**compatibilité / compatibility**

Aptitude de produits, processus ou services à être utilisés conjointement dans des conditions spécifiées, pour satisfaire aux exigences en cause sans interaction inacceptable.  
[ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004]  
CS, 2018.05.29

**compatibilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic compatibility CEM**

Aptitude d'un appareil ou d'un système à fonctionner dans son environnement électromagnétique sans produire de perturbations électromagnétiques intolérables pour tout ce qui se trouve dans cet environnement.  
2000.05.09

**compensation de filé / image motion compensation**

Mouvement communiqué intentionnellement au film de prise de vue et calculé de façon à compenser le déplacement d'un véhicule aérien ou spatial en train de photographier des objets au sol.  
1973.03.01

**complexe d'objectifs / target complex**

Concentrations multiples d'objectifs dans un espace géographique limité.  
1968.11.01

**composant / component**

Dans le domaine de la logistique, pièce ou assemblage de pièces assurant une fonction déterminée et dont le montage ou le remplacement ne peut se faire qu'en totalité.  
1992.03.01

**composition pyrotechnique / pyrotechnics**

Composition de produits chimiques pouvant donner lieu, après mise à feu, à une réaction exothermique produisant lumière, chaleur, fumée, bruit ou gaz. On peut aussi l'employer comme retard dans les mises de feu en raison de sa durée de combustion connue. Ce terme n'inclut ni les propergols ni les explosifs.  
2000.10.04

**compromis / compromised**

Se dit de matières classifiées divulguées en entier ou en partie à une personne non autorisée, ou qui risquent de lui être divulguées.  
2012.01.30

**comptage du bruit de fond radiologique / background count**

Mesure de l'activité radioactive causée par la radioactivité naturelle et/ou d'autres sources parasites.  
Note : il se traduit par un nombre qui correspond à la quantité de désintégrations détectées par un détecteur.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance / reconnaissance exploitation report RECCEXREP**

Message-type utilisé pour rendre compte des résultats d'une mission de reconnaissance aérienne tactique. Le compte rendu doit, dans la mesure du possible, comprendre l'interprétation des données du capteur.  
1983.01.01

**compte rendu de bombardement / shelling report**

Compte rendu de bombardement ennemi comprenant des renseignements sur le calibre, la direction, l'heure, la densité et la zone bombardée.  
1968.11.01

**compte rendu de contact / contact report**

**compte rendu initial de contact** (toléré)  
**compte rendu supplémentaire de contact** (toléré)

Compte rendu pour avertir de toute détection de l'ennemi.  
1979.12.01

**compte rendu de mouillage de mines**

Terme privilégié : plan de repérage d'un champ de mines.

**compte rendu de raid / raid report**

En défense aérienne, compte rendu destiné à contribuer à l'évaluation rapide d'une situation aérienne tactique.  
1974.09.01

**compte rendu de situation / situation report**

Rapport donnant la situation dans la zone d'une unité ou formation déterminée.  
1999.12.13

**compte rendu détaillé d'interprétation photographique / detailed photographic report**

Compte rendu général analytique de renseignement, établi après exploitation des résultats de l'interprétation photographique ; il ne traite normalement qu'un seul sujet, objectif ou complexe d'objectifs, mais le fait de manière détaillée.  
1973.03.01

**compte rendu en vol / in-flight report**

Message-type par lequel les équipages rendent compte en vol des résultats de leur mission. Il est également utilisé pour transmettre toute observation visuelle présentant un intérêt tactique et dont l'importance et l'urgence sont telles que, s'il n'en était rendu compte qu'au retour de mission, le délai ainsi introduit lui enlèverait tout intérêt.  
1973.03.01

**compte rendu initial de contact**

Terme privilégié : compte rendu de contact.

**compte rendu supplémentaire de contact**

Terme privilégié : compte rendu de contact.

**compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation / supplemental programmed interpretation report**

Compte rendu normalisé d'interprétation d'imagerie, fournissant des renseignements bruts sur des objectifs importants couverts par la mission, soit que ces informations n'aient pas été incluses dans des comptes rendus antérieurs, soit que des renseignements bruts supplémentaires aient été demandés.  
1981.09.01

**compteur de navires / ship counter**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif équipant une mine et l'empêchant d'exploser avant d'avoir reçu un nombre d'influences prédéterminé.  
1975.11.01

**concentration / mass<sup>1</sup>**

Concentration de la puissance de combat.  
1971.04.01

**concentration d'objectifs / target concentration**

Groupe d'objectifs voisins les uns des autres.  
1974.02.01

**concentration maximale admissible**

Terme privilégié : barème de radioconcentration.

**concentration stratégique / strategic concentration**

Réunion, dans une région favorable, des forces à mettre en oeuvre dans les opérations initiales prévues par le plan d'opérations.  
1968.11.01

**concept / concept**

Notion ou idée agréée, énoncée, en règle générale, dans un document, qui donne des orientations pour différents domaines de travail et qui peut déboucher sur l'élaboration d'une politique.  
2018.02.16

**concept d'opération / concept of operations**

**idée de manœuvre** (toléré)  
Expression claire et concise de la manœuvre choisie par le commandant pour exécuter la mission reçue.  
2012.01.30

**concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes / weapon system employment concept**

Description, en termes généraux, basée sur une ébauche des caractéristiques établies, d'un équipement ou d'un système d'armes particulier, dans le cadre de concepts tactiques ou de futures doctrines.  
1983.01.01

**concept stratégique / strategic concept**

Ligne d'action générale adoptée en considération de la situation stratégique. Elle est définie d'une manière suffisamment large pour fournir le cadre des mesures militaires, diplomatiques, économiques, psychologiques et autres qui en découlent.  
1983.11.11

**concept tactique / tactical concept**

Énoncé formulé en termes généraux à partir duquel est mise au point une doctrine tactique.  
2003.09.01

**condition décisive / decisive condition**

Concours de circonstances, effets, ou événement clé spécifique, fonction ou facteur critique qui, lorsqu'il est réalisé, permet aux commandants de gagner un avantage marqué sur un adversaire ou qui contribue de façon importante à la réalisation d'un objectif.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**conduite de tir / fire control**

Conduite de toute opération relative à l'application d'un tir sur un objectif.  
1977.03.01

**conduite des opérations / conduct of operations**

Art de diriger, de coordonner, de contrôler et d'ajuster les actions des forces pour atteindre les objectifs fixés.  
2002.10.14

**cône de silence / cone of silence**

Espace en forme de cône inversé, situé directement au-dessus des aériens de certains types de radiophares et dans lequel les signaux ne sont pas entendus, ou sont très affaiblis.  
1973.03.01

**cône mort / altitude hole**

Plage vide d'échos au centre d'une représentation radiale sur un écran aéroporté ; son centre représente le point du sol situé immédiatement à la verticale de l'avion. Dans un radar à vision latérale, aussi appelé "secteur d'altitude" et zone de non-détection.  
1974.12.01

**connaissance de l'espace de bataille**

Terme privilégié : connaissance de la situation.

**connaissance de la situation / situational awareness**

**perception de la situation** (déconseillé)  
**connaissance de l'espace de bataille** (désuet)  
Connaissance des éléments de l'espace de bataille nécessaire pour prendre des décisions reposant sur des informations appropriées.  
2012.01.30

**conseiller génie d'une force interarmées / joint force engineer**

Conseiller principal du commandant d'une force interarmées pour toutes les questions relatives à l'action du génie militaire.  
2009.03.02

**console / console<sup>1</sup>**

Aide à grande distance à la navigation dont les émissions permettent de déterminer les relèvements grâce à leur modulation à basse fréquence.  
1973.03.01

**consolidation de la paix / peacebuilding**

Effort de soutien de la paix visant à réduire le risque de reprise d'un conflit en s'attaquant aux causes profondes du conflit et en répondant aux besoins à long terme de la population.  
Note : la consolidation de la paix exige un engagement à long terme et peut être



menée simultanément avec d'autres types d'efforts de soutien de la paix.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

#### **consommable**

Terme privilégié : article consommable.

#### **contact / contact**

Terme de procédure désignant tout objet aérien, de surface ou sous-marin, détecté par des capteurs électroniques, acoustiques ou visuels.  
1996.07.16

#### **contact perdu / contact lost**

Expression signifiant qu'une cible qu'on estime se trouver encore dans la zone de couverture des capteurs a été temporairement perdue, sans qu'il soit question d'en abandonner la poursuite.  
1996.01.09

#### **contamination / contamination**

Présence d'une matière exogène potentiellement dangereuse dans l'environnement, y compris une substance chimique, biologique, radiologique ou nucléaire.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

#### **contenir / contain**

Limiter la liberté de mouvement d'une entité à l'intérieur d'une zone donnée.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **contingent national / national component**

Force nationale comprenant une ou plusieurs armées (terre, air ou mer) placées sous le commandement d'un chef national unique, affecté à un commandement OTAN.  
1973.03.01

#### **continuez sur... / restart at...**

En artillerie, terme utilisé pour reprendre l'exécution d'un plan de feux après une interruption liée à l'un des commandements : "Restez sur...", "vérifier éléments" ou "ne pas recharger".  
1977.03.01

#### **contour extérieur irrégulier du champ de mines / irregular outer edge**

En guerre des mines sur terre, rangées ou bandes minées de dimensions réduites, disposées irrégulièrement en avant d'un champ de mines, côté ennemi, dans le but de tromper ce dernier sur la composition et les dimensions du champ de mines. Ce dispositif n'est habituellement utilisé qu'avec des champs de mines enterrées.  
1991.01.01

#### **contourner / bypass**

Mancœuvrer autour d'une entité ou d'un obstacle pour maintenir la cadence.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **contrat / contract**

Accord de volontés entre deux ou plusieurs personnes physiques ou morales destiné à créer, modifier, transmettre ou éteindre des obligations.  
[dérivé de : Le Petit Robert, 2019]  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

#### **contre-agression / counter-aggression**

Stade du système de mesures de précaution de l'OTAN marquant la transition d'une situation de préparation et d'établissement de l'état de préparation à une situation où l'emploi des forces de l'OTAN est autorisé contre un ou des pays, et contre des forces qui commettent ou appuient activement une agression contre le territoire ou les forces de l'OTAN.  
2001.10.01

#### **contre-attaque / counter-attack**

Attaque, par tout ou partie d'une force défensive, d'une force ennemie assaillante, ayant pour but soit de reprendre le terrain perdu, soit de couper ou détruire les unités ennemies assaillantes, avec pour objectif général d'interdire à l'ennemi la réalisation de ses intentions. En défense d'arrêt, elle est déclenchée pour rétablir la position de résistance principale et ne poursuit que des objectifs limités.  
1960.01.01

#### **contre-attaquer / counter-attack**

Prendre des mesures offensives contre une force en attaque.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare**

**counter-countermeasures**  
En milieu sous-marin, mesures destinées à réserver aux forces amies l'usage efficace du spectre acoustique en contrant les mesures de guerre acoustique hostiles. Elles impliquent des mesures antimesures de soutien de guerre acoustique et des mesures anti-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique et peuvent comporter ou non des émissions acoustiques sous-marines.  
1999.12.13

#### **contre-espionnage / counter-espionage**

Action ayant pour but de détecter l'espionnage et de s'y opposer.  
1981.03.01

#### **contre-ingérence / counter-intelligence**

Opération visant à déceler et à neutraliser toute menace contre la sécurité résultant des activités des services de renseignement, d'organisations ou d'agents se livrant à l'espionnage, au sabotage, à la subversion ou au terrorisme.  
1980.07.01

#### **contre-insurrection / counter-insurgency**

**COIN**  
Ensemble des mesures civiles et militaires prises pour faire échouer une insurrection et répondre aux principaux motifs d'insatisfaction.  
2012.01.30

#### **contre-mesures / countermeasures**

Utilisation de systèmes ou de techniques en vue de nuire à l'efficacité

opérationnelle de l'ennemi.  
2016.09.16

#### **contre-mesures de guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare countermeasures**

En milieu sous-marin, mesures prises pour prévenir ou limiter l'emploi par des forces hostiles du spectre acoustique. Elles impliquent l'emploi délibéré d'émissions acoustiques sous-marines destinées à la déception et au brouillage.  
1999.12.13

#### **contre-mesures électroniques / electronic countermeasures**

**CME**  
Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures visant à empêcher ou réduire l'utilisation efficace par l'ennemi du spectre électromagnétique grâce à l'emploi de l'énergie électromagnétique. Les contre-mesures électroniques se divisent en trois catégories : le brouillage, la déception et la neutralisation électroniques.  
1996.01.09

#### **contre-miner / countermine**

Faire exploser la charge principale d'une mine sous l'effet du choc causé par l'explosion d'une autre mine ou d'une charge explosive, située à proximité. Cette explosion peut entraîner celle de la charge principale soit par sympathie, soit en provoquant le fonctionnement de la chaîne ou du mécanisme de mise à feu de la mine.  
1991.11.15

#### **contre-mouvement / countermove**

Opération entreprise pour réagir face à, ou pour anticiper sur un mouvement de l'ennemi.  
1982.03.01

#### **contre-pente / reverse slope**

Versant (ami ou ennemi) masqué par la crête aux vues de l'adversaire.  
1968.11.01

#### **contre-sabotage / counter-sabotage**

Action ayant pour but de détecter les tentatives de sabotage et de s'y opposer.  
1981.03.01

#### **contre-subversion / counter-subversion**

Action ayant pour but de détecter les tentatives de subversion et de s'y opposer.  
1981.03.01

#### **contre-surveillance / countersurveillance**

Ensemble de mesures actives ou passives prises pour contrecarrer la surveillance adverse.  
1981.09.01

#### **contre-terrorisme / counterterrorism**

Toutes les mesures préventives, défensives et offensives prises pour réduire la vulnérabilité de forces, de personnes et de biens à des menaces ou des actes terroristes ainsi que pour répondre à des actes terroristes.  
Note : dans le cadre de l'approche globale de l'OTAN, ces mesures peuvent

être combinées à des mesures permettant de récupérer après des actes terroristes ou les précéder.  
[dérivé de : MC 0472/1, 2016]  
2017.06.30

#### **contrôle / control<sup>1</sup>**

Autorité, impliquant la responsabilité de l'exécution des ordres et directives, exercée par un commandant sur une partie des activités d'organismes subordonnés ou d'autres organismes qui normalement ne sont pas sous son commandement.  
2012.01.30

#### **contrôle administratif / administrative control**

Direction ou autorité exercée sur des formations subordonnées ou autres en ce qui concerne les questions administratives telles que l'administration du personnel, les ravitaillements, les services et autres problèmes ne faisant pas partie des missions opérationnelles de ces formations subordonnées ou autres.  
1971.04.01

#### **contrôle automatique de la vitesse de rotor / rotor governing mode**

Mode de contrôle permettant le maintien automatique de la vitesse de rotation du rotor d'un hélicoptère.  
1973.01.01

#### **contrôle automatique pour identification à vue / visual identification**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction qui amène l'aéronef à poursuivre une cible radar qui le positionne automatiquement pour une identification visuelle.  
1973.01.01

#### **contrôle aux procédures / procedural control**

Méthode de contrôle de l'espace aérien qui s'appuie sur un mélange de directions et de procédures précédemment acceptées et promulguées.  
1981.03.01

#### **contrôle centralisé<sup>1</sup> / centralized control<sup>1</sup>**

Autorité que conserve un commandant pour diriger des actions de manière à atteindre ses objectifs.  
2004.06.22

#### **contrôle centralisé<sup>2</sup> / centralized control<sup>2</sup>**

En défense aérienne, mode de contrôle dans lequel un échelon supérieur assigne directement les objectifs aux unités de feu.  
2004.06.22

#### **contrôle consultatif / advisory control**

Mode de contrôle dans lequel le commandant de bord choisit ses vitesses, altitude et cap et a toute liberté d'action pour accomplir la mission prescrite. L'unité de contrôle des aéronefs informe l'équipage de la situation tactique du moment et fournit en temps utile les

informations sur les situations qui pourraient mettre en danger la sécurité de l'appareil.  
1975.11.01

#### **contrôle d'émission / emission control**

Contrôle sélectif de l'énergie électromagnétique ou acoustique émise. Ce contrôle peut avoir les buts suivants : a. réduire la détection de cette émission et limiter l'exploitation par l'ennemi des informations qu'il pourrait recueillir ; b. diminuer les interférences électromagnétiques et améliorer ainsi la performance des capteurs amis.  
1994.11.01

#### **contrôle d'interception / engagement control**

En défense aérienne, le contrôle d'interception regroupe les phases relatives à la détection d'un élément hostile, à son identification, son interception proprement dite et sa destruction.  
1973.03.01

#### **contrôle de contamination / contamination control**

Mise en oeuvre de politiques, de doctrines, de procédures et d'équipements visant à contenir, réduire, éliminer ou neutraliser la contamination chimique, biologique, radiologique ou nucléaire.  
MCJSB, 2016.04.13

#### **contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control**

Application et coordination des procédures d'organisation et de planification de l'espace aérien pour réduire au maximum les risques et assurer une utilisation efficace et souple de cet espace.  
2004.06.22

#### **contrôle de l'espace maritime / sea control**

Situation qui existe lorsqu'une partie peut agir sans entraves dans une zone de l'espace maritime pendant une période donnée.  
Note : en français, l'expression "espace maritime" englobe les environnements sous-marin, de surface et aéromaritime.  
1999.12.13

#### **contrôle de manoeuvre d'identification / snake mode**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle un aéronef est amené à effectuer des évolutions programmées qui en permettent l'identification.  
1972.07.01

#### **contrôle de qualité / minimum quality surveillance**

Mesures minimales à appliquer en vue de déterminer et de maintenir la qualité des carburants, conditionnés ou en vrac, afin de rendre ces produits immédiatement utilisables.  
1979.12.01

#### **contrôle de repérage / register**

En cartographie, positionnement correct

du l'un des éléments d'une carte composite par rapport aux autres éléments. Ce positionnement intervient à chaque étage de la réalisation de la carte.  
1973.01.01

#### **contrôle de stock / stock control**

Tenue à jour de la situation relative à la quantité, l'emplacement et l'état des approvisionnements et équipements attendus, existants ou à livrer, afin de déterminer les quantités de matériels et d'équipement disponibles et/ou nécessaires pour les livraisons et de faciliter la distribution ainsi que la gestion du matériel.  
1968.11.01

#### **contrôle décentralisé / decentralized control**

En défense aérienne, méthode normale où l'échelon supérieur assure la direction générale des unités de défense aérienne, et ne désigne lui-même les objectifs que lorsqu'il est indispensable d'obtenir une répartition satisfaisante du feu, ou encore pour prévenir l'engagement d'un aéronef ami.  
1973.03.01

#### **contrôle en vol / flight following**

Tâche consistant à maintenir le contact avec un aéronef ou un groupe d'aéronefs afin de déterminer sa route et/ou sa trajectoire vers l'objectif.  
1973.03.01

#### **contrôle intégral / positive control**

En matière de contrôle de la circulation aérienne au sein de l'OTAN, méthode de régulation de l'ensemble de la circulation aérienne identifiée dans une certaine portion de l'espace aérien, appliquée avec des moyens électroniques par l'organisme responsable de cette portion de l'espace aérien et y exerçant son autorité.  
1989.02.01

#### **contrôle opérationnel / operational control**

Autorité conférée à un commandant, de donner des ordres aux forces affectées, de telle sorte qu'il puisse accomplir des missions ou tâches particulières, habituellement limitées de par leur nature, quant au lieu ou dans le temps ; de déployer les unités concernées et de conserver ou de déléguer le contrôle tactique de ces unités. Il ne comporte pas le pouvoir d'utiliser séparément les éléments constitutifs des unités concernées, pas plus qu'il n'inclut en soi le contrôle administratif ou logistique.  
2001.10.01

#### **contrôle serré / close control**

Mode de contrôle de la mission d'un aéronef, dans lequel l'aéronef est contrôlé en permanence dans les domaines de l'altitude, de la vitesse et du cap, vers une position à partir de laquelle la mission peut être accomplie.  
1990.11.01

#### **contrôle tactique / tactical control**

Direction et contrôle détaillés,

normalement limités au plan local, des mouvements ou manoeuvres nécessaires pour exécuter les missions ou les tâches assignées.  
2001.10.01

#### **contrôler / control<sup>2</sup>**

Exercer une influence sur une entité, un processus, un objet ou une zone pour établir, maintenir ou empêcher une situation ou un événement particulier.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **contrôleur aérien / air controller**

Spécialiste formé et affecté aux fonctions de contrôle (par l'emploi de la radio, du radar ou d'autres moyens) des aéronefs qui peuvent lui être attribués pour opérer à l'intérieur de sa zone.  
1973.02.01

#### **contrôleur aérien tactique / tactical air controller**

Officier responsable de toutes les opérations du centre de contrôle aérien tactique. Il est responsable vis-à-vis du commandant aérien tactique, du contrôle de tous les aéronefs et de tous les moyens d'alerte se trouvant dans sa zone de responsabilité.  
1968.11.01

#### **contrôleur air avancé / forward air controller CAA**

Spécialiste dirigeant, d'une position avancée au sol ou dans les airs, l'action des aéronefs de combat engagés dans l'appui aérien rapproché des forces terrestres.  
1982.08.01

#### **contrôleur d'interception aérienne / interceptor controller**

Officier qui contrôle les avions de chasse qui lui sont attribués pour effectuer une interception.  
1973.04.01

#### **contrôleur de recueil / recovery controller**

Contrôleur aérien responsable de l'exécution correcte du recueil d'un avion vers l'organisme de contrôle final approprié.  
1975.11.01

#### **contrôleur de secteur / sector controller**

Officier désigné pour agir au nom d'un commandant de secteur dans un centre d'opérations de secteur. Il est responsable du contrôle opérationnel de toutes les défenses aériennes actives dans le secteur en coordination avec ceux des secteurs limitrophes. Dans ces fonctions il est sous la direction générale du contrôleur de groupe ou de commandement.  
1968.11.01

#### **convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde / true convergence**

Variation d'azimut d'une ligne géographique sur le sphéroïde, d'un méridien à un autre.  
1973.08.01

#### **convergence oculaire / angle of convergence**

Angle sous lequel on voit l'écart interpupillaire d'un observateur depuis le point sur lequel il accommode.  
1991.11.01

#### **convoi<sup>1</sup> / convoy<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble de navires marchands ou de navires auxiliaires (ou les deux à la fois), généralement escortés par des bâtiments de guerre ou des aéronefs - ou un seul navire marchand ou navire auxiliaire avec escorte de surface - rassemblés et organisés dans le but d'effectuer une traversée de conserve.  
2003.09.01

#### **convoi<sup>2</sup> / convoy<sup>2</sup>**

À terre : groupe de véhicules organisés de façon à faciliter le contrôle et le déplacement en bon ordre, avec ou sans escorte de protection.  
2003.09.01

#### **convoi détaché / leaver convoy**

Convoi qui s'est séparé du convoi principal et fait route vers une destination différente.  
1978.06.01

#### **convoi militaire / military convoy**

Convoi terrestre ou maritime qui est contrôlé et signalé comme une unité militaire. Un convoi maritime peut comprendre toute combinaison de navires marchands, de navires auxiliaires ou d'autres unités militaires.  
1984.03.01

#### **convoi principal / main convoy**

Convoi considéré comme un tout, appareillant du même mouillage de rassemblement vers une même destination. Il peut être rejoint par des navires ou convois ralliants, des navires ou convois quittants peuvent aussi s'en détacher.  
2000.10.04

#### **convoi ralliant / joiner convoy**

Convoi en route pour s'incorporer au convoi principal.  
1978.10.01

#### **coopération civilo-militaire / civil-military cooperation**

Fonction interarmées regroupant un ensemble de capacités essentielles pour faciliter la réalisation des objectifs de la mission et permettre aux commandements OTAN de participer efficacement à de multiples interactions civilo-militaires avec divers acteurs non militaires.  
2017.06.30

#### **coopération logistique internationale / international cooperative logistics**

Coopération et soutien mutuel dans le domaine logistique, par la coordination des principes, des plans, des procédures, des activités de développement, du ravitaillement en commun et de l'échange des biens et des services, basés sur des accords bilatéraux ou multilatéraux et contre

remboursement contractuel des frais.  
1985.07.01

#### **coopération navale avec la marine marchande / naval cooperation and guidance for shipping**

Avis, orientations, assistance et services de supervision fournis par l'OTAN à la marine marchande en vue de soutenir les opérations militaires et de renforcer la sécurité des navires marchands participants.  
2007.03.02

#### **coordination des tirs**

Terme privilégié : coordination des tirs d'appui.

#### **coordination des tirs d'appui / fire support coordination**

**coordination des tirs** (toléré)  
Planification et exécution des tirs d'appui en vue de battre les objectifs avec les armes ou groupes d'armes appropriés.  
1979.08.01

#### **coordonnateur d'écran / screen coordinator**

En terminologie navale, officier désigné par l'officier assumant le commandement tactique pour exercer, dans les limites assignées, le commandement d'une protection.  
1976.12.01

#### **coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins / submarine exercise area coordinator**

Autorité chargée de publier, après accord des nations concernées, les couloirs et les secteurs nationaux permanents d'exercice de sous-marins.  
1983.11.11

#### **coordonnées géographiques / geographic coordinates**

Quantités, en latitude et longitude, définissant la position d'un point à la surface de la terre, sur une ellipsoïde de référence.  
1973.03.01

#### **coordonnées polaires<sup>1</sup> / polar coordinates<sup>1</sup>**

Coordonnées faisant appel à la distance et à des références angulaires par rapport à un point fixe (pôle).  
1974.09.01

#### **coordonnées polaires<sup>2</sup> / polar coordinates<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, gisement d'observation, distance et corrections en élévation entre la position de l'observateur et celle de l'objectif.  
1974.09.01

#### **copie négative<sup>1</sup> / copy negative**

Négatif obtenu à partir d'un original et pouvant être à une échelle différente de cet original.  
1974.12.01

#### **copie négative<sup>2</sup> / duplicate negative**

1973.08.01

#### **cordeau détonant / detonating cord**

Cordon d'explosif brisant continu dans

une gaine souple et étanche, et servant à transmettre l'onde de détonation.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

#### **cordeau maître / main detonating line**

En destruction, ensemble d'éléments d'un dispositif de mise de feu sur lequel sont branchés les différents cordeaux dérivés.  
1991.01.01

#### **corne / horn**

En guerre des mines sur mer, protubérance partant du corps de mine qui provoque l'explosion de cette dernière lorsqu'elle est brisée ou déformée par un choc.  
1975.11.01

#### **corne chimique / chemical horn**

##### **corne Hertz (toléré)**

En guerre des mines sur mer, corne comprenant une pile électrique dont l'électrolyte se trouve dans un tube de verre protégé par un mince manchon métallique.  
1975.11.01

#### **corne Hertz**

Terme privilégié : corne chimique.

#### **corps**

Terme privilégié : corps d'armée.

#### **corps d'armée / army corps**

##### **CA**

##### **corps (toléré)**

Formation supérieure à une division mais inférieure à une armée ou un groupe d'armées, comprenant généralement deux divisions, ou davantage, avec des armes d'appui et des services.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

#### **corps d'observateurs terrestres / ground observer organization**

Ensemble d'observateurs terrestres répartis en des points convenables dans un dispositif de défense aérienne pour fournir des renseignements visuels et auditifs sur les déplacements d'aéronefs.  
1973.03.01

#### **corps de rentrée / re-entry vehicle**

Partie d'un véhicule spatial conçue pour rentrer dans l'atmosphère terrestre dans la portion finale de sa trajectoire.  
MCASB, 2017.06.27

#### **correction / correction**

En conduite de tir, toute modification apportée aux données de tir de façon à amener le point moyen des impacts ou des éclatements plus près de l'objectif.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

#### **corrélation <sup>1</sup> / correlation <sup>1</sup>**

En défense aérienne, action qui consiste à déterminer qu'un aéronef visualisé sur une console ou détecté à la vue est le même que celui sur lequel l'information est reçue d'une autre source.  
1995.05.02

#### **corrélation <sup>2</sup> / correlation <sup>2</sup>**

Dans le domaine du renseignement, processus d'association et de

combinaison des données portant sur une matière ou un sujet unique et provenant d'observations indépendantes, en vue d'améliorer la qualité ou d'augmenter la cotation d'un renseignement brut.  
1991.11.15

#### **corrélation de représentation / imagery correlation**

Relations réciproques existant entre les différentes caractéristiques des images obtenues avec les différents types de capteurs en ce qui concerne la signification de la position et les caractéristiques physiques.  
1975.11.01

#### **corridor aérien / air corridor**

Route aérienne réservée, assignée aux aéronefs amis et créée dans le but d'empêcher les aéronefs amis d'être atteints par le feu des forces amies.  
1973.02.01

#### **cote**

Terme privilégié : élévation.

#### **couche antireflet / lens coating**

Couche transparente ultra-mince déposée sur la surface d'un élément du système optique.  
1970.07.01

#### **couche de demi-atténuation / half thickness**

##### **épaisseur moitié (toléré)**

Épaisseur d'un matériau absorbant qui est nécessaire pour réduire de moitié l'intensité d'une radiation le traversant.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

#### **couche de transition / transition layer**

Espace aérien compris entre l'altitude de transition et le niveau de transition.  
1973.01.01

#### **couche militaire additionnelle / additional military layer**

Gamme cohérente de produits numériques géoréférencés conçus pour satisfaire l'ensemble des besoins maritimes de défense de l'OTAN autres que la navigation.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

#### **couloir à travers un système d'obstacles / barrier gap**

En opérations terrestres, espace libre d'obstacles et non exposé aux effets des mines, au sein d'un système d'obstacles, et dont la largeur et l'orientation permettent le passage d'une unité amie en formation tactique.  
2005.01.31

#### **couloir d'approche / approach lane**

Prolongement d'un couloir de débarquement, de la ligne de départ vers la zone de transport. Il peut se terminer par des bâtiments-jalons, des embarcations ou des bouées.  
1973.02.01

#### **couloir d'hélicoptères / helicopter lane**

Couloir aérien de sécurité dans lequel les hélicoptères volent pour se rendre à, ou revenir de la zone de débarquement

au cours d'opérations héliportées.  
1973.03.01

#### **couloir de débarquement / boat lane**

Couloir pour engins amphibies d'assaut qui, partant des plages de débarquement s'étend vers le large jusqu'à la ligne de départ. La largeur d'un couloir de débarquement est déterminée par la longueur de la plage correspondante.  
1973.03.01

#### **couloir de montée pour aéronefs / aircraft climb corridor**

Espace aérien contrôlé de dimensions horizontales et verticales définies à partir d'une zone contrôlée pouvant comprendre un aérodrome, dans lequel un aéronef exécute tout ou partie de sa montée sous contrôle intégral.  
2000.10.04

#### **coup**

Terme privilégié : coup complet.

#### **coup au but / target <sup>4</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé pour désigner qu'un objectif a été atteint.  
2006.01.06

#### **coup complet / complete round**

##### **coup (toléré)**

Munition qui contient tous les composants nécessaires à son fonctionnement.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

#### **coup de main / coup de main**

Opération offensive se fondant sur l'effet de surprise et sur la conduite simultanée d'opérations d'appui afin d'assurer le succès par une frappe unique et rapide.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **coup parti / shot**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, compte rendu indiquant qu'une arme vient de tirer.  
1974.02.01

#### **couple de photographies à décalage latéral**

Terme privilégié : verticales divisées.

#### **couple stéréoscopique / stereoscopic pair**

Ensemble de deux photographies se recouvrant suffisamment pour permettre l'examen stéréoscopique d'un objet ou d'une zone qui leur est commune.  
1969.09.01

#### **courant aérien / transport stream**

Aéronefs de transport volant en formation ou isolément, les uns derrière les autres, à intervalles donnés.  
1991.03.01

#### **courbe de poursuite / curve of pursuit**

La trajectoire courbe décrite par un chasseur attaquant un objectif mobile en observant la tolérance convenable de visée.  
1973.03.01

#### **courbe figurative / form lines**

Courbe semblable à une courbe de

niveau, mais ne représentant aucune élévation réelle, tracée d'après des observations visuelles ou des sources cartographiques incomplètes ou sujettes à caution afin de donner l'aspect général de la configuration du terrain.  
1973.03.01

**courbe(s) d'isointensité / dose rate contour line**  
**ligne d'égale intensité radioactive** (toléré)

Ligne tracée sur une carte, un plan ou un calque, qui relie tous les points où l'intensité d'irradiation a la même valeur à un instant donné.  
1973.03.01

**course à l'atterrissage / landing roll**  
Mouvement d'un aéronef après le posé, pendant la phase décélération jusqu'à la vitesse de roulage ou l'arrêt complet.  
1999.12.13

**court / short**  
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé par un observateur pour indiquer que l'éclatement (les éclatements) s'est (se sont) produit(s) en deçà de l'objectif sur la ligne (l'axe) d'observation.  
1977.03.01

**couverture<sup>1</sup> / cover<sup>1</sup>**  
Action menée par des forces terrestres, maritimes ou aériennes pour assurer une protection soit par des opérations offensives ou défensives, soit par les menaces de telles actions.  
1981.03.01

**couverture<sup>2</sup> / cover<sup>2</sup>**  
Mesures destinées à protéger une personne, un document, une opération, un organisme ou une installation contre toute fuite et contre tout effort de recherche ennemie.  
1981.03.01

**couverture<sup>3</sup> / coverage**  
Portion de terrain représentée sur des images, photocartes, mosaïques, cartes ou autres figurations graphiques.  
1981.03.01

**couverture aérienne / fighter cover**  
Maintien d'un certain nombre d'avions de combat au-dessus d'une zone ou d'une force déterminée, en vue de repousser l'action aérienne ennemie.  
1993.07.01

**couverture de colonne / column cover**  
Couverture d'une colonne par un aéronef, en contact avec elle par radio, et assurant sa protection par des opérations de reconnaissance et/ou par l'attaque d'objectifs aériens ou terrestres qui pourraient menacer la colonne.  
1973.03.01

**couverture de comparaison / comparative cover**  
**couverture de référence**  
Couverture d'une zone ou d'un même objectif réalisée à des époques différentes afin de déceler le moindre changement de détail.  
1999.12.13

**couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain / feature line overlap**  
Série de photographies aériennes se recoupant et couvrant le développement d'une ligne caractéristique du terrain, par exemple : rivière, route, voie ferrée, etc.  
1973.03.01

**couverture de référence**  
Terme privilégié : couverture de comparaison.

**couverture nuageuse / cloud amount**  
Portion de ciel, exprimée en fraction qui est couverte par les nuages.  
1980.07.01

**couverture radar / radar coverage**  
Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle des objets peuvent être détectés par une ou plusieurs stations radar déterminées.  
1968.11.01

**couverture stéréoscopique / stereoscopic cover**  
Photographies prises avec un recouvrement suffisant de manière à permettre un examen stéréoscopique complet.  
1969.09.01

**crapaud / sinker**  
En guerre de mines sur mer, essentiellement une masse à laquelle est fixé l'orin d'une mine. Le crapaud contient généralement le touret de l'orin et le mécanisme de prise d'immersion. Pour les mines mouillées par bâtiment de surface, le touret sert également de chariot de mouillage.  
1975.11.01

**crapaud à largage à influence / influence release sinker**  
En guerre des mines navale, crapaud qui maintient une mine à orin ou une mine à flotteur largable sur le fond et ne la libère que lorsqu'elle est déclenchée par l'influence créée par une cible appropriée.  
2000.10.04

**crapaud à prise d'immersion différée / delay release sinker**  
Crapaud qui libère le déroulement d'un orin de mine au bout d'un temps prédéterminé.  
1976.08.01

**crédit budgétaire**  
Terme privilégié : budget<sup>1</sup>.

**crédit de mouvement / movement credit**  
Autorisation accordée à un ou plusieurs véhicules pour se déplacer sur un itinéraire réglementé dans un temps donné, conformément aux instructions concernant les mouvements.  
1971.04.01

**créneau / column gap**  
Espace, évalué en unités de longueur ou de temps, qui sépare deux éléments consécutifs d'une colonne ; il est mesuré à partir de l'arrière d'un élément jusqu'à

l'avant de l'élément suivant.  
1979.12.01

**créneau / time slot**  
Période de temps au cours de laquelle certaines activités ont lieu ou sont régies par des règles particulières.  
2015.08.14

**crépuscule / twilight**  
Période intermédiaire entre le jour et la nuit, précédant le lever du soleil et suivant son coucher. Le crépuscule peut être défini comme civil, nautique ou astronomique suivant que l'heure prise en considération correspond à une hauteur négative du centre de soleil égale respectivement à 6, 12, ou 18 degrés.  
1973.01.01

**croisement contrôlé / controlled passing**  
Opération qui permet à deux courants de circulation se déplaçant en sens contraire de franchir alternativement un passage (ou tronçon de route) utilisable seulement par un courant à la fois.  
1973.03.01

**crosse d'aéronef**  
Terme privilégié : crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef.

**crosse d'appontage**  
Terme privilégié : crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef.

**crosse d'arrêt**  
Terme privilégié : crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef.

**crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting hook**  
**crosse d'aéronef** (toléré)  
**crosse d'appontage** (toléré)  
Mécanisme fixé à un aéronef pour accrocher le dispositif d'arrêt.  
1994.07.01

**cyberdéfense / cyber defence**  
Moyens mis en place pour mener à bien et exécuter des mesures défensives contre des cybermenaces et en atténuer les effets et, ainsi, préserver et restaurer la sécurité des systèmes d'information et de communication ou autres systèmes électroniques, ou encore des données stockées, traitées ou transmises à l'aide de ces systèmes.  
C3B, 2019.04.12

**cyberespace / cyberspace**  
Domaine mondial constitué par l'interconnexion de tous les systèmes d'information et de communication et autres systèmes électroniques et réseaux ainsi que leurs données, y compris ceux qui sont séparés ou indépendants, qui traitent, stockent ou transmettent des données.  
C3B, 2019.04.12

**cyberrésilience / cyberspace resilience**  
**résilience dans le cyberespace**  
Appliquée aux technologies et aux processus, capacité générale de

systèmes, d'organisations et d'opérations à résister aux cyberincidents et, s'ils subissent un préjudice, à se rétablir sans aucun impact - ou avec un impact acceptable - sur l'assurance ou la continuité de la mission.

C3B, 2019.04.12

#### **cycle du renseignement / intelligence cycle**

Séquence d'opérations par lesquelles les renseignements bruts sont obtenus, regroupés, transformés en renseignement et mis à la disposition des utilisateurs. Ces opérations comprennent : a.

L'orientation - Détermination des besoins en renseignement, établissement du plan de recherche, envoi de demandes de renseignement et d'ordres de recherche aux organismes de renseignement et contrôle permanent de la production de ces organismes. b. La recherche - Mise en oeuvre des sources par les organismes de renseignement et transmission des renseignements bruts obtenus aux organismes d'exploitation appropriés pour leur utilisation dans l'élaboration du renseignement. c.

L'exploitation - Transformation des renseignements bruts en renseignement par regroupement, évaluation, analyse, synthèse et interprétation. d. La diffusion - Envoi du renseignement en temps utile par tous moyens adaptés et sous une forme appropriée, à ceux qui en ont besoin.

1981.09.01

## D

**date d'exécution / target date**

Date à laquelle il est souhaité qu'une action soit exécutée ou engagée.  
2015.08.14

**date exigée par le commandant / commander's required date**

Date limite, calculée à partir du jour G et fixée par le commandant du théâtre, à laquelle les forces doivent se trouver au complet au lieu de destination et doivent être organisées de manière à pouvoir répondre aux besoins opérationnels du commandant.  
2002.05.29

**date limite d'arrivée / latest arrival date**

Dans le domaine de la planification des mouvements, date la plus tardive, calculée par rapport au jour G, à laquelle une organisation ou une unité doit arriver aux ports de débarquement désignés.  
2001.10.01

**datum / datum point**

Point de référence (de coordonnées connues ou supposées) à partir duquel calculs ou mesures peuvent être faits.  
1973.03.01

**de bord / airborne<sup>4</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire tout matériel faisant partie intégrante d'un aéronef.  
2001.10.01

**débarquement / debarkation**

Déchargement de troupes ou de matériel.  
LCEG(S), 2018.05.28

**débarquement secondaire / subsidiary landing**

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, débarquement exécuté en principe en dehors de la zone de mise à terre désignée, en vue de soutenir le débarquement principal.  
1980.07.01

**débit d'itinéraire / traffic flow**

En circulation routière, nombre de véhicules passant par un point déterminé en un temps donné. Le débit s'exprime en véhicules par heure.  
1969.09.01

**débit de dose**

Terme privilégié : débit de dose de rayonnement.

**débit de dose de rayonnement / radiation dose rate**

**débit de dose** (toléré)  
Mesure de la dose de rayonnement par unité de temps.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**déblaiement et renflouage / salvage procedure**

Opérations maritimes comprenant le

déblaiement des ports et chenaux, les opérations de plongée, les opérations dangereuses de remorquage et de sauvetage, la récupération de matériel, de navires, d'engins et de matériel flottant coulés ou échoués.  
1974.12.01

**début de piste**

Terme privilégié : entrée de piste.

**decca / decca**

Système de navigation radioélectrique à comparaison de phase. Il utilise une station principale et des stations asservies pour réaliser un quadrillage hyperbolique qui permet une définition précise de la position-sol.  
1974.12.01

**décédé des suites de blessures de guerre / died of wounds received in action**

Perte dont le décès est survenu après son entrée dans la chaîne des soins médicaux.

Note : ce terme englobe les décès survenus au cours d'une réanimation de campagne pratiquée par le personnel médical, d'une réanimation avancée et des soins dispensés au patient.  
MCMedSB, 2011.11.07

**déception / deception**

Mesures visant à induire l'ennemi en erreur, grâce à des truquages, des déformations de la réalité, ou des falsifications, en vue de l'inciter à réagir d'une manière préjudiciable à ses propres intérêts.  
1973.03.01

**déception électronique / electronic deception**

En contre-mesures électroniques, action délibérée visant à émettre, réémettre, transformer, absorber ou renvoyer l'énergie électromagnétique de façon à tromper, distraire ou séduire l'ennemi ou ses systèmes électroniques.  
1996.01.09

**déchargement sélectif / selective unloading**

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, déchargement des bâtiments d'assaut et acheminement sur terre de cargaisons déterminées, réglés en fonction des demandes du commandant de la force de débarquement.  
1980.07.01

**déclasser / downgrade**

Réduire la classification de sécurité d'un document à caractère secret ou d'un point particulier d'un document ou d'une question à caractère secret.  
1973.03.01

**déclassifier / declassify**

Annuler le classement de sécurité d'un document ou matériel qui y était soumis.  
1973.03.01

**déclencher / actuate**

Mettre en fonctionnement un dispositif de mise à feu, par influence ou série d'influences, de sorte que toutes les

conditions nécessaires à cette mise à feu soient remplies ou que le compteur des objectifs avance d'une unité.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**décligrille**

Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

**déclinaison astronomique / declination**

Distance angulaire d'un point de la sphère céleste à l'équateur céleste, elle est comptée de 0 à 90 nord ou sud le long du cercle horaire de ce point. Elle peut être comparée à la latitude sur la sphère terrestre.  
1973.03.01

**déclinaison magnétique du carroyage / grid magnetic angle**

**carroyage** (toléré)  
**décligrille** (toléré)  
**déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage** (toléré)  
**variation du carroyage** (toléré)  
**variation du quadrillage** (toléré)  
Différence angulaire en direction entre le nord du quadrillage et le nord magnétique. Elle est mesurée à l'est ou à l'ouest à partir du nord du quadrillage.  
1973.03.01

**déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage**

Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

**décollage en série / stream take-off**

Décollage continu, en ligne de file ou en colonne.  
1965.06.01

**décollage et atterrissage verticaux / vertical take-off and landing**

Possibilité, pour un aéronef, de décoller et atterrir verticalement et de passer à une altitude suffisante pour franchir les obstacles avoisinants.  
1991.11.01

**décollage immédiat / scramble**

Ordre de décollage dans les meilleurs délais, généralement suivi d'indications concernant la mission.  
1974.12.01

**décontamination / decontamination<sup>1</sup>**

Processus par lequel le risque découlant de substances nucléaires, radiologiques, biologiques et chimiques est réduit ou annihilé.  
2015.04.01

**décontamination approfondie / thorough decontamination**

Décontamination réalisée pour permettre l'enlèvement partiel ou total de l'équipement de protection individuel et ayant pour but de rétablir le rythme des opérations.  
MCJSB, 2015.11.20

**décontamination immédiate / immediate decontamination**

Décontamination effectuée au niveau individuel dès contamination.

Note : elle peut comprendre la décontamination d'une partie de la tenue ou de l'équipement.  
MCJSB, 2015.04.01

#### **décontamination opérationnelle / operational decontamination**

Décontamination limitée à certaines parties des ressources et aires de travail essentielles, et effectuée en vue de faciliter la poursuite des opérations.  
2015.04.01

#### **décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay**

Diminution de l'intensité du rayonnement d'une matière radioactive en fonction du temps.

Note : la décroissance de la radioactivité n'est pas linéaire.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

#### **défaire / defeat**

##### **faire échec à (toléré)**

Diminuer l'efficacité d'un ennemi ou adversaire jusqu'au point où il ne sera plus capable de résister ou de mener à bien ses intentions.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **défense active / active defence**

Mesures actives prises à l'encontre des forces ennemies afin d'empêcher, d'annuler ou de réduire l'efficacité d'une attaque ennemie sous quelque forme que ce soit.

2005.01.25

#### **défense aérienne / air defence**

##### **DA**

Ensemble des mesures conçues pour supprimer ou réduire l'efficacité d'une action aérienne hostile.

1985.03.01

#### **défense aérienne active / active air defence**

Mesures actives prises contre des forces ennemies assaillantes afin de détruire ou d'annuler toute forme de menace provenant de moyens aériens ou de missiles, ou de réduire l'efficacité de leur attaque.

2006.06.20

#### **défense aérienne passive / passive air defence**

Mesures passives prises pour assurer la défense physique et la protection du personnel, des installations et équipements essentiels afin de réduire au maximum l'efficacité d'attaques aériennes ou de missiles.

2006.06.20

#### **défense antimissile / missile defence**

Ensemble des mesures pour assurer la protection des populations, du territoire et des forces contre les menaces de toute la gamme de missiles.

AMDC, 2013.02.04

#### **défense civile / civil defence**

Mobilisation, organisation et direction de la population civile en vue de réduire au minimum, par des mesures de défense passive, les effets d'une action hostile contre toutes les formes de l'activité

civile.

2011.08.29

#### **défense électronique / electronic defence**

Utilisation de l'énergie électromagnétique pour offrir une protection et s'assurer de l'emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique par les forces amies.

2012.09.17

#### **défense en profondeur / defence in depth**

Organisation des positions défensives s'appuyant mutuellement et destinées à absorber et affaiblir progressivement une attaque, à empêcher l'ennemi d'effectuer une observation initiale de l'ensemble du dispositif, et à permettre au commandant de faire manoeuvrer sa réserve.

1996.11.20

#### **défense ferme / position defence**

Type de défense dans laquelle le gros des forces défensives est réparti entre les points d'appui établis dans la zone où la bataille décisive doit être livrée. Le succès d'une telle défense repose essentiellement sur la capacité des forces installées dans les points d'appui à se maintenir sur leurs positions et à contrôler les intervalles qui les séparent. Les réserves sont utilisées pour donner de la profondeur à la bataille, exécuter des coups d'arrêt et rétablir l'intégrité de la position par des contre-attaques.

1980.10.01

#### **défense improvisée / hasty defence**

Défense normalement organisée au contact de l'ennemi, ou lorsque le contact est imminent et le temps à consacrer à l'organisation limité. Elle se caractérise par l'amélioration des possibilités défensives naturelles du terrain, l'utilisation des trous individuels, des positions de tir et des obstacles.

1973.03.01

#### **défense littorale / inshore patrol**

Patrouille de défense maritime opérant généralement à l'intérieur d'une zone côtière et comprenant tous les éléments de défense portuaire, le dispositif de veille côtière, les bâtiments patrouilleurs, les bases de soutien, l'aviation et les stations de garde-côtes.

1973.03.01

#### **défense passive / passive defence**

Mesures passives prises pour assurer la défense physique et la protection du personnel, ainsi que celles des installations et du matériel essentiels, afin de réduire au maximum l'efficacité d'une action hostile.

2005.01.17

#### **défense portuaire / harbour defence**

Moyens de défense d'un port ou d'un mouillage et de ses approches maritimes contre les menaces venant du large telles que : a. sous-marins ou attaques de sous-marins ou par petites unités de surface ; b. opérations de mouillage de mines ennemies ; c. sabotage. La défense portuaire contre les missiles guidés ou non lorsque ces missiles sont

aéroportés est considérée comme faisant partie de la défense aérienne. La défense portuaire contre les missiles guidés ou non lorsque ces missiles sont aéroportés est considérée comme faisant partie de la défense aérienne.

1974.12.01

#### **défense préparée / deliberate defence**

Défense normalement organisée lorsqu'il n'y a pas contact avec l'ennemi, ou lorsque ce contact n'est pas imminent et qu'on a le temps de s'organiser. Elle implique normalement l'aménagement d'une vaste zone comprenant des emplacements protégés d'armes, des abris fortifiés et des systèmes de communication.

1973.03.01

#### **défilement <sup>1</sup> / defilade <sup>1</sup>**

Protection contre l'observation et le feu ennemis fournie par un obstacle tel que colline, ligne de hauteurs, remblai.

1973.03.01

#### **défilement <sup>2</sup> / defilade <sup>2</sup>**

Hauteur du masque grâce auquel une position échappe à l'observation de l'ennemi.

1973.03.01

#### **défilement <sup>3</sup> / defilade <sup>3</sup>**

Moyen de se protéger du feu et de l'observation ennemis en utilisant des obstacles naturels ou artificiels.

1973.03.01

#### **défilement de tourelle / turret-down**

Position tactique dans laquelle le véhicule entier est à couvert des feux directs, mais qui permet au commandant d'observer par l'écoutille de tourelle ou la coupole.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **déformation de l'image / image displacement**

Dans une photographie, toute erreur de dimension ou de position existante.

1973.03.01

#### **déformation radiale / radial displacement**

Sur une photographie verticale, désigne le déplacement apparent du sommet d'un objet d'une certaine hauteur par rapport à sa base. Ce déplacement s'effectue autour du point principal sur une photo verticale vraie, ou autour de l'isocentre sur une photo supposée verticale mais qui a été déformée par l'inclinaison transversale ou longitudinale de l'appareil.

1975.11.01

#### **dégagement / riding-off**

Manoeuvre d'un bâtiment d'escorte qui vise à s'interposer entre un ou des navires escortés et une force d'opposition pour obliger celle-ci à dégager.

2001.10.01

#### **dégât nucléaire / nuclear damage**

1. Dégât léger : Dégât qui n'empêche pas l'utilisation immédiate d'un matériel ou d'installations aux fins prévues ;



certaines réparations peuvent s'avérer nécessaires pour rendre le matériel et les installations pleinement utilisables. 2. Dégât modéré : Dégât qui peut empêcher l'utilisation du matériel et des installations jusqu'à ce que des réparations importantes soient effectuées. 3. Dégât grave : Dégât qui empêche l'utilisation du matériel et des installations d'une manière permanente. 1973.03.01

#### **dégâts probables / probability of damage**

Probabilité (exprimée en pourcentage ou en fraction décimale) que des dégâts seront causés à un objectif déterminé. 1968.11.01

#### **délai avant attaque / NATO warning time**

Intervalle de temps entre le moment où un commandant stratégique de l'OTAN (ou une autorité supérieure) a déterminé qu'une attaque était imminente et le moment où cette attaque se produit. 2000.07.20

#### **délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon employment time**

Temps nécessaire pour le lancement d'une arme nucléaire après que la décision de tir a été prise. 1973.03.01

#### **délai de préparation / readiness time**

Délai dans lequel une unité peut être rendue capable d'exécuter les missions pour lesquelles elle est organisée, équipée et entraînée. Ce délai est précisé ou mesuré par des indicateurs de l'état actuel de son personnel, de ses matériels et de son entraînement. Il ne comprend pas le temps de transit. 2003.10.01

#### **délégation de pouvoirs / delegation of authority**

Action par laquelle un commandant assigne à un commandant subordonné une partie clairement précisée de son autorité. 2004.06.22

#### **délestage / jettison**

Largage volontaire de charges d'un aéronef afin d'assurer sa sécurité ou de le préparer pour le combat aérien. 1983.07.01

#### **demande de modification / request modify**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé par toute personne autre que celle autorisée à modifier un plan de feu pour demander une modification. 1974.08.01

#### **demande de tir / call for fire**

Demande comportant les données nécessaires à l'obtention du tir voulu sur un objectif déterminé. 1973.03.01

#### **demandeur d'asile / asylum seeker**

Personne demandant à obtenir son admission sur le territoire d'un État en qualité de réfugié et attendant que les

autorités compétentes statuent sur sa requête.

[OIM, 2018]  
2019.02.25

#### **démontage<sup>1</sup> / mine disposal**

Processus visant à rendre sûres, neutraliser, récupérer, déplacer, ou détruire des mines. 2000.05.09

#### **démontage<sup>2</sup> / mine clearance**

Action d'enlever toutes les mines d'un itinéraire ou d'une zone. 2000.05.09

#### **démontage par plongeur / clearance diving**

L'utilisation de plongeurs pour le repérage, l'identification ou la neutralisation des mines. 1976.08.01

#### **demi-teinte / half-tone**

Support d'impression ou impression dans lequel les divers tons sont différenciés au moyen de points de densité constante mais de taille ou de forme variable. La taille ou la forme de ces ensembles de points varie suivant l'intensité du ton à représenter. 1973.03.01

#### **demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère / half-residence time**

Dans le cas de retombées retardées, temps que les résidus dispersés dans l'atmosphère mettent pour perdre la moitié de leur valeur initiale. MCJSB, 2017.04.04

#### **démolition sous-marine / underwater demolition**

Destruction ou neutralisation d'obstacles sous-marins ; elle est normalement effectuée par des équipes de démolition sous-marine. 1968.11.01

#### **démonstration / demonstration**

Attaque ou démonstration de force faite dans un secteur où une décision n'est pas recherchée, et ayant pour seul but de tromper l'ennemi. 1973.03.01

#### **démonstration amphibie / amphibious demonstration**

Type d'opération amphibie menée dans le but d'induire l'ennemi en erreur par un étalage de force et de l'inciter ainsi à avoir des réactions contraires à son intérêt. 1983.07.01

#### **démontrer / demonstrate**

Dissuader une entité hostile par une démonstration de force, sans chercher le contact. MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **densité-altitude / density altitude**

Densité atmosphérique exprimée en altitude correspondant à cette densité dans l'atmosphère standard. 1973.03.01

#### **densité d'un champ de mines / minefield density**

En guerre des mines sur terre, nombre moyen de mines relevé par mètre de front ou par mètre carré de champ de mines. 1985.11.01

#### **densité du trafic / traffic density**

Nombre moyen de véhicules sur la route par unité de distance. 1968.11.01

#### **départ ponctuel / zero-length launching**

Technique par laquelle le premier mouvement d'un missile ou d'un aéronef lui fait quitter sa rampe ou sa plate-forme. 1968.11.01

#### **déplacement par échelons / echeloned displacement**

Déplacement fractionné d'une unité, d'un emplacement à un autre, effectué sans qu'il provoque une discontinuité dans l'exécution de la mission. 1973.03.01

#### **déploiement<sup>1</sup> / deployment<sup>1</sup>**

Dans le contexte maritime, passage de la navigation en mode de croisière ou de prise de contact au dispositif de combat. 1988.02.01

#### **déploiement<sup>2</sup> / deployment<sup>2</sup>**

Déplacement de forces dans les zones d'opérations. 1988.02.01

#### **déploiement<sup>3</sup> / deployment<sup>3</sup>**

Mise en place de forces en formation de combat. 1988.02.01

#### **dépollution à des fins civiles / demining**

Action d'enlever d'une zone délimitée la totalité des mines, des explosifs et munitions, des dispositifs explosifs de circonstance et des pièges non explosés afin de rendre cette zone sûre pour les civils. Note : Normalement, les unités militaires n'effectuent pas d'opérations de dépollution à des fins civiles. 2002.05.29

#### **dépollution de zone / area clearance**

En opérations terrestres, la détection et, en cas de découverte, l'identification, le marquage et la neutralisation, la destruction ou l'enlèvement des mines ou autres munitions explosives, des dispositifs explosifs de circonstance et des pièges dans une zone définie, afin de permettre la poursuite des opérations militaires à moindre risque. Note : la dépollution de zone est normalement effectuée par des unités militaires. 2002.10.14

#### **dépollution le long d'itinéraire / route clearance**

La détection et, en cas de découverte, la confirmation, l'identification, le marquage et la neutralisation, la destruction ou

l'enlèvement des dispositifs explosifs et des obstacles non-explosifs qui menacent un itinéraire défini afin de permettre la poursuite d'une opération militaire en réduisant les risques.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war branch camp**  
Camp secondaire, contrôlé et administré par un camp de prisonniers de guerre.  
1977.11.01

**dépôt temporaire / dump**  
Dépôt temporaire, généralement à l'air libre, de bombes, munitions, équipements ou approvisionnements.  
1973.03.01

**dérive / drift**  
En balistique, déviation d'un projectile provoquée par une action gyroscopique conduite par des couples affectant un projectile en rotation. Ces couples sont dus à la gravitation ou à des effets atmosphériques.  
1974.04.01

**dérive vraie**  
Terme privilégié : précession vraie.

**déroutement <sup>1</sup> / diversion <sup>3</sup>**  
Modification d'un itinéraire prescrit pour des raisons opérationnelles ou tactiques. Excepté dans le cas d'aéronefs, un ordre de déroutement ne constitue pas un changement de destination.  
1983.07.01

**déroutement <sup>2</sup> / diversion <sup>4</sup>**  
En circulation aérienne, action de se diriger vers un aéroport autre que celui où un atterrissage était prévu.  
1980.07.01

**déroutement <sup>3</sup> / diversion <sup>5</sup>**  
Action de dévier ou de détourner des personnes ou des objets de leur itinéraire prévu.  
2001.10.01

**description de l'objectif / description of target**  
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, partie de la demande de tir où l'observateur décrit l'installation, le personnel, l'équipement ou l'activité devant être pris sous le feu.  
1973.08.01

**désengagement / withdrawal operation**  
Opération planifiée dans laquelle une force au contact se soustrait à l'ennemi.  
1983.07.01

**désengager / disengage rompre le contact (toléré)**  
Rompre le contact avec une entité hostile.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**désignation d'édition / edition designation**  
Numéro, lettre, date ou symbole permettant de distinguer une édition d'une autre.  
1973.03.01

**désignation d'objectif / target designation**  
Action d'indiquer un objectif à un système d'arme.  
2001.10.01

**désignation de stocks / earmarking of stocks**  
Dispositions par lesquelles les nations conviennent, normalement en temps de paix, de déterminer une certaine proportion d'articles sélectionnés de leurs réserves de guerre pour affectation sur demande à certains commandants OTAN.  
1984.03.01

**désignation en coordonnées polaires / polar plot**  
Méthode de désignation d'un point d'une carte au moyen de coordonnées polaires.  
1972.07.01

**désinfection / decontamination <sup>2</sup>**  
Désinfection (chimique ou biologique) : procédé utilisé pour protéger tout être animé, objet ou terrain, par absorption, neutralisation ou évacuation d'agents chimiques ou biologiques.  
1973.03.01

**désorganiser / disrupt**  
Avoir un effet négatif sur la formation, le cadencement ou le calendrier d'une entité hostile.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**dessin de camouflage / disruptive pattern**  
Ensemble de surfaces irrégulières et colorées peintes sur un objet pour améliorer ses capacités de camouflage.  
1974.12.01

**destruction <sup>1</sup> / demolition**  
Mise hors d'usage d'ouvrages, d'installations ou de matériel par l'emploi de moyens quelconques : feu, eau, explosifs, moyens mécaniques.  
1993.07.01

**destruction <sup>2</sup> / splash <sup>2</sup>**  
En interception aérienne, destruction effective de l'objectif, enregistré par moyens visuels ou radar.  
1993.07.01

**destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires / emergency destruction of nuclear weapons**  
Destruction sans production d'effets importants de munitions nucléaires, de leurs composants et équipements classifiés associés. Cette destruction a pour but : de rendre l'arme inopérante ; d'empêcher sa récupération en vue d'un réemploi ; d'empêcher de dévoiler des informations classifiées sur sa fabrication.  
1975.11.01

**destruction des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis / destruction of enemy air defences**  
Sous-ensemble de la mise hors de combat des moyens de défense

aérienne ennemis qui comprend les activités visant à la destruction physique des systèmes électroniques ou de leurs composants clés, du radar, du système de lancement et de tout autre composant qui permet les opérations de l'opposant.  
2014.08.01

**destruction missile / missile destruct**  
Destruction volontaire d'un missile ou véhicule similaire pour des raisons de sécurité ou autres.  
1973.03.01

**détachement <sup>1</sup> / detachment <sup>1</sup>**  
Partie d'une unité détachée de la formation principale pour une mission en d'autres lieux.  
1973.03.01

**détachement <sup>2</sup> / detachment <sup>2</sup>**  
Formation temporaire de l'armée de terre ou de mer, constituée d'unités ou de fractions d'unités de ces armées.  
1973.03.01

**détachement de bascule / step-up <sup>2</sup>**  
En opérations terrestres, élément d'une organisation utilisé pour réaliser une bascule.  
1975.11.01

**détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction / demolition guard**  
Détachement mis en place en vue de s'assurer qu'un ouvrage à détruire ne tombera pas aux mains de l'ennemi avant que les ordres pour la mise à feu du dispositif de destruction n'aient été donnés et que cette destruction n'ait été effectuée avec succès. Le chef du détachement de protection a la responsabilité du commandement opérationnel de tous les éléments en position dans le site du dispositif de destruction, y compris le détachement de mise à feu. Il est responsable de la transmission de l'ordre d'exécution au détachement de mise en oeuvre.  
1973.03.01

**détachement de sûreté / stay behind force**  
Dans une opération de rupture de contact, élément qui est laissé en position afin de couvrir le repli du gros.  
1976.08.01

**détachement pour emploi / allotment**  
Transfert temporaire de l'affectation de forces aériennes tactiques entre commandements subordonnés. Une telle décision appartient au commandant opérationnel.  
1981.06.01

**détachement pour mise aux ordres <sup>1</sup> / attach <sup>1</sup>**  
**mise aux ordres**  
Rattachement, à titre temporaire, d'unités ou de personnel à d'autres unités. Sous la réserve des restrictions prescrites par l'ordre prononçant le détachement, le commandant de la formation, de l'unité ou de l'organisme auquel l'unité ou le personnel est détaché, exerce sur l'unité ou le

personnel détaché la même autorité que celle qu'il exerce sur les unités ou le personnel organiques placés sous son commandement. Toutefois la mutation et la promotion du personnel détaché appartiendront normalement à la formation, l'unité ou l'organisme qui l'a détaché.  
1981.03.01

**détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>2</sup> / attach<sup>2</sup>  
mise aux ordres**

Détachement de personnel se rapportant à des fonctions spécifiques, qui sont secondaires ou relativement temporaires. Tel que : détachement à une unité pour le logement et les vivres ; détachement pour service aérien.  
1981.03.01

**détail cartographique / feature**

Tout objet ainsi que la représentation orographique et hydrographique visibles au recto d'une carte.  
1973.03.01

**détecteur / detecting circuit**

En guerre des mines, partie d'un circuit de mise de feu qui réagit sous l'influence d'un objectif.  
1977.03.01

**détecteur d'interception radioélectrique / intercept receiver**

Récepteur destiné à la détection (au moyen de signaux visuels ou sonores) des émissions dans la portion particulière du spectre radioélectrique sur laquelle il est accordé.  
1973.04.01

**détecteur de neutrons par activation / activation detector**

Appareil indiquant soit le passage d'un flux de neutrons, soit l'intensité de celui-ci grâce aux effets électromagnétiques que les particules exercent sur la matière traversée.  
1973.02.01

**détection / detection**

Découverte par un moyen quelconque de la présence d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène susceptible d'avoir un intérêt militaire.  
1976.12.01

**détection radioélectrique / radio detection**

Détection de la présence d'un objet par moyen radioélectrique, sans détermination précise de sa position.  
1968.11.01

**détention / detention**

Acte de retenir à des fins légales telles que poursuites judiciaires, maintien de la sécurité publique, ou en application d'une décision de justice.  
2015.08.14

**détonateur / detonator**

Artifice contenant un explosif sensible destiné à produire une onde de détonation.  
1980.07.01

**détour / detour**

Modification d'itinéraire par laquelle on évite des tronçons où les mouvements sont devenus difficiles ou impossibles, et destinée à maintenir la continuité du déplacement jusqu'au point de destination.  
1973.08.01

**détourner / turn**

Forcer une entité hostile à se déplacer dans la direction souhaitée.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**développement de l'aptitude au commandement / leadership development**

Perfectionnement professionnel des dirigeants pour qu'ils deviennent les plus compétents possibles.  
2018.02.16

**déviat<sup>1</sup> / deviation<sup>1</sup>**

Angle entre le méridien magnétique et l'aiguille du compas.  
1973.03.01

**déviat<sup>2</sup> / diversion<sup>6</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, une route ou un chenal contournant une zone dangereuse. Une déviation peut joindre deux chenaux entre eux ou se greffer sur un chenal pour y revenir au-delà du danger.  
1973.03.01

**diaphragme / diaphragm**

Élément mécanique d'un système optique qui sert à régler la quantité de lumière traversant le système. La quantité de lumière détermine la clarté de l'image sans en affecter les dimensions.  
2003.09.01

**diapositive / diapositive**

Image photographique positive sur support transparent.  
1973.03.01

**différence de parallaxe / parallax difference**

Déplacement apparent du sommet d'un objet par rapport à sa base, observé sur les images de cet objet obtenues par un couple stéréoscopique.  
1970.07.01

**dimensions du spot / spot size**

Dimensions de la trace des électrons sur un écran cathodique.  
1964.06.01

**direction de prise de vue / camera axis direction**

Direction de la projection horizontale de l'axe optique de l'appareil au moment de la prise de vue. Cette direction est définie par son azimut.  
1973.03.01

**direction de tir / gun direction**

Attribution des objectifs et direction du tir de l'artillerie d'un bâtiment.  
1973.03.01

**direction des essences inter-sections / petroleum intersectional service**

**direction des essences inter-sections**

Service coordonnateur inter-sections (ou inter-zones) qui, dans un théâtre d'opérations, dirige les moyens de ravitaillement de carburants en vrac dans toute l'étendue du territoire de son ressort.  
1970.07.01

**direction des essences inter-sections**

Terme privilégié : direction des essences inter-sections.

**direction principale de tir / principal direction of fire**

Direction principale vers laquelle une arme sera orientée.  
Note : cette direction est déterminée en se fondant sur l'ennemi, la mission, le terrain et la capacité en matière d'armes.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**direction virtuelle du vent / representative downwind direction**

Vitesse moyenne du vent à la surface du sol dans la zone de danger pendant la période de prévision.  
1988.02.01

**directive<sup>1</sup> / directive<sup>1</sup>**

Pièce de correspondance militaire donnant des instructions générales ou ordonnant une action déterminée.  
1973.03.01

**directive<sup>2</sup> / directive<sup>2</sup>**

Plan destiné à être mis en oeuvre sur un ordre ultérieur ou dans l'éventualité d'une circonstance donnée.  
1973.03.01

**directive<sup>3</sup> / directive<sup>3</sup>**

D'une manière générale, toute communication donnant naissance ou définissant une action à entreprendre, une ligne de conduite, une procédure de travail.  
1973.03.01

**directive pour la planification de l'exercice / exercise planning directive**

Directive établie à partir du cadre général de l'exercice et permettant la poursuite de la préparation de cet exercice.  
1975.11.01

**discrimination des objectifs / target discrimination**

Aptitude d'un équipement de détection ou de guidage à identifier ou engager l'un quelconque de plusieurs objectifs simultanés.  
1969.09.01

**dispersion<sup>1</sup> / dispersion<sup>1</sup>**

Répartition autour du point moyen des impacts de bombes ou de projectiles lâchés ou tirés dans des conditions identiques.  
2003.09.01

**dispersion<sup>2</sup> / dispersion<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie antiaérienne, répartition des coups en portée et en direction autour du point moyen d'éclatement.  
2003.09.01

**dispersion<sup>3</sup> / dispersion<sup>3</sup>**

Étalement ou séparation des troupes, du matériel, des établissements ou des activités normalement concentrés dans certaines zones, pour réduire leur vulnérabilité.  
2003.09.01

**dispersion<sup>4</sup> / dispersion<sup>4</sup>**

En parachutage, éparpillement du personnel ou du matériel sur la zone de largage.  
2003.09.01

**dispersion<sup>5</sup> / dispersal**

En opérations maritimes, action de réduire la concentration de navires en faisant changer ces derniers de poste au sein d'une zone portuaire ou dans des mouillages de travail ou d'attente situés à proximité.  
2007.03.02

**dispersion globale / delivery error**

Erreur totale résultante d'un système d'arme, se traduisant par une distribution des coups autour du point de réglage.  
1984.10.01

**dispositif<sup>1</sup> / disposition<sup>1</sup>**

Répartition des éléments d'un commandement à l'intérieur d'une zone : elle donne habituellement l'emplacement exact de chaque poste de commandement d'unité et l'articulation des forces qui lui sont subordonnées.  
1973.03.01

**dispositif<sup>2</sup> / disposition<sup>2</sup>**

Dispositifs prévus des positions relatives devant être occupées par plusieurs formations ou bâtiments d'une flotte, ou par les forces principales d'une flotte, pour toutes situations telles que navigation, approche, maintien du contact ou combat.  
1973.03.01

**dispositif<sup>3</sup> / disposition<sup>3</sup>**

Disposition prévue de toutes les unités tactiques composant une escadrille ou un groupe d'aéronefs.  
1973.03.01

**dispositif anti-contre-minage / anticountermining device**

Dispositif équipant une mine à influence et destiné à empêcher son déclenchement au choc.  
1976.08.01

**dispositif antidémontage**

Terme privilégié : dispositif antirécupération.

**dispositif antidrague / antisweep device**

Tout dispositif incorporé à l'orin d'une mine ou d'un obstruteur, ou dans les circuits d'une mine, pour en rendre le dragage plus difficile.  
1975.11.01

**dispositif antilueur**

Terme privilégié : cache-flamme.

**dispositif antimanipulation / antihandling device**

Dispositif destiné à protéger une mine en étant incorporé, relié ou fixé à celle-ci, ou placé sous elle, et qui se déclenche et initie celle-ci quand on essaie de la manipuler ou de la perturber intentionnellement.  
2002.10.14

**dispositif antirécupération / antirecovery device**

**dispositif antidémontage** (toléré)  
En guerre des mines sur mer, tout dispositif équipant une mine et destiné à empêcher l'ennemi de découvrir les détails de fonctionnement de son mécanisme.  
1975.11.01

**dispositif antirepérage / antiwatching device**

Dispositif incorporé à une mine à orin destiné à la faire couler si elle vient en surface, de façon à empêcher que sa position ou celle du champ de mines soit révélée.  
1975.11.01

**dispositif combustor / combustor**

Nom généralement donné, à l'ensemble formé par l'accroche-flammes (ou stabilisateur de flammes), le dispositif d'allumage, la chambre de combustion et le système d'injection d'un statoréacteur ou d'une turbine à gaz.  
1973.03.01

**dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting gear**

Dispositif utilisé pour accrocher la crosse des aéronefs qui en sont équipés et absorber leur énergie cinétique après un atterrissage normal ou d'urgence ou un décollage interrompu.  
1983.01.01

**dispositif de guidage par laser / laser guidance unit**

Dispositif muni d'un chercheur laser fournissant les éléments de trajectoire nécessaires au système de commande d'un missile, d'un projectile ou d'une bombe.  
2000.10.04

**dispositif de réceptivité intermittente / intermittent arming device**

Dispositif ne rendant une mine réceptive que dans certaines périodes.  
1975.11.01

**dispositif de retard d'armement / arming delay device**

Dispositif empêchant, pendant une durée préétablie, l'armement d'une mine après sa pose ou son mouillage ou de toute autre munition après son tir ou son lancement.  
1999.07.16

**dispositif de sabordage / flooder**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif équipant les mines à orin qui permet de noyer le flotteur et de le faire couler, après un certain délai réglé à l'avance.  
1975.11.01

**dispositif de sécurité / safety device**

Dispositif prévenant tout fonctionnement

accidentel.  
1994.11.24

**dispositif de stérilisation / sterilizer**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif incorporé dans certaines mines qui rend la mine définitivement inerte à l'expiration d'une période réglée après son mouillage.  
1975.11.01

**dispositif dispersé / dispersed movement pattern**

Dispositif pour le mouvement navire-rivage qui ménage un intervalle supplémentaire entre engins de débarquement à la fois latéralement et longitudinalement. Ce dispositif est utilisé lorsque la menace d'armes nucléaires est prise en considération.  
1973.03.01

**dispositif explosif de circonstance**

Terme privilégié : engin explosif improvisé.

**dispositifs explosifs / explosive ordnance**

Tous les dispositifs contenant des matières explosives, des matières à fission ou fusion nucléaires ou des agents biologiques et chimiques. Exemples : bombes et charges militaires; missiles guidés et missiles balistiques; munitions d'artillerie, mortiers, roquettes et munitions d'armes de petit calibre; toutes mines, torpilles et grenades sous-marines; charges de démolition; compositions p  
MCLSB, 2017.03.06

**dissuasion / deterrence**

Fait de persuader un agresseur potentiel que les conséquences d'une action coercitive ou d'un conflit armé l'emporteraient sur les gains escomptés. Cela nécessite le maintien d'une puissance militaire et d'une stratégie crédibles reposant sur une volonté politique nette d'agir.  
1996.01.09

**distance / range<sup>1</sup>**

Intervalle existant entre un point donné et un objet ou un objectif.  
2015.08.14

**distance d'observation / observer-target distance**

Distance séparant l'observateur de l'objectif.  
1975.11.01

**distance de décentrement / offset distance**

En guerre nucléaire, distance entre le point zéro désiré, ou réel, et le centre de la zone de l'objectif (ou l'objectif lui-même).  
1973.03.01

**distance de sécurité<sup>1</sup> / safe separation distance**

Distance entre le système de largage ou le lanceur et la munition au-delà de laquelle les risques pour les utilisateurs et/ou le système de largage résultant du fonctionnement du système de munition

sont acceptables.  
AC/326, 2016.02.15

#### **distance de sécurité<sup>2</sup> / safety distance**

En circulation routière, intervalle à maintenir entre véhicules successifs circulant en colonne. Il est fixé par le commandement en fonction des impératifs de sécurité.  
1975.11.01

#### **distance de sécurité<sup>3</sup> / safe distance**

En guerre des mines sur mer, distance horizontale entre le pourtour de l'aire de choc et le centre du dragueur.  
1975.11.01

#### **distance entre véhicules / vehicle distance**

Espace entre les véhicules d'une colonne mesuré entre l'arrière d'un véhicule et l'avant du véhicule qui le suit.  
1982.03.01

#### **distance focale équivalente / equivalent focal length**

Distance, mesurée le long de l'axe optique, du point nodal image de l'objectif au plan où l'on obtient la meilleure définition pour l'ensemble du cliché.  
1973.03.01

#### **distance focale mesurée / calibrated focal length**

Valeur corrigée de la distance focale équivalente d'un objectif. Cette valeur est calculée de manière que, sur le champ total de couverture de l'objectif, les valeurs extrêmes (maximale et minimale) de la distorsion soient opposées.  
1973.03.01

#### **distance focale nominale / nominal focal length**

Valeur rapprochée de la distance focale arrondie à un certain chiffre standard, utilisée pour la classification des objectifs, des miroirs et des caméras.  
1971.04.01

#### **distance franchissable d'endurance / endurance distance**

Distance totale qui peut être couverte par un véhicule terrestre ou par un navire à une vitesse d'endurance déterminée.  
1973.03.01

#### **distance horizontale / plan range**

En reconnaissance photographique, distance dans le plan horizontal comptée depuis la verticale de l'aéronef jusqu'à un objet déterminé au sol.  
1970.07.01

#### **distance hyperfocale / hyperfocal distance**

Distance d'un objectif aux objets les plus rapprochés dont les images sont considérées comme nettes dans le plan focal lorsque l'objectif est mis au point sur l'infini.  
1973.03.01

#### **distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire / minimum nuclear safe distance**

Somme du rayon de sécurité et de la marge de sécurité.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

#### **distance oblique / slant range**

Distance entre deux points situés à des niveaux différents par rapport à un plan de référence.  
1980.01.01

#### **distorsion / lens distortion**

Déformation de l'image optique due aux aberrations et imperfections d'un système optique.  
1970.07.01

#### **distorsion en S / S-curve distortion**

Distorsion de l'image produite par un capteur à balayage due au déplacement vers l'avant du capteur au cours de la durée d'un balayage latéral.  
1980.01.01

#### **distributeur / dispenser**

En termes d'armement aérien, un conteneur ou dispositif utilisé pour l'emport et le largage des sous-munitions.  
1980.07.01

#### **divergent / otter**

En guerre des mines sur mer, panneau remorqué qui se déplace latéralement à une distance prédéterminée et que fait diverger le brin de drague.  
1976.08.01

#### **diversion<sup>1</sup> / diversion<sup>1</sup>**

Action d'éloigner l'attention et les forces d'un ennemi du lieu de l'opération principale.  
1980.07.01

#### **diversion<sup>2</sup> / diversion<sup>2</sup>**

Attaque, alerte ou feinte destinée à détourner l'attention.  
1980.07.01

#### **division<sup>1</sup> / division<sup>1</sup>**

Unité ou formation tactique ainsi définie :  
a. grande unité ou formation qui possède organiquement les armes et les services nécessaires à un combat d'une certaine durée ; elle se situe entre le corps d'armée et la brigade (ou le régiment) ;  
b. ensemble de bâtiments de guerre de type semblable, groupés sous un même commandement opérationnel ou logistique ; ou unité tactique d'une escadrille aéronavale, comprenant plusieurs sections ;  
c. une division aérienne est un groupement aérien de combat consistant normalement en deux groupes ou plus avec les unités des services appropriés ; les groupes de combat d'une division aérienne comprennent normalement des unités de type similaire.  
2003.09.01

#### **division<sup>2</sup> / division<sup>2</sup>**

À bord d'un bâtiment de guerre : groupe d'hommes constitué pour des raisons d'ordre opérationnel ou administratif.  
2003.09.01

#### **doctrine / doctrine**

Principes fondamentaux qui guident les

forces armées dans la poursuite d'un objectif. Ces principes sont impératifs, mais leur application requiert du jugement.  
1973.03.01

#### **doctrine tactique aérienne / tactical air doctrine**

Principes fondamentaux servant de guide à l'emploi des moyens aériens dans les opérations aériennes tactiques, en vue d'atteindre des objectifs donnés.  
1980.11.01

#### **document authentique / authentic document**

Document dont on peut prouver qu'il est bien ce qu'il prétend être et qui est créé, transmis, reçu, conservé, géré, archivé ou détruit conformément aux procédures approuvées de gestion des archives courantes, intermédiaires et définitives visant à le protéger contre les ajouts, les destructions, les suppressions, les modifications, les utilisations ou les dissimulations non autorisés.  
Note : un document authentique peut comprendre les marquages externes suivants : une signature manuscrite originale ou une signature numérique équivalente, ou encore un tampon, et peut être géré par un dépositaire officiel.  
AC, 2016.09.07

#### **document graphique / graphic**

Production complète ou partielle d'un travail cartographique ou photogrammétrique. Un document graphique peut être une carte, ou une mosaïque, ou même un film pelliculable réalisé grâce à des techniques cartographiques.  
1973.03.01

#### **documentation géographique militaire / military geographic documentation DGM**

[AGeoP-17, 2015]  
Renseignement géographique militaire qui a été évalué, traité, résumé et publié sous forme normalisée pour satisfaire un besoin militaire.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

#### **documents d'interprétation / imagery collateral**

Pièces utilisées lors de l'interprétation d'une représentation.  
1978.06.01

#### **domaine capacitaire**

Terme privilégié : catégorie capacitaire.

#### **dôme**

Terme privilégié : dôme d'écume.

#### **dôme d'écume / spray dome dôme (toléré)**

Soulèvement d'eau et d'écume provoqué par l'onde de choc d'une explosion nucléaire sous-marine lorsqu'elle atteint la surface de l'eau.  
1976.12.01

#### **dommages collatéraux / collateral damage**

Pertes ou dégâts non souhaités, provoqués dans des zones civiles par

des opérations militaires.  
2005.01.17

**donnée / datum**

Toute quantité numérique ou géométrique pouvant servir de référence ou de base. Lorsque le concept est géométrique, le pluriel anglais est "datums", contrairement au pluriel habituel "data".  
1973.03.01

**donnée de marquage / titling strip donnée de titrage**

En photographie, renseignement normalisé porté sur le négatif et/ou le positif pour identification et référence.  
1969.09.01

**donnée de titrage**

Terme privilégié : donnée de marquage.

**donnée marginale / marginal data renseignement marginal (toléré)**

Explication donnée en marge d'une carte qui clarifie, définit, il lustre et/ou (complète la partie "graphique" d'une feuille) explicite celle-ci.  
1971.04.01

**données externes de communication**

Terme privilégié : paramètres de communication.

**données techniques du COMINT**

Terme privilégié : paramètres de communication.

**donner son identité / identify**

Fournir ses caractéristiques uniques en tant qu'individu, groupe d'individus ou organisation afin de prouver qu'on est bien ce qu'on dit être.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**dose absorbée / absorbed dose**

Quantité d'énergie de rayonnement ionisant absorbée, par unité de masse, par un tissu ou un organe exposé.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**dose d'irradiation létale médiane / median lethal radiation dose**

**DL<sub>50/x</sub>**  
Quantité de rayonnement ionisant absorbée par l'ensemble du corps sur une période donnée qui, en l'absence de traitement médical, pourrait provoquer la mort de 50 pour cent du personnel exposé.  
Note : DL<sub>50/60</sub> signifie qu'en l'absence de traitement médical, 50% du personnel exposé décèdera dans un délai de 60 jours.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

**dose de rayonnement / radiation dose**

Quantité de rayonnement ionisant reçue par une matière ou un tissu biologique.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**dose incapacitante moyenne / median incapacitating dose**

Dose de produit chimique dont l'introduction dans le corps humain aboutit à une perte de capacité de 50% des personnels exposés et non

protégés.  
1974.08.01

**dose létale médiane / median lethal dose**

**DL<sub>50</sub>**  
Dose d'agent chimique, de toxine, d'agent pathogène ou de rayonnement ionisant qui entraînerait la mort de 50 % du personnel exposé non protégé et non traité.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.09

**dose maximale consentie / maximum permissible dose**

Dose fixée par un échelon du commandement, ou une autorité qualifiée, comme limite supérieure des rayonnements nucléaires cumulés pouvant être reçus pendant une période déterminée par le personnel sous ses ordres, compte tenu des limitations opérationnelles normalement admises.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**dosimétrie / dosimetry**

Estimation, mesure et enregistrement des doses de rayonnement reçues.  
Note : la dosimétrie comprend également la gestion des doses enregistrées.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**dosiphote / film badge**

Film photographique, placé dans un étui en forme de "badge", et porté par le personnel afin qu'il mesure et enregistre en permanence (normalement) la dose de rayons gamma.  
1973.03.01

**dossier d'objectifs <sup>1</sup> / target dossier**

Dossier représentant l'ensemble de renseignements sur chaque objectif situé dans une zone géographique déterminée.  
1968.11.01

**dossier d'objectifs <sup>2</sup> / target folder carnet d'objectifs**

Dossier contenant des renseignements concernant un objectif déterminé, avec les indications utiles pour la préparation et la conduite de l'attaque de cet objectif.  
1968.11.01

**dossier de représentation d'objectif / imagery pack**

Ensemble des documents de représentation relatifs à un objectif déterminé.  
1974.12.01

**dotation d'unité / unit equipment**

Quantité et nature des équipements principaux affectés à une unité, conformément au tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.  
2015.08.14

**dotation initiale / basic load**

**DI**  
Somme de la charge de combat et du chargement de base, emportée par l'unité ou la formation au cours d'opérations et destinée à être utilisée par cette unité ou formation sans

réapprovisionnement externe.  
LCEG(S) 2017.12.06

**dotation nucléaire / prescribed nuclear load**

**charge nucléaire prescrite**  
Quantité déterminée d'armes nucléaires devant être transportée par l'unité chargée de les mettre en oeuvre. L'approvisionnement et le réapprovisionnement de cette dotation après emploi sont une décision de commandement ; ils dépendent de la situation tactique, de la situation logistique nucléaire et de la possibilité pour l'unité de transporter et d'utiliser la dotation. La dotation peut varier d'un jour à l'autre, et aussi entre unités de feux nucléaires identiques.  
1969.09.01

**double encerclement**

Terme privilégié : double enveloppement.

**double enveloppement / double envelopment**

**double encerclement (toléré)**  
Manœuvre exécutée par des forces qui se déplacent autour des deux flancs d'une position ennemie pour attaquer les flancs ou des objectifs sur l'arrière de l'ennemi.  
Note : l'ennemi est normalement fixé sur sa position par une attaque frontale de soutien ou par des feux indirects ou aériens.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**dragage d'attrition / attrition sweeping**

Dragage continu des champs de mines pour maintenir le niveau le plus bas possible de risque pour tous bâtiments.  
1976.08.01

**dragage d'exploration / search sweeping**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dragage d'une fraction-témoin d'une route ou d'une zone en vue de vérifier la présence ou l'absence de mines mûres.  
1976.12.01

**dragage d'une bande initiale / initial path sweeping**

Déblaiement initial d'une bande à l'intérieur d'une zone minée toujours dangereuse pour les dragueurs.  
1975.11.01

**dragage de contrôle d'immersion / skim sweeping**

En guerre des mines sur mer, technique de dragage mécanique effectué à une certaine profondeur au-dessus des mines à orin à grande immersion dans le but de draguer toutes les mines assez proches de la surface pour mettre en danger les bâtiments de surface.  
1976.08.01

**dragage de vérification / check sweeping**

En guerre des mines sur mer, couverture finale destinée à s'assurer que le chenal ou la zone est libre de mines à orin, à l'issue d'un déblaiement.  
1976.12.01

**dragage des mines / minesweeping**

Procédé de recherche ou de neutralisation qui soit utilise des dragues mécaniques ou explosives destinées à enlever ou détruire la mine, soit produit dans la zone les influences nécessaires pour déclencher la mine.  
1973.03.01

**dragage précurseur / precursor sweeping**

Dragage d'une zone par des moyens relativement sûrs afin de réduire les risques des bâtiments de lutte contre les mines au cours d'opérations ultérieures.  
1975.11.01

**drague à électrode / electrode sweep**

En guerre des mines navale, drague magnétique à câble où l'eau salée et le fond de la mer entrent dans la composition du circuit électrique.  
2000.10.04

**drague à filet / net sweep**

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague en forme de filet, remorquée par deux bâtiments, et destinée à ramasser les mines dérivantes ou à recueillir celles qui se trouvent sur le fond.  
1976.08.01

**drague à influence / influence sweep**

En guerre des mines navale, drague conçue pour produire une influence comparable à celle produite par une cible et déclencher ainsi sur les mines.  
2000.10.04

**drague à solénoïde / solenoid sweep**

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague magnétique constituée par un enroulement d'axe horizontal autour d'un flotteur cylindrique en fer.  
1978.06.01

**drague armée / armed sweep**

Drague munie de ciseaux ou de tout autre dispositif lui permettant de couper plus efficacement les orins des mines.  
1975.11.01

**drague de fond / bottom sweep**

Drague remorquée par deux bâtiments, constituée par un fil d'acier ou par une chaîne et destinée soit à draguer les mines proches du fond, soit à traîner les mines hors du chenal.  
1976.12.01

**drague dissymétrique / asymmetrical sweep**

Toute drague dont l'intercept, par vent et courant nuls, n'est pas centré sur le rail suivi par le dragueur.  
1975.11.01

**drague mécanique / mechanical sweep**

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague destinée à entrer en contact direct avec la mine ou ses appendices.  
1975.11.01

**drague mécanique divergente / oropesa sweep**

En guerre des mines sur mer, drague

remorquée par un bâtiment et constituée par un filin d'acier d'une certaine longueur. L'écartement latéral de la drague est obtenu par un divergent et son immersion est réglée, du côté du bâtiment par un plongeur et à l'autre extrémité par un pendeur de flotteur.  
1975.11.01

**droite (ou gauche)**

Terme privilégié : gauche (ou droite)<sup>2</sup>.

**durée d'activation / laid life**

En guerre des mines terrestre, laps de temps pendant lequel le système d'amorçage d'une mine peut être activé.  
1999.07.16

**durée d'écoulement / pass time**

En circulation routière, temps qui s'écoule entre le passage, en un point donné, du premier et du dernier véhicule d'une colonne.  
1970.07.01

**durée d'encombrement / road clearance time**

En circulation routière, temps total nécessaire à une colonne pour parcourir et dégager une section d'itinéraire.  
1970.07.01

**durée d'impulsion laser / laser pulse duration**

(Intervalle de) temps pendant lequel l'impulsion de puissance émise par le laser a en permanence une valeur supérieure à la moitié de sa valeur maximale.  
1980.01.01

**durée de trajet / time of flight**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, temps, mesuré en secondes, séparant le moment où une arme est mise à feu, larguée ou envoyée du moment où elle arrive au but ou éclate.  
1976.08.01

**durée de vie d'un composant / component life**

Durée d'usage normal d'un composant au-delà de laquelle la probabilité de défaillance augmente considérablement.  
2000.10.04

**durée limite de stockage / storage life**

Temps pendant lequel un article de ravitaillement, y compris les explosifs, conservé dans des conditions de stockage déterminées, peut être considéré utilisable et, le cas échéant, sûr.  
1981.09.01

## E

**eaux susceptibles d'être minées / mineable waters**

Eaux dans lesquelles des mines d'un type donné peuvent être efficaces contre des cibles d'un type donné.  
1975.11.01

**écart / deviation<sup>2</sup>**

Distance entre un point d'impact (ou d'éclatement) et le but.  
1973.03.01

**écart circulaire probable / circular error probable**

**ECP**  
Caractéristique de la précision d'un missile ou d'un projectile, utilisée comme facteur pour la détermination de l'efficacité probable d'une arme sur son objectif. L'écart circulaire probable se définit comme le rayon du cercle à l'intérieur duquel tomberaient 50% des projectiles ou des missiles.  
1973.03.01

**écart de dispersion / dispersion error**

Distance entre le point d'impact ou d'éclatement d'un coup et le point d'impact moyen ou des éclatements.  
1973.03.01

**écarts de bombardement<sup>1</sup> / bombing errors<sup>1</sup>**

Écart radial : rayon d'un cercle dont le centre se trouve au point de chute moyen désiré et qui contient la moitié des projectiles lancés par visée indépendante pour atteindre ce point de chute moyen désiré.  
1973.03.01

**écarts de bombardement<sup>2</sup> / bombing errors<sup>2</sup>**

Écart en direction : la moitié de la largeur de l'espace compris entre deux lignes équidistantes du point de chute moyen désiré, tracées parallèlement à la route de l'avion et qui contient la moitié des projectiles lancés par visée indépendante pour atteindre ce point de chute moyen désiré.  
1973.03.01

**écarts de bombardement<sup>3</sup> / bombing errors<sup>3</sup>**

Écart en portée : la moitié de la largeur de l'espace compris entre deux lignes équidistantes du point de chute moyen désiré, tracées perpendiculairement à la route de l'avion et qui contient la moitié des projectiles lancés par visée indépendante pour atteindre ce point de chute moyen désiré.  
Note : ces écarts doivent comprendre la totalité des écarts, à moins qu'il n'en soit stipulé autrement, avec la mention « Hasard » ou « Systématique » s'il y a lieu.  
1973.03.01

**échelle / scale**

**échelle numérique (toléré)**

Rapport entre la distance mesurée sur une carte ou une photographie et la distance correspondante sur le terrain.  
1972.07.01

**échelle des distances**

Terme privilégié : échelle graphique.

**échelle en X / X-scale**

Sur une photographie oblique : échelle le long d'une parallèle à l'horizontale principale.  
1969.09.01

**échelle en Y / Y-scale**

Sur une photographie oblique : échelle le long de la ligne de plus grande pente ou de toute autre ligne (théorique ou réelle) qui sur le terrain est parallèle à la trace du plan principal.  
1970.07.01

**échelle en Z / Z-scale**

Sur une photographie oblique : a. échelle utilisée pour le calcul de la hauteur d'un objet ; b. méthode de détermination des hauteurs utilisant l'échelle en Z.  
1969.09.01

**échelle graphique / graphic scale**

**échelle des distances (toléré)**  
**échelle linéaire (toléré)**  
Ligne ou règle graduée au moyen de laquelle les distances sur une carte ou une photographie peuvent être converties en distances réelles sur le terrain.  
1974.02.01

**échelle linéaire**

Terme privilégié : échelle graphique.

**échelle nominale**

Terme privilégié : échelle principale.

**échelle numérique**

Terme privilégié : échelle.

**échelle photographique / photographic scale**

Rapport entre une distance mesurée sur une photographie ou une mosaïque d'une part et la distance correspondante sur le terrain d'autre part. La classification des échelles est la suivante : a. très grande échelle 1:4.999 et au-dessus ; b. grande échelle de 1:5.000 à 1:9.999 ; c. échelle moyenne de 1:10.000 à 1:24.999 ; d. petite échelle de 1:25.000 à 1:49.999 ; e. très petite échelle de 1:50.000 et au-dessous.  
1979.03.01

**échelle principale / principal scale**

**échelle nominale (toléré)**  
Échelle d'un globe réduit ou générateur, représentant la sphère ou l'ellipsoïde, définie par le rapport à leurs rayons respectifs.  
2003.09.01

**échelon<sup>1</sup> / echelon<sup>1</sup>**

Niveau distinct de commandement. Comparée au régiment, une division est un échelon supérieur, un bataillon un échelon inférieur.  
1973.03.01

**échelon<sup>2</sup> / echelon<sup>2</sup>**

Fraction d'une formation dans le sens de la profondeur à laquelle une importante mission de combat est attribuée ; par exemple : échelon d'assaut, échelon d'appui, échelon de réserve.  
Note : de plus, dans l'armée française, échelon peut signifier : Stade dans les différentes opérations de maintien en condition du matériel (entretien de 1er échelon).  
1973.03.01

**échelon arrière / rear echelon**

Élément d'une force non nécessaire dans la zone de l'objectif.  
1968.11.01

**échelon d'assaut / assault echelon**

Élément d'une force prévu pour l'assaut initial de la zone de l'objectif.  
1982.08.01

**échelon de premier renfort / follow-on echelon**

En opérations amphibies, échelon des forces d'assaut, y compris véhicules, matériel d'aviation et approvisionnements qui, bien que non essentiel au déclenchement de l'assaut, est nécessaire à l'appui et à la poursuite de celui-ci.  
1982.03.01

**échelon de renforcement / follow-up echelon**

En transport aérien, éléments transportés dans la zone de l'objectif après l'échelon d'assaut.  
1983.07.01

**échelon maritime / sea echelon**

Partie des bâtiments d'assaut qui se retire de la zone de transport ou n'y pénètre pas pendant un débarquement amphibie et se tient dans des zones déterminées au large en position d'attente ou en réserve.  
1963.05.01

**échelon sanitaire initial / originating medical facility**

Le premier échelon médical à partir duquel un malade ou blessé est dirigé vers un autre élément de la chaîne sanitaire.  
1973.03.01

**écho de sol / ground return**

Image visualisée ou enregistrée produite par la réflexion du faisceau radar sur le sol.  
2000.05.09

**écho permanent / permanent echo**

Echo radar fixe et relativement important causé par la réflexion de l'énergie sur des obstacles fixes. Il se distingue de l'écho de sol parce qu'il a pour origine des points précis plutôt que des zones d'une certaine étendue.  
1972.07.01

**éclairage de la zone intermédiaire / intermediate area illumination**

Éclairage de la zone s'étendant en profondeur depuis la limite avant de la



zone rapprochée (2.000 m environ) jusqu'à la portée maximale effective du gros de l'artillerie divisionnaire (10.000 mètres environ).  
2003.09.01

**éclairage direct / direct illumination**  
Éclairage produit par l'emploi en portée directe d'artifices pyrotechniques ou de projecteurs.  
2003.09.01

**éclairage indirect / indirect illumination**  
Éclairage de champ de bataille par diffusion ou réflexion à l'aide de projecteurs ou de moyens pyrotechniques éclairants. a. Éclairage par diffusion - Éclairage d'une zone grâce à la lumière émise soit par des moyens pyrotechniques éclairants, soit par un projecteur situé légèrement au-dessus et sur le flanc de la zone à éclairer, en diffusée par les particules atmosphériques. b. Éclairage par réflexion - Éclairage d'une zone grâce à la réflexion par la couche basse des nuages de la lumière émise par un projecteur. L'un et/ou l'autre de ces effets se produisent lorsqu'un projecteur est utilisé à partir d'une position défilée ou en faisceau ouvert au maximum.  
2003.09.01

**éclairage intermittent / intermittent illumination**  
Procédé de tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants sont tirés à intervalles irréguliers.  
1974.03.01

**éclairage normal / normal lighting**  
Éclairage des véhicules tel qu'il est prescrit ou autorisé par la loi d'un pays donné, indépendamment des restrictions pour motifs militaires.  
2003.09.01

**éclairage réduit / reduced lighting**  
Éclairage obtenu par réduction de l'éclat des lampes des véhicules terrestres, soit en diminuant leur puissance, soit en les masquant de telle façon que toute lumière soit limitée à l'émission.  
2003.09.01

**éclairage du champ de bataille / battlefield illumination**  
Illumination de la zone de combat par lumière artificielle, qu'elle soit visible ou invisible à l'oeil nu.  
1982.03.01

**éclaireur**  
Terme privilégié : aéronef marqueur.

**éclatement <sup>1</sup> / break-up <sup>1</sup>**  
En détection : dissociation d'un écho unique en plusieurs échos distincts correspondant chacun aux différents objets voisins. Ce phénomène dépend de plusieurs facteurs tels que : distance, ouverture du faisceau, réglage du gain, écarts respectifs et dimensions des objets.  
1974.12.01

**éclatement <sup>2</sup> / break-up <sup>2</sup>**  
En interprétation photographique : conséquence de l'agrandissement d'un original. Cet agrandissement a pour résultat une perte de définition de l'image d'origine, l'image résultante n'est plus alors qu'un ensemble aléatoire de tonalités différentes.  
1974.12.01

**écoute de contrôle <sup>1</sup> / monitoring <sup>1</sup>**  
Écoute, surveillance et/ou enregistrement des émissions de ses propres forces ou des forces alliées, dans le but d'assurer le respect des procédures et des mesures de sécurité, d'en augmenter le rendement ou pour s'y référer au besoin.  
2003.09.01

**écoute de contrôle <sup>2</sup> / monitoring <sup>2</sup>**  
Écoute, surveillance et/ou enregistrement des émissions ennemies dans le but d'en obtenir des renseignements.  
2003.09.01

**écran / screen <sup>1</sup>**  
**sonnette**  
Élément de sûreté dont la tâche principale est d'observer, d'identifier et de transmettre les informations et qui ne se bat que pour assurer sa propre protection.  
2003.09.01

**écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine screen**  
Bâtiments et/ou aéronefs disposés pour la protection d'une unité contre une attaque par sous-marin.  
1973.02.01

**écran de fumée / smoke screen**  
**rideau de fumée**  
Nuage de fumée utilisé pour masquer des installations ou des manœuvres amies, soit ennemies.  
1963.05.01

**écran de protection / shielding**  
Matériau utilisé pour offrir une protection relative contre les rayonnements ionisants ou les explosions nucléaires.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**écran-rideau / screen <sup>3</sup>**  
En camouflage, matériau naturel ou artificiel opaque pour les systèmes de détection et que l'on interpose entre ces systèmes et l'objet à camoufler ou à cacher.  
1981.03.01

**édition / edition**  
En cartographie, tirage particulier d'une carte, différent des autres tirages.  
1973.03.01

**effectif international réel / international actual strength**  
Nombre total de militaires et de civils occupant effectivement des postes internationaux inscrits à un tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix.  
2015.02.18

**effet d'incidence normale**  
Terme privilégié : effet de renforcement d'échos.

**effet de côte**  
Terme privilégié : réfraction côtière.

**effet de nuit / night effect**  
Effet causé principalement par des variations de la polarisation des ondes réfléchies, ce qui entraîne quelquefois des erreurs dans les relèvements radiogoniométriques. Ce phénomène est très fréquent au crépuscule.  
1973.03.01

**effet de renforcement d'échos / cardinal point effect**  
**effet d'incidence normale (toléré)**  
Phénomène provoquant l'apparition sur l'écran radar d'une ligne ou d'une zone d'échos d'intensité renforcée. Il se produit lorsque le faisceau est perpendiculaire à des surfaces planes alignées ou groupées dans le volume balayé par le radar.  
1973.03.01

**effet de terre**  
Terme privilégié : réfraction côtière.

**effet Doppler / Doppler effect**  
Variation apparente de fréquence d'une onde acoustique ou radioélectrique qui atteint un observateur ou un récepteur de radio, causée par une variation de la distance entre la source et l'opérateur ou le récepteur pendant la transmission.  
1973.03.01

**effet thermique / thermal exposure**  
Ensemble des composantes normales du rayonnement thermique frappant une surface donnée pendant la durée d'une explosion.  
Note : l'effet thermique s'exprime normalement en joules par centimètre carré ou calories par mètre carré.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**effets nucléaires favorables non prévisibles / nuclear bonus effects**  
Dégâts ou pertes désirés produits par les effets des armes nucléaires amies qui ne peuvent être prévus de façon précise lors de l'analyse d'objectif car leur incertitude est telle que l'on ne peut se fier, en ce qui les concerne, à un résultat significatif sur le plan militaire.  
1980.07.01

**effets nucléaires subsidiaires / nuclear collateral effects**  
Pertes ou dégâts non désirés produits par l'explosion d'armes nucléaires amies.  
1996.01.09

**efficacité au combat / combat effectiveness**  
Capacité d'une unité ou formation, ou d'un équipement, à exécuter les missions ou fonctions qui lui sont assignées.  
Note : elle doit prendre en compte la capacité de commandement, les effectifs, l'état des équipements, la logistique, l'entraînement et le moral, et peut être exprimée par un niveau ou un

pourcentage.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**efficacité biologique relative / relative biological effectiveness**

Rapport de la dose absorbée d'un rayonnement X ou gamma d'une certaine énergie à la dose absorbée d'un autre rayonnement ionisant produisant le même effet biologique.  
1982.08.01

**effort principal / main effort**

**priorité de l'effort** (toléré)  
Concentration de forces ou de moyens en un lieu et à un moment donnés où un commandant cherche à amener la décision.  
2012.01.30

**éjection <sup>1</sup> / ejection <sup>1</sup>**

Action d'évacuer un aéronef au moyen de sièges ou de capsules munis d'un système de propulsion autonome.  
1983.07.01

**éjection <sup>2</sup> / ejection <sup>2</sup>**

En armement aérien, expulsion d'une charge d'un aéronef pour permettre une séparation satisfaisante.  
1983.07.01

**élément d'information / information element**

**EI**  
Contenu d'information factuel décrit par des termes indiquant des concepts spécifiques avec leurs caractéristiques uniques et leurs relations.  
MCJSB, 2015.08.20

**élément de commandement et de contrôle des opérations spéciales / special operations command and control element**

Élément établi par le commandant de la composante Opérations spéciales afin de synchroniser, harmoniser et coordonner les opérations spéciales avec celles des forces conventionnelles.  
2011.02.03

**élément de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control party**

Organisme opérationnel constitutif d'un système de contrôle aérien tactique ayant pour fonction d'assurer la liaison avec les forces terrestres et le contrôle des aéronefs.  
1982.08.01

**élément de plage / shore party groupe de plage** (toléré)

Groupe opérationnel de la force de débarquement constitué pour : a. faciliter le mouvement des troupes, équipements et approvisionnements, débarqués sur/ou quittant les plages ; b. l'évacuation des plages des blessés et prisonniers ; c. faciliter l'arrivée sur les plages, puis le retrait et la récupération des bâtiments et embarcations de débarquement. Elle comprend à la fois des éléments navals et des éléments des forces de débarquement.  
1979.08.01

**élément de protection / guard**

Élément de sûreté dont la tâche principale est de protéger le gros des forces en combattant pour gagner des délais, tout en observant et en enseignant.  
2003.09.01

**élément organique de corps d'armée / corps troops troupes de corps**

Troupe affectée ou adaptée à un corps d'armée mais n'appartenant pas aux divisions qui constituent le corps d'armée.  
1973.03.01

**élévation / elevation cote**

Distance verticale d'un point ou d'un niveau, situé à la surface de la terre ou lié à elle, qui est mesurée à partir du niveau moyen de la mer.  
1973.03.01

**élingue de suspension / cargo sling**

Sangle, chaîne ou autre agrès fixé à une charge extérieure pour son hissage ou sa suspension.  
1973.03.01

**emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique**

Terme privilégié : coconisation.

**embarquement / embarkation**

Action de mettre en place le personnel, les véhicules et leurs équipements et approvisionnements à bord de tous moyens de transport.  
Note : en anglais, le terme « embarkation » ne s'applique qu'aux navires et aéronefs.  
1992.10.01

**empattement / wheelbase**

Distance comprise entre les centres de deux roues consécutives. Lorsqu'il s'agit de véhicules ayant plus de deux axes ou dispositifs analogues les empattements successifs sont tous indiqués en allant de l'avant vers l'arrière du véhicule.  
1979.12.01

**emplacement / emplacement <sup>1</sup>**

Position préparée pour une ou plusieurs armes ou dispositifs, et chargée de les protéger contre le feu ou le bombardement ennemi, tout en leur permettant de remplir leurs missions.  
1981.06.01

**emplacement de tir abrité / pillbox**

Fortification petite et basse qui abrite des mitrailleuses, des armes antichar, etc. Un emplacement de tir abrité est d'ordinaire fait en béton, acier, ou sacs à terre.  
1970.07.01

**emploi civil international OTAN**

Terme privilégié : poste civil international OTAN.

**emploi défensif des mines / mine defence**

Défense d'une position, d'une zone, etc. par mines terrestres ou sous-marines.

Un système de défense par mines comprend le personnel et le matériel nécessaires à la pose, au fonctionnement, à l'entretien et à la protection des champs de mines mis en place.  
1973.03.01

**en appui de / in support of**

Terme désignant l'appui fourni à une autre unité, formation ou organisation, tout en demeurant sous le commandement initial.  
2004.06.22

**en convergence / converge**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement de l'observateur pour obtenir que les plans de tir passent par un même point.  
1982.03.01

**en échelon / echelon <sup>3</sup>**

Dispositif dans lequel les divers éléments d'une unité sont placés l'un derrière l'autre, et décalés d'une même distance et dans le même sens l'un par rapport à l'autre.  
1973.03.01

**en sommeil**

Terme privilégié : état dormant.

**en superposition / superimposed**

Terme utilisé dans la préparation d'un tir pour indiquer qu'une unité d'artillerie ajoute ses feux à une autre unité d'artillerie pour traiter un objectif. Le tir de l'unité en superposition peut être levé par ordre de l'autorité responsable de l'appui-feux.  
1974.08.01

**en vol / airborne <sup>5</sup>**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire l'état d'un aéronef qui commence à l'instant où il est complètement porté par l'air, et qui s'achève à celui où il cesse de l'être.  
2001.10.01

**enclos de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war enclosure**

Subdivision d'un camp de prisonniers de guerre.  
1969.09.01

**endurance / endurance time**

Temps total pendant lequel un navire peut soutenir une vitesse d'endurance déterminée. Si ce temps dépend de facteurs autres que le combustible, il doit en être fait mention.  
1973.03.01

**engagement <sup>1</sup> / engagement <sup>1</sup>**

Dans le cadre des règles d'engagement, mesure prise contre une force hostile dans le but de la dissuader d'agir, de lui infliger des dommages ou de la neutraliser.  
2002.05.29

**engagement <sup>2</sup> / engagement <sup>2</sup>**

Dans le cadre des règles d'engagement, action entreprise contre un aéronef dans le but de le détruire.  
2002.05.29

**engagement décisif / decisive engagement**

En guerre terrestre, engagement dans lequel une unité est considérée comme entièrement engagée et ne peut manœuvrer ou se dégager.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**engagement nucléaire / nuclear commitment**

Déclaration par laquelle un membre de l'OTAN affirme que des forces spécifiées ont été ou seront engagées au profit de l'OTAN dans un rôle uniquement nucléaire ou à double capacité.  
1984.10.01

**engagez / engage**

En défense aérienne, consigne ordonnant ou autorisant le tir des unités et/ou systèmes d'armes sur un objectif désigné.  
1980.11.01

**engin d'assaut / assault craft**

Engin de débarquement ou véhicule amphibie utilisé principalement pour débarquer des troupes et du matériel dans les vagues d'assaut d'une opération amphibie.  
1980.07.01

**engin de débarquement / landing craft**

Engin utilisé au cours des opérations amphibies, destiné spécifiquement à transporter des troupes avec leur équipement, à s'échouer, décharger et se déséchouer. Il est utilisé également pour le réapprovisionnement.  
2000.10.04

**engin explosif improvisé / improvised explosive device****EET****dispositif explosif de circonstance (toléré)**

Dispositif mis en place ou réalisé de façon improvisée qui contient des produits chimiques destructeurs, mortels, nuisibles, pyrotechniques ou incendiaires. Il est utilisé pour détruire, neutraliser, harceler ou détourner l'attention.

Note : il peut comprendre des éléments militaires, mais est généralement constitué de composants non militaires.  
2011.02.03

**énième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir) / number... in (out)**

Terme utilisé en artillerie pour indiquer qu'une pièce reprend ou cesse le tir.  
1976.08.01

**enregistré / recorded**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, réponse indiquant que l'ordre d'enregistrer un objectif a été exécuté.  
1996.07.16

**enregistrement des données de représentation / imagery data recording**

Enregistrement des informations relatives à un vecteur aérien et à son équipement de détection, telles que vitesse, altitude, inclinaison, position et heure, sur la matrice de l'équipement de

détection ; cette opération est réalisée au moment de l'acquisition de l'image.  
1976.12.01

**enregistrement photographique des instruments / instrument recording photography**

Photographies des indications affichées par des appareils ou instruments de mesure.  
1973.03.01

**enregistrer comme objectif / record as target**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre indiquant que les données relatives à un objectif doivent être conservées en vue d'engagements ultérieurs.  
1973.01.01

**ensemble / assembly**

Dans le domaine de la logistique, élément faisant partie d'un matériel, pouvant être fourni et remplacé comme un tout et comprenant normalement des pièces ou groupes de pièces remplaçables.  
1992.03.01

**entérinement / endorsement<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le contexte de l'OTAN, accord formel donné au plus haut niveau sur une question particulière.  
Note : un document peut être soumis pour entérinement par les ministres à la suite de son approbation par le Conseil.  
2017.06.30

**entraînement opérationnel / operational training**

Entraînement destiné à créer, à conserver ou à améliorer l'état de préparation opérationnelle d'unités ou d'individus.  
1999.12.13

**entrée de piste / approach end of runway****début de piste**

Extrémité de la piste la plus rapprochée de la direction à partir de laquelle l'approche finale est effectuée.  
1997.12.18

**entretien courant / servicing**

Activités et procédures liées au nettoyage, à la lubrification, au reconstituer, aux inspections et réparations mineures du matériel ayant pour but de le maintenir en état de fonctionnement.

Note : dans certains cas, l'entretien courant peut inclure l'approvisionnement en munitions.  
2007.09.05

**entretien courant pour aéronefs / aircraft servicing**

Activités et procédures liées à l'inspection, au reconstituer des consommables et produits à durée de vie limitée, au nettoyage, à la lubrification, au guidage, au stationnement et à la sécurité des aéronefs.  
2007.03.02

**enveloppement / envelopment**

Manœuvre offensive par laquelle le gros des forces attaquantes se porte sur les arrières des positions défensives principales de l'ennemi, en les contournant ou en les survolant, pour s'y emparer d'objectifs.  
1978.10.01

**enveloppement vertical / vertical envelopment**

Manœuvre tactique dans laquelle des troupes, parachutées ou posées, attaquent l'arrière et les flancs d'une force, l'isolant ou l'encerclant.  
MCJSB, 2018.12.06

**environnement / environment**

Milieu dans lequel une organisation fonctionne, incluant l'air, l'eau, la terre, les ressources naturelles, la flore, la faune, les êtres humains, et leurs interrelations.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**environnement contrôlé / controlled environment**

Dans le cadre de la navigabilité OTAN, environnement dans lequel les besoins permanents et durables relatifs à la navigabilité sont satisfaits par des personnes autorisées et des organisations accréditées ou agréées qui utilisent les procédures approuvées.  
MCASB, 2014.08.05

**environnement d'exploitation / service environment**

Tous facteurs extérieurs, d'origine naturelle ou artificielle, aux effets desquels un article ou un matériel sera vraisemblablement soumis pendant toute la durée de sa vie utile.  
1989.06.01

**environnement des opérations / operating environment**

**environnement opérationnel** (désuet)  
Ensemble de conditions, circonstances et influences qui agissent sur l'emploi des capacités et qui ont des incidences sur les décisions du commandant.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**environnement électromagnétique / electromagnetic environment**

Ensemble des phénomènes électromagnétiques existant à un endroit donné.  
1993.07.01

**environnement hostile / hostile environment**

Environnement dans lequel un adversaire a la capacité et l'intention d'entraver ou de perturber les opérations des forces amies.  
2012.08.31

**environnement non permissif / non-permissive environment**

Environnement dans lequel les forces amies s'attendent à rencontrer de l'obstruction ou de l'interférence dans le cadre de leurs opérations.  
2012.08.31

**environnement opérationnel**

Terme privilégié : environnement des opérations.

**environnement permissif / permissive environment**

Environnement dans lequel les forces amies s'attendent à ne rencontrer aucune obstruction ou interférence dans le cadre de leurs opérations.

Note : un environnement permissif n'implique pas nécessairement une absence de menace.

2012.08.31

**épaisseur moitié**

Terme privilégié : couche de demi-atténuation.

**épreuve par projection / projection print**

Épreuve obtenue par la projection de l'image d'un négatif ou d'une épreuve transparente sur un support sensible.

2003.09.01

**épreuve renseignée / annotated print**

Photographie sur laquelle on a porté des détails d'interprétation, en utilisant un langage clair ou symbolique.

1973.02.01

**épreuve transparente / transparency**

Image fixée sur un support transparent grâce à un procédé photographique, typographique, chimique ou autre, se prêtant particulièrement à la projection par transmission de lumière.

1981.03.01

**équipage de relève / staged crew**

Équipage mis en place à l'avance en point déterminé pour assurer l'utilisation continue de l'aéronef.

2003.09.01

**équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs / pathfinder team**

Personnel mis en place dans la zone de l'objectif : a. pour installer et mettre en oeuvre des aides à la navigation ; b. assurer le marquage des zones de mise à terre.

1970.07.01

**équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage) / marking team**

Personnel mis à terre pour assurer la mise en oeuvre des moyens de guidage et le marquage des zones de mise à terre.

1973.03.01

**équipe de contrôle du chargement / load control group**

Personnel chargé du contrôle et de l'organisation du chargement dans une zone de chargement.

1976.12.01

**équipe de guidage au sol / combat control team**

Équipe de parachutistes spécialement entraînés assurant le guidage final de l'aéronef sur la zone de largage et capable de fournir des informations sur la zone de poser ou de largage.

2010.01.22

**équipe de liaison d'appui naval / naval fire liaison team**

Personnel et équipement nécessaires pour renseigner les forces à terre et les forces de débarquement et obtenir une coordination en ce qui concerne l'emploi de l'artillerie d'appui naval.

1973.03.01

**équipe de mise à feu du dispositif de destruction / demolition firing party**

Équipe assignée à un ouvrage et qui est techniquement responsable de la mise à feu du dispositif de destruction.

1973.03.01

**équipe mobile des mouvements aériens / mobile air movements team**

Équipe des forces aériennes spécialement entraînée pour exercer des fonctions dans les organismes chargés des mouvements aériens et du trafic.

2003.09.01

**équipement / equipment**

Articles non consommables prévus en dotation pour les individus et pour certains organismes.

1992.10.01

**équipement caractéristique / signature equipment**

Tout matériel qui révèle le type et la nature de l'unité ou de la formation qui en est dotée.

1980.07.01

**équipement de guidage au sol / guidance station equipment**

Partie "sol" de l'équipement utilisée pour le guidage d'un missile au cours de son vol.

1973.03.01

**équipement de protection individuel / individual protective equipment protection individuelle NRBC**

**équipement individuel de protection (toléré)**

En défense nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique, équipement personnel destiné à protéger physiquement l'individu des effets des substances nucléaires, radiologiques, biologiques et chimiques.

MCJSB, 2014.04.10

**équipement de soute**

Terme privilégié : équipement particulier d'un aéronef.

**équipement individuel de protection**

Terme privilégié : équipement de protection individuel.

**équipement particulier d'un aéronef / aircraft mission equipment**

**équipement de soute (toléré)**

Équipement dont un aéronef doit être doté pour qu'il soit en mesure d'exécuter une mission ou tâche particulière.

1973.02.01

**équivalence TNT / TNT equivalent**

Évaluation de l'énergie libérée par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire, ou par l'explosion d'une quantité donnée d'une

matière fissile, en termes de quantité de TNT qui pourrait libérer la même quantité d'énergie lors de l'explosion.

MCJSB, 2019.01.28

**erreur d'accélération / acceleration error**

Erreur due à la déviation de l'axe de référence vertical par suite des accélérations parasites affectant l'aéronef.

1973.02.01

**erreur de balisage / marking error**

En guerre des mines sur mer, distance et azimut d'un marqueur à partir d'une cible.

1975.11.01

**escorte <sup>1</sup> / escort <sup>1</sup>**

En opérations terrestres, unité(s) ou élément(s) chargés d'accompagner ou de protéger une ou plusieurs autres unités ou éléments.

MCLSB, 2011.03.02

**escorte <sup>2</sup> / escort <sup>2</sup>**

Aéronefs ayant pour mission de protéger d'autres aéronefs au cours d'une mission.

1979.12.01

**escorte <sup>3</sup> / escort <sup>3</sup>**

Garde en armes accompagnant un convoi, un train, des prisonniers, etc.

1979.12.01

**escorte <sup>4</sup> / escort <sup>4</sup>**

Garde en armes accompagnant des personnes en signe d'honneur.

1979.12.01

**escorte de convoi / convoy escort**

Escorte destinée à empêcher un convoi de véhicules d'être dispersé, détruit ou capturé.

1979.03.01

**escorteur administratif / administrative escort**

Bâtiment de guerre ou navire marchand ayant à bord un commodore de convoi et son état-major capable d'assurer les liaisons simultanées entre l'autorité de contrôle opérationnel et un convoi côtier.

1978.10.01

**espace aérien contrôlé / controlled airspace**

Espace aérien de dimensions déterminées, à l'intérieur duquel un service de contrôle de la circulation aérienne est assuré aux aéronefs en vol contrôlé.

1973.03.01

**espace aérien de l'Alliance / Alliance airspace**

L'espace aérien de l'OTAN et tout espace aérien dans lequel l'OTAN pourrait mener des opérations conformément à une décision du Conseil.

2012.05.07

**espace aérien OTAN / NATO airspace**

Espace aérien au-dessus de n'importe quel pays OTAN et de ses eaux

territoriales.  
1975.11.01

#### **espace de bataille / battlespace**

Environnement, facteurs et conditions devant être compris pour appliquer avec succès la puissance de combat, protéger les forces ou mener à bien la mission.  
Note : cela comprend notamment l'espace terrestre, maritime, aérien et spatial ainsi que les forces ennemies et amies qui s'y trouvent, les installations, les conditions météorologiques (terrestres et spatiales), les risques pour la santé, le terrain, le spectre  
2012.08.31

#### **espacement vertical / vertical separation**

**altitude relative** (toléré)

#### **étalement en altitude** (toléré)

Espacement entre aéronefs exprimé en unités de distance verticale.  
1980.07.01

#### **essai à la réception**

Terme privilégié : essai de recette.

#### **essai au banc / captive firing**

Essai d'allumage de courte durée, effectué avec le système de propulsion de la fusée, celle-ci étant fixée au banc d'essai.  
1973.03.01

#### **essai au point fixe / flight readiness firing**

Essai de courte durée intéressant un système de fusée effectué avec l'appareil propulsif en fonction, la fusée étant fixée sur sa rampe. De tels essais sont exécutés pour déterminer l'état de préparation du système de la fusée et des moyens de lancement préalablement à l'essai en vol.  
1973.03.01

#### **essai de recette / acceptance trial**

#### **essai à la réception**

Essai mené par des représentants désignés des utilisateurs militaires finaux de l'arme ou de l'équipement pour déterminer si les performances et caractéristiques imposées ont été réalisées.  
2005.11.04

#### **essai en vol / flight test**

Essai d'un aéronef, d'une roquette, d'un missile ou autre véhicule, par vol ou lancement réel. Les essais en vol sont organisés en vue d'effectuer des contrôles sur des points précis et d'obtenir des renseignements sur le fonctionnement.  
1973.03.01

#### **estimation indirecte des dommages / post-strike damage estimation**

Analyse révisée de l'objectif, basée sur des nouvelles données telles que la puissance réelle de l'arme, la hauteur d'éclatement et le point zéro obtenu par des moyens autres que l'estimation directe.  
1974.04.01

#### **estompage / hill shading**

Méthode de représentation du relief qui consiste à dessiner au pinceau les ombres qui seraient projetées sur un terrain montagneux, la lumière venant d'une direction conventionnelle.  
1973.03.01

#### **étage / stage<sup>1</sup>**

Élément d'un missile ou d'un système de propulsion qui se sépare généralement du missile à la fin de la combustion ou à l'arrêt de la propulsion. Les étages sont numérotés chronologiquement par ordre de combustion.  
2003.09.01

#### **étalement en altitude**

Terme privilégié : espacement vertical.

#### **étalonnage d'un appareil**

#### **photographique / camera calibration**

Détermination de la distance focale. Détermination de la position du point principal par rapport aux repères. Détermination de la distorsion de l'objectif dans le plan focal de l'appareil, pour la distance focale étalonnée au préalable.  
1973.03.01

#### **étape<sup>1</sup> / stage<sup>2</sup>**

Zone définie où l'on fournit le nécessaire aux troupes en transit d'une localité vers une autre.  
1982.03.01

#### **étape<sup>2</sup> / stage<sup>3</sup>**

Partie d'un itinéraire aérien comprise entre deux escales.  
1982.03.01

#### **état d'alerte / alert state**

#### **stade d'alerte** (toléré)

Niveau de préparation caractérisé par les mesures prises pour la protection, la dissuasion, la défense et la confiance. [MCTB]  
Note : à l'OTAN, les états d'alerte sont, en ordre ascendant de gravité, ALPHA, BRAVO CHARLIE et DELTA. [C-M(2002)50]  
2017.06.30

#### **état d'engagement d'unité / unit commitment status**

Degré d'engagement de toute unité désignée et répertoriée en tant que force allouée à l'OTAN.  
1984.06.01

#### **état d'exposition aux radiations / radiation exposure status**

Catégorie de risque destinée à assister le commandement dans le cadre de la planification des opérations futures comprenant des expositions potentielles à des radiations ionisantes fondée sur une dose cumulée, généralement exprimée comme une dose totale absorbée.  
MCMedSB, 2018.01.09

#### **état de crise en temps de guerre / emergency in war**

Situation opérationnelle se présentant dans une zone limitée à la suite d'une sérieuse aggravation dans le

déroulement des opérations et exigeant une action particulière et immédiate des commandants nationaux et alliés. L'état de crise est décrété par le commandant allié responsable de la zone en cause, en consultation avec le commandant national intéressé.  
1973.03.01

#### **état de préparation / state of readiness**

Niveau de préparation d'une unité en vue d'opérations ou d'exercices.  
2012.01.30

#### **état de préparation amorcé / state of readiness armed**

#### **stade "2" (toléré)**

État d'un ouvrage à détruire dont les charges sont en place, dont la chaîne de mise de feu est complète, et qui est prêt à fonctionner immédiatement.  
MCLSB, 2016.04.29

#### **état de préparation non amorcé / state of readiness safe**

#### **stade "1" (toléré)**

État d'un ouvrage à détruire dont les charges sont en place, et la chaîne de mise de feu peut être en place, mais les détonateurs ne sont pas installés et les moyens de mise de feu ne sont pas connectés.  
MCLSB, 2016.04.29

#### **état de préparation opérationnelle / operational readiness**

Qualité caractérisant le fait qu'une unité ou formation, qu'un navire, qu'un système d'arme ou un matériel est apte à accomplir les missions ou les tâches auxquelles il est destiné. Ce terme peut être utilisé dans un sens général ou bien pour préciser un certain degré de préparation.  
1976.08.01

#### **état de sécurité / safe state**

État dans lequel une mine ne peut pas fonctionner et peut être manipulée et transportée sans danger.  
2003.09.01

#### **état de veille / standby state**

État d'une mine terrestre dont tous les dispositifs de sécurité et de retard d'armement ont fonctionné et qui attend un signal d'armement.  
2003.09.01

#### **état dormant / dormant state**

#### **état insensible**

#### **en sommeil**

En guerre des mines, état transitoire dans lequel certains éléments empêchent le déclenchement d'une mine.  
2000.10.04

#### **état final / end state**

Énoncé politico-stratégique des conditions qui définit une situation finale acceptable à atteindre à la fin d'un engagement stratégique.  
MCJSB, 2019.04.11

#### **état insensible**

Terme privilégié : état dormant.

**état possédant des armes nucléaires**

Terme privilégié : puissance nucléaire militaire.

**état-major / staff****EM**

Dans une structure militaire, groupe de personnel militaire ou civil, voire les deux, chargé d'assister un commandant. 2012.01.30

**état-major de combat****électromagnétique / electromagnetic battlestaff**

Élément d'état-major unifié qui utilise des procédures normalisées interarmées pour coordonner les opérations électromagnétiques et les capacités correspondantes dans le cadre du rythme de bataille. MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**état-major de direction d'exercice / exercise directing staff**

Groupe d'officiers qui du fait de leur expérience, de leurs qualités et d'une connaissance approfondie des instructions d'exercice, sont choisis pour diriger ou contrôler un exercice. 1981.03.01

**état-major de planification**

Terme privilégié : groupe central de planification.

**état-major intégré / integrated staff**

État-major interarmées multinational. 2015.02.18

**état-major interarmées / joint staff****état-major interforces**

État-major comprenant des personnels de plusieurs armées du même pays. 2003.10.01

**état-major interforces**

Terme privilégié : état-major interarmées.

**état-major spécial / special staff**

Ensemble des officiers exerçant des fonctions au sein d'un quartier général et qui ne sont pas inclus dans l'état-major général ni dans l'état-major particulier. MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**État membre / member state**

État signataire du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord. 2019.02.25

**être en mesure de relever / follow and assume**

Suivre une force et être prêt à reprendre et poursuivre la mission assignée à celle-ci. MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**étude théorique / exercise study**

Activité qui peut prendre la forme d'un exercice sur cartes, d'un jeu de guerre, d'une série de conférences, d'une discussion de groupe ou d'une analyse des opérations. 1983.11.01

**évacuation de l'équipement portuaire / evacuation of port equipment**

Transfert du matériel mobile et amovible d'un port menacé à un autre port ou un mouillage de travail. 1994.11.01

**évacuation de port par des navires marchands / port evacuation of shipping**

Appareillage, pour raisons de sécurité, de navires marchands hors d'un port menacé. 1980.07.01

**évacuation du matériel endommagé / equipment casualty evacuation**

Rassemblement et enlèvement du matériel endommagé au sein de la chaîne logistique. MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**évacuation par air / air evacuation**

Évacuation par aéronef de personnels et de matériels. 1973.02.01

**évacuation portuaire des cargaisons / port evacuation of cargoes**

Transfert des cargaisons d'un port menacé vers d'autres zones de dépôt. 1993.07.16

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne / aeromedical evacuation**

Transport par voie aérienne de patients sous supervision médicale vers et entre des installations de traitement médical en tant que partie intégrante du traitement complet. MCMedSB, 2016.11.08

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant / forward aeromedical evacuation**

Phase de l'évacuation qui assure le transport des patients : entre des points compris dans le champ de bataille (extrême-avant - depuis l'extrême-avant) jusqu'au point initial de traitement, et jusqu'aux points ultérieurs de traitement dans la zone de combat. 1973.03.01

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire**

Terme privilégié : évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant.

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne secondaire**

Terme privilégié : évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique.

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique / strategic aeromedical evacuation**

Phase de l'évacuation couvrant le transport aérien des patients de régions d'outre-mer ou de théâtres d'opérations vers le pays d'origine, vers d'autres pays de l'OTAN ou vers une zone de sécurité temporaire. 1997.07.09

**évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique / tactical aeromedical evacuation**  
**évacuation sanitaire aérienne****secondaire**

Phase de l'évacuation couvrant le transport aérien des patients de la zone de combat vers des points situés en dehors de cette zone, et entre des points situés à l'intérieur de la zone des communications. 1997.07.09

**évacué / evacuee**

Personne ayant reçu des autorités compétentes l'ordre ou l'autorisation de quitter un lieu dangereux et dont les déplacements et l'hébergement sont planifiés, organisés et contrôlés par lesdites autorités. 2015.08.14

**évacuer / evacuate**

Retirer des personnes, des animaux ou du matériel d'emplacements où un danger est présent ou imminent. MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**évaluation <sup>1</sup> / evaluation <sup>1</sup>**

Processus structuré qui consiste à examiner des activités, des capacités et des performances par rapport à des normes ou critères définis. Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique. 2007.03.02

**évaluation <sup>2</sup> / evaluation <sup>2</sup>**

En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement débouchant sur une appréciation portée sur un renseignement brut eu égard à la fiabilité de la source et à la crédibilité de l'information. 1981.09.01

**évaluation de dommages nucléaires / nuclear damage assessment**

Détermination des dommages subis par la population, les forces et les ressources à la suite d'une attaque nucléaire. Elle est effectuée en cours d'attaque et après l'attaque. Elle ne comporte pas l'évaluation de l'importance opérationnelle des effets de cette attaque nucléaire. 1980.07.01

**évaluation de l'état de préparation opérationnelle / operational readiness evaluation**

Évaluation de la capacité et de l'efficacité opérationnelles de tout ou partie d'une unité. 2003.09.01

**évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire / nuclear vulnerability assessment**

Estimation de l'effet probable d'une attaque nucléaire hypothétique, sur la population, les forces et les ressources. Note : elle est surtout effectuée avant l'attaque ; elle peut cependant être poursuivie en cours d'attaque et même après. MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**évaluation des dommages / damage assessment**

Estimation des dégâts entraînés par les attaques d'objectifs.  
1973.03.01

**évaluation des dommages de combat / battle damage assessment**

Évaluation des effets résultant de l'utilisation de la force militaire létale ou non létale contre un objectif militaire.  
2005.01.17

**évaluation directe des dommages / direct damage assessment**

Étude directe d'une zone qui vient d'être attaquée, par observation ou photographie aérienne, ou par observation directe.  
2003.09.01

**évaluation logistique / logistic assessment**

Évaluation du soutien logistique nécessaire à la conduite d'une opération militaire par rapport au soutien logistique réellement ou potentiellement disponible pour mener cette dernière.  
2003.09.01

**évaluation logistique de la situation / logistic estimate of the situation**

Évaluation résultant d'un examen ordonné des facteurs logistiques pouvant influencer les modes d'action envisagés afin de fournir des conclusions concernant le degré et le type d'influence.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**évasion<sup>1</sup> / evasion and escape**

Procédés et modes d'action qui permettent à des militaires et à d'autres personnes choisies de quitter un lieu occupé par l'ennemi ou un endroit hostile pour rejoindre un secteur contrôlé par des forces amies.  
1996.01.09

**évasion<sup>2</sup> / evasion**

Mesures prises pour éviter la détection ou y échapper, ou pour rompre le contact avec une unité hostile ou potentiellement hostile.  
2001.10.01

**exécution décentralisée / decentralized execution**

Délégation de l'autorité appropriée à des commandants subordonnés pour remplir les tâches et missions assignées.  
2004.06.22

**exercice / exercise**

Manoeuvre militaire ou opération de guerre simulée, comprenant planification, préparation et exécution, dont les buts sont l'entraînement et l'évaluation. Un exercice peut être combiné, interarmées ou effectué dans le cadre d'une seule armée selon les participants.  
1981.03.01

**exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN / NATO-wide exercise**

Exercice auquel participent les commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN

ainsi que la majorité des commandements subordonnés et les états-majors nationaux de défense.  
2000.05.09

**exercice à libre action / free play exercise**

Exercice destiné à évaluer les capacités des forces dans des situations simulées de crise et/ou de guerre, compte tenu seulement du caractère artificiel ou des restrictions imposées par les règles de sécurité du temps de paix.  
1984.06.01

**exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon manoeuvre**

Opération qui n'entre pas dans les dispositions relatives à la situation paré à combattre. Elle peut comprendre toutes les opérations énumérées pour un exercice de préparation d'armes nucléaires et inclut en outre le décollage de l'avion porteur sans qu'il y ait toutefois utilisation de l'arme. Les exercices types comprennent des exercices d'alerte opérationnelle nucléaire et des exercices tactiques aériens.  
1981.09.01

**exercice de combat à simple action / field exercise**

Exercice se déroulant sur le terrain dans une ambiance simulée de guerre et dans lequel les troupes et l'armement d'une des parties sont réellement représentés tandis que ceux de l'autre partie sont fictifs ou simplement figurés.  
1973.03.01

**exercice de poste de commandement / command post exercise**

Exercice caractérisé par la simulation des forces, mettant en oeuvre le commandant, son état-major, les transmissions internes et les moyens de transmission vers d'autres états-majors.  
1983.11.01

**exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon exercise**

Opérations qui n'entrent pas dans les dispositions relatives à l'alerte immédiate opérationnelle. Elles consistent à : enlever une arme nucléaire de son lieu de stockage normal, la préparer en vue de son emploi, la livrer à une unité d'emploi, s'en servir pour un exercice d'entraînement qui peut inclure son chargement à bord d'un missile ou d'un avion, la rapporter au dépôt. Elles peuvent comprendre une ou l'ensemble des opérations indiquées ci-dessus, mais ne comprennent aucune opération de largage ou de vol. Les exercices types comprennent : la préparation des avions, le contrôle de l'état d'alerte au sol, des exercices tactiques au sol et différentes catégories d'inspection destinées à évaluer la capacité d'une unité à s'acquitter de sa mission.  
1973.03.01

**exercice dirigé / controlled exercise**

Exercice caractérisé par un certain nombre de contraintes sur certaines (ou sur toutes les) unités participantes. Par

ces contraintes les autorités qui ont planifié l'exercice cherchent essentiellement à provoquer certaines réactions.  
1976.08.01

**exercice inter-commandements / inter-command exercise**

Exercice auquel participent les deux commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN ou leurs commandements subordonnés.  
2000.10.04

**exercice intra-commandement / intra-command exercise**

Exercice qui met en oeuvre une partie d'un commandement stratégique de l'OTAN ou d'un commandement subordonné.  
2000.10.04

**exercice réel / live exercise**

Exercice auquel participent des forces et des unités réelles.  
2016.09.16

**exercice synthétique / synthetic exercise**

Exercice dans lequel les forces soit amies soit ennemies, ou les deux, sont créées, représentées et mises en action par des moyens électroniques ou autres, sur des simulateurs, écrans radar ou autres matériels d'instruction.  
1983.11.11

**exfiltration / exfiltration**

Retrait de personnel ou d'unités de zones sous contrôle hostile par des moyens furtifs, de déception, de surprise ou clandestins.  
2011.02.03

**expédition / consignment**

En matière de suivi de la ressource, un ou plusieurs colis envoyés d'un expéditeur à un destinataire et désignés par un identificateur unique.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**exploitation<sup>1</sup> / exploitation<sup>1</sup>**

Développement des gains initiaux pour tirer un plein parti du succès dans la bataille.  
1981.03.01

**exploitation<sup>2</sup> / exploitation<sup>2</sup>**

Action de tirer un plein parti de tous les renseignements tenus en sa possession dans une intention tactique ou stratégique.  
1981.03.01

**exploitation<sup>3</sup> / exploitation<sup>3</sup>**

Opération offensive généralement exécutée à la suite d'une attaque réussie en vue de désorganiser l'ennemi en profondeur.  
1981.03.01

**exploitation de réseau informatique / computer network exploitation**

Action menée pour utiliser un ordinateur ou un réseau d'ordinateurs ainsi que les informations qu'ils contiennent, en vue d'en tirer avantage.  
2005.01.17

**exploitation photographique / imagery exploitation**

Ensemble d'opérations successives comprenant le traitement et l'édition jusqu'au stade d'épreuves positives ou négatives, l'assemblage en mosaïques, l'identification, l'interprétation, l'évaluation quantitative, la recherche d'information, la préparation de comptes rendus et la diffusion des renseignements obtenus.  
1974.09.01

**exploseur / exploder**

Appareil destiné à provoquer un courant électrique, dans un circuit de mise de feu, sous action volontaire de l'utilisateur afin d'actionner une ou plusieurs charges.  
1980.07.01

**explosif / explosive**

Substance ou mélange de substances qui, sous l'influence d'une action extérieure, habituellement d'un détonateur, peut libérer dans un temps très court de l'énergie sous forme de gaz et de chaleur.  
1989.06.01

**explosif en feuille / sheet explosive**

Explosif plastique se présentant sous forme de feuille.  
1991.01.01

**explosif liquide / liquid explosive**

Explosif se présentant à l'état liquide, aux températures normales d'utilisation.  
1977.12.01

**explosif plastique / plastic explosive**

Explosif malléable aux températures normales d'utilisation.  
1977.12.01

**explosion aérienne / airburst <sup>1</sup>**

Explosion d'une bombe ou d'un projectile au-dessus de la surface du sol par opposition à une explosion au contact avec la surface du sol ou après pénétration dans le sol.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**explosion nucléaire aérienne / nuclear airburst**

Explosion nucléaire qui se produit dans l'atmosphère à une hauteur supérieure au rayon maximum de la boule de feu et, par conséquent, n'entraîne pas de retombées radioactives.  
MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**explosion nucléaire aérienne à basse altitude / low nuclear airburst**

Explosion nucléaire aérienne qui se produit à une hauteur suffisamment basse pour engendrer des dégâts importants aux objectifs résistants au souffle dans une zone limitée.  
MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**explosion nucléaire aérienne à haute altitude / high nuclear airburst**

Explosion nucléaire aérienne qui se produit à une hauteur telle qu'elle engendre des dégâts importants, dans une zone étendue, aux seuls objectifs

non résistants au souffle.  
MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**explosion nucléaire de surface / surface nuclear burst**

Explosion nucléaire qui se produit dans l'atmosphère à une hauteur telle que la boule de feu entre en contact avec la surface terrestre et, par conséquent, entraîne des retombées radioactives.  
MCJSB, 2016.04.13

**exposé et non alerté / unwarned exposed**

MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**extraction / extraction**

Retrait de forces d'une zone hostile ou potentiellement hostile.  
2011.02.03



## F

**facteur d'atténuation / attenuation factor**

Rapport de la dose de rayonnement ou du débit de dose de rayonnement incident à la dose de rayonnement ou au débit de dose de rayonnement qui a traversé un écran protecteur.  
Notes : 1. C'est l'inverse du facteur de transmission. 2. Le facteur d'atténuation indique dans quelle mesure un matériau atténue un rayonnement incident.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**facteur d'ombre / shadow factor tangente h (toléré)**

Coefficient tenant compte de la déclinaison du soleil, de la latitude de l'objet photographié et de l'heure de prise de vues, utilisé pour déterminer la hauteur des objets à partir de la longueur de leur ombre.  
1974.12.01

**facteur de corrélation / correlation factor**

**facteur de restitution (toléré)**  
Rapport entre la valeur de la dose enregistrée au niveau du sol et celle enregistrée à peu près au même moment à l'altitude d'observation au-dessus du même point.  
1973.03.01

**facteur de planification / planning factor**

Coefficient utilisé en planification pour évaluer le genre et l'ampleur de l'effort à consentir dans une opération donnée. Les facteurs de planification sont souvent exprimés en taux, proportions ou données.  
1985.11.01

**facteur de restitution**

Terme privilégié : facteur de corrélation.

**faire échec à**

Terme privilégié : défaire.

**faisceau d'appareils photo / fan cameras**

Ensemble formé par des appareils photographiques (3 ou plus) dont les axes font systématiquement des angles fixes les uns par rapport aux autres, de manière à fournir une couverture latérale étendue et des images à recouvrement.  
1973.03.01

**faisceau de photographies / fan camera photography**

Ensemble de photographies prises simultanément à l'aide d'appareils photographiques disposés en éventail de manière à obtenir un recouvrement.  
1973.03.01

**faisceau de trois photographies / tri-camera photography**

Procédé consistant à prendre simultanément des photographies avec trois appareils disposés en faisceau, de

manière à couvrir une surface plus grande qu'avec un appareil unique ; les appareils sont montés de telle sorte que les photographies se recoupent de manière convenable.  
1969.09.01

**fausse origine**

Terme privilégié : point de référence relatif.

**faux champ de mines / phoney minefield**

Zone simulant tout ou partie d'un champ de mines, ne contenant aucune mine réelle et destinée à tromper l'ennemi.  
1979.12.01

**feindre / feint**

Détourner l'attention d'un ennemi de l'effort principal en recherchant le contact tout en évitant un engagement décisif.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**feu / fire<sup>1</sup>**

Commandement donné pour ouvrir le feu.  
1975.11.01

**feu et mouvement / fire and movement**

Concept consistant en l'application des feux de toutes origines pour refouler, neutraliser ou détruire l'ennemi, et en un mouvement tactique coordonné d'une force de combat par rapport à l'ennemi.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**feuillet de chargement et de centrage / weight and balance sheet**

Fiche indiquant la répartition des charges dans un aéronef et permettant de déterminer le centre de gravité de l'aéronef lors du décollage et de l'atterrissage.  
1968.11.01

**fiabilité / currency**

En cartographie, degré de confiance qu'on peut accorder à une carte à un instant donné, déterminé par la comparaison de la carte avec des informations les meilleures, disponibles à ce même moment.  
1973.03.01

**fiche d'identité de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war personnel record**

Document portant la photographie, les empreintes digitales et les renseignements d'identité d'un prisonnier de guerre, y compris les renseignements requis par la Convention de Genève.  
1969.09.01

**fiche de renseignements sur l'objectif / target information sheet**

Description succincte de l'objectif venant compléter la "fiche descriptive d'objectif". Elle contient les caractéristiques techniques et physiques, des précisions sur son emplacement exact, sa disposition, son importance ainsi que les obstacles éventuels pour un avion volant à basse altitude.  
1964.06.01

**fiche personnalisée d'authentification / isolated personnel report**

**fiche signalétique pour personnel isolé (toléré)**  
Document renfermant des informations visant à faciliter l'identification et l'authentification d'une personne isolée.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**fiche signalétique pour personnel isolé**

Terme privilégié : fiche personnalisée d'authentification.

**fil d'armement / arming wire**

Câble, fil ou cordon reliant un aéronef à une charge largable et destiné à déclencher le cycle d'armement de celle-ci lors de son largage une fois l'état armé choisi ; il empêche aussi l'amorçage de son cycle d'armement avant largage ou lorsque la charge est larguée d'urgence.  
1993.07.01

**fil de sécurité / safety wire**

Câble, fil ou cordon fixé à l'aéronef et relié à une charge largable pour empêcher l'amorçage de son cycle d'armement avant largage.  
1993.07.01

**filet pare-torpille / torpedo defence net**

Filet utilisé pour interdire un port intérieur aux torpilles lancées du large ou pour protéger un bâtiment particulier au mouillage ou en route.  
1963.05.01

**film à faible retrait / stable base film**

Film dont les caractéristiques dimensionnelles sont très stables.  
1971.04.01

**film à spectre décalé / false colour film**

Film destiné à la photographie en couleur et dont une couche d'émulsion au moins est sensible à des radiations extérieures au spectre visible (p. ex. : infrarouge). La représentation des couleurs sera donc délibérément altérée.  
1973.03.01

**film infrarouge / infrared film**

Film doté d'une émulsion particulièrement sensible à la partie infrarouge proche du spectre électromagnétique.  
1977.11.01

**film original / master film**

Le premier film (négatif ou positif) dont on peut tirer des copies.  
1975.11.01

**filtrage / filtering**

Processus d'interprétation des informations signalées concernant des mouvements d'aéronefs, de bâtiments ou de sous-marins, qui permet de déterminer leurs routes vraies probables et, le cas échéant, leur altitude et leur immersion.  
1973.03.01

**filtre / filter**

En électronique, dispositif qui ne

transmet qu'une partie de l'énergie qu'il reçoit et qui peut ainsi modifier la distribution du spectre de cette énergie : a. les filtres "passe-haut" transmettent l'énergie au-dessus d'une certaine fréquence ; b. les filtres passe-bas transmettent l'énergie au-dessous d'une certaine fréquence ; c. les filtres "passe-bande" transmettent l'énergie dans une bande de fréquences ; d. les filtres d'élimination de bande transmettent l'énergie située en dehors d'une bande de fréquence donnée. 1977.03.01

#### **filtre absolu / absolute filter**

Filtre capable de retenir 100% en poids des particules solides de dimensions supérieures à une dimension fixée, de l'ordre du micron. 1980.01.01

#### **filtre compensateur / antivignetting filter**

##### **filtre dégradé**

Filtre optique recouvert d'un dépôt dont la densité superficielle diminue du centre vers les bords de manière à corriger l'inégal éclaircissement des différentes zones du plan de l'image formée par certains objectifs, notamment les objectifs grands angulaires. 1973.02.01

#### **filtre dégradé**

Terme privilégié : filtre compensateur.

#### **filtre nominal / nominal filter**

Filtre capable de retenir un certain pourcentage en poids des particules solides de dimensions supérieures à une dimension fixée, de l'ordre du micron. 1979.03.01

#### **filtre optique / light filter**

Élément optique tel que verre, gélatine ou plastique, coloré de manière spécifique pour absorber sélectivement la lumière de certaines couleurs. 2003.09.01

#### **filtre photographique / photographic filter**

Couche transparente (verre, gélatine, etc.) qui modifie des faisceaux lumineux la traversant. 1970.07.01

#### **fin de bande / departure end**

L'extrémité de la piste la plus proche de la direction dans laquelle un départ a lieu. 1979.08.01

#### **fin de combustion / burn-out**

Instant de point de la trajectoire d'un missile où la combustion des propergols du moteur-fusée est achevée par un arrêt autre que celui prévu au programme. 1973.03.01

#### **financement commun / common funding**

##### **financement international (toléré)**

À l'OTAN, contributions financières des États membres aux coûts communs agréés d'installations, de programmes,

d'activités et d'opérations, fournies sur la base de clés préétablies de répartition des dépenses. MCJSB, 2019.06.28

#### **financement international**

Terme privilégié : financement commun.

#### **financement par le client / customer funding**

À l'OTAN, régime qui consiste à recouvrer le coût des activités d'une organisation en imputant aux clients les services fournis, sur la base du tarif, du volume de travaux et des échéances arrêtés d'un commun accord, plutôt qu'en faisant appel aux contributions des États membres. [dérivé de : C-M(2015)0025 Règlement financier de l'OTAN, 2015] MCJSB, 2019.06.28

#### **fixer<sup>1</sup> / hold<sup>3</sup>**

Au cours d'une attaque, exercer une pression suffisante pour empêcher les mouvements ou le redéploiement des forces ennemies. 1973.03.01

#### **fixer<sup>2</sup> / fix<sup>2</sup>**

Empêcher une partie quelconque d'une entité hostile de quitter un endroit donné pendant une période de temps donnée. MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **flanc-garde / flank guard**

Élément de sûreté rapproché, fixe ou mobile, qu'une unité non encadrée, en marche ou en station, détache sur ses flancs pour le renseigner et le couvrir. 2003.09.01

#### **flèche / maximum ordinate**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, hauteur du point le plus élevé de la trajectoire d'un projectile au-dessus du plan horizontal passant par l'origine. 2003.09.01

#### **flottabilité / floatation**

Aptitude d'un véhicule à flotter sur l'eau. 1973.03.01

#### **fluctuation d'écho / aspect change**

Variation d'aspect de l'écho d'un objet réfléchi sur un écran radar suivant les différentes orientations possibles. Elle résulte de la variation de la surface équivalente de l'objectif. 1973.02.01

#### **fluxmètre / fluxgate**

Dispositif qui donne un signal proportionnel à la composante, selon son axe, du champ magnétique extérieur. 1980.01.01

#### **fonction "découpe" / terrain clearance system**

Fonction assurée par un système de contrôle de vol. Elle fournit au pilote (humain ou automatique) d'un aéronef des ordres de montée ou de descente qui maintiennent l'aéronef à une hauteur déterminée au-dessus du sol et qui lui font survoler les points hauts à la hauteur désirée. Ce système diffère d'un

"suivi de terrain" car l'aéronef n'est pas obligé de suivre les vallées pour suivre le relief. 1973.01.01

#### **fonction "évitement du sol" / terrain avoidance system**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle il est fourni à l'équipage une représentation du sol ou des distances situées au-dessus d'un plan horizontal passant par le centre de gravité de l'avion ou parallèle à ce plan. Le pilote peut alors manoeuvrer pour éviter l'obstacle. 1974.02.01

#### **fonction "suivi du terrain" / terrain following system**

Fonction assurée par un système de contrôle de vol. Elle fournit au pilote (humain ou automatique) d'un aéronef des ordres de montée ou de descente qui amènent l'appareil à maintenir d'aussi près que possible, une hauteur déterminée au-dessus du relief. 1974.02.01

#### **fond bleu actinique / blue key**

Image colorée en bleu, sur n'importe quel support, non reproduite alors que le travail reporté sur ce fond apparaît ; il sert de guide pour le tracé ou le dessin. 1973.03.01

#### **force aérienne tactique / tactical air force**

Force aérienne chargée d'exécuter des opérations aériennes tactiques en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales. 1968.11.01

#### **force aéromobile / airmobile forces**

Unités de combat, d'appui et de transport par air nécessaires à la conduite d'une opération aéromobile. 1979.03.01

#### **force aéronavale de projection de puissance / carrier striking force**

Force navale opérationnelle, constituée d'un ou de plusieurs porte-avions, de bâtiments de combat et de sous-marins en soutien, capable de mener des opérations offensives. 2010.01.22

#### **force aéroportée / airborne force**

Formation de combat (avec son soutien logistique) organisée, équipée et instruite en vue d'effectuer des opérations aéroportées. 1973.02.01

#### **force aérotransportable**

Terme privilégié : force transportée par air.

#### **force amphibie<sup>1</sup> / amphibious force<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble des forces navales, des troupes de débarquement et des forces de soutien, organisé, équipé et entraîné en vue d'opérations amphibies. 1973.02.01

#### **force amphibie<sup>2</sup> / amphibious force<sup>2</sup>**

Dans la marine : titre du commandement

organique de la partie amphibie d'une flotte.

1973.02.01

**force amphibie<sup>3</sup> / amphibious task force**

Groupement temporaire organisé de forces navales et d'une force de débarquement, avec leurs moyens aériens organiques ou d'autres forces de soutien, constitué pour mener une opération amphibie.  
MCMSB, 2018.03.29

**force d'appoint / augmentation force**

Toute force désignée par un pays pour le renfort de ses forces nationales.  
1987.07.01

**force d'assaut d'hélicoptères / helicopter assault force**

Groupe opérationnel combinant des hélicoptères, leurs unités de soutien et des unités de troupes hélicoptères pour les opérations d'assaut hélicoptères.  
1973.03.01

**force d'avant-garde / advance force**

Groupement temporaire à l'intérieur d'une force opérationnelle amphibie qui précède le gros de la force dans la zone de l'objectif. Son rôle est de participer à la préparation de l'objectif en vue de l'assaut principal en effectuant des opérations telles que reconnaissance, conquête de positions d'appui, dragage de mines, tirs préliminaires contre la terre, démolitions sous-marines et appui aérien.  
1981.06.01

**force de couverture / covering force<sup>1</sup> troupes de couverture (toléré)**

Force opérant séparément de la force principale pour engager, intercepter, retarder, désorganiser ou tromper l'ennemi avant que celui-ci puisse attaquer la force couverte.  
1973.03.01

**force de débarquement / landing force**

Groupement opérationnel comprenant les unités terrestres et les unités de l'aviation affectées à une opération amphibie.  
2001.10.01

**force de diffraction / diffraction loading**

Somme des efforts exercés sur les côtés d'une structure par la progression du front de choc d'une explosion nucléaire.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**force de ravitaillement à la mer / underway replenishment force**

Force opérationnelle de bâtiments auxiliaires de la Flotte (comprenant des pétroliers, des transports de munitions, des ravitailleurs, etc.) convenablement protégés par des escorteurs fournis par le commandant opérationnel responsable. Cette force a pour mission d'assurer le soutien logistique des forces navales.  
1968.11.01

**force de renfort / reinforcing force**

Dans un contexte de renforcement rapide, force constituée mise à la disposition d'un haut commandant militaire de l'OTAN par les nations pour compléter les forces en place.  
1986.11.01

**force de renfort extérieure / external reinforcing force**

Force de renfort stationnée en temps de paix principalement en dehors de la zone d'opérations du haut commandement militaire de l'OTAN intéressé.  
1984.06.01

**force de renfort mobilisable / mobilizable reinforcing force**

Dans le contexte de la planification du renforcement, force non encore constituée qui, une fois mobilisée, est affectée à l'OTAN, réservée pour affectation à l'OTAN ou destinée de toute manière à grossir les forces de l'OTAN.  
1986.11.01

**force de renfort régionale / regional reinforcing force**

Force de renfort mise à la disposition d'un commandant stratégique et allouée par ce dernier à un commandant régional déterminé.  
2001.10.01

**force de sécurité / covering force<sup>2</sup> troupes de sécurité**

Tout corps ou détachement de troupe assurant la sécurité d'une force plus importante par l'observation, la reconnaissance, l'attaque ou la défense ou par une combinaison de ces modes d'action.  
1973.03.01

**force de soutien de la paix / peace support force**

Force militaire affectée à une opération de soutien de la paix.  
2005.01.17

**force en place / in-place force**

Force affectée à l'OTAN stationnée en temps de paix principalement dans la zone de combat prévue pour le commandement OTAN auquel elle est affectée.  
1985.07.01

**force engagée / committed force**

Force en contact avec l'ennemi ou déployée pour une mission ou un mode d'action spécifiques, empêchant son emploi en un autre lieu.  
2016.09.16

**force essentielle à la mission / mission-essential force**

Force dont l'absence ou la perte mettrait vraisemblablement le commandant dans l'impossibilité d'accomplir la mission.  
2019.02.25

**force létale / lethal force**

**force mortelle (toléré)**  
Force dont l'emploi a pour objectif ou risque de provoquer la mort ou d'entraîner des blessures graves aux

conséquences mortelles.  
2015.02.18

**force minimale / minimum force**

Force, jusques et y compris la force létale, limitée au niveau, à l'intensité et à la durée nécessaires à la réalisation de l'objectif.  
2015.02.18

**force mortelle**

Terme privilégié : force létale.

**force multinationale / multinational force**

Force composée d'éléments de plusieurs pays.  
2012.08.31

**force non létale / non-lethal force force non mortelle (toléré)**

Force dont l'emploi n'a pas pour objectif ou ne risque pas de provoquer la mort ou d'entraîner des blessures graves aux conséquences mortelles.  
2015.02.18

**force non mortelle**

Terme privilégié : force non létale.

**force opérationnelle<sup>1</sup> / task force<sup>1</sup>**

Groupement temporaire d'unités placé sous l'autorité d'un même commandant et constitué pour exécuter une opération ou une mission déterminée.  
2017.06.30

**force opérationnelle<sup>2</sup> / task force<sup>2</sup>**

Partie d'une flotte constituée par le commandant d'une flotte opérationnelle ou par une autorité plus élevée, en vue d'exécuter une ou plusieurs missions déterminées.  
2006.01.06

**force transportée par air / air transported force force aérotransportable**

Force faisant mouvement par air.  
1973.02.01

**forces affectées à l'OTAN / NATO assigned forces**

Forces ou états-majors que des pays acceptent de placer sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN.  
2008.01.15

**forces allouées à l'OTAN / forces allocated to NATO**

Forces mises à la disposition de l'OTAN par une nation pour l'une des rubriques :  
a. forces sous commandement OTAN ;  
b. forces affectées à l'OTAN ; c. forces prévues pour affectation à l'OTAN ; d. autres forces destinées à l'OTAN.  
1979.08.01

**forces armées**

Terme privilégié : armée<sup>1</sup>.

**forces blanches / white forces**

Dans les exercices de l'OTAN, forces utilisées comme arbitre.  
1996.01.09

**forces bleues / blue forces**

Forces jouant le rôle des Alliés dans les exercices de l'OTAN.  
1980.10.01

**forces constituées / forces in being**

Forces classées comme étant en état de préparation "A" ou "B" dans les conditions prescrites par le document approprié du Comité militaire.  
1985.03.01

**forces d'opposition / opposing forces**

Forces jouant le rôle de l'ennemi dans les exercices OTAN.  
1974.07.01

**forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN / national forces for the defence of the NATO area**

Forces, non placées sous commandement OTAN, dont la mission implique la défense d'un secteur inclus dans la zone de responsabilité de l'OTAN.  
1973.03.01

**forces pourpres / purple forces**

Dans les exercices de l'OTAN, forces s'opposant à la fois aux forces bleues et aux forces d'opposition. En général, ce terme s'applique aux sous-marins et aux aéronefs.  
1996.01.09

**forces prévues pour affectation / earmarked for assignment**

Forces que les pays ont décidé d'affecter à un commandement opérationnel ou de placer sous le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN dans le futur. En désignant ces forces, les nations doivent préciser, en utilisant la terminologie en vigueur, le moment où celles-ci seront disponibles.  
1974.12.01

**forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN / NATO earmarked forces**

Forces ou états-majors que des pays acceptent de placer à une date ultérieure sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN.  
2008.01.15

**forces sous commandement OTAN / NATO command forces**

Forces constituées que les nations ont mises sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de forces de l'OTAN.  
1980.07.01

**format / format**

En photographie, dimensions et/ou forme des négatifs ou des épreuves tirées de ces négatifs.  
1973.03.01

**format commun d'ordre de bataille électronique / common electronic order of battle**

Format d'échange de données normalisé renfermant les informations de l'ordre de bataille électronique.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**format de carte / printing size of a map or chart**

Dimensions du plus petit rectangle contenant la partie utile d'une carte.  
1969.09.01

**format massicoté / trim size**

Dimensions d'un document après que l'excédent de papier ait été massicoté.  
1971.04.01

**formation<sup>1</sup> / formation<sup>1</sup>**

Disposition ordonnée de troupes et/ou de véhicules, dans un but bien déterminé.  
1980.10.01

**formation<sup>2</sup> / formation<sup>2</sup>**

Disposition ordonnée de plusieurs navires, unités ou aéronefs, opérant ensemble aux ordres d'un commandant.  
2009.08.26

**formation concentrée / mass<sup>2</sup>**

Formation militaire dans laquelle les unités sont séparées par des espaces plus petits que les distances et les intervalles normaux.  
1971.04.01

**formation en ligne / trail formation**

Type de formation dans laquelle les avions évoluent en une ligne, l'un derrière l'autre.  
1977.11.01

**formation en ligne de file / column formation**

Dispositif suivant lequel véhicules, aéronefs ou navires se déplacent l'un derrière l'autre, à intervalles donnés.  
1973.03.01

**forme d'opérations psychologiques / psychological operations approach**

Désigne la technique adoptée pour susciter la réaction souhaitée de la part de l'audience-cible.  
1972.08.01

**fortification de campagne / field fortification**

Ouvrage ou abri de caractère temporaire qui peuvent être construits d'une manière relativement aisée par des unités recevant tout au plus une aide mineure en matière de conseils techniques et d'équipements.  
1973.03.01

**franchissement dans la foulée / hasty crossing**

Traversée d'un cours ou d'une nappe d'eau effectuée à l'aide des moyens disponibles sur place ou à brève échéance, sans marquer un temps d'arrêt pour des préparatifs détaillés.  
1991.01.01

**franchissement préparé / deliberate crossing**

Traversée d'une coupure d'eau formant obstacle, nécessitant une planification importante et une préparation détaillée.  
1987.07.01

**freiner / delay**

Ralentir un ennemi en échangeant de

l'espace contre du temps tout en lui infligeant le maximum de dégâts sans s'engager de manière décisive.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**fréquence de balayage / scan rate**

Nombre de lignes de balayage par unité de temps.  
1980.01.01

**fréquence gardée / guarded frequency**

Fréquence ennemie utilisée comme source d'information, sur laquelle le brouillage est donc contrôlé.  
1996.01.09

**fréquence protégée / protected frequency**

Fréquence amie sur laquelle les interférences doivent être minimisées.  
1995.05.02

**fréquence taboue / taboo frequency**

Fréquence amie sur laquelle le brouillage ou d'autres interférences intentionnelles sont interdits.  
1995.05.02

**front<sup>1</sup> / front<sup>1</sup>**

Espace en largeur occupé par un élément et mesuré de l'extrémité d'un flanc à l'extrémité de l'autre flanc.  
1973.03.01

**front<sup>2</sup> / front<sup>2</sup>**

Direction de l'ennemi.  
1973.03.01

**front<sup>3</sup> / front<sup>3</sup>**

Ligne de combat entre deux forces opposées.  
1973.03.01

**front<sup>4</sup> / front<sup>4</sup>**

En l'absence d'une situation de combat ou en dehors de l'hypothèse d'une situation de combat : direction à laquelle font face les forces placées sous même commandement.  
1973.03.01

**front de choc / shock front**

**front de l'onde de surpression** (toléré)  
Limite avant de l'ébranlement créé dans un milieu par l'établissement brutal et instantané d'une surpression à la suite d'une explosion.  
1969.09.01

**front de l'onde de surpression**

Terme privilégié : front de choc.

**front de Mach**

Terme privilégié : avant de l'onde de choc.

**front de pression précurseur / precursor front**

Front de pression qui précède le front principal. Il est provoqué lors d'une explosion nucléaire d'une certaine puissance, à basse altitude au-dessus d'une surface thermo-absorbante (par exemple poussiéreuse). La pression sur le front précurseur augmente plus progressivement que celle d'une onde de choc théorique, aussi dit-on que les conditions au voisinage du front

précurseur ne sont pas conformes au modèle calculé.  
1979.08.01

**frontalier / border crosser**

Individu résidant près d'une frontière qu'il est appelé à traverser fréquemment pour des motifs légitimes.  
2015.02.18

**fuite de gaz vers l'arrière / blowback<sup>1</sup>**

Échappement, vers l'arrière et sous pression, des gaz formés pendant le tir d'une arme. La fuite de gaz peut avoir pour cause : un mécanisme de culasse défectueux, la rupture d'une douille ou un amorçage défectueux.  
1973.03.01

**fusée / fuze**

Dispositif qui assure la sécurité puis le fonctionnement de la charge utile de la munition.  
Note : ce terme est utilisé dans un certain contexte (fusée d'artillerie, bouchon allumeur de grenade, etc.)  
AC/326, 2018.09.04

**fusée à obturateur / shuttered fuze**

Type de fusée dans lequel l'amorçage intempestif du détonateur n'entraîne pas la mise à feu de la charge de propulsion ou de la charge explosive.  
1968.11.01

**fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme / boresafe fuze**

Type de fusée munie d'une sécurité empêchant l'explosion du projectile avant sa sortie du tube.  
1973.03.01

**fusée à temps**

Terme privilégié : fusée chronométrique.

**fusée autodestructrice / self-destroying fuze**

Fusée conçue pour faire exploser un projectile avant la fin de sa trajectoire.  
1968.11.01

**fusée chronométrique / time fuze**

**fusée à temps** (déconseillé)  
Fusée conçue pour initier une munition à un moment voulu.  
CASG, 2019.03.20

**fusée d'impact / impact action fuze**

**fusée percutante** (désuet)  
Fusée conçue pour être initiée par le stimulus de l'impact.  
CASG, 2019.03.20

**fusée de culot / base fuze**

Fusée située au culot d'un projectile ou d'une bombe.  
1973.03.01

**fusée de proximité / proximity fuze**

Fusée conçue pour faire exploser un projectile, bombe, mine ou charge, et actionnée par une influence externe au voisinage immédiat d'un objectif.  
1976.08.01

**fusée percutante**

Terme privilégié : fusée d'impact.

**fusion / fusion**

Processus au cours duquel les noyaux d'éléments légers se combinent pour former un noyau plus lourd. Cette fusion s'accompagne d'un dégagement énorme d'énergie.  
1991.11.01

## G

**gabarit international de chargement / international loading gauge****GIC****gabarit PPI** (toléré)**PPI** (désuet)

Gabarit de chargement des chemins de fer, utilisé dans l'établissement des accords internationaux. Un chargement respectant les normes de ce gabarit peut circuler sans aucune restriction sur la plupart des lignes d'Europe continentale de l'ouest.

1985.07.01

**gabarit PPI**

Terme privilégié : gabarit international de chargement.

**gain latéral / lateral gain**

Accroissement latéral de la surface couverte obtenu à chaque passage successif sur la zone à photographier.

1973.04.01

**garnison / garrison force**

Ensemble des unités affectées à un secteur ou une base pour la défense, le développement, la mise en oeuvre et l'entretien de ses moyens.

1973.03.01

**garnissage de camouflage / garnishing**

Matériau naturel ou artificiel utilisé pour réaliser ou améliorer le camouflage d'un objet.

1974.12.01

**gauche (ou droite)<sup>1</sup> / left (or right)<sup>1</sup>**

Termes utilisés pour définir la position relative d'un élément de troupes. La personne utilisant les termes "gauche" ou "droite" est supposée regarder dans la direction de l'ennemi, sans qu'il soit tenu compte du sens de progression des troupes (en direction de l'ennemi ou dans la direction inverse).

1973.08.01

**gauche (ou droite)<sup>2</sup> / left (or right)<sup>2</sup> droite (ou gauche)**

Correction utilisée dans le réglage d'un tir, pour indiquer qu'un déplacement du point d'impact est désiré perpendiculairement à l'axe d'observation.

1973.08.01

**génie militaire / military engineering**

Fonction en appui des opérations visant à façonner le milieu physique de l'environnement opérationnel.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**géolocalisé**

Terme privilégié : géospacial.

**géomatique / geomatics**

Science et technologie de la gestion des informations géospaciales englobant l'acquisition, le stockage, l'analyse, le traitement, l'affichage et la diffusion

d'informations géoréférencées.  
1999.07.16

**géospacial / geospacial****géolocalisé** (toléré)

Appartenant ou se rapportant à toute entité dont la position est déterminée en prenant la terre pour référence.

MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**gestion de crise / crisis management**

Mesures coordonnées prises en vue de désamorcer des crises, d'en empêcher l'escalade en un conflit armé et d'endiguer les hostilités qui pourraient en résulter.

2013.01.31

**gestion de l'eau**

Terme privilégié : gestion de l'espace marin.

**gestion de l'espace marin / waterspace management****gestion de l'eau**

En guerre navale, ensemble des procédures de contrôle des armes anti-sous-marines visant à prévenir l'engagement accidentel de sous-marins amis.

1996.07.16

**gestion de la recherche / collection management**

Dans le domaine du renseignement, processus de conversion des besoins en renseignement en besoins de recherche, d'affection, d'utilisation et de coordination de tous les moyens de recherche appropriés et nécessaires à l'obtention du renseignement, puis de contrôle des résultats obtenus et de redéfinition éventuelle des missions des organismes de recherche.

1990.11.01

**gestion des conséquences / consequence management**

Mesures prises pour maintenir ou restaurer les services essentiels et réduire les effets de catastrophes d'origine naturelle, humaine ou industrielle.

2012.08.31

**gestion des risques / risk management**

Processus d'identification, d'évaluation et de contrôle des risques résultant des facteurs opérationnels, et prise de décisions éclairées qui équilibreront le rapport risque/bénéfice de la mission.

2012.08.31

**gestion et administration du matériel / inventory control**

Phase de la logistique militaire qui comprend : la détermination des besoins, l'acquisition, la gestion, le classement, la révision et la répartition du matériel.

1973.04.01

**gisement / relative bearing**

Dans le domaine maritime et aérien, angle horizontal que fait la direction de l'axe du mobile considéré avec la

direction d'un repère.  
1979.03.01

**gisement d'observation / direction<sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé dans une demande de tir pour indiquer le gisement sous lequel l'observateur voit l'objectif (ligne d'observation).

1983.01.01

**glace de repérage / register glass**

En photographie, glace qui se trouve dans le plan focal de l'objectif et contre laquelle le film à impressionner est appuyé pendant la prise de vue.

1970.07.01

**glacis / forward slope**

Versant qui descend en direction de l'ennemi.

1973.03.01

**go no-go / go no-go**

Condition ou état de fonctionnement d'un composant du système : "go" fonctionne correctement ; "no-go" ne fonctionne pas correctement.

1982.03.01

**goupille de sécurité / arming pin**

Élément d'un dispositif de sécurité incorporé dans une munition, qui empêche, tant qu'il est en place, le déclenchement accidentel du cycle d'armement.

1995.05.02

**gouvernemental standard**

Terme privilégié : gouvernemental sur étagère.

**gouvernemental sur étagère / government off-the-shelf**

Se dit d'un produit développé pour un gouvernement national et mis à disposition pour une utilisation autorisée, normalement sans modification.

2014.08.26

**gouverneur militaire / military governor****commandant militaire**

Commandant militaire ou toute autre personne désignée qui exerce dans un territoire occupé l'autorité suprême sur la population civile conformément aux lois et usages de la guerre et aux directives reçues de son gouvernement ou de l'autorité supérieure.

1973.03.01

**grand bâtiment / large ship**

Bâtiment dont la longueur dépasse 450 pieds (ou 137 mètres).

1975.11.01

**grands fonds / deep water**

Eau dont la profondeur est supérieure à 200 mètres.

2002.10.14

**graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air<sup>1</sup> / air plot<sup>1</sup>**

En navigation aérienne : ligne continue sur une représentation graphique des caps vrais suivis et des distances

parcourues par rapport à l'air.  
1973.02.01

#### **graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air<sup>2</sup> / air plot<sup>2</sup>**

Ligne continue représentant graphiquement la position d'un aéronef et indiquant les caps vrais suivis et les distances parcourues par rapport à l'air.  
1973.02.01

#### **graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées / fallout wind vector plot**

Diagramme vectoriel établi à partir des valeurs de vitesse et de direction du vent depuis la surface de la terre jusqu'à l'altitude maximale d'intérêt.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

#### **grappe<sup>1</sup> / cluster<sup>1</sup>**

Signal par artifices, composé d'un groupe d'étoiles brûlant en même temps.  
1981.03.01

#### **grappe<sup>2</sup> / cluster<sup>2</sup>**

Groupe de bombes larguées ensemble. Un groupe est habituellement composé de bombes à fragmentation ou incendiaires.  
1981.03.01

#### **grappe<sup>3</sup> / cluster<sup>3</sup>**

Ensemble de plusieurs parachutes utilisés simultanément pour le largage de charges légères ou lourdes.  
1981.03.01

#### **grappe<sup>4</sup> / cluster<sup>4</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur terre, unité d'un champ de mines posé selon un schéma réglementaire. Elle peut être antipersonnel, antichar ou les deux. Elle se compose normalement de plusieurs mines, ne dépassant pas le nombre de cinq au total, et ne comprenant qu'une seule mine antichar.  
1981.03.01

#### **grappe<sup>5</sup> / cluster<sup>5</sup>**

En chasse aux mines sur mer, un ensemble de contacts mines-possible.  
1981.03.01

#### **grappe<sup>6</sup> / cluster<sup>6</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mines posées à proximité l'une de l'autre de façon à former un ensemble cohérent. Elles peuvent être de types divers.  
1981.03.01

#### **grappin / grapnel**

En guerre des mines sur mer, appareil fixé sur l'orin d'une mine et dont le rôle est d'accrocher le brin de drague après cisaillement de l'orin.  
1975.11.01

#### **graticule<sup>1</sup> / graticule<sup>1</sup>**

En cartographie, canevas de lignes représentant les parallèles et les méridiens terrestre.  
1977.11.01

#### **graticule<sup>2</sup> / graticule<sup>2</sup>**

En interprétation photo, voir réticule.  
1977.11.01

#### **grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement) / landing mat plaque semi-perforée**

Plaque préfabriquée, portable, conçue de manière qu'un nombre quelconque d'éléments (sections), puisse être rapidement assemblé pour constituer des pistes d'atterrissage d'urgence ou des plages de débarquement.  
1973.04.01

#### **grille d'objectif / target grid**

Appareil permettant, au moyen d'un graphique, de rapporter au plan de tir les observations des éclatements effectuées par l'observateur par rapport à sa ligne d'observation.  
1963.05.01

#### **grille de désignation des points / point designation grid**

Système de lignes sans relation avec l'échelle réelle ou l'orientation, tracées sur une carte, croquis ou photographie aérienne, et divisant la surface en carrés aux fins de faciliter le repérage des points.  
1973.08.01

#### **grille de navigation / navigational grid**

Série de lignes droites en surcharge sur une projection conique conforme indiquant le nord du quadrillage et utilisée comme aide à la navigation. L'intervalle des lignes est généralement un multiple de 60 ou de 100 milles nautiques.  
1971.04.01

#### **groupe aérien embarqué / carrier air group**

Groupe d'escadrons placés sous commandement unique pour le contrôle administratif et tactique des opérations à partir d'un porte-avions.  
2000.10.04

#### **groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions / antisubmarine carrier group**

Groupe de bâtiments comprenant un ou plusieurs porte-avions anti-sous-marins et un certain nombre d'escorteurs, et dont la mission principale est de rechercher et de détruire les sous-marins. De tels groupes peuvent être employés en soutien d'un convoi ou en opérations hunter-killer.  
1973.02.01

#### **groupe avancé / advance party**

Equipe qui coordonne l'arrivée d'une force à destination avec suffisamment d'avance sur l'élément principal.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

#### **groupe d'armées / army group**

Formation la plus importante des forces terrestres comprenant généralement deux armées, corps d'armée ou davantage sous les ordres d'un commandant désigné.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

#### **groupe d'assaut / attack group**

Groupe naval subordonné à l'intérieur d'une force opérationnelle

amphibie. Il est composé de bâtiments d'assaut et unités d'appui, destinés au transport, à la protection, au débarquement et au soutien initial d'un groupement de débarquement.  
1973.02.01

#### **groupe d'attaque aérienne interarmées / joint air attack team**

Combinaison d'hélicoptères et d'aéronefs à voilure fixe d'appui tactique d'attaque ou de reconnaissance, qui opèrent ensemble afin de repérer et d'attaquer les objectifs de haute priorité et les objectifs inopinés. Les opérations d'un groupe d'attaque aérienne interarmées sont coordonnées et menées en soutien du plan de manœuvre du commandant terrestre. Note : le groupe d'attaque aérienne interarmées opère normalement en coordination avec l'appui-feu, l'artillerie antiaérienne, l'appui-feu naval de surface, les systèmes de renseignement, de surveillance et de reconnaissance, les systèmes de guerre électronique  
2005.01.17

#### **groupe d'objectifs / group of targets**

Terme servant à désigner deux ou plusieurs objectifs sur lesquels on désire tirer simultanément. Un groupe d'objectifs est désigné par une combinaison de lettres et de chiffres, ou par une appellation conventionnelle.  
1976.08.01

#### **groupe date-heure / date-time group GDH**

[AComP-01]  
Indication de la date et de l'heure consistant en un groupe de six chiffres suivi d'une lettre de fuseau horaire et de l'abréviation normalisée du mois. Note : les deux premiers chiffres indiquent le jour, les deux suivants l'heure et les deux derniers les minutes, et l'année peut être ajoutée après le mois, si nécessaire. Exemple : 230220Z Jan 2000 (signifiant 23 janvier 2000 à 02h20, heure zulu). [dérivé de : STANAG 2014, Édition 9, 2000] 2015.08.14

#### **groupe de contrôle amphibie / amphibious control group**

Personnel, bâtiments et embarcations affectés au contrôle des mouvements navire-rivage au cours d'une opération amphibie.  
1973.02.01

#### **groupe de contrôle de zone de débarquement / landing zone control party**

Personnel spécialement entraîné et équipé pour installer et mettre en œuvre des dispositifs de transmissions à partir du sol pour le contrôle du trafic des aéronefs dans une zone de débarquement définie.  
1981.09.01

#### **groupe de débarquement / landing group**

Organisme opérationnel subordonné appartenant à la force de débarquement

et apte à mener des opérations de débarquement, sous commandement tactique unique, contre une position ou un groupe de positions.  
1980.07.01

**groupe de guerre des mines / mine warfare group**

Organisation tactique d'unités spécialisées en guerre des mines pour la conduite d'opérations de mouillage ou de lutte contre les mines au cours d'opérations maritimes.  
1981.03.01

**groupe de plage**

Terme privilégié : élément de plage.

**groupe de saut / stick**

Nombre quelconque de parachutistes sautant par une même issue au cours d'un même passage au-dessus d'une zone de largage.  
1982.03.01

**groupe de soutien des hélicoptères / helicopter support team**

Organisme opérationnel constitué et équipé en vue de sa mise en oeuvre dans la zone de débarquement dans le but de faciliter la mise à terre et les mouvements des troupes, du matériel et du ravitaillement hélicoptères et d'évacuer les blessés et prisonniers de guerre désignés.  
1979.08.01

**groupe de soutien logistique naval / mobile support group**

Groupe assurant le soutien logistique de navires dans un mouillage ; en fait, il s'agit d'une base navale flottante, bien que certains de ses éléments puissent se trouver à terre.  
1982.03.01

**groupe de transport amphibie / amphibious transport group**

Subdivision d'une force opérationnelle amphibie composée principalement de bâtiments de transport.  
1983.01.01

**groupe énergétique / cluster<sup>7</sup>**

Ensemble formé de plusieurs moteurs couplés entre eux de telle sorte qu'ils fonctionnent comme une seule source de puissance.  
1981.03.01

**groupe hunter-killer**

Terme privilégié : groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions.

**groupement amphibie / amphibious group**

Commandement faisant partie d'une force amphibie, composé d'un commandant et de son état-major, qui dirige les opérations des unités qui lui sont affectées, pendant le déroulement des diverses phases d'une opération amphibie à l'échelon division.  
1999.12.13

**groupement de tirs d'appui / fire support group**

Groupement temporaire de bâtiments

sous commandement unique chargé d'appuyer les opérations terrestres par le tir de l'artillerie de bord. Un groupement de tirs d'appui peut être subdivisé en unités de tirs d'appui et éléments de tirs d'appui.  
1973.03.01

**groupement naval de plage / naval beach group**

**section navale de plage**

Commandement naval organisé de manière permanente à l'intérieur d'une force amphibie comprenant un commandant, son état-major, un commandant de plage et son unité, un bataillon amphibie du génie et un groupement d'embarcations destiné à fournir un groupe logistique dont les éléments constitutifs tactiques nécessaires peuvent être mis à la disposition du commandant de la force d'assaut et du commandant de la force amphibie de débarquement pour supporter le débarquement d'une division, et un groupement d'embarcations d'assaut.  
1974.08.01

**guérilla / guerrilla warfare**

Actions de combat conduites en principe en territoire tenu par l'ennemi, principalement par des forces militaires ou paramilitaires autochtones.  
1973.03.01

**guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare**

En milieu sous-marin, utilisation de l'énergie acoustique en vue de provoquer, d'exploiter, de limiter ou de prévenir l'emploi du spectre acoustique par des forces hostiles, et mise en oeuvre de mesures destinées à réserver celui-ci à l'usage des forces amies.  
1999.12.13

**guerre aérienne stratégique / strategic air warfare**

Opérations aériennes destinées à provoquer la destruction et la désintégration progressives du potentiel de guerre de l'ennemi.  
1968.11.01

**guerre des mines / mine warfare**

**guerre des mines terrestre** (toléré)  
Opérations comportant l'emploi offensif (stratégique ou tactique) de mines et l'utilisation des mesures de défense appropriées.  
1973.03.01

**guerre des mines terrestre**

Terme privilégié : guerre des mines.

**guerre électronique / electronic warfare**

**GE**

Activité militaire qui exploite l'énergie électromagnétique pour assurer la connaissance de la situation et obtenir des effets offensifs et défensifs.  
2012.09.17

**guerre non conventionnelle / unconventional warfare**

Activités militaires menées par l'intermédiaire ou avec l'aide de forces

de résistance, auxiliaires ou de guérilla pour permettre à un mouvement de résistance ou à une insurrection de contraindre, de perturber ou de renverser un gouvernement ou une puissance occupante.  
2012.01.30

**guet contre les mines / minewatching veille contre les mines**

En guerre des mines sur mer, méthodes utilisées pour détecter, enregistrer et, si possible, pister d'éventuels mouilleurs de mines, ainsi que pour détecter, localiser et identifier les mines lors des opérations de mouillage.  
1985.11.01

**guidage actif / active homing guidance**

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle et la source d'éclairage de l'objectif et le récepteur détectant l'énergie réfléchie par cet objectif sont incorporés au missile.  
1973.02.01

**guidage de collision / homing guidance**

Méthode par laquelle un missile est dirigé vers un objectif grâce à un mécanisme incorporé, sensible à certaines caractéristiques de l'objectif.  
1973.03.01

**guidage de fin de trajectoire / terminal guidance**

Guidage appliqué à un missile entre le moment où se termine le guidage "en vol" et son arrivée à proximité de l'objectif.  
1973.01.01

**guidage des appareils par transmission de cap / aircraft vectoring**

Contrôle directionnel des aéronefs en vol par transmission du cap.  
1973.02.01

**guidage directionnel / azimuth guidance**

Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la route donnée.  
1980.10.01

**guidage en altitude / elevation guidance**

Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la trajectoire de descente donnée.  
1980.10.01

**guidage en vol / midcourse guidance**

Guidage appliqué à un missile entre le moment où se termine sa phase de lancement et le moment où commence la phase terminale de sa trajectoire.  
1975.11.01

**guidage passif / passive homing guidance**

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle le récepteur incorporé au missile utilise les radiations émises par l'objectif.  
1973.01.01



**guidage semi-actif / semi-active  
homing guidance**

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle le récepteur incorporé au missile utilise les radiations émises par l'objectif éclairé par une source extérieure.  
1972.07.01

**guidage télécommandé / command  
guidance**

Méthode de guidage dans laquelle les informations transmises au missile par une source extérieure amènent celui-ci à infléchir une trajectoire préétablie.  
1973.03.01

**guide / pace setter**

Responsable qui se trouve à bord du véhicule ou élément de tête d'une colonne et qui a été désigné par le chef de celle-ci pour en régler la vitesse de marche.  
1972.07.01

**guide d'aéronef**

Terme privilégié : signaleur.

**guide de calcul des effectifs /  
manpower scaling guidelines**

Guide indiquant la manière de déterminer les effectifs nécessaires sous la forme de variables basées sur une série de critères.

Note : la charge de travail est un exemple de ces critères.

2013.01.31

**guidé sur faisceau / beam rider**

Se dit d'un missile guidé par un faisceau radar ou radio.

1973.03.01

## H

**habilitation de sécurité / security clearance**

Décision officielle de l'autorité nationale compétente, reconnaissant qu'un individu est qualifié, en ce qui concerne la sécurité, pour avoir accès à des informations classifiées.  
1973.01.01

**halte / stand fast**

En artillerie, ordre à la suite duquel toute activité sur la position cesse immédiatement.  
1982.03.01

**halte au feu / hold fire**

En défense aérienne, ordre d'urgence utilisé pour arrêter le tir. Les missiles déjà en vol doivent cesser leur mission d'interception, si cela est techniquement possible.  
1983.07.01

**halte au tir / check firing**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement ayant pour but d'arrêter temporairement le tir.  
1987.07.01

**harcèlement / harassment**

Activités répétées, délibérées et menaçantes destinées à décourager, entraver et désorganiser.  
2002.10.14

**hausse de sécurité / elevation of security**

Hausse minimale permettant le tir au-dessus des troupes amies sans risques pour ces dernières. Cette notion ne peut être appliquée qu'à certains matériels à tir tendu.  
1973.03.01

**haute altitude / high altitude**

Conventionnellement, altitude supérieure à 10.000 mètres (33.000 pieds).  
1973.03.01

**hauteur / height**

Distance verticale entre un niveau, un point ou un objet assimilé à un point et un niveau de référence.  
1973.03.01

**hauteur absolue / absolute height**

Hauteur d'un aéronef au-dessus de la surface ou du terrain survolé.  
1994.07.13

**hauteur astronomique / astro altitude**

Distance angulaire mesurée dans le plan d'un vertical céleste et comprise entre l'horizon et la direction reliant l'observateur et le corps observé.  
1975.11.01

**hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité / safe burst height**

Hauteur d'éclatement à laquelle ou au-dessus de laquelle l'importance de la retombée ou les dégâts causés aux

installations à terre sont à un niveau prédéterminé acceptable pour le commandant militaire.  
1963.05.01

**hauteur d'ouverture de parachute / parachute deployment height**

Différence entre l'altitude du point d'impact prévu et celle où le ou les parachutes sont complètement déployés.  
1973.03.01

**hauteur de bombardement / bombing height**

En opérations aériennes, hauteur au-dessus du sol à laquelle vole un aéronef au moment du largage d'une munition. Les hauteurs de bombardement sont classifiées ainsi : très faible : au-dessous de 100 pieds ; faible : de 100 à 2.000 pieds ; moyenne : de 2.000 à 10.000 pieds ; élevée : de 10.000 à 50.000 pieds ; très élevée : 50.000 pieds et plus.  
1983.01.01

**hauteur de décision / decision height**

Hauteur au-dessus du point le plus élevé de la zone de posé, spécifiée pour une approche de précision, à laquelle une procédure d'approche manquée doit être amorcée si le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été établi.  
1978.06.01

**hauteur de largage / drop height**

Distance verticale entre la zone de mise à terre et l'aéronef au moment du largage.  
1973.03.01

**hauteur libre <sup>1</sup> / overhead clearance**

Distance verticale minimale entre une surface terrestre ou la surface d'un plan d'eau et tout obstacle au-dessus de cette dernière.  
2000.10.04

**hauteur libre <sup>2</sup> / headroom**

Distance verticale entre le sommet des superstructures d'un véhicule ou la tête d'une personne et tout obstacle au-dessus de ces derniers.  
2000.10.04

**hauteur minimale de descente / minimum descent height**

Hauteur spécifiée, dans une approche classique ou indirecte, au-dessous de laquelle une descente ne doit pas être exécutée sans la référence visuelle nécessaire.  
2000.10.04

**hauteur prédominante / predominant height**

En reconnaissance aérienne, hauteur atteinte par plus de la moitié des constructions à l'intérieur d'une zone homogène.  
1975.11.01

**hauteur type / optimum height**

Hauteur d'explosion qui correspond au maximum d'effets recherchés contre un type d'objectif.  
1973.03.01

**hauteur type d'explosion / optimum height of burst**

Pour les armes nucléaires et en fonction d'un objectif (ou zone) particulier, hauteur à laquelle on estime qu'une arme d'une puissance définie produira un effet désiré couvrant la surface la plus étendue possible.  
1986.11.01

**hélicoptère antichar / antiarmour helicopter**

Hélicoptère spécifiquement armé pour la destruction des blindés.  
1986.11.01

**hélicoptère armé / armed helicopter**

Hélicoptère sur lequel sont montés des armes ou des systèmes d'armes.  
1975.11.01

**hélicoptère d'appui**

Terme privilégié : hélicoptère de manœuvre.

**hélicoptère d'attaque / attack helicopter**

Hélicoptère spécialement conçu pour l'emploi d'armes diverses pour l'attaque et la destruction d'objectifs ennemis.  
1985.11.01

**hélicoptère de manœuvre et d'assaut**

Terme privilégié : hélicoptère utilitaire.

**hélicoptère hybride / compound helicopter**

Hélicoptère doté d'un système de propulsion auxiliaire qui lui procure une poussée supérieure à celle qui peut être fournie par le ou les rotors, lui donnant ainsi une vitesse longitudinale accrue ; il peut être équipé ou non d'ailes, afin de réduire la portance demandée au(x) rotor(s).  
1976.12.01

**hélicoptère utilitaire / utility helicopter**

**hélicoptère de manœuvre et d'assaut** (toléré)  
Hélicoptère polyvalent pouvant être armé.  
MCLSB, 2014.12.10

**hélicoptère / heliport**

Installation destinée à mettre en oeuvre, à baser, à ravitailler et à entretenir les hélicoptères.  
1973.03.01

**hémotoxique / blood agent**

Famille de composés chimiques, y compris ceux du groupe des cyanures, qui affecte les fonctions physiologiques en empêchant l'utilisation normale de l'oxygène par les tissus de l'organisme.  
1991.11.01

**heure d'approche / approach time**

Heure à laquelle un aéronef commence son approche finale, préparatoire à l'atterrissage.  
1973.02.01

**heure de fin de chargement / station time**

En transport aérien, heure à laquelle l'équipage, les passagers et/ou le fret

doivent être embarqués et prêts pour le vol.

1981.09.01

#### **heure F / F-hour**

Heure à laquelle des opérations menées par l'aviation au-delà de la ligne avant des troupes amies commencent ou doivent commencer.

2009.08.26

#### **heure G / G-hour**

Heure à laquelle est donné, ou doit être donné, l'ordre de déployer une unité.

Note : cet ordre est normalement donné à l'échelon national.

2009.08.26

#### **heure H<sup>1</sup> / H-hour<sup>1</sup>**

Heure à laquelle une opération ou un exercice commence ou doit commencer.

2009.08.26

#### **heure H<sup>2</sup> / H-hour<sup>2</sup>**

Heure à laquelle la ligne de départ est ou doit être franchie par les éléments de tête passant à l'attaque.

2009.08.26

#### **heure H<sup>3</sup> / H-hour<sup>3</sup>**

En opérations amphibies, heure à laquelle la première vague d'assaut amphibie transportée par mer débarque ou doit débarquer sur une plage.

2009.08.26

#### **heure L / L-hour**

En opérations amphibies ou aéromobiles, heure à laquelle le premier hélicoptère d'une vague d'assaut hélicoptère atterrit ou doit atterrir sur la zone d'atterrissage.

2009.08.26

#### **heure P / P-hour**

Dans les opérations aéroportées, heure à laquelle l'élément de tête parachuté arrive ou doit arriver au-dessus du point d'atterrissage pour commencer les opérations.

2011.02.03

#### **heure sur l'objectif<sup>1</sup> / time on target<sup>1</sup> HSO**

Heure prévue à laquelle un aéronef doit attaquer ou photographier un objectif.

1987.07.01

#### **heure sur l'objectif<sup>2</sup> / time on target<sup>2</sup> HSO**

En dehors des opérations aériennes, heure du premier effet des armes sur l'objectif ou le groupe d'objectifs.

1987.07.01

#### **heure sur l'objectif<sup>3</sup> / time on target<sup>3</sup> HSO**

En opérations maritimes coordonnées, heure d'arrivée de la première charge militaire dans une zone d'objectifs déterminée.

MCMSB, 2019.04.17

#### **heure T / T-hour**

Heure à laquelle le transfert d'autorité a lieu ou doit avoir lieu.

2009.08.26

#### **heure Y / Y-hour**

En opérations aéromobiles, heure à laquelle le premier hélicoptère de la première vague quitte ou doit quitter le point d'enlèvement.

2009.08.26

#### **heure-limite de sécurité sur zone / prudent limit of patrol**

Heure à laquelle un aéronef doit abandonner sa zone d'opérations pour rentrer à sa base et pour y arriver avec une réserve de carburant

(généralement 20%) suffisante pour autoriser un détournement en cas de mauvaises conditions météorologiques.

1972.08.01

#### **heure zulu / zulu time**

Heure du méridien de Greenwich.

1969.09.01

#### **horaire d'approche / approach schedule**

En opérations amphibies, horaire indiquant, pour chaque vague à l'heure : a. l'heure de départ de la zone de rendez-vous ; b. l'heure à laquelle la ligne de départ doit être franchie ; c. l'heure prévue de passage à d'autres points de contrôle ; d. l'heure prévue d'arrivée sur la plage.

2000.10.04

#### **horaire de débarquement / debarkation schedule**

Horaire qui assure le débarquement en temps utile et en bon ordre de troupes, d'équipements et d'approvisionnements de première urgence en vue du mouvement par eau navire-rivage.

1973.03.01

#### **horizon artificiel**

Terme privilégié : indicateur d'assiette.

#### **horizon radar / radar horizon**

Lieu géométrique des points où les rayons issus d'une antenne radar sont tangents à la surface terrestre. En haute mer, ce lieu géométrique est horizontal ; sur terre, il dépend des caractéristiques topographiques du terrain.

1978.06.01

#### **horizon théorique / true horizon<sup>2</sup>**

Ligne déterminée sur le plan de la photographie par l'intersection de ce plan avec le plan horizontal passant par le centre de l'objectif.

1974.12.01

#### **horizon vrai / true horizon<sup>1</sup>**

Limite d'un plan horizontal passant par un point de vision.

1974.12.01

#### **horizontale principale / principal parallel**

Sur une photographie oblique, ligne parallèle à l'horizon et passant par le point principal.

1969.09.01

#### **hostile / hostile**

En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité dont les caractéristiques, le comportement ou

l'origine indiquent qu'ils constituent une menace pour les forces amies. Cette désignation n'implique pas nécessairement l'autorisation d'engagement.

2003.10.01

#### **hublot de prise de vue / camera window**

Partie transparente du compartiment photographique qui permet les prises de vues.

1973.03.01

#### **hydrographie / hydrography**

Science qui traite des mesures et descriptions des caractéristiques physiques des océans, mers, lacs, rivières ainsi que des régions côtières voisines, notamment en ce qui concerne leur utilisation pour les besoins de la navigation.

1973.03.01

#### **hypersonique / hypersonic**

Qui a ou qui se rapporte à une vitesse égale ou supérieure à cinq fois la vitesse du son.

1973.03.01

#### **hyperstéréoscopie / hyperstereoscopy**

Procédé qui en augmentant la longueur de la base permet d'amplifier l'effet de relief.

1973.03.01

#### **hypothèse / assumption**

En planification, supposition faite sur la situation actuelle ou la situation future, ou bien les deux à la fois, en vue d'achever une évaluation de la situation et de décider du mode d'action.

2012.01.30

**iconocarte / image map**

En photogrammétrie, carte dont le fond est constitué, soit par une image, soit par une mosaïque d'images, sur laquelle sont généralement appliqués un carroyage ou des graticules et qui contient des renseignements cartographiques qui en facilitent l'interprétation.

Note : elle peut se présenter sous format papier ou format numérique et peut remplacer la carte classique.

2002.10.14

**idée de manoeuvre**

Terme privilégié : concept de l'opération.

**idée de manœuvre**

Terme privilégié : concept d'opération.

**identification <sup>1</sup> / identification <sup>1</sup>**

Manifestation de son identité ou de son caractère ami par un acte ou un moyen quelconque.

2000.07.15

**identification <sup>2</sup> / identification <sup>2</sup>**

Processus permettant de déterminer avec précision, par un acte ou un moyen quelconque, le caractère d'une entité détectée de façon à pouvoir prendre en toute confiance des décisions en temps réel, y compris l'engagement des armes.

2003.10.01

**identification <sup>3</sup> / identification <sup>3</sup>**

**identité (toléré)**

En interprétation d'imagerie, discrimination entre plusieurs objets appartenant à une même classe déterminée.

2000.07.15

**identification ami/enemi / identification, friend or foe IFF**

**ennemi**

Système utilisant des émissions électromagnétiques auxquelles le matériel transporté par des forces amies répond automatiquement, en émettant par exemple des impulsions, ce qui les distingue des forces ennemies.

1982.08.01

**identification au combat / combat identification**

Mise en œuvre de mesures d'identification destinées à réduire les tirs fratricides et à améliorer l'efficacité opérationnelle des forces et des systèmes d'arme.

2007.09.05

**identification de l'observateur / observer identification**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, premier élément d'une demande de tir. Il est destiné à identifier l'observateur.

1974.09.01

**identification radioélectrique / radio recognition**

Détermination par moyen radioélectrique de l'identité ou du caractère ami ou ennemi.

1968.11.01

**identité**

Terme privilégié : identification<sup>3</sup>.

**illuminateur laser**

Terme privilégié : marqueur laser.

**image géocodée / geocoded image**

En photogrammétrie, image orthorectifiée dont les pixels sont organisés conformément à un système de coordonnées géographiques ou un système de carroyage cartographique permettant d'en définir la position par rapport à la surface terrestre.

2002.10.14

**image géoréférencée / georeferenced image**

En photogrammétrie, image dont les pixels sont organisés conformément à un système de coordonnées géographiques ou un système de carroyage et qui est transformée pour correspondre à un système de projection cartographique.

2002.10.14

**imagerie / imagery**

Toute reproduction d'objets faite par des procédés électroniques ou optiques sur des films, des écrans électroniques, ou d'autres équipements.

1973.03.01

**imagerie thermique / thermal imagery**

Images produites par la détection et l'enregistrement de l'énergie thermique émise ou réfléchi par les objets examinés.

1983.07.01

**immersion de destruction**

Terme privilégié : immersion d'écrasement.

**immersion d'écrasement / collapse depth**

**immersion de destruction (toléré)**  
Immersion théorique, comptée à partir de l'axe de la coque épaisse, au-delà de laquelle la coque ou ses appendices risquent de subir des dommages majeurs pouvant aller jusqu'à l'écrasement complet.

1981.03.01

**immersion d'épreuve / test depth**

Immersion à laquelle un sous-marin est éprouvé par plongée réelle ou simulée.

1981.09.01

**immersion maximale opérationnelle / maximum operating depth**

Immersion au-delà de laquelle un sous-marin ne peut descendre pendant les opérations. Cette immersion est déterminée selon l'autorité navale compétente.

1981.09.01

**importance d'un exercice militaire / extent of a military exercise**

Portée d'un exercice en fonction de la participation des commandements OTAN ou nationaux.

1985.11.01

**imposition de la paix / peace enforcement**

Effort de soutien de la paix visant à mettre fin aux hostilités grâce à l'application d'une série de mesures coercitives, y compris l'emploi de la force militaire.

Note : l'imposition de la paix se fera probablement sans le consentement stratégique de certaines, sinon de la totalité, des principales parties en conflit.

MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**impulsion / pulsing**

En guerre des mines sur mer, manière d'utiliser les dragues magnétiques et acoustiques en les alimentant avec un courant variable ou intermittent, suivant un cycle déterminé.

1975.11.01

**incident de neutralisation de munition explosive / explosive ordnance disposal incident**

Présence soupçonnée ou détectée de munition explosive, ou de munition explosive endommagée constituant un danger pour les opérations, les installations, le personnel ou le matériel. Ne sont pas inclus dans cette définition l'armé accidentel et autres incidents se produisant au cours de la fabrication des matériels explosifs, des opérations techniques d'assemblage de service ou de la pose de mines ou de charges explosives.

1974.12.01

**incident en cours d'exercice / exercise incident**

Événement introduit par la direction dans un exercice ayant une incidence sur les forces de manoeuvre ou leurs installations et exigeant une réaction du chef et/ou de l'état-major de manoeuvre intéressé.

2003.09.01

**inclinaison / pitch <sup>2</sup>**

En photographie aérienne, rotation de l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vue dans le plan de symétrie vertical de l'aéronef.

1997.12.18

**inclinaison latérale / roll <sup>2</sup>**

En photographie aérienne, rotation de l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vue dans le plan vertical transversal de l'aéronef (plan passant par l'axe de tangage).

1972.07.01

**inconnu / unknown**

En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité qui, bien qu'ayant été évalué, n'a pas été identifié.

2003.10.01

**indépendant / independent**

Navire marchand sous contrôle naval,

qui navigue isolément et sans escorte.  
1978.06.01

**indépendant à statut militaire /  
military independent**

Navire marchand ou auxiliaire mis en route isolément mais contrôlé et signalé comme une unité militaire.  
1978.06.01

**index de repérage / register marks**

En cartographie, repères définis, tels que croisillons, cercles ou autres dessins, placés sur l'exemplaire original avant la reproduction, pour faciliter le repérage des planches et indiquer les positions relatives des impressions successives.  
1971.04.01

**indicateur combiné de virage et  
dérapage / turn and slip indicator**

Instrument qui combine les fonctions d'indicateur de virage et d'indicateur de dérapage.  
1980.01.01

**indicateur d'assiette / attitude  
indicator**

**horizon artificiel**  
Instrument qui présente l'assiette de l'aéronef grâce à des informations provenant de l'instrument même ou d'autres sources. Quand ces informations proviennent de l'instrument même ce dernier peut être appelé horizon artificiel.  
1979.03.01

**indicateur de position-sol / ground  
position indicator**

Instrument qui détermine et affiche automatiquement la position sol d'un aéronef.  
1973.03.01

**indicateur de vitesse verticale /  
vertical speed indicator**

Instrument qui indique le taux de montée ou de descente. a.  
Barométrique - Instrument qui indique la vitesse verticale apparente d'un aéronef en fonction du taux de variation de la pression statique. b.  
Instantané - Instrument qui indique la vitesse verticale d'un aéronef en fonction des données combinées fournies par un accéléromètre et par un baromètre.  
1980.11.01

**indicateur radio magnétique / radio  
magnetic indicator**

Instrument qui indique le cap et le relèvement par rapport à des aides radio à la navigation données.  
1980.01.01

**indicateur visuel de mise de feu /  
visual mine firing indicator  
bombette**

En guerre des mines sur mer, système utilisé dans les mines d'exercice pour indiquer que la mine aurait explosé si elle avait été mûre.  
1981.03.01

**indicatif d'appel / call sign**

Toute combinaison de caractères ou mots prononçables servant à identifier

une ou plusieurs stations de transmissions, commandements, autorités, organismes ou unités ; est utilisée pour l'établissement et le maintien des communications.  
1973.03.01

**indicatif d'appel collectif / collective  
call sign**

Indicatif d'appel représentant deux ou plusieurs stations de transmissions, commandements, autorités ou unités. L'indicatif d'appel collectif d'un ensemble comprend : le commandement de cet ensemble et tous les commandants subordonnés.  
1973.03.01

**indicatif d'appel de réseau / net call  
sign**

Indicatif d'appel qui représente toutes les stations comprises dans un réseau.  
1973.03.01

**indicatif d'appel indéfini / indefinite  
call sign**

Indicatif d'appel ne représentant pas une station de transmissions, un commandement, une autorité, un organisme ou une unité déterminée, mais pouvant représenter l'un quelconque ou un groupe quelconque d'entre eux.  
1973.03.01

**indicatif d'appel international /  
international call sign  
signe distinctif (toléré)**

Indicatif d'appel attribué selon les règles de l'Union internationale des télécommunications pour identifier une station radioélectrique. La nationalité de la station est indiquée par le premier ou les deux premiers caractères. (Lorsqu'on emploie la transmission visuelle les indicatifs d'appel internationaux s'appellent signal distinctif.)  
1973.04.01

**indicatif d'appel phonie / voice call  
sign**

Indicatif d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions en radiotéléphonie.  
1963.05.01

**indicatif d'appel tactique / tactical call  
sign**

Indicatif d'appel qui identifie un commandement tactique ou une station de transmissions tactique.  
1968.11.01

**indicatif d'appel visuel / visual call  
sign**

Indicatif d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions visuelles.  
1963.05.01

**indication d'élévation maximale /  
maximum elevation figure**

Indication numérique, portée sur les cartes aéronautiques dans des zones bien définies, qui représente, en milliers et en centaines de pieds, l'élévation du point naturel ou artificiel le plus élevé au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Un facteur de sécurité est inclus dans cette

indication pour compenser l'inexactitude des données sur les élévations topographiques.  
1987.07.01

**indice / indicator**

En matière de renseignement, un renseignement brut qui indique l'intention ou la capacité pour un ennemi potentiel d'adopter ou de rejeter un mode d'action.  
1981.03.01

**indice international d'identification /  
international identification code**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, indice identifiant un train militaire depuis son origine jusqu'à sa destination finale. L'indice comprend des chiffres, lettres ou symboles précisant la priorité, le pays d'origine, la date du départ, un indice national d'identification et le pays de destination du train.  
1981.03.01

**infection**

Terme privilégié : contamination.

**infiltration / infiltration**

Technique et procédé de combat ayant pour but d'introduire au sein, ou autour du dispositif ennemi, un certain volume de force, en évitant d'être repéré.  
1982.08.01

**influence de navire / ship influence**

En guerre des mines sur mer, effet magnétique, acoustique et de dépression d'un navire ou d'une drague simulant un navire, et qui est détectable par une mine ou par d'autres dispositifs capteurs.  
1976.08.01

**information**

Terme privilégié : renseignement brut.

**information dérivée / derived  
information**

Un paramètre tel qu'un angle, une distance, une position, une vitesse, etc. est dit dérivé dans un premier récepteur ou autre senseur, dans lequel ce paramètre existe ou est capable d'exister sans référence à une autre information.  
1977.11.01

**infrastructure bilatérale / bilateral  
infrastructure**

Infrastructure qui ne concerne que deux membres de l'OTAN et qui est financée selon un arrangement mutuel entre eux (par ex. installations nécessaires pour l'emploi des forces d'un membre de l'OTAN sur le territoire d'un autre).  
1973.03.01

**infrastructure commune / common  
infrastructure**

Infrastructure indispensable à l'entraînement des forces de l'OTAN ou à l'exécution des plans opérationnels OTAN, qui est financée conjointement par les membres de l'OTAN proportionnellement à son emploi ou à son intérêt et en raison de sa conformité avec les critères fixés périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord.  
1973.03.01

**infrastructure électronique de défense  
aérienne / air defence ground  
environment**

**réseau sol de défense aérienne  
(toléré)**

Maillage constitué de stations radar et de centres de commandement et de contrôle sur un théâtre d'opérations déterminé, utilisé pour le contrôle tactique des opérations de défense aérienne.  
2010.01.22

**infrastructure nationale / national  
infrastructure**

Infrastructure établie et financée par un membre de l'OTAN sur son propre territoire et uniquement pour ses propres forces. (Y compris les forces affectées ou prévues pour l'OTAN.)  
1973.03.01

**inhibition / inhibition**

Action visant à empêcher un fonctionnement inacceptable d'explosifs ou de munitions par l'interruption de leur fonctionnement ou la séparation de leurs composants essentiels.  
Note : les explosifs et munitions peuvent rester actifs et l'état résultant de l'inhibition peut être réversible si les moyens mis en œuvre pour entraîner l'inhibition sont supprimés.  
MCLSB, 2013.05.02

**inhumation**

Terme privilégié : inhumation d'urgence.

**inhumation d'urgence / emergency  
burial**

**inhumation (toléré)**

Inhumation, le plus souvent sur un champ de bataille, lorsque les circonstances ne permettent pas une évacuation vers un cimetière, ou une inhumation conforme aux lois nationales ou internationales.  
1980.10.01

**initiation / initiation**

Action sur un matériau énergétique qui déclenche le processus de conversion de l'énergie chimique stockée en une sortie de détonation, déflagration ou combustion.  
AC/326, 2018.09.04

**insensible / dormant**

En guerre des mines, état d'une mine dont le dispositif de retard d'armement fonctionne, ce qui l'empêche d'être déclenchée.  
1995.05.02

**insertion / insertion**

Introduction de forces dans une zone hostile ou potentiellement hostile.  
2011.02.03

**inspection / examination**

En matière de maintenance, examen détaillé, complété par des mesures et des tests physiques, afin de déterminer l'état d'un objet.  
MCLSB, 2016.04.29

**installations / facilities**

[PO(2016)0655 (INV)]

Bien immobilier consistant en un ou plusieurs des éléments suivants : un bâtiment, une structure, un réseau d'utilité publique, une chaussée ou le terrain sous-jacent.  
2018.02.16

**instructions permanentes / standing  
operating procedure**

Série d'instructions concernant certains aspects d'opérations se prêtant à l'établissement d'une procédure définie et normalisée sans qu'il y ait perte d'efficacité. Cette procédure est applicable sauf ordre contraire.  
1984.06.01

**insurrection / insurgency**

Activités d'un groupe ou d'un mouvement organisé, souvent idéologiquement motivé, cherchant à provoquer ou empêcher le changement politique ou à renverser l'autorité gouvernant un pays ou une région, et axées sur la persuasion ou la contrainte envers la population par l'utilisation de la violence et de la subversion.  
2012.01.30

**intensité d'autoprotection / safe  
current**

En guerre des mines sur mer, intensité maximum qu'on peut faire passer dans une drague avec une forme d'impulsion et à une cadence données, sans créer d'aire dangereuse du fait des mines que l'on cherche à draguer.  
1976.08.01

**interaction civilo-militaire /  
civil-military interaction**

Groupe d'activités, fondées sur la communication, la planification et la coordination, que tous les organismes militaires de l'OTAN partagent et exécutent en association avec des acteurs non militaires locaux et internationaux, aussi bien lors d'opérations de l'OTAN qu'au moment de la préparation de ces opérations, permettant ainsi de renforcer mutuellement l'efficacité et l'efficacité de leurs actions respectives face aux crises.  
2017.06.30

**interarmées / joint**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations, auxquelles participent des éléments d'au moins deux armées.  
2003.09.01

**interarmes (adj.) / combined arms  
(adj.)**

En opérations terrestres, se dit de l'emploi synchronisé ou simultané de plusieurs armes afin de produire sur l'ennemi un effet supérieur à celui qui aurait été obtenu par la mise en œuvre indépendante de chacune de ces armes.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**intercept caractéristique /  
characteristic actuation width**

La largeur de la bande sur laquelle des mines peuvent être interceptées par un

passage unique de la drague.  
1975.11.01

**intercept caractéristique de détection  
/ characteristic detection width**

La largeur de la bande sur laquelle des mines peuvent être détectées au cours d'un passage unique.  
1975.11.01

**intercept mécanique / swept path**

En guerre des mines sur mer, largeur de la bande draguée par la drague mécanique à toutes les profondeurs inférieures à la profondeur du dragage.  
1977.03.01

**intercepteur / interceptor  
chasseur d'interception**

Avion de chasse piloté conçu pour l'interception aérienne.  
1973.04.01

**interception aérienne / air interception**

Opération par laquelle un (ou des) aéronef(s) établit (ou établissent) un contact visuel ou électronique avec un (ou plusieurs) autre(s) aéronef(s).  
1974.12.01

**interception aérienne basée sur  
émission en l'air /  
broadcast-controlled air interception**

Interception dans laquelle l'intercepteur reçoit une émission continue de renseignements sur le raid ennemi, et effectue son interception sans autre contrôle.  
1973.03.01

**interception aérienne contrôlée /  
controlled interception**

Action d'interception dans laquelle l'avion ami est contrôlé par une station située au sol, ou à bord d'un bâtiment ou à bord d'un avion.  
1973.03.01

**interception aérienne en contrôle  
serré / close-controlled air  
interception**

Interception dans laquelle l'intercepteur est dirigé en permanence jusqu'à une position d'où l'objectif est à portée visuelle ou au contact radar.  
1973.03.01

**interception contrôlée du sol /  
ground-controlled interception**

Procédure d'interception qui fait appel à une technique de guidage. Elle permet de réaliser une interception par guidage du sol des aéronefs ou des engins.  
1973.08.01

**interchangeabilité / interchangeability**

Aptitude d'un produit, processus ou service à être utilisé à la place d'un autre pour satisfaire aux mêmes exigences.  
[Guide ISO/CEI 2:1996]  
CS, 2007.09.05

**interchangeabilité opérationnelle /  
operational interchangeability**

Aptitude à substituer un article à un autre de composition ou d'origine différente sans qu'il en résulte une perte d'efficacité, de précision ou de sécurité

dans l'emploi.  
1973.03.01

**interdiction aérienne / air interdiction  
appui aérien éloigné** (déconseillé)  
Opérations aériennes dont le but est de détourner, de désorganiser, de retarder, d'endommager ou de détruire le potentiel militaire d'un ennemi avant qu'il ne puisse agir efficacement ; ces opérations sont menées à une distance telle qu'une intégration détaillée de chaque mission aérienne avec les feux et manœuvres des forces amies n'est pas nécessaire.  
2011.02.03

**interdiction de l'espace maritime / sea denial**  
Action d'empêcher un adversaire de contrôler une zone maritime sans être capable de la contrôler soi-même.  
1999.12.13

**interdire / deny**  
Empêcher une entité d'utiliser du personnel, de l'espace ou des infrastructures spécifiques.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**intérêts vitaux / vital interests**  
Pour un pays, intérêts contribuant à l'intégrité du territoire national et de ses approches, au libre exercice de la souveraineté nationale et à la protection de la population.  
MCLSB, 2013.05.02

**interférence due à l'électricité statique / static marking**  
Trace (sur un négatif ou sur une représentation) causée par une décharge de l'électricité statique parasite.  
1974.12.01

**interférence électromagnétique / electromagnetic interference**  
Toute perturbation électromagnétique, intentionnelle ou non, qui interrompt, gêne, dégrade ou limite les performances escomptées des équipements électroniques ou électriques.  
1987.07.01

**interopérabilité / interoperability**  
Aptitude à agir ensemble de manière cohérente, efficace et efficiente afin d'atteindre les objectifs tactiques, opérationnels et stratégiques de l'Alliance.  
EWG, 2009.12.09

**interopérabilité des forces / force interoperability**  
Aptitude des forces de deux ou plusieurs pays à s'entraîner, à s'exercer et à opérer efficacement ensemble en vue d'exécuter les missions et les tâches qui leur sont confiées.  
2006.01.06

**interopérabilité militaire / military interoperability**  
Aptitude des forces militaires à s'entraîner, à s'exercer et à opérer efficacement ensemble en vue d'exécuter les missions et les tâches qui

leur sont confiées.  
2005.06.30

**interprétation / interpretation**  
En matière de renseignement, dernière étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle l'intérêt d'une information ou d'un renseignement, ou des deux, est apprécié en fonction des connaissances du moment.  
1994.07.01

**interprétation d'une représentation / imagery interpretation**<sup>1</sup>  
Séquence comprenant la localisation, la reconnaissance, l'identification et la description des objets, des activités et du terrain figurant sur une représentation.  
1974.12.01

**interprétation photographique / imagery interpretation**<sup>2</sup>  
Obtention d'informations à partir de photographies ou d'autres images enregistrées.  
1974.12.01

**intervalle**<sup>1</sup> / **interval**<sup>1</sup>  
Espace séparant deux groupes adjacents de navires ou d'embarcations, l'intervalle est mesuré entre unités correspondantes de chaque groupe.  
1973.04.01

**intervalle**<sup>2</sup> / **interval**<sup>2</sup>  
Espace séparant des individus, des véhicules terrestres ou des unités en formation voisins, et placés côte à côte, mesuré de front.  
1973.04.01

**intervalle**<sup>3</sup> / **interval**<sup>3</sup>  
Espace séparant des aéronefs voisins, mesuré de l'avant vers l'arrière, en unités de temps ou de distance.  
1973.04.01

**intervalle**<sup>4</sup> / **interval**<sup>4</sup>  
Laps de temps qui s'écoule entre deux ouvertures successives d'un appareil photographique.  
1973.04.01

**intervalle**<sup>5</sup> / **interval**<sup>5</sup>  
Lors d'un tir effectué par la droite par batterie (ou par pièce) ou par la gauche, l'intervalle est le temps ordonné en secondes qui doit séparer le tir d'une pièce du tir de la suivante. L'intervalle normal est de 5 secondes.  
1973.04.01

**intervalle**<sup>6</sup> / **interval**<sup>6</sup>  
Lors du tir d'efficacité l'intervalle est le temps exprimé en secondes, qui sépare deux coups consécutifs tirés par la même pièce.  
1973.04.01

**intervalle éclair-son / flash-to-bang time**  
En un point, temps qui s'écoule entre la perception de l'éclair et l'arrivée du bruit de l'explosion nucléaire.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**intervalle vertical / vertical interval**  
Différence entre les altitudes absolues de deux points déterminés.  
1974.02.01

**intervention / intervention**  
Mesure prise en vue d'influencer, de modifier ou de contrôler une activité particulière.  
2001.10.01

**intrus / intruder**  
Individu, unité, système d'arme ou piste tactique quelconque se trouvant à l'intérieur ou à proximité d'une zone opérationnelle ou d'exercice et représentant une menace d'acquisition de renseignement ou d'activité perturbatrice.  
1996.01.09

**isocentre / isocentre**  
En photographie : intersection du plan d'un cliché et de la bissectrice intérieure de l'angle d'inclinaison.  
1974.08.01

**isogrille / isogriv**  
Ligne tracée sur une carte joignant les points d'égale déclivité.  
1974.08.01

**isolé**<sup>1</sup> / **straggler**<sup>1</sup>  
Tout personnel, véhicule, bâtiment ou aéronef qui, sans raison apparente ou sans en avoir reçu mission, évolue séparément de son unité, colonne ou formation.  
1973.03.01

**isolé**<sup>2</sup> / **transient maintenu en attente** (toléré)  
Tout personnel en subsistance dans une unité ou une base, où il n'est ni détaché ni affecté, et qui attend un ordre de mission, un moyen de transport, etc.  
1973.03.01

**isoler / isolate**  
Empêcher une entité hostile de jouir d'une liberté de mouvement et d'entrer en contact avec une source de soutien externe.  
Note : une combinaison de moyens tant physiques que psychologiques peut être employée.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**itinéraire / route**  
Parcours ordonné qu'il faut suivre pour aller d'un point de départ déterminé à un point d'arrivée déterminé.  
1968.11.01

**itinéraire à accès réglementé / limited access route**  
Itinéraire à sens unique auquel s'appliquent une ou plusieurs restrictions qui empêchent que la totalité de la circulation militaire puisse l'emprunter.  
1980.01.01

**itinéraire à double courant / double flow route**  
Itinéraire à deux voies minimum permettant la circulation simultanée, dans le même sens ou en se croisant, de

deux colonnes de véhicules.  
1980.11.01

**itinéraire à simple courant / single flow route**

Itinéraire d'une largeur au moins égale à une voie et demie, permettant le passage d'une colonne de véhicules et offrant la possibilité à des véhicules isolés de dépasser ou de circuler en sens inverse à des endroits prédéterminés.  
1979.03.01

**itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères / helicopter approach route**

Route ou ensemble de routes par où des hélicoptères rallient un site ou une zone de poser donnés.  
1980.10.01

**itinéraire de raccordement / connecting route**

Itinéraire reliant les pénétrantes et/ou les rocades.  
1978.06.01

**itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères / helicopter retirement route**

Route ou ensemble de routes par où des hélicoptères quittent un site ou une zone de poser donnés.  
1980.10.01

**itinéraire gardé / despatch route**

En circulation routière, route sur laquelle s'exerce un contrôle complet, à la fois en ce qui concerne les priorités d'utilisation et la réglementation de la circulation dans le temps et dans l'espace. Un crédit de mouvement est nécessaire pour son utilisation, même par un véhicule isolé.  
1983.11.01

**itinéraire libre / open route**

Itinéraire non soumis à des restrictions affectant la circulation ou le contrôle des déplacements.  
1980.01.01

**itinéraire opérationnel / operational route**

Itinéraire terrestre attribué à un commandement pour la conduite d'une opération particulière et faisant partie du réseau routier militaire de base correspondant.  
1981.09.01

**itinéraire principal de ravitaillement / main supply route**

Itinéraire ou réseau d'itinéraires désignés dans une zone opérationnelle pour l'acheminement du trafic destiné au soutien des opérations militaires.  
1973.03.01

**itinéraire réglementé / controlled route**

Itinéraire dont l'utilisation est soumise à des restrictions de circulation ou de mouvement et qui peut être surveillé.  
1984.06.01

**itinéraire réservé / reserved route**

En circulation routière, itinéraire spécifique réservé exclusivement à une

autorité ou à une formation.  
1984.06.01

**itinéraire surveillé / supervised route**

En circulation routière, route sur laquelle un contrôle limité est exercé au moyen de postes de contrôle de la circulation, de patrouilles ou des deux. Un crédit de mouvement est nécessaire pour son utilisation par une colonne de véhicules ou un véhicule de dimensions ou de poids exceptionnels.  
1979.03.01



## J

**jet de repérage / squirt**

En opérations de ravitaillement en vol, moyen de faciliter le contact visuel entre aéronefs. En pratique, cela se fait par un largage de carburant par l'aéronef ravitailleur ou par l'allumage de la postcombustion par l'aéronef à ravitailler, s'il en est équipé.

1983.11.11

**jeu de guerre / war game**

Simulation d'une opération militaire par un quelconque procédé à l'aide de règles, de données, de méthodes et de procédures déterminées.

2000.10.04

**jour artificiel / artificial daylight**

Éclairage dont l'intensité est supérieure à celle de la lumière de la pleine lune par nuit claire (l'éclairage optimal équivaut à la lumière de jour).

1973.02.01

**jour C / C-day**

Jour où commence ou doit commencer le déploiement pour une opération.

2009.08.26

**jour d'approvisionnement standard / standard day of supply**

Dans le cadre de la planification, la quantité totale d'approvisionnement nécessaire pour soutenir une journée d'opération moyenne, calculée sur la base de taux spécifiés par l'entité de l'OTAN appropriée.

LCEG(S), 2017.12.06

**jour E / E-day**

Jour où commence ou doit commencer un exercice de l'OTAN.

2009.08.26

**jour G / G-day**

Jour où est ou doit être donné l'ordre de déployer une unité.

Note : cet ordre est normalement donné à l'échelon national.

2009.08.26

**jour J / D-day**

Jour où commence ou doit commencer une opération, que ce soit le commencement des hostilités ou toute autre opération.

2009.08.26

**jour M / M-day**

Jour auquel commence ou doit commencer la mobilisation.

2009.08.26

**jour T / T-day**

Jour où le transfert d'autorité a lieu ou doit avoir lieu.

2009.08.26

**journée de combat / combat day of supply**

Quantité totale d'approvisionnements requis pour soutenir un jour de combat,

calculée en appliquant le coefficient d'intensité à un jour d'approvisionnement standard.

2010.01.22

**justesse de tir / accuracy of fire**

Précision du tir traduite par l'écart du point moyen des impacts par rapport à l'objectif.

1984.10.01

## K

## L

**lacet<sup>1</sup> / yaw<sup>1</sup>**

Rotation d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe de lacet (axe vertical passant par son centre de gravité). Elle a pour effet de changer l'orientation de l'axe longitudinal.  
1974.12.01

**lacet<sup>2</sup> / yaw<sup>2</sup>**

Rotation d'un appareil de prise de vues ou d'un système de coordonnées photographiques autour de l'axe des Z (photographique ou extérieur).  
1974.12.01

**lacet<sup>3</sup> / yaw<sup>3</sup>**

Angle formé à tout moment par l'axe longitudinal d'un projectile et la tangente de la trajectoire au point correspondant de la trajectoire du projectile.  
1974.12.01

**lance-flammes / flame-thrower**

Arme qui projette un liquide incendiaire et qui est dotée d'un système d'allumage.  
1973.03.01

**lancement automatique en cabré / automatic toss**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle la manoeuvre de bombardement en cabré est calculée et réalisée automatiquement.  
1973.01.01

**largage<sup>1</sup> / airdrop**

Sortie hors d'un aéronef en vol des personnels ou des charges transportés.  
1973.02.01

**largage<sup>2</sup> / release**

En termes d'armement aérien, séparation commandée d'une charge tombant par gravité de son système de suspension, dans le dessein de lui faire assurer sa fonction.  
1973.02.01

**largage à faible vitesse de descente / low-velocity drop**

Procédé de largage dans lequel la vitesse de descente est au plus égale à 10 m/s.  
1973.03.01

**largage à vitesse de descente élevée / high-velocity drop**

Procédé de largage dans lequel la vitesse de descente est supérieure à 10 m/s (largage à faible vitesse de descente), et inférieure à la vitesse en chute libre.  
1973.03.01

**largage en chute libre / free drop**

Largage depuis un aéronef, de matériel ou de ravitaillement sans utilisation de parachutes.  
1973.03.01

**largage lourd / platform drop**

Largage de charges sur plates-formes par l'ouverture arrière d'un aéronef équipé de chemins de roulement.  
1997.07.09

**largage par extraction / extraction drop**

Largage de charges sous l'action d'un ou plusieurs parachutes éjecteurs.  
2000.07.15

**largage par gravité / gravity extraction**

Largage des charges sortant de la soute de l'aéronef sous l'action de leur propre poids.  
1973.03.01

**largeur de bande interceptée / lap width**

Rapport de l'intercept d'un bâtiment ou d'une formation au pourcentage de couverture recherché.  
1975.11.01

**largeur de ligne / line gauge**

Mesure de la largeur d'une ligne.  
1974.02.01

**lecture photographique / photographic reading**

Détermination des caractéristiques, naturelles ou non, du terrain par simple examen de photographie et sans utilisation des techniques d'interprétation.  
1980.07.01

**légende<sup>1</sup> / legend**

Code donnant la signification des symboles utilisés sur une carte, un croquis, etc. ; il figure généralement dans une cartouche du document.  
1993.12.01

**légende<sup>2</sup> / data block**

Informations complémentaires affichées sur une image photographique, optoélectronique ou radar, ayant pour but d'en améliorer l'exploitation.  
1993.12.01

**leurre / decoy**

Imitation, de quelque nature que ce soit, d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène afin de tromper les systèmes de surveillance ou de détection adverses ou d'induire en erreur l'adversaire.  
2008.01.15

**leurre flottant / gull**

En guerre électronique réflecteur radar flottant utilisé pour simuler un objectif marin en surface pour des raisons de déception.  
1973.12.01

**leurrer / deceive**

**tromper (toléré)**  
Induire en erreur une entité en manipulant ses perceptions pour l'amener à réagir d'une manière préjudiciable à ses propres intérêts.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**liaison<sup>1</sup> / liaison**

Contact, intercommunication et

coordination maintenus entre des éléments militaires ou d'autres acteurs non militaires en vue d'assurer une compréhension mutuelle ainsi que l'unité d'intention et d'action.  
2017.06.30

**liaison<sup>2</sup> / link<sup>1</sup>**

Terme général indiquant l'existence d'installations de transmission reliant deux points.  
1971.04.01

**lien à casser / shear link assembly**

Dispositif conçu pour se rompre sous l'effet d'une force mécanique donnée.  
1981.03.01

**ligne / line**

Formation de troupes dont les éléments sont disposés les uns à côté des autres. Note : par extension, se dit également d'une troupe ainsi ordonnée.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**ligne avant des forces amies / forward line of own troops**

Ligne matérialisant l'ensemble des positions les plus en avant des forces amies à un moment donné.  
MCLSB, 2017.03.06

**ligne d'arrêt / stop line**

En opérations terrestres, ligne définie au sol, ayant une valeur tactique, sur laquelle l'élément de garde de la force de couverture doit arrêter l'ennemi et tenter de le forcer à effectuer une attaque délibérée.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**ligne d'éclairage réduit / light line  
ligne de black-out**

Ligne en avant de laquelle les véhicules doivent utiliser les "yeux de chat" (feux de black-out) la nuit.  
1973.04.01

**ligne d'égale intensité radioactive**

Terme privilégié : courbe(s) d'isointensité<sup>1</sup>.

**ligne d'incidence / line of impact**

Tangente à la trajectoire au point d'impact ou au point d'éclatement.  
1973.08.01

**ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires / phase line**

Ligne destinée à faciliter le contrôle et la coordination des opérations ; généralement une ligne caractéristique du terrain en travers de la zone d'action.  
1976.08.01

**ligne d'observation / observer-target line**

Ligne droite imaginaire de l'observateur au but.  
1974.09.01

**ligne d'opération / line of operation**

Ligne reliant des conditions décisives pour atteindre un objectif.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**ligne de black-out**

Terme privilégié : ligne d'éclairage réduit.

**ligne de changement de date**

Terme privilégié : ligne internationale de changement de date.

**ligne de compte rendu / report line**

Ensemble des positions dont l'occupation doit faire l'objet d'un compte rendu.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**ligne de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination line LCFA**

Dans la zone d'opérations qui lui est confiée, ligne déterminée par le commandant d'une force terrestre ou amphibie en vue d'indiquer les besoins de coordination des tirs exécutés par d'autres éléments de forces, susceptibles d'avoir une incidence sur ses opérations en cours et planifiées. Cette ligne s'applique aux armes aériennes, terrestres ou navales tirant n'importe quel type de munition contre des objectifs de surface ou au sol. L'établissement de cette ligne doit être coordonné avec les commandants compétents et les autres éléments en appui. Les attaques menées contre des objectifs de surface ou au sol en deçà de cette ligne doivent être conduites sous contrôle intégral ou selon les procédures autorisées par le commandant de la force terrestre ou amphibie associé à l'opération. Hormis certaines circonstances exceptionnelles, les commandants de forces qui attaquent des objectifs situés au-delà de la ligne en question doivent coordonner leurs opérations avec tous les commandants concernés en vue d'éviter les tirs fratricides et d'harmoniser les objectifs communs.  
Note : dans le contexte de cette définition le terme "objectifs de surface" s'applique aux objectifs situés à l'intérieur d'espaces maritimes littoraux ou des eaux intérieures de la zone d'opérations désignée.  
2000.10.04

**ligne de départ <sup>1</sup> / line of departure <sup>1</sup>**

En opérations terrestres, ligne servant à coordonner le départ des éléments d'attaque.  
1985.11.01

**ligne de départ <sup>2</sup> / line of departure <sup>2</sup>**

En opérations amphibies, ligne de repère établie au large dans le but d'aider les engins de débarquement à coordonner leur approche vers la plage aux endroits désignés et aux heures prévues.  
1985.11.01

**ligne de largage de bombes / bomb release line**

Ligne imaginaire entourant la verticale d'un objectif et qui constitue le lieu géométrique où un aéronef doit larguer ses bombes pour qu'elles atteignent l'objectif en question.  
1973.03.01

**ligne de plus grande pente / principal vertical**

Sur une photographie oblique, ligne

perpendiculaire à l'horizon théorique et passant par le point principal.  
1969.09.01

**ligne de ravitaillement / pipeline**

En logistique, axe de ravitaillement ou portion bien définie de cet axe, le long duquel matériels ou personnels sont acheminés depuis la source jusqu'à leur point d'utilisation.  
1970.07.01

**ligne de recueil / handover line**

Ligne de contrôle suivant de préférence des points marquants du terrain et sur laquelle la responsabilité de la conduite du combat est transmise d'une formation à une autre.  
1985.07.01

**ligne de sécurité nucléaire / nuclear safety line**

Ligne choisie, si possible, en fonction de caractéristiques topographiques bien définies. Elle est utilisée et sert à délimiter le niveau des mesures de protection, le degré des dégâts ou de risques auxquels les troupes amies sont soumises, et/ou pour prescrire les limites jusqu'auxquelles on peut autoriser l'extension des effets des armes amies.  
1971.04.01

**ligne de tir contre la terre / shore bombardment line**

Ligne destinée à délimiter à terre les tirs de l'artillerie des navires de surface amis.  
1963.05.01

**ligne de tirs restreints / restrictive fire line**

Ligne établie entre des forces amies convergentes interdisant tout tir ou effet de tir à travers la ligne sans coordination avec la force affectée.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**ligne discontinue / interrupted line**

Ligne en pointillés ou en tirets employée généralement pour indiquer l'enveloppe d'une zone ou un alignement mal défini sur la carte.  
1973.04.01

**ligne extérieure / exterior line**

Ligne sur laquelle une force opère lorsque ses activités convergent vers l'ennemi.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**ligne internationale de changement de date / international date line**

**ligne de changement de date (toléré)**  
Ligne coïncidant approximativement avec l'antiméridien de Greenwich modifiée pour éviter certaines régions habitées. Au passage de cette ligne la date change d'un jour.  
1973.04.01

**ligne pièce-but / gun-target line**

Ligne droite imaginaire reliant la pièce à l'objectif de tir.  
1995.05.02

**lignes de communication / lines of communications**

Ensemble des itinéraires terrestres, maritimes, fluviaux ou aériens qui relient une force en opération à une ou plusieurs bases arrières, et par lesquels le matériel et les renforts sont acheminés.  
1981.06.01

**limite / boundary**

En guerre sur terre, ligne séparant les zones de responsabilité d'unités ou de formations adjacentes.  
1978.06.01

**limite arrière / rear boundary**

Ligne déterminant l'arrière d'une zone d'opérations attribuée à une unité donnée.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**limite avant de la zone de bataille / forward edge of the battle area**

Limite extrême avant d'un ensemble de zones où les unités terrestres sont déployées, ne comprenant pas celles où opèrent les forces de couverture ou de surveillance. Elle est destinée à permettre la coordination de l'appui-feu, de la mise en place des forces ou des mouvements d'unités.  
1983.07.01

**limite d'exploitation / limit of exploitation**

Ligne au-delà de laquelle des commandants subordonnés ne doivent pas exploiter les succès des étapes précédentes d'une attaque.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**limite de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control boundary**

Limites latérales d'une zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien, d'une sous-zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien, d'une zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité ou d'une zone réglementée.  
1981.03.01

**limite de détérioration / deterioration limit**

Limite imposée à une caractéristique particulière d'un produit pour définir le critère de qualité minimale acceptable à laquelle doit répondre le produit pour conserver son numéro de code OTAN.  
1979.08.01

**limite de sécurité du temps de vol / prudent limit of endurance**

Temps pendant lequel un aéronef peut rester en vol sans épuiser sa marge de sécurité en carburant.  
1969.09.01

**limite de tête de pont / bridgehead line**

Limite de la zone de l'objectif dans le développement d'une tête de pont.  
1999.12.13

**limite de tir <sup>1</sup> / limit of fire <sup>1</sup>**

Tracé délimitant la zone dans laquelle l'artillerie peut intervenir.  
1974.02.01

**limite de tir <sup>2</sup> / limit of fire <sup>2</sup>**

Secteur angulaire de l'intérieur duquel il est possible de tirer sur des objectifs

aériens.  
1974.02.01

#### **limites de centrage / centre of gravity limits**

Limites entre lesquelles le centre de gravité d'un aéronef doit rester pour qu'il soit utilisé dans des conditions normales de sécurité au décollage, pendant le vol et l'atterrissage. Dans le cas du décollage et de l'atterrissage, ces limites peuvent faire l'objet de spécifications particulières.  
1973.03.01

#### **liste d'objectifs / target list repertoire des objectifs**

Répertoire d'objectifs confirmés ou éventuels, tenu à jour à un niveau quelconque du commandement en vue de fournir des renseignements sur ces objectifs ou de préparer un appui-feu.  
1980.07.01

#### **littoral gravement menacé / severely threatened coastline**

Littoral appartenant à la zone OTAN prévu dès à présent pour être évacué en cas de menace d'attaque nucléaire.  
1978.06.01

#### **localisation / map reference**

Identification d'un point à la surface terrestre grâce à des renseignements apparaissant sur une carte, généralement le réseau géographique ou le quadrillage.  
1979.08.01

#### **localisation radiogoniométrique / radio fix<sup>1</sup>**

Détermination de l'emplacement d'un émetteur radio réalisée en mesurant les azimuts de l'émetteur à partir de deux ou plusieurs stations d'écoute, l'emplacement de l'émetteur étant situé au point d'intersection des azimuts.  
1983.07.01

#### **logistique / logistics**

Science de la planification et exécution de déplacements des forces armées et de leur maintenance. Dans son acception la plus étendue, ce terme englobe ces aspects des activités militaires qui traitent des points suivants : a. conception et mise au point, acquisition, entreposage, mouvement, distribution, maintenance, évacuation et réforme des matériels ; b. transport du personnel ; c. acquisition ou construction, maintenance, utilisation et déclassement d'installations ; d. fourniture ou obtention des services ; e. soutien et soins médicaux.  
1993.12.10

#### **logistique de consommation / consumer logistics**

Partie de la logistique qui concerne la réception, le stockage, le transport, la maintenance, l'utilisation et le déclassement de matériels, ainsi que la fourniture de soutien et la prestation de services.  
2004.06.22

#### **logistique de production / production logistics**

Partie de la logistique qui concerne le processus et les procédures de recherche, de conception, de développement, de fabrication et de recette de matériel.  
2004.06.22

#### **logistique interarmées / joint logistics**

Logistique coordonnée de deux ou plusieurs composantes.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

#### **loi des distances / scaling law**

Relation mathématique permettant de déterminer les effets d'une explosion nucléaire d'une puissance donnée en fonction de la distance au point d'explosion (ou du point zéro) à condition que l'on connaisse la valeur de ces effets en fonction de la distance pour une explosion de référence (par exemple : 1 kilotonne).  
1968.11.01

#### **long feu / hang fire**

Retard anormal dans le fonctionnement d'un dispositif de mise de feu.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

#### **longueur de colonne / road space**

Longueur de chaussée exprimée en kilomètres (ou miles), attribuée à (ou effectivement occupée par) une colonne sur un itinéraire.  
1968.11.01

#### **longueur d'encombrement / column length**

Portion d'un itinéraire occupée par un élément de marche ou un convoi pendant un déplacement.  
1980.10.01

#### **lot d'artificier / demolition tool kit**

En démolition, ensemble comprenant l'outillage, les matériaux et les accessoires non explosifs nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre des charges.  
1991.01.01

#### **lot de destruction / demolition kit**

Lot de destruction auquel sont ajoutés les explosifs.  
1991.01.01

#### **lot de munitions / ammunition lot**

Ensemble homogène de munitions, identifiées par un seul numéro de lot, fabriquées, assemblées ou remises en condition par un industriel dans des conditions identiques et dont on peut attendre qu'elles fonctionnent de manière identique.  
1988.02.01

#### **loupe micrométrique / measuring magnifier**

Instrument grossissant doté d'un réseau gradué et conçu pour la mesure des très faibles longueurs.  
1973.03.01

#### **lutte antiaérienne / anti-air warfare LAA**

Mesures prises pour défendre une force navale contre toute attaque aérienne

provenant d'aéronefs, de bâtiments de surface, de sous-marins ou de positions à terre.  
1999.12.13

#### **lutte antiguérilla / counter-guerrilla warfare**

Opérations et activités menées par des forces armées, des forces paramilitaires ou par des organismes non militaires et dirigées contre des guérilleros.  
1990.11.01

#### **lutte anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine warfare**

**LASM**  
Opérations menées dans l'intention d'interdire à l'ennemi l'utilisation efficace de ses sous-marins.  
2009.08.26

#### **lutte contre les mines par très petits fonds / very shallow water mine countermeasures**

Recherche, détection, localisation, neutralisation ou élimination de munitions explosives ou d'obstacles par très petits fonds.  
2002.10.14

## M

**macédoine / mixed bag**

En guerre des mines sur mer, groupe de mines variées en ce qui concerne le type, le dispositif de mise de feu, la sensibilité, le délai de réceptivité et le réglage du compteur de navires.  
1977.03.01

**machine à traitement continu / continuous processor**

Équipement permettant d'effectuer de manière continue le développement des films ou le tirage sur papier photographique.  
1973.03.01

**magasin / camera magazine**

Partie amovible d'un appareil de prise de vues qui contient la totalité du film, vierge ou exposé.  
1973.03.01

**maintenabilité / maintainability**

Aptitude à être maintenu ou rétabli dans un état permettant de fonctionner tel que requis, dans des conditions données d'utilisation et de maintenance.

Note : Les conditions données incluent notamment les aspects ayant un impact sur la maintenabilité, tels que : l'emplacement de maintenance, l'accessibilité, les procédures et les ressources de maintenance.  
[dérivé de: CEI: [www.electropedia.org](http://www.electropedia.org), 2016-01-22]  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**maintenance<sup>1</sup> / maintenance<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble des mesures prises pour mettre ou remettre du matériel dans un état spécifié jusqu'à la fin de sa mise en service, comprenant le contrôle, la mise à l'essai, l'entretien, la ou les modification(s), la répartition selon l'état de fonctionnement, la réparation, la restauration, la réfection, le réemploi, la récupération et la cannibalisation.  
2011.03.02

**maintenance<sup>2</sup> / maintenance<sup>2</sup>**

Toute opération d'approvisionnement, de ravitaillement et de réparation pour maintenir une formation en état de remplir sa mission.  
2001.10.01

**maintenance<sup>3</sup> / maintenance<sup>3</sup>**

Tout travail de routine nécessaire pour maintenir l'infrastructure en état d'utilisation permanente et immédiate, conformément au but pour lequel elle a été conçue.  
2001.10.01

**maintenance corrective / corrective maintenance**

Maintenance effectuée après détection d'une panne et destinée à remettre un matériel dans un état lui permettant d'accomplir une fonction requise.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**maintenance périodique / planned maintenance**

Maintenance préventive effectuée systématiquement en fonction du degré d'utilisation du matériel.  
2001.10.01

**maintenance préventive / preventive maintenance**

Maintenance systématique et/ou prescrite destinée à réduire le risque de panne.  
2001.10.01

**maintenir en attente / hold<sup>4</sup>**

En circulation aérienne, maintenir un aéronef dans un espace aérien (ou une position) déterminé qui est identifié par des moyens visuels ou autres, conformément aux instructions du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.  
1973.03.01

**maintenu en attente**

Terme privilégié : isolé<sup>2</sup>.

**maintien de l'ordre / crowd and riot control**

**MO**  
Ensemble des mesures destinées à prévenir les troubles publics violents ou à les faire cesser.  
Note : cet ensemble comprend des mesures préparatoires permanentes dont le renseignement en particulier, des mesures préventives et des mesures d'intervention.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**maintien de la paix / peacekeeping**

Effort de soutien de la paix visant à appuyer la mise en œuvre d'un cessez-le-feu ou d'un accord de paix et à permettre de jeter les bases d'une paix durable.  
Note : le maintien de la paix est mené avec le consentement stratégique de toutes les principales parties en conflit.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**maintien en puissance logistique / logistic sustainment**

Ensemble de procédés permettant d'assurer la soutenabilité et consistant à fournir à une force des produits consommables et à remplacer les pertes au combat et les matériels dont l'efficacité a été réduite par usure normale en vue de maintenir sa puissance au combat pour la durée nécessaire à la réalisation de ses objectifs.  
2007.03.02

**maîtrise de l'air / air supremacy**

Degré de supériorité aérienne à partir duquel les forces aériennes adverses sont incapables d'intervenir efficacement.  
1973.02.01

**maîtrise de l'espace maritime / command of the sea**

Liberté d'utiliser l'espace maritime et d'en interdire l'emploi par un adversaire.  
Note : en français, l'expression « espace maritime » englobe les environnements

sous-marin, de surface et aéromaritime.  
1999.12.13

**malade ambulatorio / walking patient**

Malade dont le transport n'exige pas de brancard.  
1991.11.01

**manifeste / ocean manifest**

Inventaire détaillé de la cargaison d'un navire précisant les données nécessaires à son identification immédiate et indiquant où et comment la cargaison est arrimée.  
1981.03.01

**manoeuvre<sup>1</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>1</sup>**

Mouvement destiné à mettre des bâtiments ou aéronefs en position favorable par rapport à l'ennemi.  
1982.08.01

**manoeuvre<sup>2</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>2</sup>**

Exercice tactique effectué en mer, dans les airs, sur terre ou sur la carte pour simuler des opérations de guerre.  
1982.08.01

**manoeuvre<sup>3</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>3</sup>**

Mise en œuvre d'un bâtiment, aéronef ou véhicule de manière à lui faire exécuter les évolutions voulues.  
1982.08.01

**manoeuvre<sup>4</sup> / manoeuvre<sup>4</sup>**

Emploi des forces sur le champ de bataille combinant le mouvement avec le feu effectif ou potentiel en vue de se mettre en position favorable par rapport à l'ennemi pour accomplir la mission donnée.  
1982.08.01

**manoeuvre retardatrice / delaying operation**

Opération au cours de laquelle, sous la pression de l'ennemi, une force échange du terrain contre des délais en ralentissant l'ennemi tout en lui infligeant le maximum de pertes sans, en principe, se laisser engager de manière décisive.  
1983.07.01

**manutention**

Terme privilégié : manutention de matériels.

**manutention de matériels / materials handling**

**manutention** (toléré)  
Mouvement de matériels, que ce soit des matières premières, de la ferraille, des produits semi-finis ou finis, avant, pendant ou après leur fabrication, dans les entrepôts et dépôts, et dans les zones de réception ou d'embarquement.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**maquette / mock-up**

Modèle à l'échelle d'une machine, d'un appareil ou d'une arme. On l'emploie pour des études préliminaires, pour essayer de nouvelles applications ou pour instruire le personnel.  
1980.07.01

**marchandise non manifestée / found shipment**

Fret reçu mais non enregistré, ou ne figurant pas sur le manifeste.  
1973.03.01

### **marche <sup>1</sup> / train path**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, horaire selon lequel un train peut être acheminé sur un itinéraire donné. Les marches d'un même itinéraire sont rassemblées dans le tableau de marches de cet itinéraire.  
1981.03.01

### **marche <sup>2</sup> / march**

Déplacement tactique de forces de combat et autres pendant lequel le contact avec l'adversaire n'est pas prévu ou recherché, bien que les forces y soient préparées.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

### **marcher à l'ennemi / advance to contact**

Établir ou rétablir le contact avec un ennemi dans les limites définies.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

### **marche d'approche / approach march**

Mode de déplacement adopté par une unité de combat lorsque le contact avec l'ennemi paraît imminent. Les unités sont soit totalement, soit partiellement déployées. La marche d'approche se termine lorsque le contact avec l'ennemi est pris ou lorsque la position d'attaque est occupée.  
1974.08.01

### **marge / margin**

En cartographie, secteur de la carte à l'extérieur du cadre.  
1979.08.01

### **marge de sécurité verticale / vertical buffer distance**

En guerre nucléaire, distance verticale qui est ajoutée à la hauteur sans retombée pour donner une hauteur d'explosion qui apportera l'assurance voulue qu'aucune retombée importante sur le plan militaire n'en résultera.  
Note : la marge de sécurité verticale s'exprime normalement en multiples de l'erreur en hauteur.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

### **marine marchande / merchant shipping**

Dans le cadre de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, ensemble de l'industrie maritime commerciale, y compris l'industrie de la pêche.  
2007.03.02

### **marquage/ marking**

Dans le cadre du traitement des dispositifs explosifs, mise en place d'un ou plusieurs signaux visant à signaler la position d'un danger ou la limite d'une zone de danger.  
Note : le marquage peut consister non seulement à utiliser des marques de peinture mais également à ériger des barrières physiques.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

### **marquage de sécurité / safety line**

En guerre des mines sur terre, ligne

délimitant un champ de mines à fil de déclenchement ou à traction. Elle sert à protéger le personnel chargé de la pose des mines. Une fois le champ de mines réalisé, ce marquage n'apparaît plus, ni sur le terrain ni sur le plan de repérage du champ de mines.  
1977.12.01

### **marquage de soute / compartment marking**

Dans un aéronef, points de référence marqués dans la soute et permettant de placer les charges à la position exacte requise pour un centrage correct.  
1973.03.01

### **marquage des champs de mines / minefield marking**

Signalisation réglementaire qui indique l'emplacement et les limites d'une zone minée.  
1981.03.01

### **marquer un objectif <sup>1</sup> / mark <sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval : a. demander le tir sur un point déterminé afin d'orienter l'observateur ou de désigner les objectifs ; b. indiquer, lors d'un tir d'illumination, le moment où les conditions d'éclairage de l'objectif sont optimales.  
1989.02.01

### **marquer un objectif <sup>2</sup> / mark <sup>2</sup>**

En opérations navales : employer une unité navale afin de disposer d'une capacité offensive immédiate à l'encontre d'un objectif défini ou de se réserver une possibilité de gêner ses mouvements.  
1989.02.01

### **marqueur / marker <sup>1</sup>**

Dispositif visuel ou électronique employé pour signaler un point déterminé.  
1989.02.01

### **marqueur d'extrémité de couloir / gap marker**

En guerre des mines sur terre, marqueurs servant à baliser les couloirs dans un champ de mines. Les marqueurs d'entrée et de sortie sont définis par rapport à un repère terrestre ou à un marqueur intermédiaire.  
1981.03.01

### **marqueur de cheminement / lane marker**

En guerre des mines sur terre, panneau servant à marquer les passages à travers un champ de mines.  
Note : Les marqueurs de cheminement à l'entrée et à la sortie peuvent se situer par rapport à un repère terrestre ou à un marqueur intermédiaire.  
1984.06.01

### **marqueur de distance / range marker**

Signal de calibration sur la base de temps. La rotation de l'antenne a pour effet de transformer sur l'indicateur panoramique le signal en un cercle, ce qui permet de repérer les distances des échos.  
1969.09.01

### **marqueur intermédiaire / intermediate marker**

Marqueur naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place, utilisé comme point de repère intermédiaire entre un repère terrestre et un champ de mines.  
1973.04.01

### **marqueur laser / laser designator illuminateur laser (toléré)**

Appareil émettant un faisceau d'énergie laser afin de marquer un endroit ou un objet donné.  
1999.12.13

### **masque / crest**

Mouvement de terrain dont l'altitude est telle qu'elle limite le tir ou l'observation dans une zone située immédiatement au-delà et créant ainsi un espace mort et/ou un angle au niveau minimal.  
1976.08.01

### **masqué / crested**

Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui-feu naval pour indiquer qu'en raison d'un obstacle ou d'un masque, il est impossible de prendre à partie un objectif ou d'observer une zone de terrain.  
1977.03.01

### **masse maximale à l'atterrissage / maximum landing weight**

Masse totale en charge autorisée pour un aéronef à l'atterrissage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles.  
1999.12.13

### **masse maximale au décollage / maximum take-off weight**

Masse totale en charge autorisée pour un aéronef au décollage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles.  
1999.12.13

### **matériel / materiel**

[PO(2016)0655 (INV)]  
Articles servant à l'équipement, au maintien et au soutien des forces militaires dans leurs activités.  
Note : le matériel comprend les logiciels, mais exclut les biens immobiliers, les installations et les services publics.  
2018.02.16

### **matériel complet / end item**

Dans le domaine de la logistique, combinaison achevée d'ensembles, de composants ou de pièces prêts à l'usage prévu.  
1994.11.01

### **matériel de cryptographie / cryptomaterial**

Tout matériel, comprenant les documents, les dispositifs, les équipements et les appareils indispensables au chiffrement, au déchiffrement ou à l'authentification des télécommunications.  
1973.03.01

### **matériel de reproduction / reproduction material**

Matériel, généralement sous la forme de copies positives ou négatives sur un support de film ou de verre (un par couleur) et à partir duquel les cartes sont reproduites.  
1974.12.01

**matériel de servitude au sol / aircraft ground support equipment**

Matériel nécessaire à la mise en oeuvre, l'entretien courant et la maintenance d'un aéronef et des équipements connexes liés à sa mission.  
1998.09.25

**matériel endommagé / equipment casualty**

Matériel nécessitant un acte de maintenance.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**matériel récupéré / salvage<sup>1</sup>**

Matériel allié ou ennemi, endommagé, mis au rebut, condamné ou abandonné, y compris les navires, engins ou matériels flottants, qui est récupéré en vue de sa réutilisation.  
1988.07.01

**matériel technique<sup>1</sup> / technical material<sup>1</sup>**

Dans le domaine du renseignement, équipement, matériel, systèmes et procédures, développements et moyens techniques destinés aux activités opérationnelles permettant d'extraire du renseignement.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**matériel technique<sup>2</sup> / technical material<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le domaine du renseignement transmissions, données concernant les systèmes cryptographiques, les systèmes, procédures et méthodes de télécommunication, ainsi que les caractéristiques, matériels et procédures de transmission.  
1998.09.25

**matière potentiellement dangereuse / hazardous material  
HAZMAT**

Matière susceptible de présenter un risque pour la population, les biens, la sécurité ou l'environnement en fonction de ses propriétés chimiques ou physiques ou par la nature des réactions qu'elle peut engendrer.  
2012.01.30

**maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux / international manpower ceiling**

Nombre total des postes internationaux militaires et civils, inscrits au tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix, qui est autorisé pour une organisation.  
2015.02.18

**mécanisme de mise de feu**

Terme privilégié : circuit de mise de feu<sup>1,2</sup>.

**mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement / safety and arming mechanism**

Dispositif à deux fonctions destiné à empêcher le déclenchement involontaire

de l'explosion d'une charge principale ou la mise en marche involontaire d'un élément propulseur avant l'armement, puis à permettre le déclenchement de l'explosion de cette charge principale ou la mise en marche de cet élément propulseur dès réception des stimuli appropriés.  
1994.11.01

**mèche lente / safety fuze**

Composition pyrotechnique contenue dans une gaine souple et étanche, brûlant à une vitesse constante et servant à transmettre la flamme à un détonateur avec un retard déterminé.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**médecin du personnel navigant / flight surgeon**

Médecin ayant reçu une formation spécialisée en médecine aéronautique.  
MCMedSB, 2018.06.12

**médecin militaire / medical officer**

Officier d'une branche médicale ou du service de santé d'un pays, qui possède une qualification en médecine reconnue sur le plan national.  
[dérivé de : AAMedP-1.1, Édition A Version 1]  
MCMedSB, 2016.05.13

**médecine aéronautique / aviation medicine**

Spécialité de la médecine qui a trait aux problèmes biologiques et psychologiques du vol.  
1973.02.01

**mêmes éléments / repeat**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande adressé en vue de renouveler un tir en conservant le même mécanisme.  
1973.08.01

**menace asymétrique / asymmetric threat**

Menace issue de la possibilité d'employer des moyens ou des méthodes dissemblables pour contourner ou neutraliser les points forts d'un adversaire tout en exploitant ses faiblesses, pour obtenir un résultat disproportionné.  
2003.10.01

**menace hybride / hybrid threat**

Type de menace qui combine des activités conventionnelles, irrégulières et asymétriques dans le temps et dans l'espace.  
MCJSB, 2018.04.12

**message / message**

Pensée ou idée exprimée d'une manière concise dans un langage clair ou secret et rédigée dans une forme adaptée à la transmission par un quelconque procédé de télécommunication.  
1973.03.01

**message conventionnel / signal<sup>2</sup>**

Opérationnellement, type de message dont le texte consiste en une ou plusieurs lettres, mots, caractères, panneaux de signalisation, signes

visuels ou sons particuliers, ayant un sens pré-convenu et transmis par des moyens visuels, acoustiques ou électriques.  
1965.06.01

**message de volume / dummy message**

Message envoyé dans un but sans rapport avec son contenu, qui peut consister en groupes factices et dont le texte peut être dépourvu de sens.  
1973.03.01

**message lesté / drop message**

Message largué d'un aéronef vers une unité terrestre ou un bâtiment de surface.  
1973.03.01

**message q / q-message**

Message protégé ou classifié relatif aux dangers pour la navigation, aux aides à la navigation, aux zones minées et aux chenaux explorés ou dragués.  
1978.06.01

**mesure d'interdiction / denial measure**

Toute mesure prise pour interdire à l'ennemi l'occupation d'une zone de terrain, l'utilisation du personnel ou d'installations : enlèvement, destruction, contamination, mise en place d'obstacles, etc.  
1973.03.01

**mesure de conduite / control measure**

Directive qu'un commandant donne graphiquement ou verbalement aux commandements subordonnés afin de leur assigner des responsabilités, de coordonner les feux et la manœuvre et de commander les opérations de combat.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**mesure de coordination de l'appui-feu / fire support coordination measure**

Mesure utilisée par des commandants de forces terrestres ou amphibies pour faciliter l'engagement rapide d'objectifs et protéger les forces amies.  
MCLSB, 2013.05.02

**mesure de survie en zone de combat / combat survival**

Toute mesure à prendre par le personnel des forces armées involontairement isolé des forces amies pendant le combat. Ces mesures comprennent celles qui doivent permettre de rester en liberté en territoire ennemi, les méthodes et procédés d'évasion, ainsi que la conduite à tenir après avoir été fait prisonnier.  
1973.03.01

**mesures de protection contre les mines / defensive mine countermeasures**

Mesures destinées à réduire les effets des mines mouillées par l'ennemi.  
1976.08.01

**mesures de protection électronique / electronic protective measures  
MPE**

Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures prises pour

assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique malgré l'utilisation par l'ennemi de l'énergie électromagnétique. Les mesures de protection électronique se divisent en mesures de protection électronique actives et mesures de protection électronique passives.  
1996.11.20

**mesures de protection électronique actives / active electronic protective measures**  
Mesures détectables, telles que la modification des paramètres d'émission selon les besoins, destinées à assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique.  
1996.11.20

**mesures de protection électronique passives / passive electronic protective measures**  
Mesures indétectables, telles que celles qui relèvent des procédures d'exploitation et des caractéristiques techniques du matériel, destinées à assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique.  
1996.11.20

**mesures de soutien de guerre électronique / electronic warfare support measures MSE**  
Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures de recherche, d'interception et d'identification des émissions électromagnétiques et de localisation de leur source en vue de l'identification immédiate de la menace. Les informations ainsi obtenues sont nécessaires à la prise de décisions immédiates concernant les contre-mesures électroniques, les mesures de protection électroniques et d'autres mesures d'ordre tactique.  
1996.01.09

**mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare support measures**  
En milieu sous marin, mesures qui comportent la recherche, l'interception et l'identification de l'énergie acoustique rayonnée en vue de son exploitation. Note : elles n'impliquent aucune émission acoustique sous-marine délibérée et ne sont généralement pas détectables par des forces hostiles.  
2010.01.22

**mesures offensives antimines / offensive mine countermeasures**  
Mesures qui ont pour but de contrecarrer le mouillage et/ou la pose de mines par l'ennemi.  
1976.12.01

**mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>1</sup> / prevention of mutual interference<sup>2</sup>**  
Procédures pour prévenir les interférences entre les capteurs actifs ou entre les capteurs actifs et passifs, électromagnétiques ou acoustiques amis.  
1998.09.25

**mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle<sup>2</sup> / prevention of mutual interference<sup>3</sup>**  
Dans les opérations de sous-marins, procédures pour prévenir, d'une part, les collisions entre sous-marins amis en plongée, entre sous-marins en plongée et dispositifs remorqués par des bâtiments amis ou entre sous-marins en plongée et tout objet immergé, et, d'autre part, les interférences avec tout événement sous-marin.  
1998.09.25

**métallisation / bonding**  
En électricité, liaison entre éléments métalliques de façon à obtenir des contacts offrant une faible résistance au courant continu ou alternatif de basse fréquence.  
1980.10.01

**méthode de recherche rapide / quick search procedure**  
Méthode de recherche, exécutée aussi rapidement que possible, dans une zone entière et en employant deux fois plus d'avions qu'il n'en est normalement nécessaire.  
1968.11.01

**microformat / microform**  
Terme générique désignant tout support qu'il s'agisse de film, de bande vidéo, de papier ou d'autres supports, contenant des images miniaturisées ou réduites par d'autres procédés, qui ne peuvent être lues sans dispositifs spéciaux de visualisation.  
1981.06.01

**minage stratégique / strategic mining**  
Campagne de minage de longue durée destinée à interdire à l'ennemi l'emploi de certaines voies ou zones maritimes.  
1975.11.01

**mine<sup>1</sup> / mine<sup>1</sup>**  
En guerre des mines terrestre, munition explosive conçue pour être placée sous ou sur le sol (ou une autre surface), ou près de celui-ci, et pour être déclenchée par la présence, la proximité ou le contact d'une personne, d'un véhicule terrestre, d'un aéronef ou d'une embarcation, y compris d'un engin de débarquement.  
2001.10.01

**mine<sup>2</sup> / mine<sup>2</sup>**  
En guerre des mines sur mer, engin explosif mouillé en vue d'endommager ou de couler des navires, ou d'interdire une zone au trafic maritime. Ce terme ne s'applique pas aux engins fixés à la coque des navires ou aux installations portuaires par du personnel opérant sous l'eau, ni aux engins explosant spontanément à l'issue d'un délai fixé à l'avance, compté à partir de l'instant de leur mouillage.  
2003.10.01

**mine à action horizontale / horizontal action mine**  
En guerre des mines sur terre, mine conçue pour produire un effet de

destruction dans un plan approximativement parallèle au sol.  
1991.01.01

**mine à antennes / antenna mine**  
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à contact équipée d'antennes qui, lorsqu'elles touchent un bâtiment en acier, créent un phénomène galvanique déclenchant la mise de feu.  
1976.08.01

**mine à contact / contact mine**  
Mine qui explose au contact.  
1977.03.01

**mine à dépression / pressure mine<sup>2</sup> circuit de mise de feu à dépression (toléré)**  
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine dont la mise de feu est sensible à la dépression hydrodynamique provoquée par le passage d'un objectif.  
1976.12.01

**mine à dispositif actif / active mine**  
Mine déclenchée par la réflexion sur un objectif d'un signal qu'elle émet.  
1994.11.01

**mine à flotteur largable / rising mine**  
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine de flottabilité positive, libérée de son crapaud à la réception d'une influence convenable, provenant d'un bâtiment ou par un dispositif chronométrique. La mine peut exploser au contact, par dispositif hydrostatique ou autre procédé.  
1976.12.01

**mine à influence / influence mine**  
Mine déclenchée sous l'effet des modifications apportées par un objectif, soit à certaines conditions ambiantes, soit à des radiations émises par la mine.  
1994.11.01

**mine à influences combinées / combination influence mine mine combinée (toléré)**  
Mine conçue pour n'être déclenchée que si deux ou plusieurs influences sont reçues simultanément ou dans un ordre prédéterminé.  
1994.11.01

**mine à ligne flottante / snagline mine**  
Mine à contact dont l'une des cornes ou l'un des interrupteurs est relié à une ligne flottante qui peut être accrochée et tirée par la coque ou les hélices d'un bâtiment.  
1975.11.01

**mine à orin / moored mine**  
Mine à contact ou mine à influence de flottabilité positive maintenue au-dessous de la surface par un orin fixé à un crapaud reposant sur le fond.  
1975.11.01

**mine à orin en surface / watching mine**  
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine reliée à son crapaud mais visible en surface. Ceci n'est possible que dans



certaines conditions de marée.  
1975.11.01

#### **mine à pression / pressure mine <sup>1</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur terre, mine dont l'allumeur fonctionne par pression exercée directement par l'objectif.  
1976.12.01

#### **mine à tête chercheuse / homing mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine munie d'un dispositif de propulsion qui se dirige elle-même vers son objectif.  
1975.11.01

#### **mine acoustique / acoustic mine**

Mine dont la mise de feu est actionnée par l'influence acoustique d'un bâtiment ou d'une drague.  
1976.08.01

#### **mine antichar / antitank mine**

Mine conçue pour immobiliser ou détruire un char de combat.  
1973.02.01

#### **mine antidragueur / antisweeper mine**

Mine qui est mouillée spécialement en vue d'endommager les bâtiments de lutte contre les mines, et dont la mise de feu est conçue ou réglée dans ce sens.  
1975.11.01

#### **mine armée / armed mine**

Mine dont tous les dispositifs de sécurité ont été retirés et dont les mécanismes automatiques de sécurité et les dispositifs de retard d'armement ont fonctionné après la pose ou le mouillage. Une telle mine est prête à être déclenchée sur réception d'un signal, sur détection d'une influence ou au contact d'un objectif.  
1995.05.02

#### **mine autonome / independent mine**

Mine dont on ne conserve pas le contrôle après la pose ou le mouillage.  
1994.11.01

#### **mine autopropulsée / mobile mine**

Mine munie d'un appareil de propulsion analogue à celui d'une torpille, et qui coule en fin de parcours pour devenir une mine.  
1975.11.01

#### **mine bouquet / bouquet mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, ensemble constitué par un certain nombre de corps de mines à flottabilité positive fixés au même crapaud. Quand l'orin d'une mine est coupé par une drague, une autre mine se détache du crapaud pour prendre l'immersion pour laquelle elle a été réglée.  
1975.11.01

#### **mine chargée / explosive filled mine**

En guerre des mines, mine contenant une charge explosive, mais pas nécessairement la mise de feu.  
1976.12.01

#### **mine combinée**

Terme privilégié : mine à influences combinées.

#### **mine contrôlable / controllable mine**

Mine qui peut être commandée à distance après sa pose ou son mouillage. Le degré de contrôle consiste généralement à pouvoir rendre la mine insensible ou active ou à la faire exploser.  
1991.11.01

#### **mine coriace / coarse mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à influence de sensibilité relativement faible.  
1975.11.01

#### **mine de fond / bottom mine**

Mine à flottabilité négative qui repose sur le fond de la mer.  
1976.12.01

#### **mine d'entraînement <sup>1</sup> / drill mine**

Mine inerte ou objet ressemblant à une mine utilisée pour l'entraînement et les essais de chargement, mouillage ou déchargement.  
1991.01.01

#### **mine d'entraînement <sup>2</sup> / practice mine <sup>1</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur terre, mine inerte munie d'un dispositif inoffensif capable de simuler le fonctionnement.  
1991.01.01

#### **mine d'exercice / exercise mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine utilisée lors des exercices de guerre des mines comportant un dispositif audible ou visuel indiquant le lieu et l'instant où elle exploserait.  
1978.10.01

#### **mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences / exercise filled mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine inerte comportant un dispositif d'indication des influences reçues.  
1976.08.01

#### **mine d'instruction <sup>1</sup> / practice mine <sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à charge inerte mais possédant son système de mise de feu, utilisée pour l'instruction du personnel et son entraînement à la préparation des mines.  
1984.10.01

#### **mine d'instruction <sup>2</sup> / instructional mine**

Mine inerte employée pour l'instruction et généralement présentée en coupe.  
1984.10.01

#### **mine dérivante <sup>1</sup> / drifting mine**

Mine flottante ou de flottabilité nulle pouvant se déplacer librement sous l'effort des vagues, du vent, des courants ou des marées.  
1973.03.01

#### **mine dérivante <sup>2</sup> / free mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine dont l'orin a cassé ou a été cisailé.  
1973.03.01

#### **mine désarmée / disarmed mine**

Mine précédemment armée, remise en état de sécurité.  
2000.05.09

#### **mine dispersable / scatterable mine**

En guerre des mines terrestre, mine mise en place sans référence à un schéma de pose classique et conçue pour être larguée par avion, projectile d'artillerie, missile ou distributeur de mines, ou posée manuellement. Une fois posée, elle a normalement une durée de vie limitée.  
2001.10.01

#### **mine disponible / fitted mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine contenant une charge explosive, une charge relais, un détonateur et une mise de feu.  
1975.11.01

#### **mine flottante / floating mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine visible en surface.  
1975.11.01

#### **mine inerte <sup>1</sup> / dead mine**

**mine morte**  
Mine qui a été neutralisée, insensibilisée ou désamorcée.  
1976.08.01

#### **mine inerte <sup>2</sup> / inert mine**

Mine ou copie d'une mine incapable de produire une explosion.  
1976.08.01

#### **mine ludion / oscillating mine**

Mine dont l'immersion est assurée par un dispositif de contrôle hydrostatique, qui la maintient à une profondeur prédéterminée ceci indépendamment de la montée et de la baisse de la marée.  
1976.08.01

#### **mine magnétique / magnetic mine**

**mise de feu magnétique (toléré)**  
Mine dont la mise de feu réagit au champ magnétique provoqué par un objectif.  
1975.11.01

#### **mine mobile / moving mine**

Terme générique applicable aux mines telles que dérivantes, ludion, rampantes, autopropulsées, remontantes, à tête chercheuse ou bouquet.  
1982.03.01

#### **mine morte**

Terme privilégié : mine inerte<sup>1</sup>.

#### **mine mûre / poised mine**

Mine dont le compteur de navires a été saturé et qui est prête à exploser à la prochaine influence.  
1978.10.01

#### **mine passive <sup>1</sup> / passive mine <sup>1</sup>**

Mine dont le dispositif antichoc a fonctionné, empêchant le déclenchement de la mise de feu. La mine, le plus souvent, restera passive pendant un temps relativement court.  
1994.11.01

#### **mine passive <sup>2</sup> / passive mine <sup>2</sup>**

Mine qui n'émet pas de signal pour détecter la présence d'un objectif.  
1994.11.01

**mine posée à distance / remotely delivered mine**

Mine déployée dans la zone de l'objectif par des moyens aériens ou par tir indirect à une distance supérieure à 500 mètres.

Note : la position exacte de ces mines peut ne pas être connue.  
2001.10.01

**mine rampante / creeping mine**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine flottante, maintenue sous la surface par un lest (généralement une chaîne), et qui se déplace librement dans le courant.  
1975.11.01

**mine réelle / service mine**

Mine capable de produire une explosion destructive.  
1976.12.01

**mines rejetées à la mer / jettisoned mines**

Mines mouillées aussi rapidement que possible de façon à libérer le mouilleur de mines et sans tenir compte de leur condition ou de leur position relative.  
1978.10.01

**mise à feu / firing**

Action de déclencher la mise de feu.  
1998.09.25

**mise à la masse / grounding**

Réalisation d'une liaison électrique entre le boîtier, la monture ou le châssis d'un appareil et la structure d'un objet ou d'un véhicule pour établir entre eux un potentiel électrique commun.  
1980.07.01

**mise à la terre / earthing**

Réalisation d'une liaison électrique adaptée entre la structure d'un objet ou d'un véhicule, revêtement métallique compris, et la terre dans le but de porter l'ensemble au même potentiel que la terre.  
1980.07.01

**mise aux ordres**

Terme privilégié : détachement pour mise aux ordres<sup>1,2</sup>.

**mise de feu / firing system**

Système permettant de déclencher une chaîne pyrotechnique, électrique ou de toute autre nature, afin de provoquer l'explosion d'une charge.  
1998.09.25

**mise de feu à aiguille aimantée / dip needle circuit**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mise de feu répondant aux variations d'intensité de la composante verticale du champ magnétique total.  
1978.06.01

**mise de feu à gradient / gradient circuit**

En guerre des mines, circuit de mise de feu qui ne fonctionne que si les variations de niveau de l'influence reçue se produisent entre certaines limites

fixées à l'avance.  
1975.11.01

**mise de feu à impulsion unique / one-look circuit**

Mise de feu qui ne demande qu'une seule influence.  
1975.11.01

**mise de feu à induction / induction circuit**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mise de feu répondant aux variations de champ magnétique dues au passage d'un bâtiment ou aux impulsions de la drague.  
1975.11.01

**mise de feu à intégration / integrating circuit**

Mise de feu qui réagit à l'intégrale par rapport au temps d'une fonction de l'influence reçue.  
1975.11.01

**mise de feu à intensité / intensity mine circuit**

Mise de feu dont le fonctionnement dépend du fait que l'intensité du champ atteint un niveau qui diffère d'un certain minimum prédéterminé de celui auquel la mine est soumise lorsqu'aucun bâtiment ne se trouve à proximité.  
1975.11.01

**mise de feu à séquence / sequence circuit**

En guerre des mines, mise de feu dont le déclenchement impose une succession prédéterminée d'influences de niveaux prédéterminés.  
1975.11.01

**mise de feu acoustique / acoustic circuit**

Circuit acoustique (toléré)  
Circuit qui réagit au champ acoustique d'un objectif.  
1995.05.02

**mise de feu combinée / combination circuit**

Circuit de mise à feu déclenché par deux ou plusieurs influences reçues soit simultanément, soit à un intervalle préétabli.  
1998.09.25

**mise de feu magnétique**

Terme privilégié : mine magnétique.

**mise en application / implementation**

En normalisation OTAN, exécution d'une obligation énoncée dans un accord de normalisation OTAN.  
CS, 2005.05.20

**mise en batterie / emplacement<sup>2</sup>**

Mise en place d'une arme à feu dans une position préparée à partir de laquelle elle peut tirer.  
1981.06.01

**mise en condition sanitaire / medical preparation**

Ensemble des mesures médicales et dentaires mises en œuvre pour s'assurer que le personnel militaire reste apte, tant physiquement que psychologiquement, à

remplir ses fonctions opérationnelles, y compris pendant et après un déploiement.

Note : ces mesures comprennent notamment les mesures thérapeutiques et prophylactiques, les vaccinations et l'éducation sanitaire.  
2006.01.06

**mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis / suppression of enemy air defences**

Ensemble des activités qui neutralisent, détériorent temporairement ou détruisent les moyens de défense aérienne ennemis de surface par des moyens de destruction ou de perturbation et qui contribuent à la liberté de manœuvre des forces amies dans l'espace de bataille.  
2014.08.01

**missile / missile**

Munition autopropulsée dont la trajectoire en vol est guidée.  
2009.08.26

**missile à trajectoire rasante / sea skimmer**

Missile conçu pour survoler la mer à moins de 15 m de la surface.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

**missile aérodynamique / aerodynamic missile**

Missile utilisant des forces aérodynamiques pour maintenir sa trajectoire de vol.  
1994.11.01

**missile air-air / air-to-air missile**

Missile conçu pour être tiré d'un aéronef vers un objectif aérien.  
2010.01.22

**missile air-sol / air-to-ground missile**

Missile air-surface utilisé contre des objectifs au sol.  
2011.02.03

**missile air-surface / air-to-surface missile**

Missile lancé à partir d'une plate-forme aérienne et utilisé contre des objectifs de surface.  
2011.02.03

**missile antiradiations / antiradiation missile**

Missile autoguidé muni d'un système de guidage autonome qui le dirige automatiquement vers les sources de radiations.  
1973.02.01

**missile balistique / ballistic missile**

Missile dépourvu de surfaces aérodynamiques portantes, qui, dès l'arrêt de la poussée, suit une trajectoire balistique.  
2000.10.04

**missile sol-air / surface-to-air missile**

Missile lancé de la surface vers un objectif aérien.  
Note : « missile surface-air » est utilisé dans le contexte maritime et « missile

sol-air », dans le contexte terrestre.  
AMDC, 2019.03.20

### **missile sol-sol / surface-to-surface missile**

#### **missile surface-surface**

Missile lancé à partir de la surface et utilisé contre des objectifs de surface.  
Note : « missile surface-surface » est utilisé dans le contexte maritime et « missile sol-sol », dans le contexte terrestre.  
NNAG, 2019.05.31

### **mission<sup>1</sup> / mission<sup>1</sup>**

Expression claire et concise de l'action à accomplir et du but poursuivi.  
1982.08.01

### **mission<sup>2</sup> / mission<sup>2</sup>**

#### **mission aérienne**

Un ou plusieurs aéronefs désignés pour accomplir une tâche particulière.  
1982.08.01

#### **mission aérienne**

Terme privilégié : mission<sup>2</sup>.

### **mission de circonstance / be-prepared mission**

Mission attribuée à une unité et dont l'exécution est dépendante du résultat de son action précédente.  
2012.01.30

### **mission de destruction / destruction fire mission**

En artillerie, engagement d'un objectif ponctuel dans le but de le détruire.  
1982.08.01

### **mission de recherche / search mission**

En opérations aériennes, reconnaissance effectuée par un ou plusieurs aéronefs envoyés pour situer un objet ou des objets que l'on sait ou suppose être dans une zone déterminée.  
1968.11.01

### **mission de tir<sup>1</sup> / fire mission<sup>1</sup>**

Mission spécifique de tir attribuée à une unité et qui fait partie intégrante d'un plan déterminé.  
1973.03.01

### **mission de tir<sup>2</sup> / fire mission<sup>2</sup>**

Ordre d'alerte donné à la position de batterie (ou pièce) et qui indique que le message qui va suivre est une demande de tir.  
1973.03.01

### **mission sur appel**

Terme privilégié : mission sur demande.

### **mission sur demande / on-call mission**

#### **mission sur appel (toléré)**

Type de mission d'appui aérien qui n'est pas demandée dans les délais suffisants pour permettre une planification détaillée et l'exposé aux pilotes avant le décollage. Les aéronefs prévus pour ce type de mission sont en alerte en vol, au sol ou sur porte-aéronefs et sont armés d'une charge prescrite.  
2000.10.04

### **mission sur ordre / on-order mission**

Mission devant être exécutée dans le futur, à un moment non spécifié, lorsque l'ordre en est donné.  
2012.01.30

### **mobilisation<sup>1</sup> / mobilization<sup>1</sup>**

Action de se préparer à la guerre ou à tout autre état d'urgence en rassemblant et organisant les ressources nationales.  
1973.03.01

### **mobilisation<sup>2</sup> / mobilization<sup>2</sup>**

Procédés par lesquels les forces armées, en totalité, ou en partie, sont mises sur pied de guerre ou préparées en vue de toute autre situation critique sur le plan national. Ils comprennent : le rassemblement et l'organisation des personnels, ravitaillements et matériels en vue de leur emploi opérationnel.  
1973.03.01

### **mobilisation économique / economic mobilization**

Préparation et exécution, dans l'organisation et le fonctionnement de l'économie nationale, des changements nécessaires pour pourvoir à l'emploi le plus efficace des ressources en cas de danger national.  
1973.03.01

### **mobilité / mobility**

Qualité que possèdent les forces militaires dotées de moyens leur permettant de se déplacer d'un lieu à un autre tout en conservant leur aptitude à remplir leur mission principale.  
1973.03.01

### **mobilité stratégique / strategic mobility**

Capacité à déplacer des forces et leur logistique sur de longues distances de façon rapide et efficace. Ces déplacements peuvent avoir lieu entre zones d'opérations interarmées, entre régions ou au-delà de la zone de responsabilité OTAN.  
2005.01.17

### **mobilité tactique / tactical mobility**

The ability to move rapidly from one part of the battlefield to another, relative to the enemy.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

### **mode d'action / course of action plan d'action**

Dans le processus d'appréciation, option qui permettra d'accomplir une mission ou une tâche et de contribuer à son accomplissement. De cette option découlera un plan détaillé.  
2002.05.29

### **modes réservés pour le temps de guerre / war reserve modes MRG**

Caractéristiques ou procédures d'exploitation du matériel ou des systèmes tenues en réserve pour le temps de guerre ou les périodes de crise.  
1993.12.01

### **modification / modify**

En artillerie, ordre donné par un officier ayant autorité pour modifier un plan de tir.  
1976.08.01

### **modification d'un aéronef / aircraft modification**

Changement des caractéristiques physiques d'un aéronef, réalisé soit au stade de fabrication, soit par modification des ensembles déjà fabriqués.  
1973.02.01

### **moment / moment**

En transport aérien, pour le calcul du centrage, c'est le poids d'une charge multiplié par sa distance à un point de référence dans l'aéronef.  
1970.07.01

### **montée automatique / climb mode**

Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle la vitesse ascensionnelle d'un avion est réglée suivant un programme déterminé.  
1973.03.01

### **mort au combat**

Terme privilégié : perte tuée au combat.

### **mot de passe / password**

Mot secret ou son particulier utilisé pour répondre à une sommation.  
1973.03.01

### **mot-code<sup>1</sup> / code word<sup>1</sup>**

Mot auquel on a donné une classification et un sens caché dans le but de protéger les informations relatives à un projet ou une opération classifiée.  
1976.08.01

### **mot-code<sup>2</sup> / code word<sup>2</sup>**

Mot dont le sens caché sert à identifier des informations classifiées.  
1976.08.01

### **mot condensé / brevity word code abrégé (désuet)**

Mot seul ou expression courte de trois mots au plus ayant pour but unique d'abréger les messages et d'éliminer toute ambiguïté les entourant.

Note : : les mots condensés confèrent un sens spécifique prédéfini à un mot ou à un acronyme phonétiquement distinct.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

### **mouillage abrité pour transbordement**

Terme privilégié : terminal de mouillage pour porte-conteneurs.

### **mouillage auxiliaire / emergency anchorage**

Mouillage pouvant avoir une organisation défensive limitée, utilisable par des bâtiments de combat des éléments de base mobile, des navires marchands ou auxiliaires.  
1973.03.01

### **mouillage avancé de flotte / advanced fleet anchorage**

Mouillage sûr, situé dans un théâtre d'opérations ou à proximité, utilisable par un grand nombre de bâtiments de guerre, d'unités de soutien mobile et des

bâtiments auxiliaires.  
1973.02.01

#### **mouillage d'attente<sup>1</sup> / holding anchorage**

Mouillage où des navires peuvent stationner : a. lorsque le mouillage de rassemblement ou la rade de travail ou le port qui leur avait été assigné est complet ; b. lorsque leur appareillage immédiat est différé en raison de la menace ennemie ou pour toute autre cause ; c. lorsqu'ils ont rallié un mouillage de dispersion pour éviter les effets d'une attaque nucléaire.  
1978.06.01

#### **mouillage d'attente<sup>2</sup> / laying-up position**

Lieu où les unités navales peuvent être amarrées ou mouillées, camouflées et ravitaillées en vue d'opérations à venir.  
1978.06.01

#### **mouillage de rassemblement / assembly anchorage**

Mouillage destiné au rassemblement et à la mise en route de navires.  
1978.06.01

#### **mouillage de transbordement**

Terme privilégié : mouillage de travail.

#### **mouillage de travail / working anchorage**

**mouillage de transbordement (toléré)**  
Mouillage où des navires stationnent pour charger ou décharger leurs cargaisons en utilisant des caboteurs ou des allèges.  
1996.01.09

#### **mouillage des mines d'urgence / urgent mining**

Mouillage de mines avec un espacement correct mais non à la position prévue. Les mines sont mouillées à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de la zone fixée, de manière à gêner davantage les mouvements ennemis que les mouvements amis.  
1976.08.01

#### **mouillage sûr / safe anchorage**

Mouillage, considéré comme non menacé par l'ennemi, que des navires de commerce peuvent recevoir l'ordre de rallier à la mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale.  
1978.06.01

#### **mouillage tactique de mines / tactical mining**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mouillage de mines destiné à faciliter une opération donnée, ou à s'opposer aux intentions connues ou présumées de l'ennemi. Cette notion de mouillage tactique implique un temps limité durant lequel les mines restent actives.  
1976.12.01

#### **mouvement administratif / administrative movement**

Mouvement pour lequel les considérations de délai et de confort l'emportent sur celles de la sûreté, dans le cas où l'on ne s'attend à aucune

intervention ennemie, sinon aérienne.  
1973.02.01

#### **mouvement d'urgence / emergency movement**

En coopération navale avec la marine marchande, exécution d'activités de déroutement, d'évacuation portuaire, d'évacuation de zone et de mouvements ultérieurs afin de protéger les bâtiments et les cargaisons en cas d'attaque imminente.  
2007.03.02

#### **mouvement entièrement planifié / fully planned movement**

Mouvement programmé en détail sur la base d'éléments précis et pour lequel tous les moyens nécessaires au déplacement et au transport auront été prévus en fonction des besoins ou par accord mutuel. Ce genre de mouvement peut être exécuté à l'annonce des mesures d'alerte ou sur demande.  
1990.11.01

#### **mouvement improvisé / ad hoc movement**

Mouvement qui peut avoir lieu à un moment quelconque et pour lequel on ne dispose pas encore des éléments de planification nécessaires ou appropriés. Ce mouvement deviendra partiellement ou totalement planifié dès que les informations indispensables auront été fournies.  
1990.11.01

#### **mouvement navire-rivage / ship-to-shore movement**

Partie de la phase d'assaut d'une opération amphibie comprenant le déploiement de la force de débarquement depuis les bâtiments d'assaut jusqu'aux zones de débarquement prévues.  
1968.11.01

#### **mouvement par voie aérienne / air movement**

Transport aérien d'unités, de personnel, de ravitaillement, d'équipement et de matériel.  
1994.11.01

#### **mouvement partiellement planifié / partially planned movement**

Mouvement préparé le mieux possible ou comme il convient en fonction des renseignements disponibles, pour lequel les moyens nécessaires auront été prévus pour satisfaire les besoins connus. Avant l'exécution de ce mouvement, la planification sera complétée dès la réception des renseignements nécessaires.  
1990.11.11

#### **mouvement tournant / turning movement**

Forme de manœuvre d'enveloppement par laquelle un élément d'attaque contourne ou survole les positions défensives principales de l'ennemi afin de s'emparer d'objectifs situés sur ses arrières, cette menace l'obligeant ainsi à abandonner ses positions ou à déplacer

des forces importantes.  
1976.08.01

#### **mouvements et transports / movement control<sup>1</sup>**

Préparation, mesures d'exécution et régulation des mouvements et transports de personnel et de fret sur les lignes de communication.  
1994.11.01

#### **moyens anti-émeute / riot control means**

Moyens non létaux utilisés comme éléments de dissuasion contre les émeutes et autres désordres civils violents, ainsi que pour les empêcher, les contenir ou y mettre fin.  
2005.01.17

#### **moyens d'appoint / ancillary facilities**

Moyens permettant d'atteindre les seuils minima de soutien requis par les forces de renfort qui s'ajoutent à ceux existant déjà sur place.  
1996.11.20

#### **moyens nécessaires / required military force**

Forces nécessaires pour mener à bien une mission pendant une période déterminée.  
1968.11.01

#### **moyens psychologiques / psychological media**

Moyens, techniques ou non, qui permettent d'établir les contacts de toute nature avec une audience-cible.  
1972.08.01

#### **moyens spécialisés de lutte contre les mines / dedicated mine countermeasures asset**

En guerre des mines sur mer, plateforme, unité ou système exclusivement ou principalement conçu pour la lutte contre les mines.  
2006.01.06

#### **multimode / multimodal**

En opérations de transport, terme s'appliquant au mouvement de passagers et de fret par plus d'un mode de transport.  
1980.07.01

#### **multinational / multinational**

Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations auxquelles participent des forces ou organismes de plusieurs pays.  
2010.01.22

#### **munition / munition**

Dispositif complet chargé de produits explosifs, propulsifs, pyrotechniques, d'amorçage, ou encore d'agents nucléaires, radiologiques, biologiques ou chimiques, utilisé dans le cadre d'opérations militaires, y compris les destructions.

Notes : 1. Certaines munitions, modifiées à cet effet, peuvent servir à l'instruction, lors de cérémonies ou à d'autres usages non opérationnels. 2. En anglais usuel, le mot « munitions » au pluriel peut désigner non seulement des munitions,

mais aussi des armes e  
2009.03.02

**munition à charge séparée / separate loading ammunition**

Munition dans laquelle le projectile et la charge sont introduits séparément dans le canon.  
1968.11.01

**munition à douille séparée / semi-fixed ammunition**

**munition semi-encartouchée**  
Munition dans laquelle la douille n'est pas fixée au projectile d'une façon permanente.  
1968.11.01

**munition chimique binaire / binary chemical munition**

Munition dans laquelle des substances chimiques placées dans des conteneurs séparés réagissent, une fois mélangées ou combinées par le tir, le lancement ou un quelconque système d'amorçage, pour donner un agent chimique.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**munition encartouchée / fixed ammunition**

Munition dans laquelle la douille est fixée à demeure au projectile.  
1973.03.01

**munition explosive non explosée / unexploded explosive ordnance engin non explosé (déconseillé)**

Munition explosive qui a été amorcée, munie d'un détonateur, armée ou préparée par un autre procédé pour être mise en oeuvre, et qui a été tirée, larguée, lancée, projetée, ou mise en place de manière à constituer un danger pour les opérations, les installations, le personnel ou le matériel, et demeure non explosée, soit à cause d'un mauvais fonctionnement ou d'un vice de fabrication, ou pour toute autre raison.  
2002.05.29

**munition factice / dummy ammunition**

Munition totalement inerte qui ressemble à une munition réelle ou d'exercice, mais qui n'est conçue ni pour incorporer un matériau énergétique ou être utilisée en combinaison avec celui-ci ni pour être mise en oeuvre dans ou par un système d'arme.

Notes : 1. Elle est utilisée pour des activités telles que l'assemblage, la manipulation, l'instruction, l'entraînement, le calibrage ou la maintenance. 2. Un code couleur est utilisé pour différencier cette munition des autres types de munition.  
2007.09.05

**munition semi-encartouchée**

Terme privilégié : munition à douille séparée.

**munition télécommandée / command-detonated munition**

Munition dont l'explosion est provoquée à distance, de manière délibérée, par la personne qui en a le contrôle.  
2003.10.01

## N

**nadir au sol / ground nadir**

Point au sol à la verticale du centre de perspective de l'objectif photographique. Sur une photographie rigoureusement verticale, il se confond avec le point principal.  
1973.03.01

**nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue**

Terme privilégié : nadir de la photographie.

**nadir de la photographie / photo nadir**  
**nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue**  
 (toléré)

Point d'intersection avec le plan du cliché d'une ligne verticale passant par le centre de perspective de l'objectif.  
1969.09.01

**nation nucléaire / nuclear nation**

Puissance nucléaire, militaire ou civile.  
1971.04.01

**navigabilité / airworthiness**

Capacité d'un aéronef ou d'un autre équipement ou système aéroporté à être exploité en vol ou au sol, sans danger notable pour les équipages, les équipes au sol, les passagers ou les tierces parties.  
MCASB, 2014.08.05

**navigation aérienne tactique / tactical**  
**air navigation**

Système de navigation aérienne travaillant en ultra hautes fréquences, qui fournit une indication continue de gisement et de distance oblique par rapport à une station choisie. Le terme est une abréviation du terme anglais tactical air navigation (navigation aérienne tactique).  
1974.02.01

**navigation radar sur bouée dan / radar**  
**danning**

En guerre des mines sur mer, procédé de navigation consistant à se maintenir, au radar, à la distance requise d'une ligne de bouées dan.  
1975.11.01

**navigation-grille / grid navigation**

Technique de navigation utilisant des coordonnées par rapport à une grille.  
1974.12.01

**navire à très grand tirant d'eau / very**  
**deep draught ship**

Navire dont le tirant d'eau en charge est égal ou supérieur à 13,72 mètres (45 pieds).  
1977.12.01

**navire de commandement amphibie /**  
**amphibious command ship**

Bâtiment de guerre depuis lequel un commandant exerce le contrôle d'opérations amphibies.  
1973.02.01

**navire de commerce**

Terme privilégié : navire marchand.

**navire marchand / merchant ship**

**navire de commerce** (toléré)  
Tout navire à vocation commerciale à l'exception des engins fluviaux ou d'estuaire, ou opérant exclusivement dans les eaux portuaires.  
1978.10.01

**navire marchand désigné / designated**  
**merchant ship**

Navire marchand bénéficiant d'un statut particulier pouvant lui donner la priorité sur d'autres navires dans des activités de niveau supérieur de coopération navale avec la marine marchande et, lorsqu'il est placé sous la supervision navale des navires marchands, l'oblige à respecter les ordres militaires.  
2007.03.02

**navire marchand participant /**  
**participating merchant ship**

Navire marchand prenant part à une opération de coopération navale avec la marine marchande.  
2007.03.02

**navire-piège / decoy ship**

Navire camouflé en non-combattant disposant d'armements et d'autres équipements de combat dissimulés, ainsi que de moyens appropriés pour démasquer ses armes rapidement.  
1982.03.01

**navire quittant / leaver**

**navire quittant un convoi** (désuet)  
Navire marchand qui se sépare d'un convoi pour faire route vers une destination différente et qui devient un navire isolé.  
1978.10.01

**navire quittant un convoi**

Terme privilégié : navire quittant.

**navire ralliant un convoi / joiner**

Navire marchand indépendant en route pour rejoindre un convoi.  
2008.08.08

**navire stationnaire océanique / ocean**  
**station ship**

Bâtiment désigné pour opérer à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée, dans le but d'assurer diverses fonctions telles que : recherche et sauvetage, information météorologique, aide à la navigation et certaines fonctions "transmissions".  
1973.03.01

**navire suiveur / shadower**

Unité maritime observant et maintenant un contact (parfois intermittent) avec un objectif. Ces activités peuvent être ouvertes ou camouflées.  
1974.02.01

**ne pas recharger / cease loading**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement utilisé pour indiquer la suspension d'introduction de cartouches dans l'arme.  
1973.03.01

**ne suis pas en mesure d'observer /**  
**cannot observe**

Terme utilisé par un observateur placé dans l'impossibilité de régler un tir mais qui estime néanmoins que l'objectif se trouve effectivement à l'endroit indiqué et que son importance justifie un tir non réglé et non observé.  
1977.03.01

**nécessité militaire / military necessity**

Principe en vertu duquel un belligérant exerce le droit de prendre les mesures qui seraient nécessaires pour conduire à bien une opération militaire et qui ne seraient pas interdites par le droit de la guerre.  
2015.02.18

**nettoyage / mopping up**

Élimination des restes de la résistance ennemie dans une zone encerclée ou isolée, ou au travers de laquelle d'autres unités amies sont passées sans réduire toute résistance active.  
1973.03.01

**neutralisation <sup>1</sup> / suppression**

Dégradation provisoire par une force adverse des performances d'un système d'armes au-dessous du niveau d'aptitude requis pour accomplir ses objectifs de mission.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**neutralisation <sup>2</sup> / neutralization**

En guerre des mines, une mine est neutralisée quand, en agissant de l'extérieur, on l'a rendue incapable d'exploser au passage d'un objectif, bien que sa manipulation puisse encore être dangereuse.  
1976.08.01

**neutralisation des explosifs et**  
**munitions**

Terme privilégié : traitement des dispositifs explosifs.

**neutralisation électronique /**  
**electronic neutralization**

Dans le domaine des contre-mesures électroniques, emploi volontaire de l'énergie électromagnétique pour endommager de façon temporaire ou permanente les dispositifs ennemis qui dépendent exclusivement du spectre électromagnétique.  
1996.11.20

**neutralisation, enlèvement et**  
**destruction des explosifs**

Terme privilégié : traitement des dispositifs explosifs.

**neutralisation technique / technical**  
**neutralization**

Opération technique visant à rendre un matériel provisoirement inutilisable.  
2000.10.04

**neutraliser / neutralize**

Rendre une entité ou un matériel hostile temporairement incapable d'interférer avec les forces amies.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**neutre / neutral**

En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité dont les caractéristiques, le comportement, l'origine ou la nationalité n'indiquent ni un appui ni une opposition aux forces amies.

2003.10.01

**niveau de conduite du tir / weapon control status**

Degré de liberté accordé à un système d'armes désigné pour engager des objectifs dans un environnement donné.

2009.08.26

**niveau de coordination / coordination level****altitude de coordination** (déconseillé)

Altitude ou hauteur utilisée pour établir les responsabilités liées au contrôle de l'espace aérien dans le but, essentiellement, d'éliminer les incompatibilités de trajectoires entre les utilisateurs de l'espace aérien.

MCASB, 2013.01.29

**niveau de croisière / cruising level**

Niveau auquel un aéronef se maintient pendant une partie appréciable du vol.

1973.03.01

**niveau de référence / datum level**

Surface à laquelle se réfèrent les hauteurs et les profondeurs portées sur une carte.

1973.03.01

**niveau de transition / transition level**

Niveau de vol le plus bas que l'on puisse utiliser au-dessus de l'altitude de transition.

1971.04.01

**niveau des approvisionnements / level of supply**

Quantité d'approvisionnements ou de matériels détenus normalement ou par ordre particulier, en prévision des besoins ultérieurs.

1973.04.01

**niveau opératif / operational level**

Niveau auquel des opérations de grande envergure et des campagnes sont planifiées, conduites et soutenues en vue d'atteindre des objectifs stratégiques sur des théâtres ou des zones d'opérations.

2008.01.15

**niveau stratégique / strategic level**

Niveau auquel un pays ou un groupe de pays fixe des objectifs de sécurité à l'échelon national ou multinational et déploie des ressources nationales, notamment militaires, pour les atteindre.

2008.01.15

**niveau tactique / tactical level**

Niveau auquel les activités, les batailles et les engagements sont planifiés et exécutés pour atteindre les objectifs militaires assignés aux formations et unités tactiques.

2008.01.15

**nom conventionnel / nickname**

Combinaison de deux mots brefs distincts que peut, à titre officiel ou non, attribuer n'importe quelle autorité compétente, dans un but de commodité ou de référence mais non de protection de l'information, à un événement, un projet, une activité, un lieu, un accident topographique ou un équipement.

1980.07.01

**non contrasté / flat**

En photographie, manque de contraste.

1977.03.01

**non-reconnaissance de frontière / boundary disclaimer**

Déclaration figurant sur une carte, suivant laquelle le statut et/ou la position des frontières internationales ou limites administratives ne sont pas forcément reconnus par le gouvernement de la nation éditrice.

1973.03.01

**non vu / lost**

Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui-feu naval par un observateur pour indiquer que les coups tirés par une pièce n'ont pu être observés ni en portée ni en direction.

1974.02.01

**nord d'une boussole**

Terme privilégié : nord du compas.

**nord magnétique / magnetic north**

Direction indiquée par la pointe attirée vers le nord d'une aiguille aimantée suspendue et influencée seulement par le champ magnétique terrestre.

1973.03.01

**normalisation OTAN / NATO standardization**

Élaboration et mise en application de procédures, de spécifications et de terminologies au niveau nécessaire pour atteindre l'interopérabilité requise par les pays de l'Alliance ou pour recommander des pratiques utiles à la coopération multinationale.

Note : à l'OTAN, les trois niveaux de normalisation sont la compatibilité, l'interchangeabilité et la communauté, tels que définis dans TermOTAN.

CS, 2016.03.17

**norme de performance opérationnelle / operational performance standard**

Norme de performance qu'un individu ou une unité doit atteindre pour mener à bien une mission.

2003.10.01

**noyau d'état-major de planification / core planning team**

Équipe chargée de la planification, de la coordination et de la préparation détaillées d'un exercice.

2009.08.26

**nuage de base / base surge**

Nuage qui se dégage du bas de la colonne produite par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire sous la surface du sol ou de l'eau. Dans les explosions sous-marines, le nuage de base est, en

fait un nuage de gouttelettes liquides qui a la propriété de se déplacer comme un fluide homogène. Pour les explosions souterraines, le nuage de base est constitué de petites particules solides, mais se comporte comme un fluide.

1973.03.01

**nuage nucléaire / nuclear cloud**

Nuage de gaz chauds, de fumée, de poussières et d'autres particules provenant d'une arme nucléaire et de son environnement et qui est entraîné par la montée de la boule de feu produite par l'explosion de cette arme.

MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**numéro caractéristique / role number**

Dans le domaine médical, classement des organismes de traitement en fonction de leurs différentes possibilités.

2016.11.08

**numéro de code OTAN / NATO code number**

Lettre et numéro d'identification attribués à un article répondant à des spécifications, qui ont été agréées par un accord de normalisation OTAN.

1982.03.01

**numéro de référence de l'objectif / target number**

Numéro de référence donné à l'objectif par l'unité chargée de la direction du tir.

1963.01.01

**numéro de référence de mouillage / lay reference number**

En guerre des mines sur mer, numéro attribué à chacune des mines par l'autorité opérationnelle afin de disposer d'un moyen simple d'y faire référence.

1975.11.01

**numéro de sortie / sortie number**  
**référence de sortie** (toléré)

Numéro de référence qui identifie toutes les photographies prises par tous les capteurs pendant une même sortie de reconnaissance aérienne.

1969.09.01

**numéro-repère / chalk number**

Numéro attribué à un chargement complet et à son moyen de transport.

1973.03.01

## O

**objectif<sup>1</sup> / objective**

But clairement défini, réalisable et essentiel au plan du commandant, pour lequel une opération militaire est menée ; ce but peut être la saisie d'un mouvement caractéristique du terrain, la neutralisation d'une force ou d'une capacité adverse, ou encore la réalisation d'un résultat souhaité.

2006.01.06

**objectif<sup>2</sup> / target<sup>1</sup>**

Zone, structure, objet, personne ou groupe de personnes contre lesquels des activités létales ou non létales peuvent être utilisées pour créer des effets psychologiques spécifiques ou physiques.

Note : le terme « personne » englobe également la tournure d'esprit, les modes de pensée, les attitudes et les comportements.

MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**objectif<sup>3</sup> / target<sup>2</sup>  
cible**

Pays, zone, installation, organisme ou individu contre lesquels des activités de renseignement sont dirigées.

2006.01.06

**objectif<sup>4</sup> / target<sup>3</sup>**

En artillerie, zone désignée et numérotée pour un tir ultérieur.

2006.01.06

**objectif à battre à l'horaire**

Terme privilégié : tir à l'horaire.

**objectif à haut rendement / high  
pay-off target**

Objectif de grande importance qui, s'il est influencé avec succès, offrira un avantage disproportionné aux forces amies.

Note : les objectifs à haut rendement sont définis par l'importance qu'ils présentent pour les forces amies plutôt que pour d'autres acteurs.

MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**objectif à la demande**

Terme privilégié : tir à la demande.

**objectif capacitaire / capability target**

[PO(2016)0655 (INV)]

Description quantitative ou qualitative de l'aptitude à produire un effet ou un résultat souhaité, qui devrait être mise à disposition dans un délai précis.

2018.02.16

**objectif de grande importance /  
high-value target**

Objectif identifié comme critique pour un acteur ou une organisation pour lui permettre d'atteindre son but.

MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**objectif inopiné / target of opportunity**

Objectif justiciable d'un tir terrestre, naval ou aérien se révélant en cours

d'opérations et sur lequel aucun tir n'avait été prévu.

1973.03.01

**objectif intermédiaire / intermediate  
objective**

En guerre terrestre, zone ou point du terrain entre la ligne de départ et un objectif qui doit être saisi ou tenu.

1988.02.01

**objectif non ponctuel / area target**

Objectif consistant en une zone plutôt qu'en un simple point.

1973.02.01

**objectif ponctuel / point target**

Objectif qui exige une grande précision dans le tir ou le bombardement.

1974.04.01

**objectif prévu / planned target**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif sur lequel le tir est préparé à l'avance.

1976.08.01

**objectif prioritaire / priority target**

Objectif sur lequel l'exécution du tir prime sur toutes les autres missions de tir de l'unité ou de l'élément de tir désigné.

MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**observateur aérien / air observer**

Individu dont la mission essentielle est d'observer ou de prendre des photographies à partir d'un aéronef afin de régler le feu de l'artillerie ou d'obtenir des renseignements.

1973.02.01

**observateur avancé / forward  
observer**

Observateur mis en place auprès des troupes de l'avant capable de demander et de régler les tirs d'appui et de transmettre les informations du champ de bataille.

1981.03.01

**observation du tir / spotting**

Procédé de détermination à vue ou par moyens électroniques des écarts en portée et en direction d'un tir d'artillerie ou d'un tir de pièces de marine par rapport à l'axe (la ligne) d'observation, dans le but de fournir les renseignements nécessaires au réglage ou à l'analyse (dépouillement) du tir.

1976.08.01

**observatoire**

Terme privilégié : poste d'observation.

**observer / spot<sup>1</sup>**

Déterminer par l'observation les écarts de tirs par rapport à l'objectif pour obtenir les informations nécessaires pour le réglage du tir.

1973.08.01

**obstacle / obstacle**

Caractéristique naturelle ou anthropique qui entrave les mouvements de véhicules, de personnel ou de formations, ou qui constitue un danger pour ceux-ci.

Note : en anglais, « obstacle » est

privilégié dans le milieu terrestre et « obstruction », dans les milieux aérien et aquatique.

Exemples : Un bâtiment élevé à proximité d'une trajectoire de vol ; un récif ; un iceberg ; un champ de mines ; un marais.

2010.04.16

**obstruteur / obstructor**

En guerre des mines sur mer, engin mouillé dont le seul but est d'engager ou d'endommager les dragues mécaniques.

1977.03.01

**obus à éjection par le culot / base  
ejection shell**

Type d'obus dont le chargement est éjecté par le culot.

1973.03.01

**occupation d'une position /  
occupation of position**

Occupation et organisation appropriées d'une position devant être utilisée comme position de combat.

1973.03.01

**occuper / occupy**

Placer une force dans une zone ou un endroit donné où il n'y a pas d'opposition active.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**officier chargé de la mise sur pied de  
l'exercice / officer scheduling the  
exercise**

L'officier qui, originellement, organise l'exercice et donne l'ordre d'exécution. Cet officier donne les directives générales, incluant la désignation géographique, la distribution des forces et les instructions nécessaires à la coordination de l'exercice. Il désigne les divers officiers directeurs.

1973.03.01

**officier chargé du contrôle des  
mouvements / movement control  
officer**

Officier appartenant à un organisme de contrôle des mouvements et qui a la responsabilité d'exercer le contrôle effectif des mouvements des personnels et matériels militaires quels que soient leurs modes de transport.

1970.07.01

**officier d'embarquement de l'unité /  
unit emplaning officer**

En transport aérien, représentant de l'unité transportée responsable de l'organisation du déplacement de cette unité.

1996.01.09

**officier de liaison Air / air liaison  
officer**

Officier appartenant à une unité tactique de l'armée de l'air ou de l'aéronautique navale détaché auprès d'une unité ou formation terrestre ou navale en qualité de conseiller en matière d'opérations aériennes tactiques.

2018.02.16

**officier de liaison de l'armée de terre /  
ground liaison officer**



**officier de liaison Terre (toléré)**

Officier ayant reçu une formation particulière relative à la reconnaissance aérienne et/ou aux activités liées à l'appui aérien. Ces officiers font normalement partie d'équipes placées sous le contrôle du commandement terrestre approprié en vue d'assurer la liaison avec les unités aériennes et navales participant à des exercices ou des opérations.

1973.03.01

**officier de liaison de transport par air / air transport liaison officer**

Officier détaché à une unité ou à un état-major pour assumer des fonctions de liaison concernant le transport par air.

1973.02.01

**officier de liaison des forces aéroportées / airborne force liaison officer**

Officier qui est le représentant des unités aéroportées et qui travaille avec l'armée de l'air sur les aérodromes utilisés pour les opérations aéroportées.

1973.02.01

**officier de liaison Terre**

Terme privilégié : officier de liaison de l'armée de terre.

**officier de surveillance aérienne / air surveillance officer**

Responsable de la coordination et de la tenue à jour d'une représentation précise de la situation aérienne dans un espace aérien attribué.

1983.01.01

**officier directeur de l'exercice / officer conducting the exercise**

Officier responsable de la direction de l'exercice pour la partie qui lui est attribuée, des points de vue des trois partis orange, bleu et pourpre. Cet officier donne les instructions supplémentaires nécessaires. Il peut en outre exercer un commandement dans l'exercice.

1983.11.11

**officier exerçant le commandement tactique / officer in tactical command**

En usage maritime, officier présent le plus ancien, capable d'exercer le commandement, ou officier à qui il a délégué le commandement tactique.

2010.01.22

**officier régulateur d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer**

Officier d'une installation de traitement médical d'origine, de transit ou de destination qui est qualifié en médecine aéronautique ou en évacuation sanitaire aérienne et qui coordonne les évacuations sanitaires aériennes de cette installation.

MCMedSB, 2019.07.08

**officier responsable des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation operations officer**

Membre d'une force ou d'un

commandement de transport aérien, responsable d'activités de : - planification et direction d'opérations d'évacuation sanitaire aérienne; - maintien des liaisons avec les personnes en charge d'activités de transport aérien; - gestion d'un centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes; - coordination des mouvements des patients à évacuer et des aéronefs prévus pour leur évacuation.

MCMedSB, 2018.06.12

**officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice / officer conducting the serial**

Officier désigné pour exercer un contrôle tactique sur des unités participant à une phase particulière d'un exercice.

1974.09.01

**ombre thermique / thermal shadow**

Différence de contraste de l'analyseur infrarouge à balayage provoquée par un gradient thermique qui persiste du fait de l'ombre d'un objet que l'on a déplacé.

1976.12.01

**onde de souffle / blast wave**

Onde produite par l'expansion rapide dans l'atmosphère de gaz à très haute température à la suite d'une explosion. L'onde de souffle est au départ une onde de choc qui dégénère en onde acoustique.

1992.10.01

**opération / operation**

Série d'actions coordonnées ayant un but défini.

Notes : 1. les opérations de l'OTAN sont militaires. 2. Les opérations de l'OTAN contribuent à une approche plus large incluant des actions non militaires.

MCJSB, 2014.04.10

**opération aérienne antisurface / antisurface air operation**

Opération aérienne conduite dans un espace aéromaritime contre des forces ennemies de surface.

1982.03.01

**opération aérienne de soutien logistique / air logistic support operation**

Opération aérienne, à l'exclusion des opérations aéroportées, menée à l'intérieur d'un théâtre d'opérations, en vue de mettre en place ou de récupérer du personnel, du matériel et du ravitaillement.

2000.10.04

**opération aérienne tactique / tactical air operation**

Emploi de la puissance aérienne, en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales, en vue : a. d'obtenir et de conserver la supériorité aérienne ; b. d'empêcher les forces ennemies de faire mouvement vers et dans la zone de combat, de rechercher et de détruire ces forces et leurs installations de soutien ; c. d'aider, par des opérations multinationales ou interarmées, les forces terrestres ou navales à atteindre

leurs objectifs.

2000.10.04

**opération aéromobile / airmobile operation**

Opération dans laquelle des unités combattantes et leur équipement effectuent un mouvement en aéronef sur le champ de bataille pour être engagées dans un combat terrestre.

1992.11.01

**opération aéroportée / airborne operation**

Opération impliquant le déplacement de forces et de capacités vers une zone par voie aérienne.

MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**opération amphibie / amphibious operation**

Opération militaire lancée à partir de la mer par une force maritime et de débarquement embarquée sur des bâtiments ou engins, dont l'objectif principal est la projection tactique de cette force de débarquement dans un environnement dont la nature peut varier de l'absence d'opposition à l'hostilité.

2002.10.14

**opération autonome / autonomous operation**

Opération d'une unité au cours de laquelle le commandant d'unité assure l'entière responsabilité du contrôle des armes et de la prise à partie d'objectifs ennemis. Ce mode d'opération peut, ou bien être ordonné par l'autorité supérieure, ou bien être la conséquence de la perte de tous les moyens de liaison.

1973.02.01

**opération avant l'assaut / pre-assault operation**

En opérations amphibies, opération précédant l'assaut. Elle comprend, entre autres, la reconnaissance, les opérations de lutte contre les mines, l'appui-feu naval, le bombardement aérien, les démolitions sous-marines et la destruction des obstacles sur les plages.

2001.10.01

**opération clandestine / clandestine operation**

**opération discrète** (déconseillé)  
Opération planifiée ou menée de façon à en assurer le secret ou la dissimulation.

MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**opération couverte / covert operation**

**opération secrète** (déconseillé)  
Opération planifiée et menée de façon à dissimuler l'identité de son exécutant ou à nier de manière crédible sa participation.

2012.01.30

**opération d'évacuation de non-combattants / non-combatant evacuation operation**

Opération visant à relocaliser dans un endroit sûr des non-combattants désignés qui sont menacés dans un pays étranger.

2002.10.14

**opération d'interdiction / area interdiction operation**

**opération de harcèlement** (toléré)  
Opération visant à empêcher ou à gêner les opérations ennemies dans une zone déterminée.  
1999.12.13

**opération d'interdiction maritime / maritime interdiction operation**

Opération visant à faire respecter une interdiction de mouvements par voie maritime de personnes, de produits ou de matériels spécifiés dans une zone géographique définie.  
2006.01.01

**opération d'intruder / intruder operation**

Opération offensive, de jour ou de nuit, au-dessus du territoire ennemi, ayant pour objet principal de détruire les avions ennemis à proximité de leurs bases.  
1973.04.01

**opération de contreminage / countermine operation**

En guerre des mines terrestre, opération visant à réduire ou à éliminer les effets des mines ou des champs de mines.  
2002.05.29

**opération de harcèlement**

Terme privilégié : opération d'interdiction.

**opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation**

Positionnement d'un navire ou d'un aéronef de lutte anti-sous-marine, entre l'écran et l'élément principal, afin de renforcer la défense anti-sous-marine dans l'axe de progression de la formation.

Note : ce navire ou cet aéronef est considéré comme faisant partie de l'écran anti-sous-marin.  
2000.10.04

**opération de sécurité / security operation**

Opération lancée par un commandant afin d'assurer une alerte lointaine et précise des opérations ennemies, de fournir à la force protégée le temps et l'espace de manœuvre nécessaires pour réagir face à l'ennemi et de développer la situation afin de permettre au commandant d'employer la force protégée de la meilleure manière possible.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**opération de soutien anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine support operation**

Opération menée par une force anti-sous-marine dans une zone proche d'une force ou d'un convoi, dans des zones traversées par la force ou le convoi, ou pour la défense de zones géographiques. Les opérations de soutien peuvent être soit totalement coordonnées avec celles de la force ou du convoi, soit indépendantes et seulement coordonnées dans la mesure où elles fournissent des renseignements

et informations opérationnels.  
1973.02.01

**opération de supériorité aérienne / counter-air operation**

Opération aérienne dirigée contre le potentiel aérien offensif ou défensif ennemi en vue d'obtenir ou de conserver le degré souhaité de supériorité aérienne.  
1979.08.01

**opération défensive contre le potentiel aérien / defensive counter-air operation**

Mesures de défense active et passive conçues pour détecter, identifier, intercepter et détruire ou rendre inopérantes les forces qui tentent d'attaquer ou de pénétrer l'espace aérien ami.  
2006.06.20

**opération dirigée par l'OTAN / NATO-led operation**

Opération faisant appel aux structures militaires de l'OTAN ainsi qu'à des contributions de pays de l'OTAN et de partenaires d'opération et qui est menée sous l'autorité du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord.  
2017.06.30

**opération discrète**

Terme privilégié : opération clandestine.

**opération expéditionnaire / expeditionary operation**

Projection de puissance militaire dans une zone opérationnelle éloignée sur des lignes de communication étendues en vue d'atteindre un objectif précis.  
2003.07.07

**opération hélicoptérée / helicopterborne operation**

Opération dans laquelle des hélicoptères interviennent en soutien d'une unité ou d'une organisation pour effectuer le mouvement de troupes, d'approvisionnements ou d'équipements.  
1996.11.20

**opération humanitaire / humanitarian operation**

**opération de secours humanitaire**  
Opération spécifiquement destinée à alléger les souffrances humaines dans une zone où les acteurs civils normalement responsables de telles activités ne sont pas en mesure d'apporter un soutien suffisant à une population ou ne sont pas disposés à le faire.  
2012.01.30

**opération interarmées interalliée / Allied joint operation**

Opération menée par des forces de plusieurs pays membres de l'OTAN, à laquelle participent des éléments de plusieurs armées.  
1999.07.16

**opération interarmées multinationale / multinational joint operation**

Opération menée par des forces de plusieurs pays, à laquelle participent des

éléments d'au moins deux armées.  
2012.08.31

**opération manifeste / overt operation**

Opération menée ouvertement, sans dissimulation.  
2012.01.30

**opération maritime / maritime operation**

Opération effectuée par des forces de surface, sous-marines ou aériennes, pour obtenir ou exploiter le contrôle des mers ou pour l'interdire à l'ennemi.  
1973.03.01

**opération maritime de guidage / lead-through operation**

Opération au cours de laquelle un bâtiment-guide mène d'autres bâtiments de surface ou des sous-marins dans leur passage à travers des chenaux établis dans une zone minée.  
2009.08.26

**opération militaire d'influence**

Terme privilégié : opération psychologique.

**opération multinationale / multinational operation**

Opération menée par des forces appartenant à plusieurs pays, qui agissent en commun.  
2012.08.31

**opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien / offensive counter-air operation**

Opération conduite en vue de détruire, désorganiser ou limiter la puissance aérienne ennemie, aussi près que possible de ses bases.  
1982.03.01

**opération psychologique / psychological operation****opération militaire d'influence (toléré) OMI**

Activités planifiées ayant recours à des méthodes de communication et d'autres moyens, dirigées vers des audiences approuvées, visant à influencer les perceptions, les attitudes et les comportements et ayant une incidence sur la réalisation d'objectifs politiques et militaires.  
2013.01.31

**opération secrète**

Terme privilégié : opération couverte.

**opérations d'appui / supporting operations**

En opérations amphibies, opérations conduites par des forces n'appartenant pas à la force opérationnelle amphibie. Prescrites par l'autorité supérieure sur demande du commandant de la force opérationnelle amphibie, elles sont normalement conduites hors de la zone dont celui-ci est responsable au moment de leur exécution.  
1982.03.01

**opérations de transport aérien stratégique / strategic air transport operations**

Mouvement par air de personnel et de matériel effectué entre différents théâtres. On distingue : a. la mission régulière ; b. la mission à la demande ; c. le soutien logistique ; d. l'évacuation sanitaire.  
1969.09.01

**opérations de transport aérien  
tactique / tactical air transport  
operations**

Mouvement par air de personnel et de matériel sur un théâtre. On distingue : a. les opérations aéroportées : (1) parachutage d'assaut (2) l'hélicoptère d'assaut (3) l'atterrissage d'assaut ; b. le soutien logistique ; c. le transport à la demande ; d. l'évacuation sanitaire.  
1968.11.01

**opérations de zone / area operations**

En terme maritime, opérations conduites dans une zone géographique et non liées à la protection d'une force déterminée.  
1979.08.01

**opérations électromagnétiques /  
electromagnetic operations**

Ensemble des opérations qui façonnent ou exploitent l'environnement électromagnétique, ou qui l'utilisent à des fins offensives ou défensives, incluant l'utilisation de l'environnement électromagnétique en appui des opérations menées dans tous les autres environnements des opérations. Exemples : les opérations électromagnétiques comprennent, sans pour autant s'y limiter, la guerre électronique (GE), le renseignement d'origine électromagnétique (ROEM), le renseignement, la surveillance, l'acquisition d'objectifs et la reconnaissance, la  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**Opérations interconnectées aux  
mesures de soutien électronique /  
Co-operative Electronic Support  
Measure Operations**

**Opérations et mesures de soutien  
électronique interconnectées**  
Norme visant à permettre l'échange et le fusionnement de données d'interception et de collecte et de contrôle de bas niveau pour les besoins des opérations de surveillance électronique interconnectées.

Note : des produits d'information de ciblage peuvent être fournis à la connaissance de la situation, au ciblage dynamique ou d'objectifs à contrainte de temps et à d'autres fonctions sans que cela ne nuise à la largeur de bande de liaisons de données opérationnelle  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**opérations spéciales / special  
operations**

Activités militaires menées par des forces spécialement désignées, organisées, entraînées et équipées, utilisant des techniques et des modes d'action distincts.  
MCJSB, 2018.04.12

**opérations ultérieures de lutte contre  
les mines / follow-on mine  
countermeasures**

Opérations de lutte contre les mines effectuées après le débarquement amphibie initial, pendant la phase d'assaut amphibie et les phases postérieures afin d'agrandir les zones déminées lors des opérations de lutte contre les mines menées avant l'assaut.  
2001.10.01

**optoélectronique / electro-optics**

Technologie englobant des composants, appareils et systèmes susceptibles de provoquer une interaction entre l'état électromagnétique (optique) et l'état électrique (électronique).  
1986.11.01

**ordre / order**

Communication écrite, orale ou par signal, des instructions d'un supérieur à un subordonné.  
1973.03.01

**ordre administratif / administrative  
order**

Ordre traitant de la circulation, du ravitaillement, de la maintenance, de l'évacuation, du personnel et d'autres détails administratifs.  
1999.12.13

**ordre d'avertissement**

Terme privilégié : ordre préparatoire.

**ordre d'embarquement / embarkation  
order**

Ordre précisant les dates, heures, itinéraires d'accès, méthodes de mise en place et moyens de transport jusqu'à bord d'un navire ou aéronef, des troupes et de leur équipement.  
1979.03.01

**ordre d'opération / operation order**

Directive présentée sous une forme généralement conforme à un cadre défini, donnée par un commandant militaire aux commandants subordonnés en vue de coordonner l'exécution d'une opération.  
1973.03.01

**ordre de bataille / order of battle**

Identification, effectifs, structure de commandement et disposition du personnel, des unités et des matériels d'une force militaire.  
1973.03.01

**ordre de bataille électronique /  
electronic order of battle**

**ODBE**  
Liste des émetteurs utilisés par une force ou dans un scénario, qui comporte des informations particulières sur les caractéristiques électromagnétiques, les paramètres, les emplacements et les plateformes de ces émetteurs.  
2003.10.01

**ordre de décollage immédiat / aircraft  
scrambling**

Ordre de décollage immédiat d'avions en alerte au sol.  
1973.02.01

**ordre de déplacement / order to move**

Ordre donné par un commandant pour exécuter un mouvement.  
2006.01.06

**ordre de mission-type / mission-type  
order**

Ordre transmis à une unité subordonnée qui indique la mission à accomplir sans préciser la manière de l'accomplir.  
2012.01.30

**ordre de mouvement / movement  
order**

Ordre donné par un commandant définissant les modalités du déplacement d'une unité, de personnel ou de matériel.  
2006.01.06

**ordre permanent / standing order**

Ordre diffusé qui demeure en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été éventuellement modifié ou abrogé.  
1968.11.01

**ordre préparatoire / warning order  
ordre d'avertissement (toléré)**

Notice préalable à l'envoi d'un ordre à venir ou à une action à entreprendre.  
2003.10.01

**ordre simplifié / fragmentary order**

Ordre d'opération diffusé sous forme abrégée, selon les besoins, dans lequel il n'est pas nécessaire de répéter les informations données dans l'ordre d'opération de base. Il peut être diffusé totalement ou partiellement.  
1991.03.01

**organique / organic**

Faisant partie intégrante d'une entité militaire.  
2015.02.18

**organisation / organization**

[PO(2016)0655 (INV)]  
Dans le cadre du développement capacitaire, structure par l'intermédiaire de laquelle l'OTAN et les pays de l'Alliance coopèrent en vue d'accomplir une mission commune ou une tâche approuvée.  
2018.02.16

**organisation d'une position conquise  
/ consolidation of position**

Organisation et renforcement d'une position nouvellement conquise afin de pouvoir l'utiliser contre l'ennemi.  
1973.03.01

**organisation de sécurité d'une zone /  
area damage control**

Ensemble de mesures prises avant, pendant ou après une action ennemie ou des calamités naturelles ou des désastres causés par l'homme, afin de réduire les probabilités de dégâts et d'en minimiser les conséquences.  
1973.02.01

**organisation des mouvements et  
transports / movement control <sup>2</sup>**

Organisme chargé de la préparation, des mesures d'exécution et de la régulation

des mouvements et transports de personnel et de fret sur les lignes de communication.  
1994.11.01

#### **organisation du terrain / organization of the ground**

Amélioration d'une position défensive par renforcement des défenses naturelles du terrain et par l'affectation des troupes s'y trouvant à des points bien définis.  
1973.03.01

#### **organisation gouvernementale / governmental organization**

Organisation contrôlée et financée par son gouvernement national.  
2016.09.16

#### **organisation internationale / international organization**

**OI**  
Organisation intergouvernementale, régionale ou mondiale, régie par le droit international et créée par un groupe d'États, qui possède, en vertu d'un accord international, quelle qu'en soit la nature, une personnalité juridique internationale lui conférant des droits et obligations propres, dans le but d'assurer une fonction donnée et de poursuivre des objectifs communs.

Note : à titre d'exception, bien qu'il s'agisse d'une organisation non gouvernementale établie en vertu du Code civil suisse, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge est mandaté par la communauté internationale des États et il est fondé sur le droit international.  
2008.08.08

#### **organisation non gouvernementale / non-governmental organization**

**ONG**  
Organisation bénévole à caractère privé et à but non lucratif, indépendante de toute instance gouvernementale ou intergouvernementale, créée dans le but d'accomplir une série d'activités, notamment des projets de développement ou la promotion d'une cause donnée, et structurée à l'échelon local, national, régional ou international.  
Notes : 1. Une organisation non gouvernementale ne possède pas nécessairement de statut officiel et son existence ou ses activités ne sont pas nécessairement couvertes par un mandat. 2. L'OTAN peut ou non, selon le cas, soutenir une organisation non gouvernementale  
2009.08.26

#### **organisation sécurité / damage control**

Dans la marine : ensemble des dispositions prises à bord d'un bâtiment pour maintenir et rétablir l'intégrité de l'étanchéité, la stabilité, les possibilités manoeuvrières et la puissance offensive pour contrôler la bande et l'assiette ; pour effectuer rapidement des réparations matérielles ; pour limiter l'extension des incendies et assurer une protection efficace contre ce danger ; pour limiter la diffusion des agents toxiques, assurer la décontamination et une protection efficace et pour assurer

les soins aux blessés.  
1973.03.01

#### **organisme / establishment<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble comprenant à la fois du personnel, du matériel et de l'infrastructure organisé pour fonctionner comme une entité opérationnelle.  
2015.02.18

#### **organisme de renseignement / agency**

En matière de renseignement, organe ou organisation engagé(e) dans la recherche ou l'exploitation des renseignements bruts.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

#### **organisme militaire de l'OTAN / NATO military body**

Tout quartier général ou organisme militaire international visé par les articles I(b), I(c) et 14 du Protocole sur le Statut des Quartiers généraux militaires internationaux créés en vertu du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, ainsi que tout autre organisme militaire auquel le Conseil a appliqué, ou peut décider d'appliquer, les dispositions de la Convention sur le Statut de l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, des Représentants nationaux et du Personnel international en vertu de l'article 2 de ladite Convention.  
2016.09.16

#### **organisme OTAN / NATO body**

Quartier général, agence ou autre organisme civil ou militaire créé en vertu du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord et entièrement financé sur les budgets internationaux.  
[MC 0216/4, 2007]  
2017.06.30

#### **orientation<sup>1</sup> / attitude<sup>1</sup>**

Position d'un corps telle qu'elle est déterminée par l'inclinaison de ses différents axes par rapport au système de référence. Sauf indication contraire, ce système est lié à la terre.  
1983.01.01

#### **orientation<sup>2</sup> / attitude<sup>2</sup>**

Relèvement grille (mer, air) ou gisement (terre) du grand axe d'un objectif.  
1983.01.01

#### **orthodromie / great circle route**

Route constituée par le plus petit des 2 arcs du grand cercle joignant 2 points de la surface de la terre.  
1973.03.01

#### **orthorectification / orthorectification**

En photogrammétrie, procédé qui consiste à supprimer de l'image toutes les déformations géométriques liées à l'inclinaison latérale du capteur et au relief du terrain et à projeter l'image obtenue dans un système de projection cartographique.  
2002.10.14

#### **OTAN sur étagère / NATO off-the-shelf**

Se dit d'un produit développé pour un organisme de l'OTAN et mis à disposition pour une utilisation autorisée,

normalement sans modification.  
2014.08.26

#### **ouverture / outreach**

Action visant à établir un dialogue avec une communauté, une organisation ou des individus dans le but de créer des possibilités de coopération ou de liaison.  
2019.02.25

#### **ouverture d'un champ de mines / minefield breaching**

En guerre des mines sur terre, déminage d'un itinéraire dans un environnement tactique.  
1988.07.01

#### **ouverture de brèche préparée / deliberate breaching**

En guerre terrestre, aménagement d'un passage à travers un champ de mines, ou d'une route dégagée à travers un obstacle ou une fortification, toute l'opération étant planifiée et exécutée systématiquement.  
1991.01.01

#### **ouverture de brèche rapide / hasty breaching**

Aménagement rapide d'un passage à travers un champ de mines, une barrière ou une fortification à l'aide de moyens appropriés.  
1980.07.01

#### **ouvrage à destruction préliminaire / preliminary demolition target**

Ouvrage, autre qu'un ouvrage à destruction réservée dont la destruction est prévue et peut être mise en oeuvre immédiatement après l'achèvement des travaux préparatoires à condition que l'autorisation soit déjà obtenue.  
1982.03.01

#### **ouvrage à destruction préparée / uncharged demolition target**

Ouvrage à détruire dont les charges, calculées, ont été préparées et stockées en un endroit sûr et pour lesquelles les consignes de mise en oeuvre ont été établies.  
1993.07.01

#### **ouvrage à destruction réservée / reserved demolition target**

Ouvrage dont la destruction doit être décidée à un échelon donné de commandement en raison de son importance tactique ou stratégique, ou de l'importance de l'ouvrage lui-même, ou encore parce que la destruction doit être exécutée devant l'ennemi.  
1972.07.01

#### **ouvrage à détruire / demolition target**

Ouvrage d'un intérêt militaire reconnu et susceptible d'être détruit.  
1992.11.01

#### **ouvrage miné / charged demolition target**

Ouvrage à détruire dont les charges ont été mises en place et sont à l'état de préparation soit non amorcé (stade 1), soit amorcé (stade 2).  
1992.10.01



## P

**paillettes / chaff**

Rubans de clinquant, de fil métallique ou de fibre de verre métallisée, de longueur correspondant à une fréquence donnée, destinés à réfléchir l'énergie électromagnétique, habituellement largués par avion, ou dispersés au moyen d'obus ou de roquettes, pour servir de contre-mesure radar.

1981.03.01

**palette / pallet**

Support plat destiné à rassembler des colis ou à manipuler un ensemble, en formant une unité de charge pour la manutention, le transport et le stockage par du matériel de manutention.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**palette d'aéronef / aircraft flat pallet**

Plateau renforcé capable de supporter et de maintenir une charge déterminée. Il est spécifiquement conçu pour l'arrimage dans un aéronef.

1973.02.01

**panneau / marking panel**

Tout matériau utilisé pour des communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies.

1973.03.01

**panneau de signalisation / regulatory sign**

Panneau utilisé pour régulariser et contrôler la circulation routière.

1968.11.01

**paquet de capacités / capability package**

**ensemble de capacités** (déconseillé)  
Combinaison de ressources nationales et de l'OTAN permettant à un commandant militaire de remplir une fonction spécifique ou de répondre à un besoin particulier.

2018.02.16

**par deux / two-up**

Formation avec deux éléments de front, le reste venant derrière.

1963.05.01

**par le travers / abeam**

Gisement voisin de 90 ou 270 degrés. C'est-à-dire : direction sensiblement perpendiculaire à l'axe longitudinal d'un élément mobile.

1998.08.18

**parachutage / paradrop**

Mise à terre de personnel ou de matériels à partir d'un aéronef en vol avec emploi de parachutes.

1970.07.01

**parachute extracteur / extraction parachute**

Parachute auxiliaire utilisé pour désarrimer et sortir une cargaison d'un aéronef, ou pour déployer un ou

plusieurs parachutes de charge.

2000.10.04

**parallaxe / parallax**

En photographie, déplacement apparent de la position d'un objet par rapport à un point de repère, phénomène résultant du déplacement du point d'observation.

1970.07.01

**parallaxe fausse / false parallax**

Dans un examen stéréoscopique, déplacement vertical apparent d'un objet, dû soit au mouvement de cet objet, soit au changement de point de vue.

1981.03.01

**parallèle de référence / standard parallel**

Parallèle d'une carte le long de laquelle l'échelle est exactement celle indiquée pour la carte.

1981.06.01

**paramètres de communication / communication externals**

[AC/224(ACG3)N(2013)0010]

**données externes de communication**

(toléré)

**données techniques du COMINT**

(toléré)

Paramètres techniques mesurables et géolocalisation d'un système de communication.

[MC 0521, 2005]

MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**partenaire d'opération / operational partner**

[PO(2011)0141]

Pays non OTAN qui met des forces, des moyens ou autre type de soutien à la disposition d'une opération dirigée par l'OTAN et dont la contribution a fait l'objet d'une reconnaissance officielle par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord.

2017.06.30

**passage / run**<sup>2</sup>

Parcours d'une bande par une combinaison dragueur-drague ou un chasseur de mines en opération. Terme pouvant aussi s'appliquer à un parcours effectué par une formation de dragueurs.

1982.08.01

**passage à travers un champ de mines / minefield lane**

En guerre des mines terrestre, passage balisé, non miné ou déminé, libre d'obstacles, traversant un champ de mines, et non exposé directement aux effets de ces dernières.

1999.07.16

**passage de bombardement / bombing run**

En bombardement aérien, partie du vol qui commence normalement à partir d'un point initial, avec l'approche vers l'objectif, comprend l'acquisition d'objectif et se termine normalement au point de largage de l'arme.

1983.11.01

**passage de lignes / passage of lines**

Opération par laquelle une force se déplace vers l'avant ou vers l'arrière à

travers les positions de combat d'une autre force pour engager ou rompre le contact avec l'ennemi.

1985.11.01

**passage de prise de vues / run**<sup>1</sup>

En reconnaissance aérienne, partie du vol pendant laquelle des enregistrements sont effectués.

1982.08.01

**passif / passive**

En surveillance, adjectif s'appliquant à des actions ou équipements n'exigeant pas d'émission d'énergie détectable.

1976.12.01

**patrouille / patrol**

Élément de forces terrestres, navales ou aériennes, envoyé dans le but de recueillir des informations ou d'effectuer une mission de destruction, de harcèlement, de nettoyage ou de sécurité.

2003.09.01

**patrouille aérienne de combat / combat air patrol**

Patrouille aérienne assurée au-dessus d'une zone d'objectifs, de la force protégée, du secteur critique d'une zone de combat, ou dans une zone de défense aérienne, dans le but d'intercepter ou de détruire les aéronefs ennemis avant qu'ils n'atteignent leurs objectifs.

MCMSB, 2018.03.29

**patrouille de combat / combat patrol**

Pour les forces terrestres, unité tactique détachée de la formation principale et chargée d'une mission propre de combat ; détachement qui a reçu pour mission de protéger le front, un flanc ou l'arrière de la formation, au besoin en combattant.

1982.03.01

**patrouille de reconnaissance / reconnaissance patrol**

Patrouille chargée d'obtenir du renseignement tactique de préférence à l'insu de l'ennemi.

1982.03.01

**patrouille du large / offshore patrol**

Patrouille défensive navale, opérant à l'extérieur des limites des eaux côtières navigables. Elle fait partie des forces navales de la défense locale qui consistent en bâtiments de guerre et aéronefs, et opèrent à l'extérieur des zones affectées aux patrouilles littorales.

1973.03.01

**patrouille en attente / standing patrol**

Patrouille dont l'importance est déterminée par le commandant qui assigne la mission. Cette mission peut être de reconnaissance, d'écoute, de combat ou une combinaison des trois. Elle diffère de la mission d'une patrouille de reconnaissance, d'écoute ou de combat dans le fait que lorsque la position assignée est occupée, la patrouille n'est pas libre de manoeuvrer sans autorisation dans

l'accomplissement de sa mission.  
1963.05.01

**pause opérationnelle / operational pause**

Cessation momentanée et volontaire de certaines activités au cours d'une opération pour éviter d'atteindre le point culminant et ainsi être en mesure de régénérer la puissance de combat nécessaire pour passer à l'étape suivante de l'opération.  
2012.01.30

**pays chef de file en matière de logistique / logistics lead nation**

Pays qui se charge de l'organisation et de la coordination d'une vaste gamme d'activités agréées de soutien logistique pour la totalité ou une partie d'une force multinationale, y compris le quartier général, dans une zone géographique donnée pendant une période donnée.  
LCEG(S), 2014.09.29

**pays contributeur / contributing nation**

Pays qui prend part à une opération, un programme ou une autre activité de l'OTAN requérant le paiement d'une contribution préalablement convenue, soit en argent, soit en biens ou encore en services.  
2012.08.31

**pays d'origine**

Terme privilégié : pays envoyeur.

**pays envoyeur / sending nation  
pays d'origine (toléré)**

Pays déployant ses forces, ses fournitures ou des éléments nationaux de forces multinationales et demandant au pays hôte un soutien logistique et un soutien dans d'autres domaines lorsque ces forces transitent ou sont employées sur le territoire du pays hôte.  
LCEG(S), 2017.12.06

**pays fournissant des renforts / reinforcing nation**

Pays de l'OTAN qui enverra des forces de renfort à un commandement de l'OTAN.  
1986.11.01

**pays hôte / host nation**

Pays qui, aux termes d'un accord : a. reçoit des forces et du matériel des pays de l'OTAN, ou d'autres pays opérant sur ou à partir de son territoire ou transitant par celui-ci ; b. autorise la localisation sur son territoire de matériel ou d'organismes de l'OTAN ; ou c. fournit le soutien y afférant.  
2000.10.04

**pays membre**

Terme privilégié : État membre.

**pays participant / participating nation**

Pays qui prend part à une opération, un programme ou une autre activité de l'OTAN sans devoir pour autant y contribuer en argent, en biens ou en services.  
2012.08.31

**pénétrante / axial route**

Itinéraire terrestre traversant la zone de l'arrière et pénétrant dans la zone de l'avant.  
1973.02.01

**perception de la situation**

Terme privilégié : connaissance de la situation.

**période d'insensibilisation après avance / intercount dormant period**

En guerre des mines sur mer, temps s'écoulant entre le déclenchement d'un compteur de navires et le moment où il est prêt à recevoir une nouvelle influence.  
1976.08.01

**période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions / inter-look dormant period**

Pour une mine à plusieurs impulsions, laps de temps suivant chaque impulsion pendant lequel la mise de feu ne peut enregistrer une autre impulsion.  
1976.12.01

**période de réceptivité / look**

En guerre des mines, période pendant laquelle la mise de feu d'une mine est sensible à une influence.  
1975.11.01

**personnes déplacées à l'intérieur de leur propre pays / internally displaced persons**

Personnes ou groupes de personnes qui ont été forcés ou contraints à fuir ou à quitter leur foyer ou leur lieu de résidence habituel, notamment en raison d'un conflit armé, de situations de violence généralisée, de violations des droits de l'homme ou de catastrophes naturelles ou provoquées par l'homme ou pour en éviter les effets, et qui n'ont pas franchi les frontières internationalement reconnues d'un État. [Principes directeurs relatifs au déplacement de personnes à l'intérieur de leur propre pays, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2]  
2019.02.25

**personnel / personnel**

[PO(2016)0655 (INV)]  
Ressources humaines militaires ou civiles requises pour accomplir une mission ou une tâche confiée.  
2018.02.16

**personnel civil temporaire / temporary civilian personnel**

Personnel civil engagé parmi les ressortissants des pays membres de l'Alliance pour remplacer des agents civils OTAN à statut international qui sont temporairement absents ou pour assumer des tâches qui excèdent temporairement les possibilités du maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux.  
2015.02.18

**personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse / distressed submarine personnel**

Survivants d'un sous-marin en détresse,

qui n'ont pas évacué le bâtiment ou qui n'ont pas été secourus.  
1997.12.18

**personnel international / international personnel**

Personnel militaire et civil affecté ou nommé à des postes internationaux.  
2015.02.18

**personnel isolé / isolated personnel**

Personnel militaire ou civil séparé de son unité ou de son organisation, se retrouvant, de ce fait, dans une situation où tout contrôle direct ou procédural est perdu et où il lui faut survivre, éviter la capture ou résister à l'exploitation, et soit retourner sous le contrôle d'autorités amies soit demander une assistance pour ce faire.  
MCJSB, 2016.08.31

**personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable / reimbursable NATO military personnel**

Personnel militaire fourni par un pays hôte à l'OTAN et dont le remboursement accordé au pays concerné est prélevé sur le budget international de l'OTAN.  
2015.02.18

**personnel militaire international / international military personnel**

Personnel militaire affecté ou nommé à des postes militaires internationaux.  
2015.02.18

**perte / casualty**

Pour le système de personnel, personne déclarée perdue pour son organisation pour cause de décès, blessures, lésions, maladie, détention, capture ou disparition.  
MCMedSB, 2013.05.14

**perte au combat / battle casualty**

Toute perte qui découle directement d'une action hostile, soit infligée au combat, soit survenue à la suite de celui-ci, soit encourue sur le trajet aller-retour d'une mission de combat.  
1989.06.01

**perte hors combat / non-battle casualty**

Personnel qui n'est pas blessé au combat, mais qui est perdu pour son unité par suite de maladie ou d'accident - y compris les décès dus à ces raisons - ou par suite de disparition involontaire non imputable à l'ennemi ou à la capture.  
2003.09.01

**perte tuée au combat / killed-in-action casualty**

**mort au combat (toléré)**  
**tué au combat (toléré)**  
Perte au combat tuée sur le champ ou décédée avant d'avoir rallié la chaîne de traitement médical et d'évacuation sanitaire.  
MCMedSB, 2017.06.20

**petit navire / small ship**

Un navire d'une longueur égale ou inférieure à 137 mètres (ou 450 pieds).  
1975.11.01

**petits fonds / shallow water**

Eau dont la profondeur se situe entre 10 et 200 mètres.

2002.10.14

**pétrolier / oiler**

Pétrolier, marchand ou militaire, équipé et gréé pour ravitailler des bâtiments à la mer.

1973.03.01

**phase d'assaut <sup>1</sup> / assault phase <sup>1</sup>**

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, laps de temps qui sépare l'arrivée dans la zone de l'objectif des forces principales d'assaut de la force opérationnelle amphibie et l'accomplissement de leur mission.

1991.09.01

**phase d'assaut <sup>2</sup> / assault phase <sup>2</sup>**

Au cours d'une opération aéroportée, phase dont le début se situe au moment de l'arrivée par voie aérienne de l'échelon d'assaut dans la zone de l'objectif et qui se poursuit par l'attaque des objectifs de cet échelon et par l'organisation de la tête de pont aérienne initiale.

2010.03.24

**phase de déchargement général / general unloading period**

En opérations amphibies, phase du mouvement navire-rivage dans laquelle le déchargement est de nature essentiellement logistique et qui met l'accent sur la vitesse et l'ampleur des opérations de déchargement. Elle englobe le déchargement des unités et des cargaisons se trouvant à bord des bâtiments aussi vite que le permet l'aménagement des plages. Elle se poursuit en fonction des moyens de manutention à terre, sans tenir compte de la classe, du type ou de la priorité de la cargaison.

1982.03.01

**phase de déchargement initial / initial unloading period**

Dans les opérations amphibies, phase du mouvement navire-rivage au cours de laquelle le déchargement est de nature essentiellement tactique et doit satisfaire immédiatement les besoins des forces de débarquement. Tous les éléments devant débarquer pendant cette phase des opérations reçoivent un numéro d'ordre.

1981.06.01

**phase de préparatifs en vue d'une opération / mounting phase**

Période entre la réception de l'ordre préparatoire ou la directive de planification, et le moment du décollage des aéronefs ou du départ des navires pour leur mission.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**photocarte / photomap**

Reproduction d'une photographie aérienne ou mosaïque sur laquelle ont été portés les lignes du quadrillage, le nom des lieux, les courbes, etc. et d'autres renseignements appropriés en

marge.

1970.08.01

**photogrammétrie / photogrammetry**

Technique permettant d'obtenir des mesures valables par l'étude d'images photographiques.

1970.07.01

**photographie aérienne oblique / oblique air photograph**

Photographie aérienne prise avec un appareil dont l'axe optique est dirigé entre l'horizontale et la verticale. On distingue : a. l'oblique haute : photo sur laquelle figure l'horizon apparent ; b. l'oblique basse : photo sur laquelle l'horizon apparent ne figure pas.

1970.07.01

**photographie aérienne verticale / vertical air photograph**

Photographie aérienne prise lorsque l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vues est normal à la surface terrestre.

1969.09.01

**photographie anticamouflage / camouflage detection photography**

Technique de photographie utilisant des films spéciaux (généralement sensibles à l'infrarouge) et permettant de détecter les zones ou les points camouflés.

1974.12.01

**photographie d'écran radar / radarscope photography**

Enregistrement photographique des échos sur un écran radar.

1969.09.01

**photographie d'objectif / target illustration print**

Photographie, obtenue par reproduction directe ou par agrandissement, qui fournit la meilleure image possible d'un objectif déterminé.

1969.09.01

**photographie d'un objectif ponctuel / pinpoint photograph**

Photographie unique ou couple stéréoscopique d'un objet ou objectif spécifique.

1973.05.01

**photographie de contrôle d'attaque / strike photography**

Photographie aérienne prise lors d'une attaque aérienne.

1971.04.01

**photographie en défilement continu / continuous strip photography**

Photographie d'une bande de terrain, l'image restant ininterrompue sur toute sa longueur dans le sens de la route parcourue par l'aéronef.

1973.03.01

**photographie par bandes spectrales / spectrozonal photography**

Technique photographique dans laquelle les émissions des objets sont filtrées sélectivement de façon à ne faire apparaître que les objets émettant dans une bande spectrale donnée. Cette technique permet d'éliminer les fonds

parasites.

1976.08.01

**photographie topographique aérienne**

Terme privilégié : photographie aérienne cartographique.

**photoplan**

Terme privilégié : mosaïque contrôlée.

**pièce / part**

Dans le domaine de la logistique, élément normalement indissociable, faisant partie d'un ensemble ou d'un sous-ensemble.

1992.03.01

**pièce de rechange / spare**

Pièce unique, sous-ensemble ou ensemble fournis pour l'entretien de systèmes ou de matériel.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**pièce vide / gun empty âme claire (toléré)**

En artillerie et appui-feu naval, terme de procédure signifiant que la pièce est déchargée, conformément à l'ordre donné.

1996.07.16

**piège / booby trap**

Dispositif conçu, confectionné ou adapté pour tuer ou blesser, qui est actionné quand quelqu'un dérange un objet apparemment inoffensif, ou s'en approche, ou effectue un geste normalement sans danger.

AC/326, 2018.04.19

**pinceau lumineux / pencil beam**

Faisceau d'un projecteur amené ou réglé à sa largeur minimum.

1974.09.01

**piquet radar / radar picket**

Navire, aéronef ou véhicule stationnant à une certaine distance de la force à protéger, dans le but d'augmenter la portée de la détection radar.

1968.11.01

**piste / runway**

Aire rectangulaire définie, sur un aéroport terrestre, aménagée afin de servir sur sa longueur au roulement des aéronefs au décollage et à l'atterrissage.

1976.12.01

**piste hostile / hostile track**

Piste reconnue comme une menace selon des critères établis.

2000.10.04

**piste opérationnelle minimale / minimum operating strip**

Piste présentant les caractéristiques minimales nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre des types d'avions affectés ou attribués à un aéroport particulier, au poids maximum ou de combat.

1982.03.01

**piste significative / significant track**

En défense aérienne, piste d'un aéronef ou d'un missile à comportement insolite qui demande à être surveillée et peut constituer une menace pour la zone de



défense aérienne considérée.  
1971.04.01

**piste tactique / tactical track**

Représentation d'un mobile en termes de position, d'axe de progression, de vitesse ou de caractéristiques générales. Ces informations sont normalement corrélées à partir de sources différentes.  
1996.01.09

**plafond de vol stationnaire / hovering ceiling**

La plus grande altitude à laquelle un hélicoptère est capable de rester en vol stationnaire en atmosphère standard (ou atmosphère type). Elle est généralement définie par deux nombres : vol stationnaire avec ou sans effet de sol.  
1973.03.01

**plage de débarquement / landing beach**

Partie du littoral nécessaire à la mise à terre d'un bataillon de débarquement renforcé et pouvant aussi constituer un emplacement tactique pour la mise à terre d'une force inférieure ou supérieure à un bataillon de débarquement renforcé.  
2001.10.01

**plan administratif et logistique / administrative plan**

Plan qui, normalement, se rattache au plan ou ordre d'opérations et le complète. Il fournit des renseignements et instructions relatifs au soutien logistique et administratif de l'opération.  
1981.09.01

**plan d'action**

Terme privilégié : mode d'action.

**plan d'arrimage / stowage diagram**

Plan à l'échelle, inclus dans le plan de chargement d'un navire, qui fait apparaître, pour chaque pont ou plate-forme, la disposition exacte de toute la cargaison.  
1979.12.01

**plan d'échelon subordonné / subordinate-level plan**

Plan élaboré par un commandement subordonné et approuvé par le niveau de commandement immédiatement supérieur après approbation, par l'autorité responsable, du plan correspondant à l'échelon du commandement stratégique approprié.  
2001.10.01

**plan d'emploi des feux / fire plan**

Plan tactique pour l'utilisation des armes d'unités ou d'une formation de manière que leurs feux soient coordonnés.  
1973.03.01

**plan d'opération / operation plan**

Plan établi pour une seule opération ou une série d'opérations liées, à exécuter simultanément ou successivement.  
Notes : 1. C'est la forme de directive employée à un échelon élevé du commandement pour permettre aux commandants subordonnés de préparer leurs propres plans et leurs ordres

d'opérations. 2. Le mot « plan » est généralement utilisé à la place du mot « ordre » dans la préparation lointaine des opérations. 3. Un plan d'opération peut être rendu effectif à une date prescrite ou sur ordre ; il devient alors l'ordre d'opération.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**plan de chargement / loading plan**

Ensemble des documents préparés individuellement qui présentent en détail toutes les instructions pour la répartition du personnel et le chargement du matériel d'une ou plusieurs unités, ou pour le regroupement spécial de personnel ou de matériel pour un transport par voie routière, fluviale ou maritime, ferroviaire ou aérienne.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**plan de circonstance / contingency plan**

Plan mis au point en vue d'opérations éventuelles dont les éléments de planification ont été identifiés ou peuvent être estimés. Ce plan est établi avec le plus de détails possible et comprend les moyens nécessaires et les options de déploiement qui serviraient de base à une planification ultérieure.  
1998.09.25

**plan de convois / convoy schedule**

Programme de mise en route des convois précisant : itinéraires, zones de rassemblement et terminales, vitesses types et intervalles entre convois.  
1979.03.01

**plan de débarquement <sup>1</sup> / landing plan <sup>1</sup>**

Plan de mouvement aéroporté, d'assaut aérien ou aérien détaillant la séquence, le lieu d'arrivée et le mode d'entrée dans la zone de l'objectif.

Note : ce plan vise à amener les bonnes unités aux bons endroits et dans le bon ordre pour qu'elles puissent exécuter le plan tactique terrestre.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**plan de débarquement <sup>2</sup> / landing plan <sup>2</sup>**

Dans les opérations de transport aérien, plan pour la séquence, la méthode de livraison et le lieu d'arrivée des troupes et du matériel.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**plan de feux d'artillerie / artillery fire plan table**

Documents reprenant les objectifs prévus ainsi que les données nécessaires à leur engagement. Les objectifs prévus sont traités dans un délai bien déterminé, ils peuvent l'être à la demande ou à l'horaire.  
1973.02.01

**plan de manœuvre / scheme of manoeuvre**

Expression centrale du concept d'opérations du commandant qui décrit la manière dont les forces telles qu'organisées vont réaliser son intention et qui régit l'élaboration des plans ou

annexes à l'appui.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**plan de pose réglementaire / standard pattern**

En guerre des mines sur terre, plan suivant lequel les mines sont normalement posées.  
1968.11.01

**plan de recherche / collection plan**

Plan destiné à recueillir les renseignements bruts à partir de toutes les sources disponibles, en vue de répondre à des besoins en renseignement et de transformer ces besoins en ordres de recherche et demandes de renseignements adressés aux organismes appropriés.  
1993.07.01

**plan de référence / reference datum centrage zéro (toléré)**

Pour le chargement des aéronefs, plan vertical imaginaire passant par le nez ou près du nez, à partir duquel sont mesurées les distances horizontales utilisées pour déterminer le centrage du chargement de l'aéronef.  
1997.07.09

**plan de repérage d'un champ de mines / minefield record**

**compte rendu de mouillage de mines**  
Compte rendu écrit, comportant toutes les indications appropriées concernant un champ de mines, établi en utilisant un formulaire standard par l'officier chargé des opérations de pose.  
1994.11.01

**plan de soute / tie down point pattern**

Plan donnant les positions des points d'arrimage.  
1968.11.01

**plan de tir restrictif / restrictive fire plan**

Mesure de sécurité pour les aéronefs amis. Elle établit sur une zone aérienne un certain degré de sécurité des tirs non nucléaires déclenchés par les troupes amies.  
1974.02.01

**plan de vol / flight plan**

Ensemble de renseignements spécifiés au sujet d'un vol projeté ou d'une partie d'un vol, transmis aux organes des services de la circulation aérienne.  
1973.03.01

**plan du négatif / negative photo plane**

Plan dans lequel la plaque ou le film est disposé au moment de la prise de vue.  
1970.07.01

**plan final / final plan**

Plan dont les projets ont été coordonnés et approuvés, et qui a été signé par l'autorité compétente ou par délégation de cette dernière.  
1980.07.01

**plan focal / focal plane**

Plan perpendiculaire à l'axe d'un objectif et qui contient les images ponctuelles des différents points du champ de cet

objectif.  
1973.03.01

### **plan général de débarquement / plan for landing**

En opérations amphibies, terme général qui désigne la totalité des documents préparés pour la force navale et la force de débarquement et qui, dans leur ensemble, contiennent en détail toutes les instructions nécessaires à l'exécution des mouvements navire-rivage.  
1982.03.01

### **plan générique / generic plan**

Plan de base mis au point en vue d'opérations éventuelles dont certains éléments de planification n'ont pas encore été pleinement identifiés ou ne peuvent être estimés. Il identifie à ce stade les capacités générales nécessaires.  
1998.09.25

### **plan principal / principal plane**

Plan vertical contenant le point principal d'une photographie oblique, le centre de perspective de l'objectif photographique et le nadir.  
1969.09.01

### **planche / plate<sup>1</sup>**

En cartographie : a. plaque imprimante en zinc, en aluminium ou (à titre historique) en cuivre gravé ; b. terme collectif employé pour tous les "stades successifs" d'une carte imprimée correspondant à la même plaque d'impression ; c. ensemble des détails figurant sur une carte qui seront reproduits à partir d'une même plaque d'impression (planche de bleu ou planche de courbes).  
1971.04.01

### **planification au niveau opératif / operational-level planning**

Note : en anglais, le terme à privilégier pour désigner la planification des opérations militaires au niveau opératif est « operational-level planning ». Le terme « operational planning » est à éviter afin d'empêcher la confusion avec « operations planning ».  
2011.02.03

### **planification opérationnelle / operations planning**

Planification des opérations militaires aux niveaux stratégique, opératif ou tactique.

Note : en anglais, le terme à privilégier pour désigner la planification des opérations militaires à tous les niveaux est « operations planning ». Le terme « operational planning » est à éviter afin d'empêcher la confusion avec « operational-level planning ».  
2011.02.03

### **plaque / plate<sup>2</sup>**

Support transparent, ordinairement en verre, recouvert d'une émulsion sensible.  
1971.04.01

### **plaque semi-perforée**

Terme privilégié : grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement).

### **plateau déposable**

Terme privilégié : plateau déposable de transport de charge.

### **plateau déposable de transport de charge / demountable load carrying platform**

#### **PDT**

**plateau déposable** (toléré)  
Structure semblable à une large palette munie de dispositifs de fixation appropriés lui permettant d'être déchargée ou chargée par un véhicule avec système de chargement et de déchargement par plateau déposable.  
Note : une fois chargée, cette structure devient le plateau de transport de charge du véhicule.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

### **plateau de route / horizontal situation indicator**

Instrument qui peut indiquer des relèvements et des distances par rapport à une aide à la navigation, un cap magnétique, une route, ou un écart de route.  
1973.11.01

### **plate-forme de largage / airdrop platform**

Plate-forme sur laquelle des véhicules, du fret ou de l'équipement sont chargés en vue du largage ou de l'extraction à basse altitude.  
1973.02.01

### **plongée statique / hovering<sup>1</sup>**

Manoeuvre au cours de laquelle un sous-marin se tient stabilisé en immersion dans une position fixe ou approximativement fixe par rapport à une position géographique donnée.  
1973.03.01

### **plongeur / kite**

En guerre des mines sur mer, engin remorqué qui s'immerge à une profondeur donnée sans déplacement latéral s'il est convenablement réglé.  
1975.11.01

### **plot air / air plot<sup>3</sup>**

A bord des bâtiments de guerre, tableau représentatif qui indique les positions et les déplacements des objets aériens par rapport au navire.  
1973.02.01

### **plot de bande photo / strip plot**

Portion de carte ou de calque sur laquelle on a porté les limites d'une série de photographies aériennes prises au cours du passage d'un aéronef. Le contour de chaque photographie particulière n'est pas tracé.  
1969.09.01

### **plus bas<sup>1</sup> / down<sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé dans la demande de tir pour indiquer que l'objectif se trouve à une altitude plus basse que le point de référence qui a été utilisé pour identifier l'objectif.  
1974.09.01

### **plus bas<sup>2</sup> / down<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, en tir fusant, correction apportée par un observateur pour indiquer son désir de voir diminuer la hauteur d'explosion.  
1974.09.01

### **plus haut<sup>1</sup> / up<sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé dans les demandes de tir pour indiquer que l'objectif est situé à une altitude plus élevée que le point de référence utilisé.  
1974.02.01

### **plus haut<sup>2</sup> / up<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, correction passée par l'observateur d'un tir pour demander une augmentation de la hauteur d'éclatement.  
1974.02.01

### **plus loin / add**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, correction demandée par un observateur de tir afin d'indiquer un accroissement en portée le long de la ligne d'observation.  
1974.09.01

### **plus près / drop**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, correction apportée par un observateur pour demander une diminution en portée le long de la ligne d'observation.  
1974.09.01

### **poids net à vide<sup>1</sup> / net weight<sup>1</sup>**

Poids d'un véhicule entièrement équipé et prêt à l'emploi, y compris le poids du carburant, des lubrifiants, du liquide de refroidissement, du lot de bord et des pièces de rechange, mais non compris le poids de l'équipage, de son équipement et du chargement.  
1982.03.01

### **poids net à vide<sup>2</sup> / net weight<sup>2</sup>**

Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette en excluant la cargaison et le système de fixation.  
1982.03.01

### **poids total en charge<sup>1</sup> / gross weight<sup>1</sup>**

Poids d'un véhicule entièrement équipé et prêt à l'emploi, y compris le poids du carburant, des lubrifiants, du liquide de refroidissement, du lot de bord, des pièces de rechange, de l'équipage et de son équipement, et du chargement.  
1982.03.01

### **poids total en charge<sup>2</sup> / gross weight<sup>2</sup>**

Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette y compris sa cargaison et son système de fixation.  
1982.03.01

### **point / fix**

Position déterminée à partir de données terrestres, électroniques ou astronomiques.  
1973.03.01

### **point chaud / hot spot**

Endroit dans une zone contaminée, où la contamination est considérablement plus élevée que dans les régions voisines de

cette même zone.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**point coté / spot elevation**

Point porté sur une carte avec mention de la cote.  
1968.01.01

**point culminant / culminating point**

Moment et lieu où une force n'est plus en mesure de poursuivre une opération dans les conditions du moment.  
2013.01.31

**point d'arrimage / tie down point**

Point de fixation aménagé pour l'arrimage d'une charge.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**point d'attente / holding point**

Point de référence défini géographiquement ou électroniquement utilisé pour mettre en attente des aéronefs en vol selon un circuit prédéterminé et sur autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.  
1984.10.01

**point d'atterrissage<sup>1</sup> / point of impact<sup>1</sup>**

Point de la zone de largage où le premier parachutiste ou le premier colis parachuté atterrit ou doit atterrir.  
1980.10.01

**point d'atterrissage<sup>2</sup> / landing point**

Point situé dans un site d'atterrissage où un hélicoptère ou un aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux peut se poser.  
1980.10.01

**point d'éclatement moyen**

Terme privilégié : point moyen des impacts.

**point d'impact / point of impact<sup>2</sup>**

Point où arrive, où doit arriver un projectile, une bombe ou un véhicule spatial en phase de rentrée.  
1974.12.01

**point d'inflexion / turning point**

En guerre des mines terrestre, point situé sur la ligne médiane d'une rangée de mines simple ou double et indiquant un changement de direction.  
1995.05.02

**point d'interception / intercept point**

Point vers lequel un intercepteur est dirigé pour accomplir sa mission.  
1973.04.01

**point d'orbite / orbit point**

Point de référence défini géographiquement ou électroniquement utilisé pour mettre en attente des aéronefs en vol dans les opérations tactiques lorsqu'un circuit prédéterminé n'a pas été prévu.  
1984.06.01

**point d'orientation / target approach point**

Point de repère à partir duquel, au cours d'opérations aéroportées ou d'aérotransport, se fait la mise en direction finale vers les zones de

parachutage, de largage ou de débarquement.  
1974.09.01

**point d'origine<sup>1</sup> / departure point<sup>1</sup>**

Point de repère de navigation utilisé par le pilote d'un aéronef comme point de départ pour prendre son cap.  
1980.07.01

**point d'origine<sup>2</sup> / departure point<sup>2</sup>**

Au cours d'opérations amphibies, point de référence utilisé pour le contrôle aérien et situé à l'extrémité côté large de l'ensemble des couloirs d'approche des hélicoptères, à partir duquel les vagues d'hélicoptères sont dirigées par le couloir d'approche choisi vers le point de contrôle.  
1980.07.01

**point de cabré / pull-up point**

Point où un aéronef doit commencer à monter à partir d'une approche à basse altitude en vue de prendre suffisamment de hauteur pour effectuer son attaque ou se retirer.  
1970.08.01

**point de chargement / loading point**

Lieu où un aéronef peut être chargé ou déchargé.  
1976.12.01

**point de collecte / collection point**

Lieu désigné, établi pour rassembler les équipements endommagés.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**point de collecte des matériels à réparer / maintenance collection point**

Point établi pour rassembler l'équipement destiné à une réparation, à un échange contrôlé, à une cannibalisation ou à une évacuation.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**point de contrôle<sup>1</sup> / initial point<sup>5</sup>**

En contrôle aérien, point de contrôle air, à proximité de la zone de débarquement et à partir duquel les sections d'hélicoptères sont dirigées sur leur site d'atterrissage.  
1974.09.01

**point de contrôle<sup>2</sup>**

Terme privilégié : poste de contrôle.

**point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale / shipping cooperation point**

Lieu où le personnel de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande recueille et diffuse des informations sur les opérations navales et la marine marchande locale, permettant ainsi d'informer les navires marchands de leur acheminement, des risques encourus et des mesures de protection.  
2007.03.02

**point de coordination / coordinating point**

Dans toute forme de combat, point fixé à l'avance où les unités et formations voisines doivent prendre contact pour permettre le contrôle et assurer la

coordination de leurs actions.  
1973.03.01

**point de début d'attaque / turn-in point**

Position géographique où un aéronef doit commencer à virer pour passer de la route d'approche de l'objectif à la route d'attaque.  
1968.11.01

**point de dislocation / release point<sup>1</sup>**

En mouvements terrestres, point bien défini sur un itinéraire à partir duquel les éléments composant une colonne reviennent sous l'autorité de leurs commandements respectifs, chacun de ces éléments poursuivant son mouvement vers sa destination propre.  
1993.07.01

**point de dislocation d'un convoi / convoy dispersal point**

Position, en mer, où un convoi se sépare, chaque navire poursuivant indépendamment sa route.  
1978.06.01

**point de distribution / distribution point**

Point où les approvisionnements et les munitions, ou les deux à la fois, reçus du centre de ravitaillement par une division ou une autre unité, sont répartis pour être distribués aux unités subordonnées. Les points de distribution ne conservent généralement pas de stocks ; les articles reçus au point de ravitaillement sont distribués entièrement aussitôt que possible.  
1973.03.01

**point de jonction<sup>1</sup> / contact point<sup>1</sup>**

Dans le cadre du combat terrestre, point du terrain facilement identifiable où deux unités ou plus doivent établir le contact entre elles.  
1976.12.01

**point de jonction<sup>2</sup> / contact point<sup>2</sup>**

Dans le cadre des opérations aériennes, point où un commandant de formation en vol doit établir un contact radio avec un organisme de contrôle aérien.  
1976.12.01

**point de largage / release point<sup>2</sup>**

En transport aérien, point au sol à la verticale duquel le largage du premier parachutiste ou de la cargaison commence.  
1993.07.01

**point de largage calculé / computed air release point**

Position "air" calculée où le largage doit commencer pour que le personnel ou le matériel arrive au point d'impact prévu.  
1973.03.01

**point de largage de bombes / bomb release point**

Point dans l'espace où les bombes doivent être larguées pour atteindre le point d'explosion désiré.  
1973.03.01

**point de maintenance / maintenance point**

Lieu où une unité de maintenance, ou une partie de cette unité, effectue des opérations de maintenance.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**point de mise de feu / firing point**

Point du circuit de mise de feu où se situe le dispositif employé pour actionner les charges.  
1979.03.01

**point de non-retour / point of no return**

Point sur la route d'un aéronef au-delà duquel son autonomie ne lui permet pas de rallier sa base ou une des bases de déploiement.  
1969.09.01

**point de prise de décision / decision point**

Point dans l'espace et dans le temps, identifié dans le processus de planification, où il est prévu que le commandant doit prendre une décision concernant un mode d'action spécifique.  
2006.01.06

**point de ralliement / rally point**

Point facilement identifiable au sol où des unités peuvent se rassembler ou se réorganiser en cas de dispersement, ou encore où des équipages d'aéronefs ou des passagers peuvent se rassembler et se réorganiser après un incident nécessitant un atterrissage forcé.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war collecting point**

Lieu de la zone de combat désigné pour le rassemblement des prisonniers de guerre en attendant de les interroger sur place en vue d'obtenir, avant leur évacuation, des renseignements d'intérêt tactique immédiat.  
1969.09.01

**point de référence<sup>1</sup> / checkpoint<sup>1</sup>**

Point déterminé d'avance au sol et utilisé comme moyen de contrôle du mouvement des troupes, comme point de réglage pour un tir, ou comme repère d'un emplacement.  
1973.03.01

**point de référence<sup>2</sup> / checkpoint<sup>2</sup>**

Position géographique, sur terre ou sur mer, au-dessus de laquelle la position d'un aéronef en vol peut être déterminée par observation ou par des moyens électroniques.  
1973.03.01

**point de référence<sup>3</sup> / reference point**

Point géographique proéminent et facile à reconnaître.  
1973.03.01

**point de référence d'un objectif / target reference point**

Point naturel ou artificiel au sol facilement reconnaissable utilisé pour ouvrir le feu et ajuster les tirs.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**point de référence relatif / false origin fausse origine (toléré)**

Point fixé au sud et à l'ouest d'une zone carroyée à partir duquel les distances de carroyage sont mesurées vers l'est et vers le nord.  
1973.03.01

**point de réglage / registration point**

Point caractéristique du terrain sur lequel un observateur effectue un tir de réglage. Ce point peut faire partie de l'objectif ou être distinct de ce dernier.  
1973.01.01

**point de regroupement / rendezvous point**

**rendez-vous (toléré)**  
**RDV**

Lieu déterminé où l'on se regroupe avant, pendant ou après une opération à un moment donné ou dans une situation déterminée.  
Note : le terme « rendez-vous » est utilisé dans la marine.  
2005.11.04

**point de rendez-vous des forces / force rendezvous**

**rendez-vous des forces (toléré)**  
Position où les formations d'aéronefs ou de bâtiments se rejoignent et deviennent un élément de la force principale.  
1981.03.01

**point de séparation / break-off position**

Position à laquelle un navire détaché d'un convoi ou une section à détacher d'un convoi quitte le convoi principal pour faire route vers une destination différente.  
1979.03.01

**point de transbordement<sup>1</sup> / navigation head**

Point sur une voie navigable où les chargements sont transbordés entre les moyens de transport par eau et par terre. Il a des fonctions analogues à celles d'un terminal ferroviaire ou routier.  
2000.10.04

**point de transbordement<sup>2</sup> / trans-shipment point**

Lieu où du matériel est transféré entre des véhicules.  
2000.10.04

**point futur / offset point**

En interception aérienne, point de l'espace, calculé sur la trajectoire d'un objectif, et vers lequel un intercepteur est dirigé en vue de la phase d'attaque finale.  
1974.09.01

**point initial<sup>1</sup> / initial point<sup>1</sup>**

Position, définie de façon précise, aisément identifiable par moyens visuels ou électroniques, utilisée comme point d'alignement sur l'objectif.  
1974.09.01

**point initial<sup>2</sup> / initial point<sup>2</sup>**

Point de la surface terrestre choisi

comme point de référence.  
MCJSB, 2017.08.18

**point initial<sup>3</sup> / start point**

En circulation routière, point déterminé sur une route où le mouvement des véhicules est placé sous le contrôle du chef de colonne.  
Notes : 1. C'est à cet endroit qu'une colonne est formée par le passage successif, à un moment déterminé, de chacun de ses éléments. 2. Outre le point initial principal, plusieurs points initiaux secondaires peuvent exister pour les différents éléments de la colonne.  
2010.01.22

**point moyen d'éclatement**

Terme privilégié : point moyen des impacts.

**point moyen des impacts / mean point of impact**

**point d'éclatement moyen (toléré)**  
**point moyen d'éclatement (toléré)**  
Point dont les coordonnées sont les moyennes arithmétiques des coordonnées des points d'impact distincts d'un nombre limité de projectiles tirés ou lancés vers le même objectif dans des conditions déterminées.  
1978.10.01

**point par rapport à un repère au sol**

Terme privilégié : repère<sup>1,2</sup>.

**point par transport de lieux géométriques / running fix**

Point obtenu par l'intersection de plusieurs relèvements ou lieux de position obtenus à des instants différents et rapportés au même instant.  
1974.05.01

**point principal / principal point**

Pied de la perpendiculaire abaissée du centre de l'objectif sur le plan de la photographie. Ce point est généralement déterminé à l'aide de repères de fond de chambre (ou repères de cliché).  
1969.10.01

**point radio / radio fix<sup>2</sup>**

Localisation d'un bâtiment ou d'un aéronef en déterminant les directions dans lesquelles il reçoit les signaux émis par plusieurs stations radio dont les positions sont connues.  
1983.07.01

**point repère / control point<sup>2</sup>**

**point de repère**

Position matérialisée par une bouée, une embarcation, un aéronef, un dispositif électronique, un détail remarquable du terrain, ou tout autre repère identifiable, à laquelle on donne un nom ou un numéro et qui est utilisée pour faciliter la navigation ou pour contrôler des navires, embarcations ou aéronefs.  
1973.03.01

**point sensible / key point**

Site ou installation dont la destruction ou la capture affecterait sérieusement l'effort de guerre ou le succès des opérations.  
1973.04.01

**point sol / ground position**

Position géographique située à la verticale d'un aéronef.  
1973.03.01

**point topographique d'artillerie / artillery survey control point**

Point dont les coordonnées et l'altitude sont connues et à partir duquel les gisements ou les azimuts vers un certain nombre de points repères sont également connus.  
1982.08.01

**point zéro / ground zero****PZ****surface zéro (désuet)****SZ (désuet)**

Point à la surface terrestre situé directement au-dessus ou en dessous d'une explosion nucléaire.  
MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**pointage à vue / direct laying**

Procédé de mise en direction par visée directe sur l'objectif à l'aide des appareils de pointage.  
1974.08.01

**pointer en direction / traverse<sup>1</sup>**

Orienter une arme vers la droite ou vers la gauche sur son affût.  
1999.12.13

**police de la circulation / traffic control police**

Personnel qui reçoit, d'un commandant militaire ou d'une autorité civile, mission de faciliter la circulation routière et d'éviter toute infraction aux règles de la circulation ou d'en rendre compte.  
2000.10.04

**police de stabilisation / stability policing**

Activités de police visant à renforcer ou à remplacer temporairement la police autochtone dans le but de contribuer au rétablissement ou au maintien de l'ordre public et de la sécurité, de l'état de droit et de la protection des droits de l'homme.  
MCLSB, 2017.03.06

**police du ciel de l'OTAN / NATO air policing**

Mission du temps de paix qui consiste à utiliser le système de surveillance et de contrôle aériens, les moyens de commandement et de contrôle aériens et les moyens appropriés de défense aérienne, notamment les intercepteurs, dans le but de préserver l'intégrité de la partie de l'espace aérien de l'Alliance constituant l'espace aérien OTAN.  
2012.05.04

**police militaire / military police****PM**

Forces militaires désignées qui ont la responsabilité et l'autorisation de faire respecter la loi et maintenir l'ordre, ainsi que de fournir une assistance opérationnelle au travers des fonctions doctrinales qui leur sont assignées.  
MCLSB, 2019.08.12

**politique / policy**

Principes, approche et objectifs généraux agréés, énoncés dans un document, permettant de guider l'obtention de résultats spécifiques.  
Notes : 1. À l'OTAN, une politique est normalement élaborée sur la base d'un concept particulier. 2. Un plan de mise en œuvre de la politique peut également être établi.  
2018.02.16

**polygone**

Terme privilégié : champ de tir<sup>2</sup>.

**pont sur brèche sèche / dry gap bridge**

Pont fixe ou mobile, servant à enjamber une coupure qui normalement ne contient pas d'eau (par exemple : fossé antichar, cratères sur route, etc.).  
1973.03.01

**port contrôlé / controlled port**

Port et mouillage dont l'entrée et la sortie, la désignation des postes d'amarrage, et le trafic intérieur sont contrôlés par les autorités militaires.  
1973.03.01

**port d'embarquement / port of embarkation**

Port maritime, aéroport ou terminal ferroviaire où du personnel, des équipements ou des stocks sont chargés sur un moyen de transport.  
2005.11.04

**port de débarquement / port of debarkation**

Port maritime, aéroport ou terminal ferroviaire où du personnel, des équipements ou des stocks sont déchargés d'un moyen de transport.  
2005.11.04

**port de rassemblement de convois / convoy assembly port**

Port d'où partent des convois.  
2008.08.08

**port mineur / minor port**

Port dont l'équipement ne permet que le déchargement des cargaisons des caboteurs ou des allèges.  
1973.03.01

**port principal / major port**

Tout port doté de deux ou plusieurs postes de mouillage, de moyens et de matériels capables de décharger 100.000 tonnes par mois de cargaison de navires océaniques. De tels ports seront retenus comme objectifs nucléaires probables.  
1973.03.01

**port secondaire / secondary port**

Port équipé d'un ou plusieurs postes de mouillage, normalement à quai, qui peuvent recevoir les navires océaniques pour le déchargement.  
1968.11.01

**portable / man portable**

Qui peut être porté par un homme seul. Plus précisément, ce terme peut être employé pour qualifier : a. des

composants conçus pour être portés (comme partie intégrante d'un matériel individuel servi par un équipage, ou une équipe) par le soldat débarqué, en fonction des tâches qui lui sont fixées. Limite supérieure de poids de 14 kilogrammes environ (31 livres). b. qui peut être porté par un homme seul. Plus précisément, ce terme peut être employé pour qualifier : en guerre sur terre, du matériel qui peut être porté par un homme sur de longues distances, sans que l'exécution normale des tâches de celui-ci subisse une pénalisation importante.  
1978.10.01

**portée efficace maximale / maximum effective range**

Distance à laquelle on peut escompter d'une arme qu'elle sera précise et réalisera l'effet recherché.  
1983.03.01

**portée maximale / maximum range**

La plus grande distance à laquelle une arme peut tirer en dehors de toutes considérations sur la dispersion.  
1976.08.01

**portée visuelle de piste / runway visual range**

Distance maximale mesurée dans le sens du décollage ou de l'atterrissage à laquelle la piste, les feux spécifiés ou les balises spécifiées qui le délimitent, sont visibles d'un point spécifié situé au-dessus de son axe à une hauteur correspondant au niveau moyen des yeux des pilotes au moment de la prise de contact.  
1980.07.01

**posé<sup>1</sup> / air landed**

Transporté par air et débarqué ou déchargé après atterrissage de l'aéronef ou pendant le vol stationnaire d'un hélicoptère.  
1974.12.01

**posé<sup>2</sup> / touchdown**

Contact (ou moment du contact) d'un aéronef ou d'un vaisseau spatial avec la surface d'atterrissage (ou d'amerrissage).  
1974.12.01

**pose à distance / remote delivery**

En guerre des mines, pose de mines dans une zone d'objectifs par tout autre moyen que la mise en place directe. La position exacte des mines ainsi posées peut ne pas être connue.  
1978.10.01

**pose de mines sans schéma / random minelaying**

Pose de mines terrestres sans plan réglementaire.  
1978.10.01

**posé de mines suivant schéma / pattern laying**

En guerre des mines sur terre, pose de mines suivant un schéma déterminé.  
1972.07.01

**position / position**

Emplacement ou zone occupée par une unité militaire.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**position air / air position****position sans vent** (toléré)

Position calculée d'un aéronef en supposant qu'il n'y a pas effet de vent.  
1973.02.01

**position clé / key terrain**

Terrain ou région dont la conquête ou la conservation donne un avantage marqué à l'un ou l'autre belligérant.  
1973.04.01

**position d'arrêt / blocking position**

Position défensive située de manière à interdire à l'ennemi l'accès à une zone donnée ou à empêcher sa progression dans une direction donnée.  
1978.06.01

**position d'attaque**

Terme privilégié : zone de démarrage.

**position d'attente<sup>1</sup> / holding position**

Sur un aérodrome, point déterminé situé à proximité de la piste en service et identifié par des moyens visuels où les avions se déplaçant au sol sont arrêtés en application des consignes données par le contrôle aérien.  
1979.03.01

**position d'attente<sup>2</sup> / ready position**

En opérations hélicoptères, endroit prévu où l'on place le personnel et/ou le matériel en attente d'être enlevés par hélicoptère.  
1979.03.01

**position d'attente<sup>3</sup> / waiting position**

Toute position où des unités navales peuvent attendre en se tenant prêtes à partir en opérations sans délai.  
1979.03.01

**position graphique / plot<sup>2</sup>**

Représentation sur une carte ou sur un diagramme de la position instantanée ou des positions successives d'un objectif. Cette représentation se fait généralement par des références d'angles et de distances à partir de certains points.  
1972.07.01

**position première / primary position**

Position qui couvre la voie d'approche la plus probable de l'ennemi dans la zone d'opérations.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**position sans vent**

Terme privilégié : position air.

**position visualisée / plot<sup>3</sup>**

Matérialisation sur un écran de la position instantanée d'un objet aérien.  
1972.07.01

**possibilité d'interprétation / interpretability**

Possibilité pour l'interprétation d'une représentation de fournir convenablement les renseignements

demandés sur un type donné d'objectif en ce qui concerne la qualité et l'échelle. Elle peut être qualifiée de : a. insuffisante - la représentation ne permet pas à l'interpréteur de fournir les renseignements demandés pour le type d'objectif donné ; b. moyenne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet seulement de fournir des renseignements de précision moyenne pour le type d'objectif donné ; c. bonne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés avec de nombreux détails pour le type d'objectif donné ; d. excellente - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés avec tous les détails pour le type d'objectif donné.  
1979.12.01

**postcombustion<sup>1</sup> / afterburning<sup>1</sup>**

Le fait, pour certains moteurs-fusée, de continuer à fonctionner irrégulièrement pendant un certain temps après que la combustion principale a cessé.  
1973.02.01

**postcombustion<sup>2</sup> / afterburning<sup>2</sup>**

Procédé qui consiste à injecter et à faire brûler le carburant dans la tuyère d'échappement d'un turboréacteur (après le passage des gaz dans la turbine).  
1973.02.01

**poste à statut local / local wage rate post**

Poste devant être occupé par un employé civil local, non déployable, ne bénéficiant pas du statut OTAN, et employé selon les termes du contrat de travail qui doit être conforme à la législation et aux règlements en vigueur dans le pays hôte.  
2015.02.18

**poste central de tir / fire direction centre**

**bureau de conduite de tir**  
Élément d'un poste de commandement, constitué par du personnel et des matériels de conduite de tir et de transmission, qui permet au commandement d'exercer la conduite et la direction des feux. Il reçoit des demandes de tir et les renseignements sur les objectifs qu'il transforme en ordres de tir.  
2003.09.01

**poste civil international OTAN / NATO international civilian post****emploi civil international OTAN** (toléré)

Poste international permanent, inscrit au tableau d'effectifs et de dotation approuvé d'un organisme OTAN, qui peut être occupé par un agent civil OTAN à statut international.  
2015.02.18

**poste d'observation / observation post****observatoire** (désuet)

Poste utilisé pour l'observation à vue ou bien pour la direction et le réglage des tirs. Il est muni des moyens nécessaires

de liaison et peut être installé à bord d'un aéronef.

2008.08.08

**poste de commandement / command post**

En opérations ou exercices, endroit à partir duquel le commandement est exercé.  
2012.08.31

**poste de commandement volant / airborne command post**

Aéronef équipé en vue de permettre au commandant d'exercer la conduite de ses opérations.  
2003.10.01

**poste de contrôle / control point<sup>3</sup> point de contrôle<sup>2</sup>** (toléré)

Poste sur un itinéraire militaire, tenu par du personnel auquel on a délégué la responsabilité et l'autorité de superviser et de contrôler les mouvements militaires et de fournir un soutien aux troupes.  
2011.02.03

**poste de contrôle de la circulation / checkpoint<sup>4</sup>**

Emplacement où la police militaire contrôle le mouvement des piétons et des véhicules dans le but de faire respecter les règles de la circulation et de faire observer d'autres prescriptions légales, ordres et règlements.  
1973.03.01

**poste de contrôle des mouvements / movement control post**

Poste par l'intermédiaire duquel le commandant exerce le contrôle des mouvements, compte tenu des exigences opérationnelles.  
1980.10.01

**poste hors quota / non-quota post**

Poste militaire international inscrit au tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix que tout pays peut pourvoir en suivant une procédure de nomination et de sélection déterminée.  
Note : les postes hors quota sont inclus dans le maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux.  
2015.02.18

**poste international / international post**

Poste défini par une description de poste spécifique et dont le titulaire relève d'une autorité internationale.  
2015.02.18

**poste militaire international / international military post**

Poste international d'un tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix qui, en tant que partie intégrante du maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux, peut être tenu par un militaire dont la solde et les indemnités sont à la charge du pays d'appartenance.  
2015.02.18

**poste permanent / quota post**

Poste militaire international inscrit au tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix qu'un pays particulier a accepté de

pourvoir pour une durée indéterminée.  
Note : les postes permanents sont inclus dans le maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux.  
2015.02.18

**poste pourvu par le pays hôte / host-nation post**

Poste inscrit au tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix que les autorités du pays hôte ont accepté de pourvoir en permanence en raison de ses caractéristiques administratives ou nationales.  
Note : les postes pourvus par le pays hôte ne sont pas inclus dans le maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux.  
2015.02.18

**poste sans attribution de nationalité / nationality undetermined post**

Poste international militaire figurant sur un tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix qui n'a ni été accepté par un pays déterminé ni attribué à un pays spécifique, mais a été validé et approuvé.  
2009.08.26

**poste tournant / rotational post**

Poste militaire international inscrit au tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix que certains pays ont accepté de pourvoir à tour de rôle.  
Note : les postes tournants sont inclus dans le maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux.  
2015.02.18

**potentiel d'une unité / unit strength**

Applicable à une unité amie ou ennemie. Englobe les effectifs, les matériels (armes, équipements, véhicules) et les possibilités logistiques de l'unité.  
1970.12.01

**potentiel organisationnel / organizational strength**

Effectifs entraînés, installations et volume de matériel nécessaires pour mener à bien la mission confiée à une unité.  
Note : le potentiel organisationnel d'une unité peut changer en fonction de l'évolution des situations et des besoins de la mission.  
2015.08.14

**pourcentage de déblaiement / percentage clearance**

En guerre des mines, pourcentage estimé de mines de caractéristiques données qui ont été déblayées dans une zone ou un chenal.  
1999.12.13

**poursuite <sup>1</sup> / pursuit**

Opération offensive conçue pour rattraper ou isoler un élément adverse cherchant à s'échapper, dans le but de le détruire.  
1979.08.01

**poursuite <sup>2</sup> / tracking**

Détermination précise et continue de la position d'objectifs par moyens radar,

optiques ou autres.  
1979.08.01

**poursuivre / track <sup>3</sup> (v.)**

Maintenir une arme ou un appareil de visée correctement pointé sur un objectif mobile.  
1992.03.01

**pouvoir d'arrêt élémentaire / basic stopping power**

Probabilité, exprimée en pourcentage, pour un véhicule d'être arrêté par les mines lors du franchissement d'un champ de mines.  
1979.12.01

**pouvoir d'arrêt général / general stopping power**

Probabilité exprimée en pourcentage pour un groupe de véhicules en formation de combat d'être arrêté par les mines lors du franchissement d'un champ de mines.  
1981.09.01

**pouvoir séparateur / resolution**

Mesure du plus petit détail qui puisse être perçu par un système de capteurs dans des conditions données.  
1979.03.01

**pouvoir séparateur en azimut / azimuth resolution**

Aptitude, pour un radar, à séparer deux surfaces réfléchissantes situées, par rapport à un point de référence, à égale distance mais dans des directions différentes. Le pouvoir séparateur est généralement défini par l'angle minimal sous lequel les deux objets sont vus du point de référence.  
1981.03.01

**pouvoir séparateur en portée / range resolution**

Aptitude d'un équipement radar à séparer deux objets réfléchissants situés sur un même relèvement, mais à des distances différentes de l'antenne. Cette aptitude est principalement fonction de la durée d'impulsion utilisée.  
1969.09.01

**pouvoirs de réaffectation / reallocation authority**

Pouvoirs accordés aux commandants OTAN et normalement négociés en temps de paix, de réaffecter en cas "d'état de crise en temps de guerre", les ressources logistiques nationales contrôlées par les forces combattantes placées sous leur commandement et rendues disponibles par les pays, de manière à influencer le déroulement du combat par des moyens logistiques.  
1984.03.01

**pré-alerte**

Terme privilégié : alerte lointaine.

**préavis d'attaque nucléaire / nuclear strike warning**

Procédure avertissant de l'imminence d'une attaque nucléaire amie ou de la probabilité d'une attaque nucléaire ennemie.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**préavis d'engagement / notice to effect**

Notification préalable qui précise le délai nécessaire pour passer d'une décision de procéder à un déploiement à la réalisation de la capacité opérationnelle totale sur le théâtre d'opérations.  
Notes : 1. Un préavis d'engagement comporte trois composantes distinctes : le préavis de mouvement, le délai de déploiement, et le processus de réception, de regroupement, d'acheminement vers l'avant et d'intégration. 2. Le processus de réception, de regroupement, d'acheminement vers l'avant et d'intégration peut ne pas s'appliquer aux domaines air et maritime.  
DPPC, 2019.06.26

**préavis de mouvement / notice to move**

Ordre préparatoire qui précise le délai de préparation accordé à une unité ou à un état-major pour se déployer.  
Note : cet ordre précède normalement un ordre de mouvement et peut augmenter ou réduire le délai de préparation.  
2003.10.01

**précession apparente / apparent precession**

Déviation apparente de l'axe d'un gyroscope par rapport à la terre. Elle est due à la rotation terrestre et non pas à une force appliquée au gyroscope.  
1974.08.01

**précession induite / induced precession**

EPI (privilégié)  
Précession résultant d'un couple appliqué intentionnellement à un gyroscope.  
1976.08.01

**précession vraie / real precession dérive vraie (toléré)**

Précession résultant de l'application d'un couple (p.e. couple de friction ou de déséquilibre dynamique).  
1976.08.01

**premiers ravitaillements / early resupply**

Acheminement des ravitaillements au cours de la période allant du jour J au commencement du ravitaillement préorganisé.  
1973.03.01

**préparatifs en vue d'une opération / mounting**

Ensemble des préparatifs exécutés dans des zones prévues à cet effet, en vue d'une opération. Ceci comprend le rassemblement des moyens dans la zone de rassemblement/base d'expédition, la préparation et le maintien en condition dans celles-ci, les mouvements vers les points d'embarquement et les embarquements ultérieurs à bord des navires, véhicules, ou aéronefs.  
1973.03.01

**préparation d'artillerie / artillery preparation**

Feux d'artillerie précédant une attaque, destinés à désorganiser la défense ennemie et à disloquer les liaisons et communications.  
1973.02.01

**préparation pour le vol / before-flight inspection**

Contrôle effectué avant le vol afin de s'assurer de l'état de l'aéronef. Il inclut la vérification de l'aéronef et de l'installation correcte de son armement et des ingrédients nécessaires à l'exécution de la mission.  
1990.04.01

**prépositionner / pre-position**

Placer des unités, équipements ou ravitaillements militaires à l'endroit ou à proximité de l'endroit où il est prévu de les utiliser, ou encore dans une position choisie de manière à réduire les délais et à assurer un soutien opportun à une unité déterminée pendant la première phase d'une opération.  
1996.11.20

**présentation de situation verticale / vertical situation display**

Présentation, élaborée de façon électronique, où les informations sur l'attitude et le cap de l'avion, les ordres du directeur de vol, le pointage des armes et le suivi du terrain peuvent être affichés au choix du pilote.  
1979.12.01

**présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre / landing diagram**

Moyen graphique de présentation du plan des mouvements navire-rivage.  
1973.04.01

**pression des gaz vers l'arrière / blowback<sup>2</sup>**

Type de fonctionnement d'une arme dans lequel la force des gaz en expansion s'exerçant vers l'arrière contre la paroi de la culasse fournit toute l'énergie nécessaire pour amorcer le cycle complet de fonctionnement de l'arme. Une arme qui utilise ce mode de fonctionnement se caractérise par l'absence de tout mécanisme de verrouillage de culasse ou de culasse mobile.  
1973.03.01

**pression d'impact / impact pressure**

Différence entre la pression pitot et la pression statique.  
1979.08.01

**pression dynamique / dynamic pressure**

Pression résultant du mouvement d'un milieu, par exemple le mouvement de l'air à l'arrivée d'une onde de choc.  
1973.03.01

**pression résultante / drag loading**

Force exercée sur un objet ou une structure par les vents accompagnant une onde de souffle. Cette force est le produit de la pression dynamique par un coefficient de traînée dépendant de la

forme ou de la section de cet objet ou de cette structure.  
1998.08.03

**pression totale / total pressure**

Somme de la pression dynamique et de la pression statique.  
1979.08.01

**présupposé ami / assumed friend**

En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité dont les caractéristiques, le comportement ou l'origine indiquent qu'ils constituent un ami probable.  
2012.08.31

**prêt / ready**

Terme utilisé pour indiquer qu'une arme est pointée, chargée, et prête à tirer.  
1973.01.01

**prêt à régler / adjust fire<sup>1</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, communication faite par l'observateur afin d'indiquer qu'il conduira le réglage.  
1974.09.01

**prêt au combat<sup>1</sup> / combat-ready<sup>1</sup>**

Appliqué à des organismes, du matériel ou des équipements disponibles pour le combat.  
1996.01.09

**prêt au combat<sup>2</sup> / combat-ready<sup>2</sup>**

Appliqué au personnel : qualifié pour remplir au combat les fonctions qui lui sont confiées au sein de son unité d'affectation.  
1996.01.09

**prévention des conflits / conflict prevention**

Effort de soutien de la paix dont le but est d'identifier et de surveiller les causes potentielles de conflits, et de prendre des mesures en temps utile pour empêcher l'apparition, l'escalade ou la reprise des hostilités.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**prévention des interférences mutuelles / prevention of mutual interference<sup>1</sup>**

Procédures visant à prévenir les interférences entre forces et unités amies.  
2007.09.05

**priorité / precedence**

Indication portée sur un message par l'autorité d'origine pour indiquer au personnel des transmissions l'ordre dans lequel il faut acheminer le message, et aux destinataires l'ordre dans lequel il doit être exploité.  
1969.09.01

**priorité de l'effort**

Terme privilégié : effort principal.

**priorité de mouvement / movement priority**

Rang relatif assigné à toute demande de mouvement.  
1973.03.01

**priorité des feux / priority of fires**

Organisation et emploi des moyens d'appui-feu en fonction de l'importance des missions de l'unité appuyée.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**prise de ravitaillement / charging point**

**prise de remplissage** (toléré)  
Connexion ou orifice sur un aéronef ou un élément de cet aéronef, par où on peut effectuer un ravitaillement particulier, par exemple : oxygène, air, liquide.  
1973.03.01

**prise de remplissage**

Terme privilégié : prise de ravitaillement.

**prise en compte successive d'un aéronef / aircraft handover**

Opération de transfert du contrôle d'un aéronef d'une autorité de contrôle à une autre.  
1973.02.01

**prise en note / notation**

Au sein de l'OTAN, attestation par une autorité qu'elle a été informée d'une question.  
2017.06.30

**probabilité caractéristique d'interception / characteristic interception actuation probability**

Probabilité moyenne pour qu'une mine de type donné soit interceptée par un passage de la drague à l'intérieur de l'intercept caractéristique.  
1975.11.01

**probabilité caractéristique de détection / characteristic detection probability**

Rapport entre le nombre des mines détectées au cours d'un passage unique et le nombre des mines qui auraient pu être détectées à l'intérieur de l'intercept caractéristique de détection.  
1975.11.01

**probabilité d'avarie / damage threat**

Probabilité qu'a un bâtiment passant une fois dans un champ de mines, de faire exploser une ou plusieurs mines et de subir un volume d'avarie déterminé.  
1976.08.01

**probabilité de destruction / kill probability**

Estimation de la probabilité de la destruction d'un objectif.  
1973.04.01

**probablement détruit / probably destroyed**

En opérations aériennes, estimation de perte se rapportant à un aéronef ennemi qui a été vu rompre le contact dans des circonstances conduisant à la conclusion que cet aéronef doit être considéré comme détruit bien que son écrasement au sol n'ait pas été effectivement constaté.  
1968.11.01

**procédé d'identification / challenge**

Tout procédé employé par un individu ou



une unité pour s'assurer du caractère ami ou ennemi, ou de l'identité d'un autre individu ou unité.  
1973.03.01

**procédure d'approche aux instruments / instrument approach procedure**

Série de manoeuvres déterminées à l'avance permettant à un aéronef dans les conditions de vol aux instruments, d'évoluer rationnellement depuis le début de l'approche initiale, jusqu'à l'atterrissage, ou jusqu'à un point à partir duquel il pourra atterrir à vue ou entreprendre la procédure d'approche interrompue.  
1981.09.01

**procédure d'approche contrôlée du sol / ground-controlled approach procedure**

Technique utilisant à la fois un radar de surveillance et un radar d'approche de précision pour diriger par radiophonie un aéronef en approche afin de le placer en position pour l'atterrissage.  
1999.12.13

**procédure d'approche interrompue / missed approach procedure**

Procédure à suivre lorsqu'il est impossible de poursuivre l'approche.  
[OACI]

Note : elle est exécutée : a. lors d'une approche aux instruments, à l'initiative du pilote, si l'environnement de piste n'est pas en vue à l'altitude ou à la hauteur minimale de descente, ou à la hauteur ou altitude de décision ; ou b. lors d'une approche à vue  
2000.10.04

**procédure de parachèvement du déminage / mine countermeasures pouncer procedure**

Acheminement, par des hélicoptères ou, occasionnellement, par de petits bâtiments de surface, de plongeurs-démineurs jusqu'à des mines dérivantes ou des mines à orin à faible immersion précédemment draguées, afin d'en assurer le déminage.  
2000.10.04

**procédures d'élimination des explosifs / explosive ordnance disposal procedures**

Tout plan ou mode d'action permettant à du personnel qualifié d'accéder à des explosifs ou matières dangereuses, d'établir un diagnostic, de les neutraliser, de les récupérer et enfin de les détruire. Ces procédures couvrent les domaines suivants : a. Accès aux explosifs - Mesures prises pour repérer avec précision un explosif non explosé et le rendre accessible. b. Diagnostic - Mesures prises pour identifier et évaluer un explosif non explosé. c. Neutralisation - Utilisation de méthodes et outils spéciaux pour obtenir l'interruption des fonctions ou la séparation de pièces essentielles des dispositifs explosifs en vue d'empêcher une explosion accidentelle. d. Récupération du matériel explosif. e. Destruction définitive - Mesures

consistant à détruire les explosifs ou matières dangereuses, à les brûler sur place, à les transporter vers un lieu prévu pour leur destruction ou à employer tout autre moyen convenable.  
1980.10.01

**procédures opérationnelles / operational procedures**

Méthodes détaillées, utilisées par les états-majors et les unités pour mener à bien leurs tâches opérationnelles.  
1982.08.01

**processus de ralliement / homing**

Technique par laquelle un mobile se dirige, soit par autoguidage, soit par guidage externe, vers une source de rayonnement d'énergie primaire ou réfléchie, ou vers un point déterminé.  
1979.03.01

**production des pistes / track production**

Fonction assurée par un organisme de surveillance de l'espace aérien. Les éléments radar actifs et passifs sont mis en corrélation pour en obtenir une représentation de la situation aérienne. Cette situation comporte : la position, l'identification, l'altitude, la force et la direction du déplacement de l'objet observé.  
1974.12.01

**produit aéronautique / aeronautical product**

Dans le cadre la navigabilité OTAN, aéronef, système d'aéronef sans pilote, moteur ou hélice d'aéronef.  
MCASB, 2014.08.05

**produit connexe / associated product**

Dans le domaine des carburants et lubrifiants, produit d'origine pétrolière ou chimique employé comme fluide hydraulique, agent anticorrosion, propergol liquide ou produit spécial, nécessaire à la mise en oeuvre, à la maintenance et au stockage des matériels militaires.  
1992.10.01

**produit de remplacement d'urgence / emergency substitute**

Produit qui peut être utilisé, en cas d'urgence seulement, à la place d'un autre produit, mais seulement après avis de personnel techniquement qualifié de la nation qui utilise le produit et qui en définira les limites d'emploi.  
1973.03.01

**produit de substitution / acceptable product**

Produit qui peut en remplacer un autre pendant des périodes prolongées sans nécessiter de directives techniques.  
1973.02.01

**produit normalisé / standardized product**

Produit qui répond à des spécifications couvrant des exigences techniques identiques ou équivalentes. Les produits normalisés sont identifiés par un numéro de code OTAN.  
1982.08.01

**produit pétrolier conditionné / packaged petroleum product**

Produit pétrolier généralement lubrifiant, huile, graisse ou article spécifique normalement conditionné par le fabricant puis stocké, transporté et livré en récipients ayant une capacité unitaire égale ou inférieure à 250 litres.  
1982.08.01

**produit pétrolier en vrac / bulk petroleum product**

Produit pétrolier liquide transporté par divers moyens et entreposé en citernes ou en récipient ayant une capacité unitaire supérieure à 250 litres.  
1982.08.01

**profil de règles d'engagement / rules of engagement profile**

Liste de règles d'engagement choisies à l'intention d'une force à laquelle a été confié un rôle particulier ou une opération particulière dans un cadre espace-temps défini.  
2001.10.01

**profondeur / depth**

En usage maritime ou hydrographique, distance verticale entre le niveau de base hydrographique et le fond de la mer, d'un lac ou d'une rivière.  
1973.03.01

**profondeur d'autoprotection / self-protection depth**

Profondeur d'eau à laquelle le front dangereux moyen est nul par rapport aux mines influencées par la technique de dragage. La profondeur de sécurité est une profondeur d'autoprotection particulière.  
1976.08.01

**profondeur de sécurité / safe depth**

En guerre des mines sur mer, profondeur d'eau minimum à partir de laquelle un bâtiment ne risque pas d'influencer une mine de fond de type donné. La profondeur de sécurité est généralement donnée pour un bâtiment droit, par mer calme et pour une vitesse donnée.  
1976.12.01

**programme de coopération nucléaire / programme of nuclear cooperation**

Propositions bilatérales approuvées par le Président des États-Unis, par lesquelles les États-Unis fournissent des armes nucléaires et un soutien approprié à des pays utilisateurs désirant engager des unités de vecteurs au profit de l'OTAN dans des rôles uniquement nucléaires ou à double capacité. Après approbation présidentielle de principe, des négociations seront entreprises avec le pays utilisateur pour préparer les modalités détaillées du soutien.  
2003.09.01

**programme de tir à l'horaire / schedule of targets**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectifs individuels, groupés ou en série, devant être pris à partie, dans un ordre défini, et suivant un programme

donné.  
1978.10.01

### **programme d'objectifs / programme of targets**

Groupe d'objectifs de même nature.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

### **progression par bonds / leapfrog**

Forme de mouvement au cours duquel des éléments (tels que des éléments de soutien) se déplacent suivant un même axe en se rejoignant ou en se dépassant successivement les uns les autres.  
1973.04.01

### **projectile / projectile**

Corps apte à être propulsé par une force normalement fournie par un canon et qui poursuit sa trajectoire grâce à son énergie cinétique.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

### **projection / projection**

En cartographie, toute disposition systématique de méridiens et parallèles représentant sur un plan la surface courbe de la sphère ou de l'ellipsoïde.  
1970.08.01

### **projection conforme**

Terme privilégié : projection orthomorphique.

### **projection équivalente / equal area projection**

Projection telle que des surfaces égales sur le sol sont représentées, sur la carte, par des surfaces égales entre elles.  
1973.03.01

### **projection orthomorphique / orthomorphic projection**

#### **projection conforme (toléré)**

Type de projection dont l'échelle, bien que variant d'un bout à l'autre de la carte, est la même dans toutes les directions en n'importe quel point, de telle sorte que les petites surfaces y sont représentées sous leur forme exacte et que les angles sont conservés.  
1973.03.01

### **projet de plan / draft plan**

Projet de plan initial, qui a été coordonné et accepté par les autres états-majors et qui est prêt pour coordination avec les nations intéressées, c'est-à-dire celles qui auraient des mesures nationales à prendre pour appuyer la réalisation du plan. On peut l'utiliser pour la planification et les exercices à venir et comme base d'ordre d'opération à mettre en application en période d'urgence.  
1979.03.01

### **projet de plan coordonné / coordinated draft plan**

Projet de plan qui a été coordonné par les nations concernées. On peut l'utiliser pour la planification et les exercices à venir et le mettre en application en période d'urgence.  
1979.03.01

### **projet de plan initial / initial draft plan**

Plan établi et coordonné au sein de l'état-major origine, et prêt à être

coordonné avec d'autres états-majors militaires. L'autorité origine ne peut le mettre en application immédiatement mais peut, en cas d'urgence, l'utiliser comme base d'ordre d'opération.  
1979.03.01

### **prolongateur de câble de largage / anchor line extension kit**

Dispositif installé sur un aéronef équipé de portes amovibles du type coquille qui est destiné à permettre le saut des parachutistes par l'arrière.  
1973.02.01

### **prolongement d'arrêt / stopway**

Aire rectangulaire définie au sol à l'extrémité d'une piste dans le sens du décollage, désignée par l'autorité compétente et aménagée de telle sorte qu'elle constitue une surface convenable sur laquelle un aéronef peut s'arrêter lorsque le décollage est interrompu. Cette surface doit pouvoir supporter des aéronefs d'environ 23.000 kg (50.000 livres).  
1981.03.01

### **prolongement dégagé / clearway**

Aire rectangulaire définie, au sol ou sur l'eau, à l'extrémité d'une piste dans le sens du décollage, placée sous le contrôle de l'autorité compétente, et choisie ou aménagée de telle sorte qu'elle constitue une surface convenable au-dessus de laquelle un aéronef peut exécuter une partie de sa montée initiale jusqu'à une hauteur spécifiée.  
1980.07.01

### **propagande / propaganda**

Informations, particulièrement celles à caractère tendancieux ou trompeur, utilisées pour promouvoir une cause ou un point de vue politiques.  
2013.01.31

### **propulseur d'appoint / booster<sup>1</sup>**

Propulseur auxiliaire et temporaire fixe ou éjectable, pour faciliter le décollage d'un aéronef, ou d'un missile, ou pour lui communiquer une accélération momentanée.  
1991.01.01

### **protection / screen<sup>2</sup>**

Terme naval définissant la disposition de navires, de sous-marins ou d'aéronefs, en vue de la protection d'une unité ou d'une flotte contre des attaques menées à partir de sous-marins, d'aéronefs ou de missiles.  
1981.03.01

### **protection civile / civil protection**

Activités mises en œuvre par les services d'urgence dans le but de protéger les populations, les biens, les infrastructures et l'environnement contre les conséquences de catastrophes technologiques ou naturelles ou d'autres situations d'urgence.  
2011.08.29

### **protection collective**

Termes privilégiés : protection collective chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire / protection collective

nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique.

### **protection collective chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire (privilégié)**

**protection collective nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique (privilégié) / chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear collective protection (preferred)**

**protection collective CBRN (toléré)**

**protection collective NRBC (toléré)**

**protection collective (toléré)**

Mesures et équipement de protection qui offrent au personnel une zone exempte de toxiques dans un environnement chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire.

MCJSB, 2015.12.14

### **protection collective NRBC**

Termes privilégiés : protection collective chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire / protection collective nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique.

### **protection de l'environnement / environmental protection**

Prévention ou atténuation des impacts négatifs sur l'environnement.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

### **protection des civils / protection of civilians**

Activités visant à préserver les civils non combattants des violences physiques, à garantir leurs droits d'accès aux services et ressources essentielles et à contribuer à l'instauration d'un environnement sûr et stable pour les civils à long terme.

MCJSB, 2015.12.14

### **protection des forces / force protection**

Ensemble des mesures et moyens destinés à minimiser la vulnérabilité du personnel, des installations, du matériel et des opérations par rapport à toute menace et en toutes circonstances, afin de préserver la liberté d'action et l'efficacité opérationnelle de la force.  
2004.06.22

### **protection individuelle chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire (privilégié)**

**protection individuelle nucléaire, radiologique, biologique et chimique (privilégié) / chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear individual protection**

**protection individuelle CBRN (toléré)**

**protection individuelle NRBC (toléré)**

Mesures et équipement de protection individuel destinés à protéger un individu dans un environnement chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire.  
MCJSB, 2015.12.14

### **protégé et alerté / warned protected**

MCJSB, 2017.04.04

### **publication enregistrée / registered publication**

Publication classifiée portant un numéro d'enregistrement, ainsi qu'un titre entier

et un titre abrégé, et soumise à un inventaire périodique.  
1968.11.01

**publication non enregistrée / non-registered publication**

Publication ne portant pas de numéro d'enregistrement et pour laquelle un inventaire périodique n'est pas exigé.  
1971.03.01

**puissance aérienne interarmées / joint air power**

Aptitude à coordonner, à contrôler et à exploiter le domaine aérien dans l'optique de la réalisation des objectifs de l'Alliance.  
[PO(2018)0047]  
2019.02.25

**puissance d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear yield**

Énergie libérée par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire, mesurée par le nombre de kilotonnes ou de mégatonnes de trinitrotoluène qui produiraient la même libération d'énergie.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**puissance de combat / combat power**

Puissance résultante de tous les moyens de destruction ou de choc qu'une unité ou une formation militaire peut appliquer sur l'adversaire à un moment donné.  
1974.08.01

**puissance de feu <sup>1</sup> / firepower <sup>1</sup>**

Quantité de feu pouvant être mise en oeuvre par une position, une unité ou une arme.  
1973.03.01

**puissance de feu <sup>2</sup> / firepower <sup>2</sup>**

Faculté de tirer.  
1973.03.01

**puissance nucléaire / nuclear power**

Ne doit pas être utilisé sans un modificatif approprié.  
1971.04.01

**puissance nucléaire importante / major nuclear power**

Nation possédant une force de frappe nucléaire capable de faire peser une menace sérieuse sur toute autre nation.  
1970.07.01

**puissance nucléaire militaire / military nuclear power**

**état possédant des armes nucléaires (toléré)**  
Nation qui possède des armes nucléaires et qui est en mesure de les employer.  
1971.04.01

**pulsoréacteur / pulsejet**

Réacteur ne comportant ni compresseur, ni turbine. Équipé à l'avant de valves qui s'ouvrent et se referment alternativement, il aspire de l'air pour créer une poussée au cours de brèves explosions rythmées et non d'une manière continue.  
2003.09.01

**pupitre de commande / console <sup>2</sup>**

Meuble groupant les commandes, les moyens de contrôle et les équipements électroniques ou mécaniques similaires utilisés pour le contrôle de la disponibilité et/ou le contrôle des fonctions spécifiques d'un système.  
Exemples : vérification d'un missile, compte à rebours, opérations de lancement.  
1973.03.01

## Q

**quasi collision / near miss**

En vol, toute circonstance au cours de laquelle la distance qui sépare deux aéronefs aurait pu constituer une situation dangereuse.  
1982.08.01

## R

**raccord d'élingue / suspension strop**

Après parfois nécessaire entre l'hélicoptère et l'élingue de suspension.  
1969.09.01

**raccord de servitude pour aéronefs / aircraft servicing connector**

Dispositif monté sur l'aéronef ou le matériel au sol qui permet d'assurer le ravitaillement ou le service de piste.  
1979.12.01

**radar aéroporté à antenne latérale / side-looking airborne radar**

Radars aéroportés dont le champ d'émission est perpendiculaire à l'axe du véhicule, ce qui lui permet de fournir une représentation du terrain ou d'objectifs en mouvement.  
1968.11.01

**radar de conduite de tir / fire-control radar**

Radars utilisés pour fournir au système de conduite de tir d'une arme des données relatives à l'objectif.  
2007.03.02

**radar de couverture complémentaire / gap-filler radar**

Radars utilisés pour compléter la couverture obtenue par des radars principaux là où celle-ci est insuffisante.  
1974.12.01

**radar Doppler / Doppler radar**

Radars qui détectent tout déplacement d'une surface réfléchissante en mesurant le décalage de fréquence de l'énergie radio réfléchie dû au déplacement de l'observateur ou de la surface réfléchissante.  
1976.12.01

**radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté / crash locator beacon**

Émetteur radio automatique servant à aider les unités de recherche à localiser un aéronef accidenté.  
1987.07.01

**radiobalise de repérage de détresse / emergency locator beacon**

Terme générique désignant tous les émetteurs radio servant au repérage de

détresse.  
1987.06.01

**radiobalise individuelle de repérage / personal locator beacon**

**balise de localisation individuelle** (toléré)  
Émetteur-récepteur, porté par l'équipage ou placé dans son équipement de survie, capable d'émettre des signaux de guidage pour faciliter les opérations de recherche et de sauvetage et permettant les communications en phonie.  
2003.09.01

**radioborne en éventail / fan marker beacon**

Type de radiophare émettant verticalement en éventail. Il peut émettre un signal d'identification.  
1973.03.01

**radioborne Z / Z-marker beacon**

Type de radiophare émettant un faisceau d'ondes vertical en forme de cône.  
1982.04.01

**radiogoniométrie / radio direction finding**

Radiorepérage permettant seulement de déterminer la direction d'une station radio au moyen de ses émissions.  
C3B, 2017.09.19

**radionavigation / radio navigation**

Procédé de repérage par radio ayant pour objet de déterminer, pour les besoins de la navigation, la position ou la direction d'un obstacle, ou de signaler son existence.  
1968.11.01

**radiophare / radio beacon**

Émetteur radio émettant un signal distinctif ou caractéristique employé pour la détermination de relèvements, de caps ou de positions.  
2003.09.01

**radiophare d'alignement / localizer**

Radars directionnels donnant à un aéronef l'indication de son écart latéral par rapport à un axe prédéterminé d'approche finale.  
1980.11.01

**radiotélémetrie / radio range finding**

Détermination par radio de la distance d'un objet au moyen de ses émissions radio, qu'elles soient indépendantes, réfléchies ou retransmises (sur une longueur d'onde identique ou différente).  
1968.11.01

**raid / raid**

Opération, généralement de faible envergure, comportant une incursion rapide en territoire ennemi pour recueillir des renseignements, semer la confusion chez l'adversaire ou détruire ses installations. Elle se termine par un repli préparé après exécution de la mission reçue.  
1968.11.01

**raid amphibie / amphibious raid**

Opération amphibie comportant une brève incursion en profondeur ou

l'occupation temporaire d'un objectif, suivie d'un repli planifié.  
1987.07.01

**rail / lap track**

En guerre des mines sur mer, la ligne médiane d'une bande ; dans le cas idéal, c'est le rail à suivre par la drague ou l'appareil de détection.  
1976.08.01

**RAM lourd**

Terme privilégié : ravitaillement lourd à la mer.

**rame / packet**

En mouvements de convois terrestres, ensemble restreint de véhicules, qui se déplace en tant qu'élément d'un convoi.  
2009.08.26

**rampe de chargement / railway loading ramp**

Plate-forme inclinée située au bout d'une voie ferrée ou à côté de cette dernière et s'élevant jusqu'au niveau du plancher des wagons.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**rampe de lancement / launcher lanceur** (toléré)

Appareillage conçu pour soutenir et maintenir une grenade, une roquette ou un missile en position de tir.  
AC/326, 2018.09.04

**rangée de mines / mine row**

Simple rangée de mines ou de grappes de mines.  
1972.07.01

**rangée double / mine strip**

En guerre des mines sur terre, deux rangées de mines parallèles posées simultanément à six mètres ou à six pas d'intervalle.  
1983.07.01

**rapport de forces / force ratio**

Rapport qualitatif et quantitatif entre des forces amies et hostiles, dans un cadre espace-temps précis.  
2001.10.01

**rapporteur de coordonnées / roamer**

Quadrillage construit pour les échelles des cartes usuelles et utilisé pour la lecture des coordonnées.  
1973.08.01

**rassemblement / join up**

Le fait, pour des avions ou des groupes d'avions séparés de se rejoindre en une formation.  
1999.12.13

**raté / dud**

Charge explosive qui n'a pas été armée comme prévu, ou qui n'a pas explosé bien qu'ayant été armée.  
1983.03.01

**raté de prise d'immersion / married failure**

En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à orin reposant au fond et restée reliée à son crapaud dont elle ne s'est pas dédagée par suite d'un défaut de

fonctionnement.  
1975.11.01

#### **raté de tir / misfire**

Défaut de tirer ou de lancer comme prévu, entraînant la rétention involontaire d'une munition.  
CASG, 2019.10.04

#### **ravitaillement / supplies**

Tout matériel et article utilisé aux fins d'équipement, de soutien et de maintenance de forces militaires.  
1986.11.01

#### **ravitaillement à couple / abeam replenishment**

Transfert en mer de personnel ou d'approvisionnements divers au moyen de gréements établis entre deux ou plusieurs bâtiments faisant route côte à côte.  
1980.07.01

#### **ravitaillement à la mer / replenishment at sea**

**RAM**  
Ensemble des opérations nécessaires pour assurer le transfert de personnel ou de matériel en mer.  
1981.09.01

#### **ravitaillement d'un aéronef / aircraft replenishing**

Opération consistant à remplir les réservoirs d'un aéronef de produits combustibles (tels que : carburants, huile et gaz comprimé) jusqu'aux niveaux, pression, quantité ou poids déterminés à l'avance. Ne s'applique pas à l'armement et aux munitions.  
1973.02.01

#### **ravitaillement de l'Europe / resupply of Europe**

Acheminement de ravitaillement par voie de mer vers l'Europe au cours de la période allant du déclenchement des hostilités jusqu'à ce que les besoins aient été satisfaits. Ce ravitaillement ne comprend aucune matière déjà à terre en Europe, mais peut comporter tout autre produit quelle qu'en soit l'origine ou la provenance.  
1968.11.01

#### **ravitaillement en combustible en flèche / astern refuelling**

Transfert de combustible en mer au cours duquel le ou les bâtiments ravitaillés tiennent leur poste sur l'arrière du bâtiment ravitailleur.  
1981.03.01

#### **ravitaillement improvisé / improvised early resupply**

Acheminement de marchandises disponibles à terre et prêtes à être embarquées sans délai.  
1973.03.01

#### **ravitaillement initial / initial early resupply**

Acheminement vers leur destination de navires déjà chargés de cargaisons destinées à satisfaire les besoins de la période postérieure au jour J. Ceci comprend les navires marchands

évacués des ports principaux ou des principales zones terminales maritimes et dispersés ensuite vers des ports secondaires, des zones terminales auxiliaires, ou des mouillages.  
1973.03.01

#### **ravitaillement lourd à la mer / heavy replenishment at sea**

**RAM lourd** (toléré)  
Ravitaillement à la mer consistant à transférer une cargaison solide d'un poids supérieur à 2000 kg (4 410 livres) et pouvant atteindre 6000 kg (13 216 livres), conteneur compris.  
2007.09.05

#### **ravitaillement par air / air supply**

Acheminement et livraison par largage ou par poser d'approvisionnement et de matériel.  
1973.02.01

#### **ravitaillement vertical / vertical replenishment**

[STANAG 1162, Éd.6, 2016]  
En usage maritime, transport de matériel depuis ou vers des unités par hélicoptère.  
MCMBSB, 2018.03.29

#### **rayon d'action / radius of action**

Distance maximale qu'un navire, aéronef ou véhicule, portant une charge de combat normale, peut couvrir à partir de sa base et selon une route ou un itinéraire donné et revenir sans se ravitailler en combustible, tout en respectant l'ensemble des facteurs de sécurité et d'exploitation.  
2015.08.14

#### **rayon de choc / damage radius**

En guerre des mines sur mer, rayon du cercle centré sur un bâtiment et à l'intérieur duquel doit se trouver une mine donnée pour que son explosion provoque des dégâts bien précis.  
1975.11.01

#### **rayon de destruction / destruction radius**

En guerre des mines, pour une charge de type et de dimensions donnés, distance maximum à laquelle une mine sera détruite par l'effet de l'explosion de cette charge sur son propre explosif, avec une probabilité donnée de destruction, quelle que soit son orientation.  
1975.11.01

#### **rayon de sécurité / radius of safety**

Distance horizontale à partir du point zéro au-delà de laquelle les effets de l'arme nucléaire sur les troupes amies sont acceptables.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

#### **rayonnement nucléaire / nuclear radiation**

Rayonnement ionisant résultant de la détonation d'une arme nucléaire.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

#### **rayonnement thermique / thermal radiation**

Énergie émise sous forme d'ondes

électromagnétiques par un corps solide, liquide ou gazeux en raison de sa température.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

#### **rayure / abrasion**

En photographie, rayure ou trace produite mécaniquement sur une surface sensible ou un support.  
1973.01.01

#### **réallocation de ressources / reallocation of resources**

Mise à la disposition, par les forces militaires d'un pays, de ressources logistiques prélevées sur ses ressources considérées comme "rendues disponibles", conformément aux définitions figurant dans la documentation OTAN, au profit des forces militaires d'un autre ou plusieurs autres pays, suivant les instructions de l'autorité militaire compétente.  
1968.11.01

#### **réapprovisionnement / resupply**

Action par laquelle on complète des stocks pour les maintenir au niveau requis.  
1985.07.01

#### **réceptacle**

Terme privilégié : zone d'impact.

#### **réceptive / ripe**

En guerre des mines, terme périmé signifiant "armée".  
1976.12.01

#### **réceptivité / receptivity**

Indique la vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à des moyens déterminés d'opérations psychologiques.  
1973.01.01

#### **recherche anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine search**

Exploration systématique d'une zone particulière dans le but de localiser un sous-marin dont on connaît ou soupçonne la présence quelque part dans la zone. Certains types de recherche sont aussi utilisés pour la localisation d'un cas de détresse.  
1973.02.01

#### **recherche d'interception / intercepting search**

Type de recherche conçu pour intercepter un ennemi dont la position initiale est connue et dont la route et la vitesse peuvent être estimées.  
1973.03.01

#### **recherche de couverture / cover search**

En photographie aérienne, sélection de la couverture existante répondant le mieux à un besoin déterminé.  
1973.03.01

#### **recherche et sauvetage / search and rescue**

Mise en oeuvre d'aéronefs, d'embarcations de surface, de sous-marins, d'équipes de sauvetage et d'équipements spécialisés pour rechercher et secourir le personnel en

détresse sur terre ou en mer.  
2003.10.01

### **recherche et sauvetage de combat / combat search and rescue RESCO**

Détection, localisation, identification et sauvetage d'équipages d'aéronefs tombés en territoire hostile en période de crise ou en temps de guerre et, le cas échéant, de personnel militaire isolé en détresse, entraîné et équipé pour être secouru dans des conditions de recherche et sauvetage de combat.  
2003.10.01

### **recherche sur zone / area search**

Reconnaissance ou recherche effectuée sur une zone donnée en vue de fournir des informations nouvelles ou plus récentes sur des situations ou des activités générales ou particulières.  
1981.09.01

### **recomplètement / backfilling**

Emploi de réservistes, individuellement ou collectivement, pour assumer des tâches de militaires d'active déployés sur des théâtres d'opérations.  
2001.10.01

### **reconnaissance<sup>1</sup> / recognition**

Détermination de la nature d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène détectés et, éventuellement, de leur classe ou de leur type. Cela peut s'étendre à la détermination d'un individu au sein d'une classe ou d'un type donnés.  
1989.02.01

### **reconnaissance<sup>2</sup> / reconnaissance RECO**

Mission entreprise en vue d'obtenir, par observation visuelle ou par d'autres modes de détection, des renseignements bruts sur les activités et les possibilités d'un ennemi actuel ou en puissance, ou d'acquérir des données concernant les caractéristiques météorologiques, hydrographiques ou géographiques d'une zone particulière.  
1989.02.01

### **reconnaissance aérienne / air reconnaissance**

Recherche de renseignements à partir d'un aéronef : soit par observation visuelle, soit par utilisation de détecteurs (capteurs) placés sur cet aéronef.  
1981.03.01

### **reconnaissance aérienne photographique / air photographic reconnaissance**

Recueil de renseignements au moyen de la photographie aérienne.  
Notes : 1. La reconnaissance aérienne photographique comprend : (i) la reconnaissance photographique stratégique, (ii) la reconnaissance photographique tactique et (iii) la reconnaissance photographique destinée à la cartographie et la topographie. 2. La reconnaissance aérienne photographique destinée à la cartographie et la topographie peut être

stratégique ou tactique.  
MCJSB, 2019.04.11

### **reconnaissance amphibie / amphibious reconnaissance**

Débarquement amphibie effectué par des éléments de faible importance, normalement fondé sur une action discrète plutôt que sur l'emploi des armes, en vue d'obtenir des renseignements et généralement suivi d'un repli prévu.  
1980.10.01

### **reconnaissance armée / armed reconnaissance**

Mission aérienne dont le but principal est de localiser puis d'attaquer des objectifs inopinés tels que matériels, personnels et installations ennemis dans des zones ou le long d'itinéraires déterminés, mais qui n'a pas pour but d'attaquer des objectifs particuliers fixés à l'avance.  
2015.02.18

### **reconnaissance d'itinéraire / route reconnaissance**

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une voie de communication particulière, par exemple une route, une voie ferrée, un canal, pour y découvrir des informations nouvelles ou plus récentes sur les conditions de circulation et les activités le long de cette voie.  
1979.12.01

### **reconnaissance des dispositifs explosifs / explosive ordnance reconnaissance**

Recherche, détection, repérage, marquage, identification initiale, confirmation et notification de la présence soupçonnée de dispositifs explosifs non explosés en vue de déterminer les mesures devant être prises ultérieurement.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

### **reconnaissance en force / reconnaissance in force reconnaissance offensive**

Opération offensive, visant à découvrir ou à éprouver la force de l'ennemi ou à obtenir d'autres informations le concernant.  
1980.07.01

### **reconnaissance et surveillance spéciales / special reconnaissance and surveillance**

Activités de reconnaissance et de surveillance menées par des forces d'opérations spéciales, qui complètent les moyens et systèmes de renseignement du théâtre en recueillant des informations stratégiques ou opérationnelles. Il s'agit d'opérations de renseignement humain, menées indépendamment ou en appui d'opérations conventionnelles, et qui peuvent faire appel à des techniques, méthodes et matériels spéciaux ou employer des moyens locaux.  
2000.10.04

### **reconnaissance offensive**

Terme privilégié : reconnaissance en force.

### **reconnaissance par le feu / reconnaissance by fire**

Méthode de reconnaissance dans laquelle on effectue un tir sur une position ennemie supposée pour amener l'ennemi à révéler sa présence par un mouvement ou par tir de riposte.  
1968.11.01

### **reconnaissance sur axe / strip search**

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une ligne droite entre deux points de référence.  
1981.03.01

### **reconnaissance sur itinéraire / line search**

Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une ligne de communication particulière, par exemple une route, une voie ferrée, un canal, pour y découvrir des objectifs d'opportunité et de façon générale toutes activités.  
1979.08.01

### **recouvrement<sup>1</sup> / overlap<sup>1</sup>**

En photographie, partie commune à deux clichés, couramment exprimée en pourcentage. Le recouvrement est dit "longitudinal" entre deux clichés successifs d'une même bande, "latéral" entre deux bandes adjacentes et "linéaire" entre deux lignes successives d'un enregistrement à balayage en ligne.  
1981.03.01

### **recouvrement<sup>2</sup> / overlap<sup>2</sup>**

En cartographie, zone commune à deux cartes d'une même série.  
1981.03.01

### **recouvrement<sup>3</sup> / overlap<sup>3</sup>**

Marge de la bande draguée par un bâtiment ou une formation qui est également couverte par un dragueur voisin ou une formation voisine, ou draguée de nouveau lors d'un passage sur la bande voisine.  
1981.03.01

### **recouvrement<sup>4</sup>**

Terme privilégié : récupération<sup>4</sup>.

### **recto d'une carte / face of a map or chart**

Côté où apparaît l'image imprimée de la carte.  
1973.03.01

### **récupération<sup>1</sup> / recovery<sup>1</sup>**

Dans les opérations terrestres, action d'entrer en contact, protéger et extraire du personnel, un individu ou un groupe non-hostile, ou du matériel d'un emplacement n'étant pas sous contrôle ami, avec ou sans usage de la force.  
2015.04.02

### **récupération<sup>2</sup> / recovery<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, recueil d'une mine aussi intacte que possible, afin d'en permettre l'étude ultérieure aux fins de renseignement et/ou à des fins expérimentales.  
1998.09.25

**récupération<sup>3</sup> / salvage<sup>2</sup>**

Action de garder ou de recueillir des matériels faisant partie d'équipement allié ou ennemi, endommagé, mis au rebut, condamné ou abandonné, en vue de leur réutilisation.  
1998.09.25

**récupération<sup>4</sup> / recovery<sup>4</sup>**

**recouvrement<sup>4</sup>** (toléré)  
En maintenance sur le champ de bataille, enlèvement d'un véhicule abandonné, hors service ou immobilisé et, si nécessaire, son acheminement vers un point de maintenance.  
MCLSB, 1999.12.13

**récupération<sup>5</sup> / récupération<sup>5</sup>**

Procédure de traitement des dispositifs explosifs utilisée pour prendre le contrôle physique d'un dispositif explosif et le déplacer vers une position différente et plus sûre afin d'entreprendre des actions complémentaires.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**récupération au combat / combat recovery**

Méthode de récupération de personnel isolé se trouvant dans une situation où l'on peut s'attendre à une intervention hostile, et où la force de récupération ou le personnel isolé, ou les deux, n'ont pas été entraînés à la recherche et au sauvetage de combat.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**récupération de personnel / personnel recovery**

Ensemble des efforts militaires, diplomatiques et civils déployés pour mettre en oeuvre la récupération et la réintégration du personnel isolé.  
MCJSB, 2016.08.31

**récupérer / salvage<sup>2</sup>**

En maintenance sur le champ de bataille, prélever des ensembles, sous-ensembles ou composants sur un matériel irréparable en vue de leur réutilisation.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**redéploiement / deployment<sup>4</sup>**

Réimplantation de forces dans de nouvelles zones d'opérations.  
1988.02.01

**redressement / rectification**

En photogrammétrie, procédé consistant à corriger une image en supprimant les déformations causées par l'inclinaison latérale du capteur, et à projeter l'image corrigée sur un système de projection cartographique.  
2002.10.14

**référence d'altitude / altitude datum**

Niveau arbitraire à partir duquel les distances verticales sont mesurées. Le plan de référence pour les mesures de hauteur est soit le sol ou la mer immédiatement à la verticale de l'aéronef, soit un plan horizontal quelconque. Pour les altitudes-pressions, c'est le niveau qui correspond à la pression atmosphérique de 1013,2 mb (29, 92 pouces de

mercure). Pour l'altitude vraie, c'est le niveau moyen des mers.  
1973.02.01

**référence de publication / imprint**

Note brève en marge d'une carte, donnant tout ou partie des éléments suivants : date de publication, d'impression, nom de l'éditeur, de l'imprimeur, lieu de publication, nombre d'exemplaires imprimés et renseignements correspondants.  
1973.03.01

**référence de sortie**

Terme privilégié : numéro de sortie.

**référence d'une épreuve / print reference**

Indications relatives à une mission de reconnaissance photographique portées sur une épreuve et permettant de l'identifier.  
1969.09.01

**réflecteur à écho renforcé / corner reflector<sup>2</sup>**

En interprétation radar, objet qui fournit un écho d'amplitude supérieure à celle que l'on pourrait en attendre, compte tenu de ses dimensions, en raison de réflexions multiples sur des surfaces lisses.  
1980.07.01

**réflecteur-ballon / balloon reflector**

En guerre électronique, réflecteur-brouilleur monté sur ballon-sonde et destiné à créer de faux échos.  
1999.12.13

**réflecteur-brouilleur / confusion reflector**

Dispositif destiné à réfléchir l'énergie radioélectrique pour créer des échos brouilleurs. Les réflecteurs-brouilleurs radar comprennent, par exemple, les rubans accordés et les réflecteurs polyédriques.  
1973.03.01

**réflecteur polyédrique / corner reflector<sup>1</sup>**

Dispositif constitué de parois réfléchissantes formant des angles dièdres et qui est utilisé comme cible ou comme balise radar.  
1980.07.01

**réfraction côtière / coastal refraction**

**effet de côte** (toléré)

**effet de terre** (toléré)

Modification de la direction de propagation d'une onde radio de sol quand elle passe de la terre à la mer ou de la mer à la terre.  
1973.03.01

**réfugié / refugee**

Toute personne qui, craignant avec raison d'être persécutée du fait de sa race, de sa religion, de sa nationalité, de son appartenance à un certain groupe social ou de ses opinions politiques, se trouve hors du pays dont elle a la nationalité et qui ne peut ou, du fait de cette crainte, ne veut se réclamer de la

protection de ce pays ; ou qui, si elle n'a pas de nationalité et se trouve hors du pays dans lequel elle avait sa résidence habituelle à la suite de tels événements, ne peut ou, en raison de ladite crainte, ne veut y retourner.  
[ONU]  
2015.10.14

**régénération / regeneration**

Activation, en temps utile, de tout ou partie des structures et de l'infrastructure existantes des forces, y compris la remise à des niveaux préétablis des effectifs, équipements et stocks.  
2000.06.13

**région à service consultatif / advisory area**

Région définie dans une région d'information de vol et dans laquelle est prévu un service consultatif du trafic aérien.  
1973.02.01

**région d'information de vol / flight information region**

Espace aérien de dimensions définies, à l'intérieur duquel sont assurés un service d'information de vol et un service d'alerte.  
1973.03.01

**région de contrôle / control area**

Espace aérien contrôlé situé au-dessus d'une limite déterminée par rapport à la surface.  
1980.07.01

**région de défense aérienne / air defence region**

Subdivision géographique d'une zone de défense aérienne.  
1974.12.01

**réglage / adjust fire<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour le réglage d'un tir.  
1974.09.01

**réglage de tir par observation / observed fire procedure**

Méthode réglementaire utilisée pour le réglage d'un tir indirect sur un objectif.  
1973.03.01

**réglage observé de tir / adjustment of fire**

**ajustage observé de tir** (toléré)

Procédé utilisé dans le tir d'artillerie terrestre et navale pour obtenir, par l'observation des coups, le gisement, la portée et, en cas d'emploi de fusées à temps, la hauteur d'éclatement correcte pour battre un objectif.  
1973.02.01

**réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation / bracketing**

Méthode de réglage de tir dans laquelle un encadrement est déterminé en obtenant d'abord un coup long et un coup court sur la ligne d'observation, puis en réduisant chaque fois cet encadrement de moitié, jusqu'à obtenir un coup au but ou l'encadrement désiré.  
1973.03.01

**règles d'engagement / rules of engagement**

Directives destinées aux forces militaires, individus inclus, qui définissent les circonstances, les conditions, le niveau et les modalités dans lesquels le recours à la force ou des mesures qui pourraient être interprétées comme des provocations peuvent être mises en œuvre.

[MC 362/1, 2003]

2018.02.16

**regroupement / collation**

En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle le rassemblement des renseignements bruts de même nature permet d'établir une chronologie d'événements et facilite l'exploitation ultérieure.

1988.02.01

**régulateur / air movement officer**

Officier instruit pour remplir des fonctions dans les bureaux de mouvements aériens.

1973.02.01

**réintégration <sup>1</sup> / reintegration <sup>1</sup>**

Processus par lequel des ex-combattants ou des anciens belligérants sont amnistiés et ces personnes, ainsi que des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées, rejoignent la société civile.

2011.08.29

**réintégration <sup>2</sup> / reintegration <sup>2</sup>**

Processus opérationnel consistant à dispenser des soins médicaux et psychologiques au personnel récupéré d'une situation d'isolement et à l'interroger dans le but d'obtenir des données de renseignement et de tirer les enseignements qui s'imposent.

MCLSB, 2016.08.31

**relais d'amorçage / detonating cord amplifier**

Accessoire, fixé sur le cordeau détonant, permettant simultanément l'amorçage d'une charge et la transmission de l'onde de détonation vers une autre charge.

1977.12.01

**relais de détonation / booster <sup>2</sup>**

Élément explosif secondaire suffisamment sensible pour être initié par un élément explosif et suffisamment puissant pour entraîner la détonation de la charge principale.

CASG, 2019.03.20

**relais radio en vol / airborne radio relay**

Aéronef équipé de moyens radioélectriques en vue d'augmenter la portée, la souplesse et la sécurité physique des systèmes de transmissions.

1973.02.01

**relève sur place**

Terme privilégié : relève sur position.

**relève sur position / relief in place**

relève sur place (toléré)

Remplacement, décidé par l'autorité supérieure, de tout ou partie d'une unité d'une zone par une unité de relève. Les responsabilités des éléments remplacés, en ce qui concerne la mission et la zone d'opérations attribuées, sont transmises à l'unité remplaçante. L'unité remplaçante poursuit l'opération en cours conformément aux ordres.

1968.11.01

**relèvement en transit / transit bearing**

Relèvement obtenu en notant l'heure à laquelle deux points marquants au sol se présentent sous un même relèvement relatif.

1976.08.01

**relever / relieve**

Remplacer une force ayant une mission assignée par une force différente pour continuer cette mission.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**relief / relief**

Variations d'altitudes et de configurations de terrain à la surface terrestre, pouvant être représentées sur des cartes par des courbes de niveau, des teintes hypsométriques, des estompages ou des points cotés.

1971.04.01

**relief par ombres portées / shaded relief**

Technique de cartographie qui fournit un relief apparent du terrain par représentation des ombres qui seraient portées par les points élevés s'ils étaient éclairés par une source située dans le quadrant gauche supérieur de la carte. Ce type de représentation est généralement associé aux courbes de niveau.

1974.02.01

**remise de gaz / overshoot**

Phase de vol pendant laquelle les opérations d'atterrissage ne sont pas menées à terme.

1979.08.01

**rendez-vous**

Terme privilégié : point de regroupement.

**rendez-vous des forces**

Terme privilégié : point de rendez-vous des forces.

**renforcement <sup>1</sup> / reinforcement**

Processus consistant à déplacer ou à réaffecter des forces afin d'augmenter les capacités militaires dans un but de prévention des conflits, de gestion des crises ou de défense.

2019.02.25

**renforcement <sup>2</sup> / reinforcing**

En artillerie, mission tactique confiée à une unité d'artillerie en vue d'augmenter les feux d'une autre unité de cette arme.

1985.03.01

**renfort de transmissions / signals support**

Fourniture de personnel et de matériel provenant d'autres forces pour

l'établissement d'un système de transmissions spécialisé ou supplémentaire.

1968.11.01

**renfort-soutien / follow-up**

En opérations amphibies, débarquement des renforts et des approvisionnements après la mise à terre des échelons d'assaut et des échelons de premier renfort.

1982.03.01

**renseignement / intelligence**

**Rens.**

Résultat de la recherche et de l'exploitation ciblées des renseignements bruts concernant l'environnement, ainsi que les capacités et les intentions des acteurs, en vue d'identifier des menaces et d'offrir des opportunités pour exploitation par les décideurs.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement acoustique / acoustic intelligence**

Renseignement issu des signaux ou émissions acoustiques.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement brut / information information (toléré)**

Donnée non traitée, de toute nature, qui peut être utilisée pour l'élaboration du renseignement.

MCJSB, 2015.12.14

**renseignement brut de combat / combat information**

Donnée d'une validité souvent éphémère recueillie au combat par les unités ou qui leur est directement communiquée. Elle peut être utilisée pour les opérations et l'appréciation de la situation. Cette donnée entrera dans les circuits du renseignement.

1982.08.01

**renseignement d'origine électromagnétique / signals intelligence ROEM**

Terme générique désignant le renseignement "transmissions" et le renseignement électronique, lorsqu'il n'est pas nécessaire de distinguer ces deux types de renseignement, ou pour en désigner le fusionnement.

1996.07.16

**renseignement d'origine humaine**

Terme privilégié : renseignement humain.

**renseignement de base / basic intelligence**

**renseignement de documentation (toléré)**

Renseignement sur toute source, permettant d'établir une documentation de référence utilisable pour la planification et le traitement des informations ou du renseignement obtenus ultérieurement.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31



**renseignement de documentation**

Terme privilégié : renseignement de base.

**renseignement de sécurité / security intelligence**

Renseignement sur la nature, les possibilités et les intentions d'organisations ou d'individus hostiles, qui sont ou pourraient être engagés dans les activités d'espionnage, de sabotage, de subversion, de terrorisme et de crime organisé.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement de situation / current intelligence**

Renseignement qui décrit la situation actuelle au niveau stratégique ou tactique.

1981.09.01

**renseignement de sources ouvertes / open-source intelligence**

Renseignement provenant d'informations accessibles au public et autres informations non classifiées dont la diffusion publique ou l'accès sont limités.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement de toutes sources / all-source intelligence**

Renseignement établi en utilisant l'ensemble des sources et organismes disponibles.

1990.12.01

**renseignement électronique / electronic intelligence**

Renseignement issu des transmissions électromagnétiques hors communications.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement géographique militaire**

Terme privilégié : renseignement géospatial militaire.

**renseignement géospatial / geospatial intelligence**

Renseignement issu de la combinaison de l'information géospatiale, dont l'imagerie, et d'autres sources de renseignement pour décrire, évaluer et représenter visuellement les activités et caractéristiques à référence géographique sur terre.

MCJSB, 2014.08.25

**renseignement géospatial militaire / military geospatial information RGM**

[MCJSB]

**renseignement géographique militaire (désuet)**

[AGeoP-17, 2015]

Tout renseignement géographique qui est nécessaire à l'établissement des plans et aux opérations.

MCJSB, 2018.08.03

**renseignement humain / human intelligence**

[AJP-2.3, 2013]

**renseignement d'origine humaine (toléré)**

**ROHUM**

Renseignement dérivé d'informations

recueillies par des opérateurs humains et fournies principalement par des sources humaines.

2015.08.20

**renseignement marginal**

Terme privilégié : donnée marginale.

**renseignement médical / medical intelligence**

Renseignement qui relève des domaines médicaux, bioscientifiques, épidémiologiques, environnementaux ou autres en rapport avec la santé humaine ou animale.

Note : de par sa nature technique spécifique, ce renseignement nécessite des compétences médicales étendues pendant les phases d'orientation et d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement mesures et signature / measurement and signature intelligence**

Renseignement issu de l'analyse scientifique et technique de données fournies par des capteurs, afin d'identifier toute caractéristique distinctive associée à la source ou à l'émetteur et de faciliter l'identification et la mesure de ces derniers.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement opérationnel / operational intelligence**

Renseignement nécessaire à la planification et à la conduite de campagnes au niveau opératif.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement stratégique / strategic intelligence**

Aux niveaux national ou international, renseignement nécessaire à la formulation de la politique, à la planification militaire et à la fourniture d'indices et d'indicateurs d'alerte.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement sur l'identité / identity intelligence****renseignement d'identité**

Renseignement issu de l'analyse des attributs d'identité concernant des individus, des groupes, des réseaux ou des populations visés.

MCJSB, 2015.08.20

**renseignement sur l'objectif / target intelligence**

Renseignement sur toute source, utilisé à des fins de désignation d'objectif.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement tactique / tactical intelligence**

Renseignement nécessaire à la planification et à l'exécution des opérations au niveau tactique.

MCJSB, 2013.10.31

**renseignement technique / technical intelligence**

Renseignement relatif aux développements technologiques à l'étranger, aux performances et aux

possibilités opérationnelles des matériels étrangers qui font ou pourraient faire l'objet d'applications militaires.

1979.08.01

**renseignement transmissions / communications intelligence**

Renseignement obtenu de communications électromagnétiques ou de systèmes de communication par des personnes autres que leurs utilisateurs ou destinataires prévus.

2001.10.01

**réparation au combat / battle damage repair**

Réparation essentielle, pouvant être improvisée, effectuée rapidement dans des conditions de combat, afin de remettre temporairement en service le matériel endommagé ou hors de combat.

2011.02.03

**réparation des dégâts subis au combat**

Terme privilégié : réparation au combat.

**réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome / aerodrome damage repair**

À la suite de dégâts, ensemble des activités nécessaires à l'établissement, au maintien et au recouvrement de la capacité opérationnelle d'un aérodrome à mener des opérations aériennes, comprenant notamment la reconnaissance et l'évaluation des dommages, le traitement des dispositifs explosifs, la réparation des surfaces opérationnelles pour les aéronefs et le rétablissement des services et installations essentiels.

ATM-CNS AG, 2019.01.31

**répartiteur de charges / load spreader**

Matériel utilisé pour répartir le poids d'un chargement sur une surface donnée afin d'éviter des contraintes mécaniques excessives.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**répartition / apportionment**

Quantification et partage en pourcentage de l'effort total attendu, en relation avec les priorités qui doivent être dévolues aux différentes opérations aériennes en zones géographiques, pour une période donnée.

2000.05.09

**repérage à vue des mines / mine spotting**

En guerre des mines sur mer, observation visuelle d'une mine ou d'un champ de mines.

1975.11.01

**repère<sup>1</sup> / pinpoint<sup>1</sup>****point par rapport à un repère au sol**

Point identifié avec précision, en particulier au sol, qui localise un très petit objectif. Un point de repère pour un rendez-vous, ou tout autre but. Les coordonnées de ce point lui-même.

1970.07.01

**repère<sup>2</sup> / pinpoint<sup>2</sup>****point par rapport à un repère au sol**

Position d'un aéronef par rapport au sol, déterminée par observation directe du terrain.  
1970.07.01

**repère convenu / agreed point**

Point au sol déterminé d'avance, pouvant être identifié en vol, et utilisé quand un avion participe au réglage de tir.  
1973.02.01

**repère d'extrémité de rangée / row marker**

En guerre des mines terrestre, repère naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place, marquant le début ou la fin d'une rangée de mines, là où les mines sont posées par rangées élémentaires.  
1994.11.01

**repère d'extrémité de rangée double / strip marker**

En guerre des mines sur terre, marqueur naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place situé à l'origine et à la fin d'une rangée double de mines.  
1981.03.01

**repère de cliché**

Terme privilégié : repère de fond de chambre.

**repère de fond de chambre / collimating mark**

**repère de cliché (toléré)**  
Repère rigidement lié à la chambre qui donne une image sur chaque cliché. Les images des repères de fond de chambre permettent de déterminer la position du point principal de chaque cliché.  
1973.03.01

**repère terrestre / landmark**

Repère naturel ou artificiel du terrain pouvant être déterminé avec précision par ses coordonnées.  
1973.04.01

**répertoire analytique du renseignement de l'OTAN / NATO intelligence subject code**

Système numérique destiné à répertorier les questions traitées dans les documents de renseignement. Il comporte notamment un système de symboles alphanumériques désignant les noms géographiques.  
1973.03.01

**répertoire des objectifs**

Terme privilégié : liste d'objectifs.

**répétiteur de cap / heading indicator**

Instrument qui indique le cap, transmis par signal électrique, depuis une centrale de cap située à distance.  
1980.11.01

**repli / retirement**

Mouvement de retrait effectué par une force non au contact de l'ennemi.  
1983.07.01

**repli amphibie / amphibious withdrawal**

Opération amphibie comportant le retrait de forces par mer, au moyen de

bâtiments ou d'engins militaires, à partir d'une côte tenue par l'adversaire pouvant être le siège d'une menace.  
1987.07.01

**répondeur / responder**

Appareil qui, recevant une émission électronique, affiche une réponse appropriée.  
1974.02.01

**réponse / reply**

Réponse à une demande d'identification.  
1968.11.01

**repos / rest**

En artillerie, commandement indiquant que l'unité (les unités) ou la (les) pièce(s) à qui il s'adresse ne doivent pas exécuter les ordres de tir aussi longtemps que ce commandement reste en vigueur.  
1977.03.01

**représentation à spectres multiples / multispectral imagery**

Représentation obtenue simultanément dans plusieurs bandes discrètes de spectre lumineux.  
1980.01.01

**représentation conventionnelle / pictorial symbolization**

Manière de représenter, à l'aide de signes conventionnels, les détails marquants d'une carte.  
1971.08.01

**représentation stéréoscopique / stereoscopic model**

Impression de troisième dimension donnée par une zone ou un objet vu sur des photographies appropriées quand on les examine à l'aide d'un stéréoscope.  
1969.09.01

**réquisition / requisition**

Ordre, sous forme réglementaire, de fournir notamment des personnes, du ravitaillement ou des services dont l'emploi militaire est prévu, mais n'est rendu effectif que par cette procédure.  
1975.11.01

**réseau de commandement / command net**

Réseau de transmissions reliant un échelon de commandement à une partie ou à l'ensemble de ses échelons subordonnés en vue de l'exercice du commandement.  
1973.03.01

**réseau de détection et de contrôle / control and reporting system**

Système établi pour : a. la détection lointaine, la reconnaissance, la poursuite d'aéronefs ou la poursuite de bâtiments de surface ; b. le contrôle de la défense aérienne active. Ce système consiste essentiellement en une chaîne de stations radar de détection lointaine et de centres de direction des interceptions et un corps d'observateurs, desservi par un réseau de transmission approprié.  
1973.03.01

**réseau de détermination de position / fixer network**

**système de détermination de position (toléré)**

Ensemble d'installations radiogoniométriques ou radar qui, opérant en conjonction, sont capables de déterminer la position d'un aéronef en vol par rapport au sol.  
1973.03.01

**réseau de soutien logistique interarmées / joint logistic support network**

**RSLI**  
Système d'interconnexion de nœuds logistiques, d'organisations, d'activités et de sites, ainsi que leurs liens multimodaux, dans une zone d'opérations interarmées.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**réseau hydrographique / drainage system**

Fleuves, rivières et autres détails hydrographiques intérieurs d'un pays.  
1973.03.01

**réseau perspectif / perspective grid**

Réseau de lignes dessiné sur (ou superposé à) une photographie, représentant la perspective d'un réseau de lignes tel qu'il serait sur le sol ou sur un plan de référence.  
1973.03.01

**réseau radar / radar netting**

Ensemble fourni par plusieurs radars reliés à un centre unique en vue de fournir une information intégrée.  
1970.07.01

**réseau routier militaire de base / basic military route network**

Itinéraires axiaux, latéraux et de raccordement désignés dès le temps de paix par la nation hôte pour faire face aux besoins prévisibles en mouvements et transports militaires tant alliés que nationaux.  
1979.03.01

**réseau sol de défense aérienne**

Terme privilégié : infrastructure électronique de défense aérienne.

**réseau trigonométrique / field control**

Série de points dont les positions et les altitudes sont connues. Ces positions sont utilisées comme éléments de base dans l'établissement des cartes terrestres et marines. Normalement, ces positions sont déterminées par les méthodes de relevés géographiques, et sont parfois appelées : "points de contrôle trigonométriques".  
1979.08.01

**réserve<sup>1</sup> / reservation**

En normalisation OTAN, énoncé formel par lequel un pays membre décrit la partie du document ou des documents couverts par un accord de normalisation OTAN qu'il n'appliquera pas ou n'appliquera que partiellement.  
CS, 2010.10.20

**réserve<sup>2</sup> / reserve**

Force tenue à disposition pour faire face à des situations imprévues ou pour influencer sur le cours des événements à venir.  
1999.07.16

**réserve d'avant-garde / mainguard**

Un élément de l'avant-garde.  
1973.03.01

**réserve non débarquée / floating reserve**

Au cours d'une opération amphibie, troupes de réserve qui restent embarquées jusqu'à ce que l'ont ait besoin d'elles.  
1973.03.01

**réserves de guerre / war reserves**

Réserves constituées par des approvisionnements réunis en temps de paix pour répondre à l'accroissement des besoins militaires résultant de l'ouverture des hostilités. Elles sont destinées à fournir le support essentiel aux opérations jusqu'à ce qu'il soit possible de les reconstituer.  
1968.11.01

**réserves de plage / beach reserves**

Dans une opération amphibie, rassemblement d'approvisionnements de toutes sortes en dépôts temporaires constitués dans les zones têtes de pont.  
1992.03.01

**résilience dans le cyberspace**

Terme privilégié : cyberrésilience.

**restes explosifs de guerre / explosive remnants of war  
REG**

Dispositifs explosifs non explosés ou abandonnés.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**restez sur les éléments / dwell at/on**

En cas d'appui d'artillerie ou de feu d'appui naval, terme utilisé lorsque le tir est susceptible de se poursuivre pendant un certain temps et au moment prescrit, ou d'être appliqué sur un ou plusieurs objectifs particuliers.  
1974.08.01

**restitution / restitution**

Détermination de la position planimétrique vraie des objets photographiés.  
1969.09.01

**restriction / caveat**

En opérations OTAN, toute limitation, réserve ou contrainte imposée par un pays à ses forces militaires ou éléments civils placés sous le commandement et le contrôle de l'OTAN ou mis à la disposition de cette dernière, qui ne permet pas aux commandants OTAN de déployer et d'employer ces moyens totalement en conformité avec le plan d'opération approuvé.

Note : la restriction peut s'appliquer entre autres à la liberté de mouvement au sein de la zone d'opérations interarmées ou au respect des règles d'engagement

approuvées.  
2006.06.20

**restriction imposée à la circulation / movement restriction**

Limitation temporaire imposée à la circulation vers ou/et en provenance de certaines zones, afin d'en dégager les accès et d'empêcher les embouteillages.  
1973.03.01

**restrictions de l'espace aérien / airspace restrictions**

Mesures restrictives spéciales appliquées à des portions d'espace aérien de dimensions bien définies.  
1980.07.01

**rétablissement de la paix / peacemaking**

Effort de soutien de la paix poursuivi après le déclenchement d'un conflit en vue de parvenir à un cessez-le-feu ou à un règlement pacifique, qui implique principalement des mesures diplomatiques appuyées, au besoin, par l'utilisation directe ou indirecte de moyens militaires.  
MCJSB, 2015.08.14

**retard / late**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, compte rendu fait à l'observateur chaque fois qu'il se produit un délai entre le départ du coup et l'annonce de "coup parti" en ajoutant à ce compte rendu le retard évalué en secondes.  
1974.08.01

**retard de suppression d'écho proche / altitude delay**

Retard dans la synchronisation introduit entre le départ d'une impulsion radar et le début de sa trace sur l'écran, afin d'en éliminer le cône mort.  
1973.02.01

**retard pyrotechnique / pyrotechnic delay**

Composition pyrotechnique intercalée dans un dispositif d'amorçage et destinée à transmettre la flamme avec un retard prédéterminé.  
1978.06.01

**réticule / reticle**

Ensemble de lignes, tel qu'une croix par exemple, superposé au plan de l'image d'un système de visée. Il peut être employé seul, en tant que référence sur certains types d'instruments à oculaire unique, ou avec un autre ensemble, pour former un repère flottant sur certains types de stéréoscope.  
1975.11.01

**retour / recovery<sup>3</sup>**

Dans les opérations aériennes, phase d'une mission qui a trait au trajet d'un avion rejoignant une base.  
1998.09.25

**retournement / lap turn**

En guerre des mines sur mer, manœuvre exécutée par un dragueur entre la fin d'un passage et le début du passage suivant.  
2010.01.22

**rideau de fumée**

Terme privilégié : écran de fumée.

**risque / risk**

Dans le cadre du développement capacitaire, mesure dans laquelle des incertitudes et des événements potentiels pourraient avoir un impact sur l'atteinte des objectifs.  
2018.02.16

**risque lié au rayonnement électromagnétique / electromagnetic radiation hazard**

Situation qui exposerait le personnel, les équipements, les munitions ou les carburants à un niveau dangereux de rayonnement électromagnétique.  
1990.11.01

**risque nucléaire / degree of nuclear risk**

Risque auquel peuvent être soumises des forces amies lors de l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire utilisée pour l'attaque d'un objectif rapproché ; il est évalué par le commandant de ces forces. Ce risque, acceptable dans certaines conditions tactiques, peut être qualifié d'exceptionnel, modéré ou négligeable.  
1976.08.01

**risque nucléaire exceptionnel / emergency nuclear risk**

Risque nucléaire dont les effets prévisibles peuvent entraîner parmi le personnel, soit un choc passager, soit des pertes, soit les deux, et réduire de façon importante l'efficacité des unités.  
1973.03.01

**risque nucléaire modéré / moderate nuclear risk**

Risque nucléaire dont les effets prévisibles sont supportables ou, au pire, n'entraînent que des conséquences mineures.  
1973.03.01

**risque nucléaire négligeable / negligible nuclear risk**

Risque nucléaire dont les effets prévisibles sur le personnel sont limités à un éblouissement ou à une perte temporaire de la vision nocturne.  
1980.07.01

**risque particulier / special hazard**

En matière de lutte contre le feu et sauvetage en cas d'accident d'aéronef, terme désignant les carburants, les matériaux, les composants ou les situations qui pourraient augmenter les risques pour les aéronefs militaires et exiger des procédures, équipements ou agents extincteurs particuliers.  
1984.10.01

**rocade / lateral route**

Itinéraire sensiblement parallèle à la limite avant de la zone de bataille ; il traverse ou relie les pénétrantes.  
1973.04.01

**rompre le contact**

Terme privilégié : désengager.

**roquette / rocket**

Véhicule autopropulsé dont la trajectoire en vol ne peut être guidée.  
1982.08.01

**rotation / turnaround**

Laps de temps entre l'arrivée en un point et le prêt à partir de ce point. Expression utilisée dans ce sens pour le chargement, déchargement, ravitaillement en carburant et munitions, selon la nécessité, des véhicules, avions et navires.  
1977.12.01

**roue à rochets / sprocket**

En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif incorporé à l'orin d'une mine pour le laisser traverser par le brin de la drague sans séparer la mine de son crapaud.  
1975.11.01

**roulis / roll<sup>1</sup>**

Rotation d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe de roulis (longitudinal). Elle se traduit par une attitude "aile basse".  
1972.07.01

**route / track<sup>7</sup> (n.)**

Projection sur la surface du globe de la trajectoire d'un navire ou d'un aéronef, dont la direction en tout point est généralement exprimée en degrés à partir du Nord réel, magnétique ou de grille.  
1998.02.18

**route aérienne / air route**

Espace aérien défini entre deux points et soumis à des règlements de navigation.  
1973.02.01

**route aérienne principale / trunk air route**

Route aérienne organisée pour le déplacement stratégique des forces militaires.  
1996.11.20

**route d'approche / approach route**

Une route qui relie un port à une route côtière ou à une route du large.  
1975.11.01

**route de convoi / convoy route**

Route prescrite à chaque convoi par l'autorité qualifiée.  
1973.03.01

**route de dragage / lap course**

En guerre des mines sur mer, route sur le fond que l'on s'efforce de suivre au cours d'un passage.  
1975.11.01

**route de transit / transit route<sup>1</sup>**

En opérations aériennes, corridor aérien temporaire de dimensions définies, établi dans la zone de l'avant afin de réduire au maximum les risques que les défenses aériennes ou les forces de surface amies représentent pour les aéronefs amis.  
2004.06.22

**route du chasseur / hunter track  
route du dragueur (toléré)**

En guerre des mines sur mer, route que doit suivre le dragueur (ou le chasseur) s'il veut être certain que les appareils de dragage (ou de chasse) passent bien au-dessus du rail.  
1975.11.01

**route du dragueur**

Terme privilégié : route du chasseur.

**route du large / transit route<sup>2</sup>**

En opérations maritimes, route en haute mer reliant normalement deux routes côtières.  
2004.06.22

**route maritime / shipping lane**

Désigne un courant général de trafic maritime entre deux zones, de départ et d'arrivée.  
1974.02.01

**route standard / standard route**

Dans le cadre de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, tracé unique déterminé à l'avance reliant des positions situées sur la principale route de navigation.  
2007.03.02

## S

**s'assurer de / secure (v.)**

Prendre possession d'une zone, d'un emplacement ou d'un objectif précis et empêcher son utilisation ou sa destruction par une entité hostile.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**sabot / sabot**

Support léger dans lequel un projectile de calibre plus petit est centré pour permettre le tir du projectile dans une arme de calibre plus grand.

Notes : 1. Le sabot obture l'âme de l'arme d'où le projectile est tiré; 2. Le sabot est normalement rejeté à une courte distance de la bouche du canon. AC/326, 2018.04.19

**saisie d'aéronef / aircraft picketing amarrage d'un aéronef (toléré)**

Immobilisation d'un aéronef en stationnement à l'extérieur, pour éviter un déplacement dû aux conditions météorologiques ou à l'état de l'aire de stationnement.

1974.12.01

**sangle de sauvetage / rescue strop**

Partie d'un équipement de sauvetage qui, placée autour de la poitrine d'une personne, permet de l'attacher à une ligne de sauvetage ou au câble du treuil d'un hélicoptère.

1984.06.01

**saut en commandé / free fall**

Manoeuvre de parachute au cours de laquelle celui-ci est ouvert, soit par commande manuelle, soit automatiquement, à une altitude prédéterminée.

1971.03.01

**schéma / plot<sup>1</sup>**

Reproduction graphique représentant des données de tout genre.

1972.07.01

**schéma d'arrimage / tie down diagram**

Schéma d'utilisation du système d'arrimage d'une cargaison-type pour un véhicule déterminé.

1969.09.01

**schéma de dispersion / dispersion pattern**

Répartition de l'ensemble des coups tirés d'une arme ou de plusieurs armes dans des conditions aussi semblables que possible, les points d'éclatement ou d'impact étant dispersés autour d'un point appelé point d'impact moyen.

1973.03.01

**schéma de surface couverte<sup>1</sup> / country cover diagram**

Schéma-index à petite échelle, établi par région, indiquant les photographies aériennes existantes.

1974.12.01

**schéma de surface couverte<sup>2</sup> / master plot**

Portion de carte ou de calque sur laquelle on a porté le contour de la zone couverte par une mission de reconnaissance photographique. On y inscrit aussi la latitude, la longitude et divers renseignements concernant la carte et la mission.

1974.12.01

**secteur / sector**

Partie d'une zone d'opérations dont une unité a la responsabilité.

1985.07.01

**secteur de défense aérienne / air defence sector**

Subdivision géographique d'une région de défense aérienne.

1973.02.01

**secteur de tir / sector of fire**

Zone définie qui doit être couverte par le feu d'armes individuelles ou collectives ou celles d'une unité.

1971.04.01

**secteur interdit / denied area**

Zone sous contrôle ennemi ou non-ami dans laquelle des forces amies ne peuvent pas espérer opérer avec succès au vu des contraintes opérationnelles et des capacités de la force.

MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**section à détacher d'un convoi / leaver section**

Groupe de navires appartenant au convoi principal et destinés à s'en séparer en tant que navires ou convoi détachés.

1978.06.01

**section de liaison de transport aérien / air transport liaison section**

Élément de l'organisation des mouvements et transports détaché sur les aéroports et responsable du contrôle des mouvements d'éléments de force terrestre sur l'aéroport dans le cadre d'opérations et exercices de transport aérien.

1973.02.01

**section de liaison des forces terrestres / ground liaison section**

Unité terrestre chargée d'assurer la liaison air-terre sous le contrôle des forces terrestres.

1982.03.01

**section du cône de charge / warhead section**

Section contenant le cône de charge entièrement assemblé, avec son enveloppe et ses éléments associés.

1963.05.01

**section navale de plage**

Terme privilégié : groupement naval de plage.

**section ralliant un convoi / joiner section**

Navire ou convoi ralliant, arrivé au rendez-vous, en cours de manoeuvre

pour s'intégrer au convoi principal. 1978.06.01

**section trafic des mouvements aériens / air movement traffic section**

Section basée sur les aéroports qui servent aux aéronefs de transport. Elle est responsable du chargement et du déchargement des aéronefs ainsi que des opérations concernant les passagers, le courrier et le matériel.

1973.02.01

**sécurité<sup>1</sup> / security<sup>1</sup>**

Situation dans laquelle des informations, du matériel, du personnel, des activités et des installations désignés sont protégés contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, la subversion, le terrorisme et les détériorations, ainsi que contre les pertes et les divulgations non autorisées.

2014.08.26

**sécurité<sup>2</sup> / security<sup>2</sup>**

Mesures requises pour assurer la protection d'informations, de matériel, de personnel, d'activités et d'installations désignés contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, la subversion, le terrorisme et les détériorations, ainsi que contre les pertes et les divulgations non autorisées.

2014.08.26

**sécurité des opérations / operations security**

Ensemble des mesures qui donnent à une opération ou à un exercice militaires la sécurité adéquate par des moyens actifs ou passifs, afin d'interdire à l'ennemi la connaissance du dispositif, des moyens et des intentions des forces amies.

1992.10.01

**sécurité physique / physical security**

Aspect de la sécurité qui traite des mesures physiques prises pour sauvegarder le personnel, empêcher tout accès non autorisé aux équipements, installations, matériels, documents et informations et les protéger contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, le terrorisme, les détériorations et le vol.

2014.08.26

**sécurité portuaire / port security**

Mesures destinées à protéger les navires, les ports, les installations portuaires et de fret de certaines menaces (destruction, pertes, sabotage, actions subversives, accidents, vols, etc.).

1974.12.01

**séparation verticale / stepped-up separation**

Dans une formation aérienne, distance verticale qui sépare deux aéronefs successifs, le premier volant à une altitude supérieure à celle du second ; les lignes de vol des deux aéronefs ne se trouvant pas forcément dans le même plan vertical.

1975.11.01

**séquence d'approche / approach sequence**

Ordre dans lequel plusieurs aéronefs

sont autorisés à effectuer leur approche.  
1981.09.01

#### **série d'objectifs / series of targets**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, nombre donné d'objectifs ou de groupe d'objectifs sur lesquels il est prévu de tirer pour appuyer une phase de la manœuvre. Une série d'objectifs peut être désignée par une appellation conventionnelle.  
1976.08.01

#### **service d'alerte / alerting service**

Service chargé d'alerter les organismes responsables de la recherche et du sauvetage des aéronefs et d'aider ces organismes suivant les besoins.  
1973.02.01

#### **service d'escale aérienne / air staging unit**

Unité implantée sur un aéroport, chargée d'accueillir, de parquer, de remettre en condition, de faire repartir les aéronefs et de prendre en charge leur fret et personnel.  
1993.12.01

#### **service d'information de vol / flight information service**

Service assuré dans le but de fournir les avis et les renseignements utiles à l'exécution sûre et efficace des vols.  
1988.02.01

#### **service du contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control service**

Service assuré dans le but : a. d'empêcher: (1) les abordages entre aéronefs ; (2) les collisions, sur l'aire de manœuvre, entre les aéronefs et des obstacles ; b. d'accélérer et de régulariser la circulation aérienne.  
1980.11.01

#### **services mutuels / cross-servicing soutien logistique mutuel**

Fournitures de matériel ou prestations de services effectuées par un élément d'une armée ou d'une nation à un élément d'une autre armée ou d'une autre nation, éventuellement à titre onéreux.  
1978.10.01

#### **services mutuels pour aéronefs / aircraft cross-servicing**

Prestation de services à un aéronef par un organisme autre que celui auquel il est affecté, éventuellement à titre onéreux, et conformément à un besoin opérationnel défini de services mutuels pour aéronefs. Les services mutuels pour aéronefs comprennent deux catégories : a. Services mutuels stade A - Prestation de services à un aéronef sur un aéroport ou un navire, pour lui permettre de se rendre à un autre aéroport ou sur un autre navire. b. Services mutuels stade B - Prestation de services à un aéronef sur un aéroport ou un navire, pour lui permettre d'effectuer une mission opérationnelle.  
1994.11.01

#### **services supplémentaires / supplementary facilities**

Services requis en un endroit déterminé

pour assurer à des forces de renfort un soutien minimal donné. Ils s'ajoutent à ceux nécessaires au soutien des forces en place.  
1994.11.01

#### **servocommande / actuator**

Dispositif fournissant la force nécessaire au déplacement d'une gouverne ou de tout autre appareil de commande.  
AC/326, 2018.04.19

#### **seuil / threshold**

Début de la partie de la piste utilisable pour l'atterrissage.  
1976.12.01

#### **seuil de compte rendu / communication reporting gate**

Point ou ligne géographique de référence où les navires marchands sont tenus d'appeler l'organisation de coopération navale avec la marine marchande afin d'établir un premier contact ou d'actualiser des informations antérieures.  
2007.03.02

#### **signal / signal<sup>1</sup>**

En électronique, toute impulsion transmise électroniquement.  
1965.06.01

#### **signal d'accusé de réception / acknowledgement signal**

Signal émis pour indiquer qu'un message a été bien reçu.  
2000.05.09

#### **signal d'identification convenu / countersign**

Signal d'identification secret et sa réponse.  
1973.03.01

#### **signal de danger routier / road hazard sign**

Panneau utilisé pour signaler les dangers de la circulation routière. Les panneaux militaires dans la zone des communications doivent se conformer aux accords existants avec les autorités nationales.  
1966.12.01

#### **signal de destruction télécommandé / command destruct signal**

Signal utilisé pour déclencher volontairement le mécanisme de destruction dans un missile.  
1973.03.01

#### **signal de trafic / ground signal**

Signal visuel disposé sur un aéroport afin de donner aux équipages des indications sur les règles de circulation en vigueur.  
1973.03.01

#### **signal indicateur / guide signs**

Élément de signalisation utilisé pour indiquer les emplacements, les distances, les directions, les itinéraires et tous renseignements similaires.  
2003.09.01

#### **signaleur / aircraft marshaller guide d'aéronef**

Personne spécialement entraînée à diriger, par des moyens visuels ou autres, les mouvements d'aéronefs au sol vers des (ou à partir de) points d'atterrissage, de décollage ou de vol stationnaire.  
1973.02.01

#### **signature d'un objectif<sup>1</sup> / target signature<sup>1</sup>**

Image caractéristique d'un élément qu'un matériel de détection ou d'identification fait apparaître.  
1978.06.01

#### **signature d'un objectif<sup>2</sup> / target signature<sup>2</sup>**

En guerre des mines sur mer, variation d'un champ d'influence provoquée par le passage d'un navire ou d'une drague.  
1978.06.01

#### **signe conventionnel militaire / military symbol**

Symbole utilisé, habituellement sur carte, visuel ou diagramme, pour représenter une unité particulière, une installation, une activité ou autre élément d'intérêt militaire.  
1984.06.01

#### **signe d'authentification / authenticator**

Lettre, chiffre ou groupes de lettres ou de chiffres, ou une combinaison de lettres et de chiffres, certifiant l'authenticité d'une transmission, d'un message ou d'une donnée ou l'identité d'un réseau, d'une station ou d'un utilisateur.  
2000.05.09

#### **signe distinctif**

Terme privilégié : indicatif d'appel international.

#### **silence radar / radar silence**

Ordre interdisant l'émission par radar de signaux électromagnétiques sur certaines ou toutes les fréquences.  
1968.11.01

#### **silence radio / radio silence**

Situation dans laquelle les émissions de tout ou partie des moyens radio sont suspendues.  
1980.07.01

#### **simultanéité / simultaneity**

En opérations militaires, élément de la conception d'une campagne ou d'une opération cherchant à désorganiser le processus de prise de décision du commandant ennemi en le mettant face à plusieurs problèmes en même temps.  
2012.01.30

#### **site avancé de soutien logistique naval / naval advanced logistic support site**

Emplacement utilisé comme point principal de transbordement sur le théâtre des opérations pour le soutien logistique de la flotte.  
1993.12.01

#### **site d'atterrissage / landing site<sup>1</sup>**

Site à l'intérieur d'une zone d'atterrissage

comprenant un ou plusieurs points d'atterrissage.  
2005.06.30

**site de chargement / loading site**  
Emplacement englobant plusieurs points de chargement.  
1997.07.09

**site de débarquement / landing site<sup>2</sup>**  
En opérations amphibies, portion continue de littoral sur laquelle des troupes, du matériel et du ravitaillement peuvent être débarqués par des moyens de surface.  
2005.06.30

**site de franchissement / crossing site**  
Lieu de traversée d'une coupure d'eau à l'aide de véhicules amphibies, d'embarcations d'assaut, de radeaux, de ponts ou de véhicules aptes au franchissement à gué.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**site de lancement / launching site**  
Installation conçue pour le lancement des missiles sol/air ou sol/sol.  
1973.04.01

**site de stockage d'armement / weapons holding area**  
Within the framework of a demobilisation operation, a location for the temporary or permanent storage of weapons and/or other military equipment.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**site durci / hardened site**  
Abri destiné à assurer une protection contre les effets des armes nucléaires, radiologiques, biologiques et chimiques ou conventionnelles.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

**site isolé / dispersed site**  
Site choisi de façon à réduire la concentration et la vulnérabilité par son éloignement d'autres objectifs militaires ou de toute zone susceptible d'être menacée.  
1987.07.01

**site logistique naval de l'avant / naval forward logistic site**  
Emplacement, disposant d'installations portuaires et d'aérodrome à proximité, qui fournit le soutien logistique aux forces navales sur le théâtre des opérations.  
1993.12.01

**site protégé / protected site**  
Installation protégée par le camouflage ou la dissimulation, par l'implantation sélective, par la construction des installations de manière à empêcher les dégâts par les éclats des munitions classiques, ou par combinaison de telles mesures.  
1987.07.01

**situation électromagnétique générale / recognized electromagnetic picture**  
Représentation complète et homogène de l'environnement électromagnétique visant à permettre l'identification positive et le suivi continu de tous les émetteurs

et des plates-formes et armes associées dans la zone de responsabilité.  
MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**situation générale de l'environnement / recognized environmental picture**  
Représentation complète et continue des informations géospatiales, océanographiques et météorologiques prescrites pour la planification et la conduite des opérations interarmées dans une zone donnée à un moment donné et qui soutient l'unité d'action dans l'espace de bataille.  
2006.06.20

**situation opérationnelle commune / common operational picture**  
Vision opérationnelle adaptée aux besoins de l'utilisateur, fondée sur des données et des informations communes, partagées par plus d'un commandement.  
MCLSB, 2016.09.05

**situation paré à combattre / immediate operational readiness**  
État dans lequel une force armée est prête à tous égards à combattre instantanément.  
2003.09.01

**situation psychologique / psychological situation**  
Désigne l'état émotionnel, la disposition d'esprit ou toute motivation de comportement caractérisant à un moment donné une audience-cible. Cette situation psychologique est essentiellement fondée sur des particularités nationales d'ordre politique, social, économique et psychologique, mais peut être également influencée par les circonstances et les événements.  
1972.08.01

**situer / spot<sup>2</sup>**  
Placer à l'endroit exact.  
1973.08.01

**sommaton de dégager / warning off**  
Avis informant des unités potentiellement hostiles que leurs actions entravent des opérations de l'OTAN ou dirigées par l'OTAN et leur ordonnant d'y mettre fin sur le champ.  
Note : généralement employé dans les opérations navales.  
2001.10.01

**sonnette**  
Terme privilégié : écran.

**sortie / sortie**  
En opérations aériennes, vol opérationnel effectué par un avion.  
1968.11.01

**sortie de reconnaissance photographique / imagery sortie**  
**sortie photographique (toléré)**  
Tout vol d'un aéronef ayant pour but d'effectuer des prises de vues aériennes.  
1973.03.01

**sortie photographique**  
Terme privilégié : sortie de reconnaissance photographique.

**souffle / blast**  
Mouvement rapide et de faible durée de l'air (ou de tout autre fluide) lors de la propagation de l'ébranlement produit par une explosion ou une combustion de carburant pour fusée.  
1973.03.01

**source / source**  
En matière de renseignement, personne ou objet dont on peut tirer des renseignements bruts.  
1981.09.01

**sous-concept tactique / tactical sub-concept**  
Énoncé, formulé en termes généraux, d'un aspect déterminé des moyens militaires relevant d'un concept tactique, et à partir duquel sont mis au point un équipement, un système d'arme, ainsi que la doctrine tactique correspondante.  
2003.09.01

**sous-ensemble / sub-assembly**  
Dans le domaine de la logistique, partie d'un ensemble composé de deux ou plusieurs pièces, qui peut être fournie et remplacée comme telle.  
1992.10.01

**sous-marin en détresse / distressed submarine**  
**DISSUB**  
Sous-marin désemparé au fond de la mer, incapable de faire surface.  
1999.07.16

**sous-munition / submunition**  
Toute munition qui, pour remplir son rôle, se sépare d'une munition-mère.  
1985.11.01

**soutenabilité / sustainability**  
Aptitude d'une force à maintenir sa puissance de combat au niveau requis pendant la durée nécessaire à l'accomplissement de sa mission.  
1989.02.01

**soutien associé / associated support**  
Dans le domaine maritime, opérations dans lesquelles une unité désignée opère indépendamment d'une force ou d'un groupement déterminé, mais dont la tâche est de fournir des informations de contact à la force soutenue, d'en recevoir du renseignement et, si elle y est autorisée, de coopérer avec celle-ci et d'assurer avec elle la coordination des opérations. L'autorité qui attribue la mission à cette unité en conserve le contrôle tactique et en coordonne les tâches et les mouvements suivant les besoins du commandant de la force soutenue.  
1998.09.25

**soutien de la paix / peace support**  
Efforts poursuivis de façon impartiale aux fins de restaurer ou de maintenir la paix.  
Note : les efforts de soutien de la paix peuvent inclure la prévention des conflits, le rétablissement de la paix, l'imposition de la paix, le maintien de la paix et la consolidation de la paix.  
MCJSB, 2014.11.20

**soutien direct<sup>1</sup> / direct support<sup>2</sup>****SD**

Dans le domaine maritime, opérations liées à la protection d'une force spécifique par d'autres unités, normalement sous le contrôle tactique de cette force.

2004.06.22

**soutien direct<sup>2</sup> / direct support<sup>3</sup>****SD**

En opérations terrestres, tâche tactique principale confiée à une unité d'artillerie, consistant à fournir le feu sur demande d'une unité appuyée autre qu'une unité d'artillerie sans que soit spécifiée la relation de commandement.

2004.06.22

**soutien du pays hôte / host-nation support**

Aide civile et militaire fournie en temps de paix, de crise ou de guerre par un pays hôte à des forces de l'OTAN ou autres et à des organismes de l'OTAN, implantés, opérant ou en transit sur son territoire.

2014.01.31

**soutien général**

Terme privilégié : appui général.

**soutien logistique à la mer / afloat support**

Soutien logistique en dehors des limites portuaires dans lequel l'approvisionnement de forces embarquées est assuré en route ou au mouillage.

1974.12.01

**soutien logistique du combat / combat service support**

Assistance fournie aux unités de combat principalement dans les domaines de l'administration et de la logistique.

Note : le soutien logistique du combat comprend les services administratifs, l'aumônerie, les affaires civiles, les services financiers, juridiques, médicaux et sanitaires, la police militaire, l'approvisionnement, la maintenance, le transport, la construction, l'acquisition et le déclassement de biens immobiliers, les installations et le génie, le génie topographique et géodésique, les services d'alimentation, l'enregistrement des tombes, les services de blanchisserie et nettoyage à sec, les installations sanitaires et le déclassement de biens.

MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**soutien logistique intégré / integrated logistic support**

Ensemble des activités techniques et de gestion par lequel les conditions de soutien logistique sont intégrées en un concept unique, pris en considération dès la phase de conception et pour toute la durée de vie des systèmes ou équipements et grâce auquel tous les éléments du soutien logistique sont planifiés, acquis, testés et fournis en temps voulu avec un bon rapport coût-efficacité.

1994.11.01

**soutien logistique mutuel**

Terme privilégié : services mutuels.

**soutien sanitaire / health and medical support**

Ensemble des actions contribuant à la mise en condition et à la conservation du potentiel humain par une prise en charge intégrale et cohérente.

2005.06.30

**soutien santé / health service support**

Toute prestation fournie directement ou indirectement en vue de favoriser la santé ou le bien-être d'un patient ou d'une population.

1999.12.13

**spécification technique / technical specification**

Liste détaillée des qualités techniques exigées d'un matériel. Cette liste est établie de manière à servir de base pour l'établissement des plans et pour les procédés de fabrication d'un matériel répondant aux caractéristiques opérationnelles données.

1968.11.01

**spécification-type / guide specification**

Critères minimaux utilisés pour évaluer une spécification nationale relative à un carburant, un lubrifiant ou un produit connexe, quand cette spécification est proposée dans un but de normalisation.

1984.10.01

**spécifications d'exercice / exercise specifications**

Renseignements essentiels sur un exercice, donnant les grandes lignes de son concept, de sa forme, de son envergure, de son emplacement, du but poursuivi, des objectifs visés, des forces nécessaires, des répercussions politiques, des dispositions prises aux fins d'analyse ainsi que des coûts.

1984.06.01

**spectre électromagnétique / electromagnetic spectrum SEM**

Distribution complète et ordonnée des ondes électromagnétiques, en fonction de leur fréquence ou de leur longueur d'onde.

Note : Le spectre électromagnétique se compose des ondes radio, des hyperfréquences, du rayonnement thermique, de la lumière visible, des rayons ultra-violet, des rayons X, des rayons gamma et des rayons cosmiques électromagnétiques.

MCJSB, 2016.12.14

**sphère céleste / celestial sphere**

Sphère imaginaire concentrique à la terre, de rayon infini, et sur laquelle on projette les corps célestes autres que la terre.

1973.03.01

**spot / blip**

Représentation lumineuse d'un objet sur un écran de visualisation.

1995.05.02

**stade "1"**

Terme privilégié : état de préparation non amorcé.

**stade "2"**

Terme privilégié : état de préparation amorcé.

**stade d'alerte**

Terme privilégié : état d'alerte.

**stand de tir**

Terme privilégié : champ de tir<sup>2</sup>.

**station de décontamination**

Terme privilégié : chantier de décontamination.

**station de triangulation / triangulation station**

Point de la surface du globe terrestre, dont la position est déterminée par triangulation.

1974.02.01

**station radiophare / radio range station**

Station terrestre de radionavigation du service de radionavigation aéronautique fournissant des zones d'égal signal radio.

Note : Dans certains cas une station radiophare peut être placée à bord d'un navire.

1968.11.01

**statoréacteur / ramjet**

Moteur à réaction ne comprenant ni compresseur ni turbine et dont le fonctionnement dépend de la compression de l'air résultant du mouvement vers l'avant du moteur.

1963.05.01

**stéréogramme / stereogram**

Jeu de photographies ou de dessins disposés et montés de manière à permettre la vision stéréoscopique.

1969.09.01

**stérilisation / sterilize**

En guerre des mines sur mer, action ayant pour but de rendre une mine définitivement inerte, au moyen d'un dispositif interne (dit "dispositif de stérilisation").

1975.11.01

**stock / stocks**

Quantités d'articles de ravitaillement et de matériels divers disponibles pour emploi.

1974.02.01

**stockage nucléaire prescrit / prescribed nuclear storage**

Quantité déterminée d'armes nucléaires, éléments d'armes nucléaires et équipements de contrôle des têtes nucléaires devant être stockée en des points spéciaux de ravitaillement en munitions ou autres installations logistiques. Cette réserve est établie et approvisionnée par décision du commandement et dépend de la situation tactique, de l'allocation, de la possibilité de l'unité de support logistique



d'entreposer et d'entretenir les armes nucléaires, et de la situation nucléaire logistique. Le stockage prescrit peut varier selon le moment et selon l'unité de soutien logistique.  
1969.09.01

**stocks contrôlés par un commandement / command controlled stocks**

Stock mis à la disposition d'un commandant OTAN désigné, pour lui fournir la souplesse nécessaire en vue d'influencer le déroulement du combat par des moyens logistiques. "Mis à la disposition de" implique la responsabilité du stockage, de la maintenance, de la comptabilité, de la rotation ou du renouvellement des stocks, de la sécurité physique et du transport vers une zone de combat particulière.  
1984.03.01

**stocks d'entretien / sustaining stocks**

Stocks constitués pour permettre l'exécution des plans opérationnels approuvés au-delà de la période initiale prédéterminée et jusqu'à ce qu'un réapprovisionnement autorise la poursuite des opérations.  
1988.02.01

**stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace / threat-oriented munitions**

En planification de stocks, munitions prévues pour la neutralisation d'une menace précise, dont la quantité globale est déterminée par un modèle mathématique convenu.  
1988.02.01

**stocks de soutien en munitions / level-of-effort munitions**

En planification de stocks, munitions entreposées en fonction d'une dépense journalière escomptée, d'un nombre de jours de combat et d'un taux d'attrition supposés, quel que soit le nombre d'objectifs à prendre en compte.  
1988.02.01

**stocks initiaux / basic stocks**

Stocks constitués pour permettre l'exécution des plans opérationnels approuvés pendant une période initiale prédéterminée.  
1988.02.01

**stocks opérationnels / operational stocks**

Somme des stocks initiaux et des stocks d'entretien.  
LCEG(S), 2014.09.26

**stocks opérationnels du théâtre / theatre operational stocks**

Stocks opérationnels maintenus à niveau déterminé à l'intérieur d'un théâtre et destiné à ce théâtre.  
1973.08.01

**stratégie militaire / military strategy**

Composante d'une stratégie nationale ou multinationale, qui traite de la façon dont la puissance militaire doit être développée et appliquée dans l'intérêt du pays ou du groupe de pays.  
1982.03.01

**subversion / subversion**

Action ou ensemble coordonné d'actions de toutes natures ayant pour but d'affaiblir la force militaire, la puissance économique ou la volonté politique d'une autorité établie en minant le moral et la loyauté de ses membres ou la confiance qu'on peut leur accorder.  
2015.08.14

**successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif / stockpile to target sequence**

Ordre et succession des opérations nécessaires pour sortir une arme nucléaire de son lieu de stockage, l'assembler, la transporter et l'amener jusqu'à l'objectif.  
1963.05.01

**suivi des forces amies / friendly-force tracking**

**suivi des forces bleues** (désuet)  
Capacité de localiser et de suivre les forces amies et de soutenir le commandement et le contrôle de ces forces.  
C3B, 2019.05.10

**suivi des forces bleues**

Terme privilégié : suivi des forces amies.

**suivre / track<sup>1</sup> (v.)**

Marquer ou enregistrer les positions successives d'un mobile.  
1992.03.01

**supériorité aérienne / air superiority**

Degré de maîtrise dans la bataille aérienne d'une force sur une autre qui permet à la première de mener des opérations avec ses moyens aériens, terrestres et maritimes, à un moment et en un lieu donnés, sans intervention prohibitive de la seconde.  
1973.02.01

**superposition / integration<sup>1</sup>**

En photographie, procédé permettant d'obtenir sur une épreuve unique l'image radar moyenne correspondant à plusieurs balayages successifs, ou encore : procédé permettant de combiner plusieurs photographies en une seule image.  
1994.07.01

**supervision navale des navires marchands / naval supervision of merchant ships**

En coopération navale avec la marine marchande, acheminement obligatoire des navires marchands, contrôle de leurs mouvements ou organisation de convois par les autorités navales.  
2007.03.02

**sûreté<sup>1</sup> / protective security**

Ensemble cohérent de mesures défensives mises sur pied et appliquées à tous les échelons du commandement dans le but d'obtenir et de maintenir la sécurité.  
1981.03.01

**sûreté<sup>2</sup> / tactical security**

En opérations, mesures visant à priver

l'ennemi de renseignements et assurer la liberté d'action d'une force, la prévenir d'une rencontre inopinée et la protéger d'une attaque.  
1981.03.01

**surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs / minimum aircraft operating surface**

Sur un aéroport, surface minimale essentielle au mouvement des aéronefs et qui comprend les aires de dispersion, la piste opérationnelle minimale et les voies de circulation les reliant les unes aux autres.  
ATM-CNS AG, 2019.01.31

**surface zéro**

Terme privilégié : point zéro.

**surimmersion / dip**

En guerre des mines sur mer, écart entre l'immersion de réglage et l'immersion prise par une mine à orin soumise à l'effet d'un courant.  
1975.11.01

**surimpression / overprint**

Nouvelles indications imprimées ou marquées au tampon sur une carte donnant des renseignements importants ou d'un usage particulier, ajoutées à l'impression initiale.  
1972.07.01

**surimpression d'informations aéronautiques / aeronautical information overprint**

Informations supplémentaires imprimées ou reportées sur une carte, à l'usage spécifique de la navigation aérienne.  
1973.02.01

**surpression / blast overpressure**

Pression supérieure à la pression atmosphérique ambiante, résultant de l'onde de souffle d'une explosion.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**surpression incidente / free air overpressure**

Pression, supérieure à la pression atmosphérique ambiante, due exclusivement à l'onde de choc incidente créée dans l'air par une explosion nucléaire.  
1973.03.01

**surveillance / surveillance**

Observation systématique de l'espace, des surfaces terrestres, aéromaritimes et des zones sous-marines, des lieux, des personnes ou des objets, à l'aide de moyens visuels, acoustiques, électroniques, photographiques ou autres.  
1971.04.01

**surveillance aérienne / air surveillance**

Observation systématique dans un espace aérien donné par des moyens électroniques, visuels ou autres, dans le but d'identifier et de déterminer dans cet espace aérien, les mouvements des aéronefs et missiles amis ou ennemis.  
1973.02.01

**surveillance du champ de bataille / battlefield surveillance**

Observation systématique de la zone de combat pour fournir en temps opportun le renseignement brut et le renseignement de combat.  
1979.08.01

**surveillance électronique / electronic surveillance**

Utilisation de l'énergie électromagnétique afin d'apporter la connaissance de la situation et de fournir du renseignement.  
2012.09.17

**surveillance maritime / sea surveillance**

Observation systématique de la surface et des profondeurs des espaces maritimes par tous les moyens utilisables disponibles dans le but essentiel de localiser, d'identifier et de déterminer les mouvements des navires, sous-marins, et autres véhicules, amis ou ennemis, naviguant sur ou sous la surface des mers et océans.  
1968.11.01

**susceptibilité / susceptibility**

Vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à certaines formes d'opérations psychologiques.  
1976.12.01

**suspect / suspect**

En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité dont les caractéristiques, le comportement ou l'origine indiquent qu'ils constituent une menace potentielle pour les forces amies.  
2012.01.30

**sweep / fighter sweep**

Mission offensive de chasseurs qui consiste à rechercher et détruire des avions ennemis ou des objectifs de circonstance dans une zone déterminée.  
1973.03.01

**symbole de base**

Terme privilégié : symbole de carte de base.

**symbole de carte de base / base map symbol**

**symbole de base (toléré)**  
Signe conventionnel employé sur une carte de base par opposition à ceux utilisés en surcharge sur la carte de base.  
1973.03.01

**symboles de piste / track symbology**

Ensemble des symboles utilisés pour représenter les pistes sur une console de visualisation ou sur tout autre support.  
1973.08.01

**synthèse / integration <sup>2</sup>**

En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle les informations analysées ou le renseignement, ou les deux, sont sélectionnés puis placés dans un schéma d'ensemble dans la perspective

de la production du renseignement.  
1994.07.01

**système à trajet optique replié / folded optics**

Tout système optique contenant des composants réfléchissants qui permettent de réduire sa longueur réelle ou de modifier la direction de son axe optique.  
1978.06.01

**système aérien sans pilote / unmanned aircraft system**

Système composé de l'avion sans pilote, du réseau auxiliaire et de l'ensemble du matériel et du personnel nécessaire au contrôle de cet avion.  
2011.03.15

**système critique sur le plan de la sécurité / safety-critical system**

Système dont la défaillance ou le mauvais fonctionnement peuvent mettre directement en danger les personnes, l'environnement ou le matériel.  
2000.05.09

**système d'arme(s) / weapon(s) system**

Ensemble comportant une ou plusieurs armes, ainsi que l'équipement, le matériel, les services, le personnel, les moyens de déplacement (au besoin) et de lancement nécessaires à son autonomie.  
1986.11.01

**système d'arrêt d'avion / aircraft arresting system**

Série de dispositifs mécaniques utilisée pour arrêter un avion en absorbant son énergie cinétique lors d'un atterrissage normal ou de fortune, ou lors d'un décollage interrompu.  
1994.11.01

**système d'atterrissage aux instruments / instrument landing system**

Procédé de radionavigation destiné à aider un avion à l'atterrissage en lui fournissant un guidage par indication d'écarts de direction et de hauteur et qui peut comporter des indications de distance au point d'atterrissage optimum.  
1980.01.01

**système d'emport / suspension equipment**

Systèmes montés sur avions tels que les lance-bombes, les adaptateurs, les lance-missiles, les pylônes, utilisés pour l'emport, la mise en œuvre et le largage des charges aéroportées.  
1981.03.01

**système d'information / information system**

Ensemble de matériels, de méthodes et de procédures et, le cas échéant, de personnel, organisé pour accomplir des fonctions de traitement d'informations.  
2002.10.14

**système d'instruments à échelles verticales / vertical scale instrument system**

Système qui donne des informations du

vol et du moteur sur des échelles verticales.  
1974.02.01

**système d'objectifs / target system**

Ensemble des objectifs situés dans une zone géographique déterminée qui ont entre eux une relation de fonction.  
1968.11.01

**système d'obstacles / barrier**

Zone d'obstacles coordonnés, destinés à signaler, infléchir, canaliser, limiter, retarder ou arrêter le mouvement de formations ennemies et à infliger à ces formations des pertes supplémentaires en personnel, en matériel et en temps.  
1991.11.01

**système d'opérations air-sol / air-ground operations system**

Système commun aux forces terrestres et aux forces aériennes qui assure au commandant terrestre les moyens de recevoir, de traiter et de transmettre les demandes d'appui rapproché émanant de commandants terrestres subordonnés, ainsi que les moyens de diffuser les informations et les renseignements.  
1973.02.01

**système de commande de missile / missile control system**

Système qui sert à maintenir la stabilité de l'assiette et à corriger les déviations d'un missile.  
1973.03.01

**système de commandement et de contrôle / command and control system**

Ensemble d'équipements, de méthodes et de procédures et, si nécessaire, de personnel, qui permet aux commandants et à leur état-major d'exercer leurs fonctions de commandement et de contrôle.  
2002.10.14

**système de communication / communication system**

Ensemble de matériels, de méthodes et de procédures, et le cas échéant de personnes, organisé pour accomplir des fonctions de transfert d'informations.  
Notes : 1. Un système de communication permet à ses utilisateurs de communiquer entre eux et peut comprendre des systèmes de transmission, des systèmes de commutation et des systèmes utilisateur. 2. Un système de communication peut également comprendre des fonctions.  
2002.05.29

**système de communication de commandement et de contrôle / command and control communication system**

Système de communication qui achemine l'information entre les autorités militaires pour les besoins du commandement et du contrôle.  
2002.05.29

**système de conduite de tir /  
fire-control system**

Ensemble d'équipements de commande ou d'instruments, reliés entre eux et nécessaires à l'emploi d'une arme ou d'un groupe d'armes.  
2006.01.06

**système de contrôle aérien tactique /  
tactical air control system**

Organisation, équipements et matériels nécessaires à la planification, à la direction, au contrôle des opérations aériennes tactiques et à la coordination d'opérations aériennes avec celles d'autres forces. Ce système comprend les organismes de contrôle, les moyens de transmissions et les équipements électroniques nécessaires à un contrôle centralisé et à une exécution décentralisée des missions.  
1974.12.01

**système de contrôle automatique de  
vol**

Terme privilégié : commandes automatiques de vol.

**système de contrôle de l'espace  
aérien / airspace control system**

Ensemble d'organismes, de personnel, de principes d'utilisation, de procédures et de services nécessaires pour assurer les fonctions du contrôle de l'espace aérien.  
1981.09.01

**système de destruction missile /  
missile destruct system**

Système qui, lorsqu'il est actionné de l'extérieur ou déclenché par un mécanisme interne pré-régulé, détruit le missile ou le véhicule similaire.  
1973.03.01

**système de détection et de compte  
rendu d'explosion nucléaire / nuclear  
detonation, detection and reporting  
system**

Système déployé pour assurer la surveillance de zones amies contenant des points sensibles et pour indiquer le lieu, la hauteur d'éclatement, la puissance et le point zéro d'une explosion nucléaire.  
1973.03.01

**système de détection et de contrôle  
tactique / detection and tactical  
control system**

Dans le domaine aérien, système complet, mobile et autonome (équipement et personnel) permettant la coordination de l'emploi de tous les moyens dans un volume donné au-dessus du champ de bataille.  
1996.11.20

**système de détermination de position**

Terme privilégié : réseau de détermination de position.

**système de guidage de missiles /  
missile guidance system**

Système qui mesure les données concernant le vol d'un missile, les confronte aux éléments "but", détermine la trajectoire désirée pour le missile et

transmet les ordres de vol nécessaires au système de commande des gouvernes.  
1973.03.01

**système de messages du contrôle  
naval / merchant ship reporting and  
control message system**

Système mondial de messages destinés à signaler les mouvements des navires marchands et à acheminer l'information relative à leur contrôle.  
1979.03.01

**système de navigation hyperbolique /  
hyperbolic navigation system**

Système de navigation radioélectrique qui permet à un avion doté de l'équipement nécessaire, d'obtenir une position par intersection de plusieurs lignes de position hyperboliques. Le système fait appel soit à la mesure des différences de temps séparant la réception de l'impulsion émises simultanément, soit à la mesure de la différence de phase séparant à la réception des ondes continues émises en synchronisation de phase.  
1974.12.01

**système de navigation inertielle /  
inertial navigation system**

Système de navigation autonome, utilisant des détecteurs inertiels, qui fournit automatiquement la position d'un véhicule, son cap et sa vitesse.  
1980.10.01

**système de référence de carroyage  
militaire / military grid reference  
system**

Système utilisant un carroyage à une échelle type, raccordé à un point origine et reproduit d'une façon précise et uniforme sur une projection cartographique de la surface de la terre, en vue de permettre la détermination des coordonnées d'un point par rapport à d'autres points, ainsi que le calcul de sa direction et de sa distance.  
1973.03.01

**système de surveillance maritime /  
sea surveillance system**

Ensemble des procédures de recueil, diffusion, recoupement et présentation des informations relatives à la mission de surveillance des mers.  
1968.11.01

**système marqueur d'objectif à laser /  
laser target designating system**

Système utilisé pour diriger un rayon laser sur une cible. Le système consiste en un marqueur laser avec son écran et les composants de contrôle nécessaires à détecter la cible et à diriger le rayon laser.  
1975.11.01

**Système mondial de référence  
géographique / World Geographic  
Reference System  
Géoref**

[dérivé de : STANAG 3408, Éd. 3, 1993]  
Système de repérage universel valable pour toute carte graduée en latitude et longitude. C'est une méthode

d'expression des latitudes et longitudes assurant un rapport et un tracé de routes rapides. Cette expression est tirée des mots 'The World Geographic Reference System'.  
1973.03.01

**systèmes d'éjection / ejection  
systems**

a. Système d'éjection commandée - Système par lequel le pilote d'un aéronef ou l'occupant d'un autre siège peut déclencher l'éjection de tous les occupants. b. Système d'éjection à commande sélective - Système permettant le transfert à la demande, d'un poste d'équipage à un autre, du contrôle de la commande déclenchant l'éjection de tous les occupants. c. Système d'éjection indépendant - Système dont le fonctionnement est indépendant de tout autre système d'éjection installé à bord d'un même aéronef. d. Système d'éjection séquentielle - Système qui éjecte successivement les membres d'équipage en toute sécurité, sans risque de collision, dans un temps minimum.  
1981.03.01

**systèmes d'information et de  
communication / communication and  
information systems****SIC**

Terme collectif englobant les systèmes d'information et les systèmes de communication.  
2002.05.29

**systèmes de consultation, de  
commandement et de contrôle /  
consultation, command and control  
systems****systèmes C3**

[AAP-31, Éd. 3, 2005]

Systèmes d'information et de communication, systèmes de capteurs et installations qui permettent aux autorités et commandements de l'OTAN de mener à bien la consultation, le commandement et le contrôle.  
C3B, 2017.09.19

## T

**tableau de fractionnement / aircraft loading table**

Tableau préparé par les unités transportées précisant le chargement individuel de chaque aéronef.  
1973.02.01

**tableau de situation d'objectifs / target status board**

Tableau mural rempli et mis à jour par la partie "Renseignements air" d'un centre d'opérations combinées. Il comprend : les listes d'objectifs, les situations géographiques, la nature et la priorité des décisions prises. Il peut également englober l'indication de l'armement et de la fusée recommandée pour la destruction.  
1968.11.01

**tableau d'effectifs**

Terme privilégié : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.

**tableau d'effectifs du temps de crise / crisis establishment  
TEC**

Tableau d'effectifs et de dotation indiquant les postes militaires et civils pour une organisation militaire qui doit réagir à une crise qui ne relève pas de l'Article 5 du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord.  
2015.02.18

**tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix / peacetime establishment  
TEP**

Tableau d'effectifs et de dotation indiquant les postes militaires et civils pour une organisation militaire en temps de paix.  
2015.02.18

**tableau d'effectifs d'urgence / emergency establishment  
TEU**

Tableau d'effectifs et de dotation indiquant les postes militaires et civils pour une organisation militaire qui doit réagir à une situation qui relève de l'Article 5 du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, fixant la nouvelle répartition et l'augmentation autorisées des effectifs.  
2015.02.18

**tableau d'effectifs et de dotation / table of organization and equipment  
TED**

Document indiquant la mission et les énoncés des fonctions ainsi que les effectifs ou la quantité des principaux matériels autorisés d'une organisation. Note : en France, le tableau d'effectifs et de dotation se compose du « référentiel des effectifs en organisation - REO » et du « tableau unique des effectifs et matériels - TUEM ».  
2015.08.14

**tableau d'enlèvement / air movement table**

Document établi conjointement par les

commandants des unités de transport et des unités transportées, joint à l'ordre d'opérations. Il prescrit la répartition des aéronefs entre les différentes unités à transporter. Il indique le nombre et le type des aéronefs de chaque série et spécifie le lieu de départ, d'embarquement, l'heure de décollage et le point de destination pour chaque série.  
1973.02.01

**tableau d'organisation et d'équipement**

Terme privilégié : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.

**tableau des mouvements et transports / movement table**

Tableau fournissant des instructions ou des données détaillées pour l'exécution d'un mouvement. Si nécessaire, il porte une mention (voie routière, voie ferrée, voie aérienne, etc.) pour déterminer le type du mouvement. On le trouve généralement en annexe à un ordre de mouvement ou à une directive.  
1973.03.01

**tangage / pitch<sup>1</sup>**

Mouvement d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe transversal.  
1997.12.18

**tangente h**

Terme privilégié : facteur d'ombre.

**tapis de bombes**

Terme privilégié : bombardement en tapis.

**taux d'attrition / attrition rate  
taux d'usure**

Facteur, exprimé généralement en pourcentage, qui donne une idée des pertes en personnel ou en matériel dues à des causes diverses, et pour une période donnée.  
MCJSB, 2019.06.28

**taux de consommation / consumption rate**

Quantité moyenne d'un produit qui est consommée ou dépensée pendant une unité de temps donnée (ou par unité de distance parcourue, etc.) ; elle est exprimée en utilisant les unités de quantité les mieux appropriées pour l'application aux divers cas d'espèce.  
1973.03.01

**taux de ravitaillement consenti / available supply rate**

Taux de consommation qui peut être assuré compte tenu des possibilités et des moyens de ravitaillement pour une opération planifiée ou pour une période donnée.  
1984.10.01

**taux de ravitaillement requis / required supply rate**

Dans le cas de tout ce qui est tiré par des armes, quantité de munitions définie par un nombre de coups par arme et par jour. Dans le cas de tout autre article de ravitaillement, quantité définie par l'unité de mesure journalière appropriée, que

l'on estime nécessaire au soutien sans restrictions des opérations d'une forme pour une période donnée.  
1984.06.01

**taux de remplacement / replacement factor**

Estimation de pourcentage de matériel et de pièces de rechange en usage dont on devra pourvoir au remplacement pendant une période donnée du fait d'usure totale, d'action de l'ennemi, de perte, de vols ou d'autres causes, catastrophes exceptées.  
1963.05.01

**taux d'usure**

Terme privilégié : taux d'attrition.

**taxiway**

Terme privilégié : voie de circulation.

**teinte de remplissage / infill**

En cartographie, coloration d'une zone ou d'un détail cartographique, par exemple les routes, les silhouettes de villes, les lacs, etc.  
1973.03.01

**télécommunication<sup>1</sup> / telecommunication<sup>1</sup>**

Communication par fil, radioélectricité, optique ou autres moyens électromagnétiques.  
2004.01.21

**télécommunication<sup>2</sup> / telecommunication<sup>2</sup>**

Toute transmission, émission ou réception de signaux représentant des signes, des écrits, images, sons ou informations de toute nature, par fil, radioélectricité, optique ou autres systèmes électromagnétiques.  
2004.01.21

**télémètre laser / laser range-finder**

Appareil qui utilise un laser pour déterminer la distance le séparant d'un endroit ou d'un objet.  
2005.11.04

**téléométrie / ranging**

Détermination des distances par procédés acoustiques, optiques, radar, etc.  
1963.05.01

**température de l'air statique / static air temperature**

Température de l'air en un point immobile par rapport à l'air ambiant.  
1980.01.01

**tempête de feu / firestorm**

Gigantesque incendie stationnaire, s'élevant généralement dans les zones urbaines bâties, générateur de puissants vents centripètes venant de toutes les directions ; ces vents empêchent l'incendie de s'étendre tout en accroissant son intensité grâce à l'oxygène qu'ils renouvellent.  
1981.03.01

**temps bloc à bloc / block time**

Temps s'écoulant entre d'une part le moment où les cales sont retirées et les

freins desserrés et d'autre part le moment où l'avion revient stationner après le vol.  
1973.03.01

#### **temps de rotation / turnaround cycle**

Terme utilisé pour des véhicules, bâtiments ou aéronefs et qui comprend : la durée de chargement au départ ; la durée des trajets aller et retour ; la durée de déchargement et de chargement au lieu de destination ; la durée de déchargement au retour ; la durée de maintenance prévue et, le cas échéant, la durée d'attente des moyens d'escale.  
1979.12.01

#### **temps local moyen / local mean time**

Intervalle de temps écoulé depuis le passage du soleil moyen à l'antiméridien de l'observateur.  
1973.03.01

#### **temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire / minimum nuclear warning time**

Total du temps de réaction du système d'alerte et du personnel.  
1973.03.01

#### **temps quasi réel (en) / near real time**

Qualificatif appliqué à l'acheminement des données ou des informations qui s'effectue sans délai si ce n'est celui du traitement automatique et de la transmission électronique. Ceci implique que les délais sont presque négligeables.  
1991.11.01

#### **tendre une embuscade / ambush**

Mener, à partir de positions camouflées, une attaque surprise sur un ennemi en mouvement ou temporairement arrêté.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

#### **tenir / hold<sup>2</sup>**

En opérations terrestres, conserver par la force une position ou zone.  
2001.10.01

#### **tenon / sprag**

Dispositif empêchant le déplacement des plates-formes ou des palettes sur les rails de guidage de la soute d'un aéronef.  
1969.09.01

#### **terme descriptif / descriptive name**

Indication écrite portée sur les cartes pour préciser la nature de leurs détails (naturels ou artificiels) représentés par un symbole conventionnel.  
1973.03.01

#### **terminal de mouillage pour porte-conteneurs / container anchorage terminal**

**mouillage abrité pour transbordement (toléré)**  
Mouillage abrité, autre qu'un port, avec les moyens adaptés pour transborder des cargaisons de navires porte-conteneurs vers d'autres navires.  
2011.02.03

#### **terminal ferroviaire / railhead**

Point d'une voie ferrée où les chargements sont transbordés entre des

trains et d'autres moyens de transport.  
2000.10.04

#### **terminus maritime auxiliaire / alternate water terminal**

Terminus maritime disposant de moyens permettant l'amarrage à quai ou le mouillage à des postes de déchargement de 2 à 5 navires ; situé à l'intérieur d'eaux côtières abritées, voisines des réseaux de transport par route ou par chemin de fer, il couvre une zone relativement petite et se trouve éloigné des centres urbains. En raison du volume des opérations, il n'est pas considéré comme objectif nucléaire probable.  
1973.02.01

#### **terminus maritime principal / major water terminal**

Terminus maritime disposant de moyens permettant l'amarrage à quai ou le mouillage à des postes de déchargement de nombreux navires. Situé à l'intérieur d'eaux côtières abritées, voisines de transport par route, par chemin de fer, par voie aérienne et/ou par voie fluviale, il couvre une zone relativement étendue. Le volume des opérations est tel qu'il est considéré comme objectif nucléaire probable.  
1973.03.01

#### **terminus maritime secondaire / secondary water terminal**

Zone côtière non équipée pour recevoir à quai des navires de fort tirant d'eau. Les terminus maritimes secondaires sont établis sur des plages, autant que possible voisines de lignes de chemin de fer et/ou de bonnes routes côtières. Dans les terminus maritimes secondaires, les navires sont déchargés à des postes de mouillage situés entre 1 à 5 miles de la côte, et la cargaison et le personnel sont débarqués au moyen d'allèges. Le volume des opérations est si limité qu'ils ne sont pas retenus comme objectifs nucléaires probables de premier ordre.  
1965.01.01

#### **terrain d'aviation**

Terme privilégié : aérodrome.

#### **terrain vital / vital ground**

Terrain d'une importance telle qu'il doit être tenu ou contrôlé pour assurer le succès de la mission.  
1987.07.01

#### **territoire libéré / liberated territory**

Toute partie du territoire national ou d'un pays neutre ou ami, qui, ayant été occupée par l'ennemi, est reprise par des forces amies.  
1973.04.01

#### **terrorisme / terrorism**

Emploi illégal ou menace d'emploi de la force ou de la violence, suscitant la peur et la terreur, contre des personnes ou des biens, afin de contraindre ou d'intimider des gouvernements ou des sociétés ou de prendre le contrôle d'une population dans le but d'atteindre des objectifs politiques, religieux ou

idéologiques.  
[MC 0472/1, 2016]  
2016.09.16

#### **tête de plage / beachhead**

Zone désignée située sur un littoral hostile ou potentiellement hostile qui, une fois conquise et tenue, permet le débarquement continu des troupes et du matériel et garantit l'espace de manœuvre nécessaire à la poursuite des opérations prévues à terre.  
1993.12.01

#### **tête de pont / bridgehead**

Zone située en territoire occupé ou menacé par l'ennemi qui doit être tenue ou du moins contrôlée dans le but : a. d'assurer la continuité d'un débarquement, d'un embarquement, d'un franchissement ; b. de garantir l'espace de manœuvre nécessaire à la poursuite des opérations.  
1993.12.01

#### **tête de pont aérienne<sup>1</sup> / airhead<sup>1</sup>**

Zone désignée, située en territoire ennemi ou menacé, et qui, une fois conquise et tenue, permet de façon sûre le débarquement continu des troupes et du matériel par voie aérienne, et offre l'espace nécessaire pour les opérations projetées. C'est, normalement, la zone conquise dans la phase d'assaut d'une opération aéroportée.  
1973.02.01

#### **tête de pont aérienne<sup>2</sup> / airhead<sup>2</sup>**

Emplacement désigné, dans une zone d'opérations, pour servir de base de ravitaillement et d'évacuation par voie aérienne.  
1973.02.01

#### **tête militaire / warhead charge militaire (désuet)**

Partie d'une munition qui contient la charge utile à délivrer.  
CASG, 2019.10.04

#### **texte de message formaté / formatted message text**

Texte comprenant plusieurs ensembles porteurs d'un identificateur dans une séquence particulière. Le texte contient des renseignements codés, ordonnés et répartis dans les champs caractéristiques en matière de règles de rédaction OTAN de ces messages. Il est destiné à permettre une gestion et un traitement manuels et automatiques.  
1987.07.01

#### **texte de message libre / free form message text**

Texte de message sans modèle prescrit. Il est destiné à permettre une rédaction rapide, ainsi qu'une gestion et un traitement manuels.  
1987.07.01

#### **texte de message structuré / structured message text**

Texte de message composé de plusieurs paragraphes disposés dans un ordre donné. Chaque paragraphe est caractérisé par un identificateur et contient des informations rédigées en

texte libre. Il est destiné à faciliter une gestion et un traitement manuels.  
1987.07.01

#### **théâtre d'opérations / theatre of operations**

Zone désignée, pouvant englober une ou plusieurs zones d'opérations interarmées.

Note : un théâtre d'opérations peut inclure des espaces terrestres, aériens ou maritimes situés en dehors d'une zone d'opérations interarmées.  
MCJSB, 2018.04.12

#### **thème psychologique / psychological theme**

Idée ou thème sur lesquels se fonde une opération psychologique.  
1972.08.01

#### **tir à la demande / on-call target objectif à la demande**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif figurant au plan de feux, à l'exclusion d'un objectif à battre à l'horaire, sur lequel le tir est déclenché à la demande.  
1976.08.01

#### **tir à l'horaire / scheduled target objectif à battre à l'horaire**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif du plan de feux sur lequel le tir est déclenché à un instant donné.  
1976.08.01

#### **tir au radar / radar fire**

Un tir d'artillerie dirigé sur un objectif qui est poursuivi par radar.  
1968.11.01

#### **tir continu<sup>1</sup> / continuous fire<sup>1</sup>**

Tir exécuté à cadence normale sans interruption pour procéder à des corrections de tir ou pour toute autre raison.  
1996.01.09

#### **tir continu<sup>2</sup> / continuous fire<sup>2</sup>**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme de procédure utilisé pour ordonner le chargement des pièces et l'exécution du tir à une cadence donnée ou à la cadence la plus rapide possible compatible avec la précision, dans les limites de la cadence de tir théorique de l'arme.  
1996.01.09

#### **tir contre armes à feu / counterfire**

Tir destiné à détruire ou neutraliser des armes ennemies.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir d'appui / supporting fire**

Tir exécuté par une unité d'appui afin d'aider ou de protéger une unité au combat.  
1968.11.01

#### **tir d'appui direct / direct supporting fire**

Tir effectué en appui à une partie d'une force, par opposition au tir de soutien d'ensemble qui est effectué en appui d'une force dans son ensemble.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir d'appui en profondeur / deep supporting fire**

Feux appliqués sur des objectifs non situés dans le voisinage immédiat des forces amies pour neutraliser, détruire les réserves et les armes de l'ennemi et gêner son commandement, ses approvisionnements, ses transmissions et son observation.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir d'appui rapproché / close supporting fire**

Tir dirigé contre des troupes, des armes ou des positions ennemies qui du fait de leur proximité, constituent la menace la plus immédiate et la plus sérieuse pour l'unité soutenue.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir d'arrêt / final protective fire**

Tir de barrage pré-réglé déclenché sans délais à la demande et destiné à empêcher toute pénétration ennemie dans les lignes ou la zone de défense.  
1979.12.01

#### **tir d'efficacité<sup>1</sup> / fire for effect<sup>1</sup>**

Phase de tir déclenchée lorsque le point moyen d'impact ou d'éclatement des salves de réglage se trouve à une distance inférieure à une valeur déterminée du but ou du point de réglage (peut aussi être déclenchée d'emblée dans certains cas).  
1973.03.01

#### **tir d'efficacité<sup>2</sup> / fire for effect<sup>2</sup>**

Terme utilisé dans une demande de tir pour indiquer que le réglage (direct ou indirect) est satisfaisant et que le tir d'efficacité est demandé.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir d'efficacité d'emblée / predicted fire**

Tir exécuté sans réglage préalable.  
1983.01.01

#### **tir d'interdiction<sup>1</sup> / interdiction fire**

Tir mis en place sur une zone ou sur un point en vue d'en interdire l'utilisation par l'ennemi.  
1973.04.01

#### **tir d'interdiction<sup>2</sup> / non-disabling fire tir non déséparant**

Tir dirigé sur une partie non vitale d'un navire, de façon à ne nuire ni à sa navigabilité ni à sa capacité de manoeuvre.  
2001.10.01

#### **tir de balisage / marking fire**

Tir effectué sur un objectif afin de permettre son identification.  
1974.08.01

#### **tir de barrage / barrage fire**

Tir destiné à occuper un volume ou une surface plutôt qu'à viser particulièrement un objectif donné.  
1973.02.01

#### **tir de blocage / blocking fire**

Concentration de tirs visant à interdire à l'ennemi l'accès à une zone donnée ou à empêcher sa progression dans une

direction donnée.  
2005.01.17

#### **tir de concentration<sup>1</sup> / concentrated fire<sup>1</sup>**

Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par deux ou plusieurs unités navales.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir de concentration<sup>2</sup> / concentrated fire<sup>2</sup>**

Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par plusieurs armes.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir de contrebatterie / counterbattery fire**

Tir effectué dans le but de détruire ou de neutraliser le système d'appui-feu ennemi.

Note : le tir de contrebatterie peut être soit anticipatif, soit réactif.  
2002.05.29

#### **tir de contre-préparation / counterpreparation fire**

Tir préparé à l'avance et déclenché quand une attaque ennemie est jugée imminente.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir de harcèlement / harassing fire**

Tir destiné à troubler le repos des troupes ennemies, à restreindre leurs déplacements, et du fait de la menace des pertes, à abaisser leur moral.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir de neutralisation / neutralization fire**

Tir effectué pour rendre un objectif temporairement inefficace ou inutilisable  
2005.01.17

#### **tir de préparation / preparation fire**

Tir exécuté avant une attaque pour affaiblir la position ennemie.  
1997.12.18

#### **tir de protection<sup>1</sup> / covering fire<sup>1</sup>**

Tir destiné à protéger des troupes se trouvant à portée des armes portatives de l'ennemi.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir de protection<sup>2</sup> / covering fire<sup>2</sup>**

Opérations amphibies : tir exécuté avant la mise à terre pour couvrir des opérations préparatoires telles que démolitions sous-marines ou dragage de mines.  
1973.03.01

#### **tir de recherche / searching fire tir sur hausses échelonnées**

Tir réparti en profondeur par changements successifs de l'angle de hausse du canon.  
1963.05.01

#### **tir de réglage / registration fire**

Tir exécuté pour obtenir des données précises destinées à assurer ultérieurement un traitement efficace de l'objectif.  
1996.11.20

**tir de suppression / suppression fire**

Tir qui réduit l'efficacité d'un objectif en dessous du niveau qui lui permet de remplir sa mission. La suppression n'est généralement efficace que pour la durée du tir.

2005.01.17

**tir défensif / defensive fire**

Tir effectué par les unités d'appui et destiné à aider et à protéger une unité menant une action défensive.

1975.11.01

**tir désesparant / disabling fire**

Tir dirigé sur un navire de manière à nuire à sa capacité de manoeuvre, mais pas à sa navigabilité.

2002.10.14

**tir direct / direct fire**

Tir effectué sur un objectif visible pour le pointeur.

1973.03.01

**tir éclairant / illumination fire**

Tir ayant pour but l'éclairage d'une zone donnée.

1973.03.01

**tir éclairant continu / continuous illumination fire**

Tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants sont tirés à intervalle défini, de manière à fournir l'éclairage ininterrompu d'une cible ou d'une zone déterminée.

1973.03.01

**tir éclairant coordonné / coordinated illumination fire**

Tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants et à explosifs brisants sont utilisés de façon coordonnée de manière à n'éclairer l'objectif et l'espace avoisinant qu'au moment de l'observation et du réglage du tir.

2000.10.04

**tir fratricide / friendly fire**

Utilisation d'armes ou de munitions par des forces amies dans le but de prendre à partie l'ennemi qui provoque de façon imprévue et accidentelle des blessures ou la mort parmi le personnel ami ou la destruction de biens.

2018.02.16

**tir indirect / indirect fire**

Tir sur un but non vu du servant de l'arme.

1973.03.01

**tir libre / weapons free**

En défense aérienne, consigne de tir autorisant les systèmes d'armes à tirer sur tout objectif non reconnu avec certitude comme ami. (Certaines nations n'utilisent que le terme anglais).

1983.07.01

**tir non contrôlé / unobserved fire****tir non observé**

Tir dont les points d'impact ou d'éclatement ne sont pas observés.

1968.11.01

**tir non désesparant**

Terme privilégié : tir d'interdiction<sup>2</sup>.

**tir non léthal / non-lethal fire**

Tir dont le but premier n'est pas de provoquer la destruction physique d'un objectif, mais bien de gêner, de désorganiser, de retarder ou de neutraliser l'action des forces opérationnelles, fonctions et installations ennemies.

Note : en France, un tir non léthal est appelé « tir à létalité réduite ».

2015.02.18

**tir non observé**

Terme privilégié : tir non contrôlé.

**tir observé / observed fire**

Tir au cours duquel les impacts ou les éclatements peuvent être vus par un observateur. Le tir est conduit et réglé en fonction des observations.

1973.03.01

**tir plongeant<sup>1</sup> / low angle**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir à petits angles (inf. à 45°).

1974.09.01

**tir plongeant<sup>2</sup> / low-angle fire**

Tir effectué à des angles d'élévation inférieurs à l'élévation correspondant à la portée maximum pour un canon et des munitions donnés.

1975.11.01

**tir préparé / prearranged fire**

Tir planifié ou exécuté sur des objectifs ou des zones d'objectifs de coordonnées connues. Ce genre de tir, généralement préparé longtemps à l'avance, est déclenché à l'horaire ou au cours d'une période déterminée.

1976.08.01

**tir prescrit / weapons hold**

En défense aérienne, consigne de tir imposant aux systèmes d'armes de ne tirer que dans le cadre de l'autodéfense ou à la suite d'un ordre formel.

1983.07.01

**tir rasant / grazing fire**

Tir approximativement parallèle au sol pour lequel l'axe du cône de tir ne s'élève pas à plus d'un mètre du sol.

1973.03.01

**tir restreint / weapons tight**

En défense aérienne, consigne de tir imposant aux systèmes d'armes de ne tirer que sur des objectifs reconnus comme hostiles.

1983.07.01

**tir sur hausses échelonnées**

Terme privilégié : tir de recherche.

**tir sur horaire / scheduled fire**

Type de tir préparé pour être exécuté à un moment prévu.

1997.07.09

**tir sur zone / distributed fire**

Tir réparti de telle sorte qu'il agit efficacement sur toute la surface d'une

zone prise comme objectif.

1973.03.01

**tir terminé / rounds complete**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme de procédure signifiant que les coups prévus pour le tir d'efficacité ont été tirés.

1996.07.16

**tir vertical / high angle**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir sous grands angles (supérieurs à 45°).

1974.09.01

**tir vertical (ou courbe) / high angle fire**

Tir effectué à des angles supérieurs à celui qui correspond à la portée maximum de l'ensemble canon munitions considéré ; la portée diminue à mesure que l'angle augmente.

1979.08.01

**tirage contact / contact print**

Épreuve obtenue par contact direct à partir d'un négatif ou d'une diapositive.

1973.03.01

**tirant d'air / air draught**

Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le sommet des superstructures d'un navire.

2000.10.04

**tirant d'eau / draught**

Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le point le plus bas d'un navire.

2000.10.04

**tirer / fire<sup>2</sup> (v.)**

Faire exploser une charge explosive principale au moyen d'un système de mise de feu.

1975.11.01

**tiretés / pecked line**

Symbole constitué par une ligne interrompue à intervalles réguliers.

1971.04.01

**tirs interarmées / joint fires**

Tirs effectués durant l'emploi de forces de plusieurs composantes et ce, dans le cadre d'une action coordonnée en vue d'atteindre un objectif commun.

2008.01.15

**titre abrégé / short title**

Combinaison de lettres, de chiffres ou des deux, servant à identifier un document, utilisée pour des raisons de concision.

2005.05.20

**ton / tone**

Nuance comprise entre le blanc et le noir et utilisée pour la représentation par image.

1974.02.01

**toux d'une fusée / chuffing**

Caractéristique de certaines fusées qui brûlent de façon intermittente en produisant un bruit irrégulier.

1973.03.01

**trace / track<sup>5</sup> (n.)**

Marque laissée sur le sol par le passage

d'une personne ou d'un objet.  
1992.03.01

#### **tracé du pilote / pilot's trace**

Indication sommaire que le pilote d'un aéronef de reconnaissance photographique porte sur une carte (calque, ou tout autre document) pendant le vol ou immédiatement après. Elle mentionne : emplacement, direction, nombre et ordre des séries de photos faites, ainsi que les caractéristiques des caméras utilisées pour chaque série.  
1970.07.01

#### **trace origine / initial point <sup>3</sup>**

Première manifestation d'un mobile sur une table de restitution.  
1974.09.01

#### **trainard / straggler <sup>2</sup>**

Bâtiment en retard sur son convoi de plus de 5 miles nautiques faute de pouvoir s'y maintenir et incapable de le rallier avant la nuit, ou en retard de plus de 10 miles nautiques, qu'il soit ou non capable de rallier avant la nuit.  
1979.03.01

#### **trainée de bombardement / trail**

Grandeur qui sert à caractériser le retard que prend une bombe par rapport à l'avion largueur, en admettant que l'avion conserve sa vitesse après le largage.  
1975.11.01

#### **traitement / processing <sup>1</sup>**

En photographie, ensemble des opérations permettant d'obtenir des négatifs, des positifs ou des diapositives, à partir de films, plaques, ou papiers photographiques impressionnés.  
1980.10.01

#### **traitement des dispositifs explosifs / explosive ordnance disposal neutralisation des explosifs et munitions (désuet)**

**NEM (désuet)**

#### **neutralisation, enlèvement et destruction des explosifs (désuet)**

**NEDEX (désuet)**

Ensemble des opérations comprenant la détection, l'approche, le dégagement, l'identification, la réduction des effets, la mise hors d'état de fonctionner, la récupération, l'exploitation et l'élimination des dispositifs explosifs, quel que soit leur état.

Note : le traitement des dispositifs explosifs s'applique également aux restes explosifs de guerre, aux stocks d'explosifs et à tout autre dispositif explosif devenu dangereux car endommagé ou détérioré.  
MCLSB, 2017.03.06

#### **trajectoire balistique / ballistic trajectory**

La partie courbe de la trajectoire décrite après que la force propulsive a cessé d'agir, et que le corps n'est plus soumis qu'à la pesanteur et à la trainée aérodynamique.  
1973.02.01

#### **trajectoire de vol / flight path**

Ligne reliant les positions successives

occupées, ou devant être occupées, par un aéronef, missile ou véhicule spatial lors de son déplacement dans l'air ou l'espace.  
1980.10.01

#### **trame de demi-teinte / half-tone screen**

Ensemble de lignes opaques (sur une surface transparente), se coupant à angle droit de façon à réaliser des "trous" transparents entre les intersections. Ce canevas est utilisé au cours d'un traitement photographique pour réaliser, à partir d'une image en tonalités continues, une représentation en demi-teinte, c'est-à-dire codée par des séries de points de taille et de forme adaptée à la tonalité à représenter.  
1973.03.01

#### **transfert d'autorité / transfer of authority**

Dans le cadre de l'OTAN, action par laquelle le commandement ou le contrôle opérationnels de forces et, le cas échéant, de ressources désignées est transmis entre commandements nationaux et de l'OTAN ou entre commandants au sein de la chaîne de commandement de l'OTAN.  
2018.02.16

#### **transfert de piste(s) <sup>1</sup> / track handover**

En défense aérienne, procédure permettant de passer la responsabilité d'une piste d'une station à une autre.  
1974.12.01

#### **transfert de piste(s) <sup>2</sup> / track telling**

Procédure utilisée pour la transmission d'informations tactiques ou de surveillance aérienne entre les composantes d'un système global. Cette procédure peut se décomposer en : a. transfert descendant : d'un niveau hiérarchique vers un niveau inférieur ; b. transfert latéral : entre niveaux hiérarchiques équivalents ; c. transfert ascendant : d'un niveau hiérarchique à un niveau supérieur ; d. transfert de recoupement : d'un niveau à un autre, voisin, et relatif aux pistes de ce voisin ; e. transfert par tiers interposé : d'un niveau à un autre en passant par l'intermédiaire d'un troisième utilisé comme relais. Ce dernier type est surtout utilisé dans une situation où les transmissions sont difficiles.  
1974.12.01

#### **transformation / transformation**

Processus continu et proactif d'élaboration et d'intégration de concepts, de doctrines et de capacités novateurs visant à améliorer l'efficacité et l'interopérabilité des forces militaires.  
2014.01.31

#### **transmetteur d'ordres / telebrief**

Dispositif assurant une liaison téléphonique directe entre un contrôleur aérien et les équipages dans leurs aéronefs au sol.  
1997.12.18

#### **transplexion / meaconing**

Système de déception imitative

consistant à recevoir les signaux radio de navigation et à les retransmettre sur la même fréquence pour perturber la navigation. Les stations de transplexion introduisent des erreurs dans les relèvements obtenus par les aéronefs ou les stations au sol.  
1973.03.01

#### **transpondeur / transponder**

Émetteur-récepteur qui transmet un signal de réponse lorsqu'il est convenablement interrogé.  
1983.07.01

#### **transport aérien à la demande / special flight**

Vol de transport, autre qu'un service régulier, décidé pour déplacer un chargement particulier.  
1965.06.01

#### **transport de chalands de débarquement / landing ship dock TCD**

Bâtiment conçu pour le transport et la mise à l'eau d'embarcations amphibies et de véhicules amphibies, avec leurs équipages ainsi que les personnels et équipements à débarquer. Il est capable de rendre des services limités pour le carénage et les réparations des petits bâtiments et engins.  
1973.04.01

#### **transport exceptionnel / exceptional transport**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, transport d'une charge présentant des difficultés spéciales par ses dimensions, son poids ou son conditionnement, en raison des installations ou du matériel, ne fût-ce que de l'un des chemins de fer à emprunter.  
1994.11.01

#### **transport maritime de crise / crisis response shipping**

Tous navires employés pour soutenir des opérations militaires interalliées, y compris des navires de commerce réquisitionnés ou affrétés et, le cas échéant, des navires nationaux prépositionnés.  
1998.08.03

#### **transport nucléaire / nuclear logistic movement**

Transport d'armes nucléaires ou de composants d'armes nucléaires dans le cadre des opérations de ravitaillement ou de maintenance.  
1973.03.01

#### **transport ordinaire / ordinary transport**

En matière de transport ferroviaire, transport d'une charge qui, par ses dimensions, son poids ou son conditionnement, ne présente pas de difficultés spéciales pour les installations ou matériels ferroviaires utilisés.  
1994.11.01

#### **transport sous élingue / hook operation**

En hélicoptage, tout transport de charges



sous élingues.  
1988.07.01

**transports maritimes à but économique / economic shipping**  
Navires civils opérant commercialement et non en soutien d'éléments militaires.  
1998.08.03

**transports maritimes vers l'arrière / retrograde shipping**  
Navires de commerce utilisés pour ramener le personnel, les fournitures et les matériels d'un théâtre d'opérations.  
1998.08.03

**transsonique / transonic**  
Qui a (ou qui se rapporte à) la vitesse d'un corps dans un fluide ambiant lorsque la vitesse relative du fluide est subsonique en certains points et supersonique en d'autres. Ce cas se rencontre quand on passe d'une vitesse subsonique à une vitesse supersonique, ou vice versa.  
1979.08.01

**très petits fonds / very shallow water**  
Eau dont la profondeur est inférieure à 10 mètres.  
2002.10.14

**treuil / hoist**  
À bord des hélicoptères, mécanisme servant à monter ou descendre des charges extérieures.  
2003.09.01

**triage / triage**  
Répartition (après examen) des blessés dans le but de leur évacuation et de leur traitement. Le triage comprend un tri immédiat basé sur le type et le degré de gravité des blessures et sur la probabilité de survie, il comprend ensuite la définition des priorités de traitement et d'évacuation de façon à assurer les soins médicaux pour le bien du plus grand nombre.  
1984.10.01

**tromper**  
Terme privilégié : leurrer.

**tronçon de queue / boattail**  
Partie conique d'un corps balistique dont le diamètre diminue progressivement vers l'arrière afin de réduire la traînée aérodynamique générale.  
1973.03.01

**tropopause / tropopause**  
Zone de transition entre la stratosphère et la troposphère. La tropopause se situe généralement à une altitude d'environ 8 à 15 km dans les zones polaires et tempérées, et de 20 km dans les zones tropicales.  
1968.11.01

**troposphère / troposphere**  
Couches inférieures de l'atmosphère dans lesquelles les variations de température avec l'altitude sont relativement importantes. Les nuages s'y forment, la convection y est active et le brassage y est continu et plus ou moins

complet.  
1968.11.01

**troupe numérotée / chalk troops**  
Troupe désignée par un numéro de repère particulier.  
1973.03.01

**troupes de corps**  
Terme privilégié : élément organique de corps d'armée.

**troupes de couverture**  
Terme privilégié : force de couverture.

**troupes de sécurité**  
Terme privilégié : force de sécurité.

**tué au combat**  
Terme privilégié : perte tuée au combat.

**tué des suites d'actions non hostiles / killed by non-enemy action**  
Ensemble de pertes dont le décès résulte d'une action non hostile survenant avant d'avoir rallié la chaîne de traitement médical et d'évacuation sanitaire.  
MCMedSB, 2019.01.09

# U

## **unité<sup>1</sup> / unit<sup>1</sup>**

Élément militaire dont la structure est prescrite par l'autorité compétente.  
2003.09.01

## **unité<sup>2</sup> / unit<sup>2</sup>**

### **unité de dotation**

Quantité type ou unitaire servant au calcul de la répartition, de la distribution et de l'utilisation d'un article de ravitaillement.  
2003.09.01

## **unité aérotransportable / air transportable unit**

Toute unité, autre que les unités aérotransportées, dont l'équipement est adapté au transport aérien.  
1973.02.01

## **unité d'effort / unity of effort**

En opérations militaires, coordination et coopération entre tous les acteurs dans le but d'atteindre un objectif commun.  
2012.01.30

## **unité de contrôle tactique air / aircraft control unit**

Unité disposant des moyens et du personnel, y compris des contrôleurs, nécessaires pour exécuter le contrôle des aéronefs et qui exerce le contrôle tactique des aéronefs.  
1975.11.01

## **unité de dotation**

Terme privilégié : unité<sup>2</sup>.

## **unité de tir / fire unit**

Dans le domaine de l'artillerie ou des mortiers, plus petit élément organique comprenant un ou plusieurs systèmes d'armes et pouvant exécuter une mission de tir.  
1996.11.20

## **unité de transit des malades et blessés / casualty staging unit**

Unité médicale chargée de la mise en condition, sous supervision du personnel médical, des malades et blessés en transit.  
MCMedSB, 2016.11.08

## **unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire / nuclear delivery unit**

Unité, quel que soit son niveau, capable de mettre en action un ou plusieurs systèmes d'arme nucléaires, une fois reçue l'autorisation nécessaire.  
1984.10.01

## **unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire / nuclear certified delivery unit**

Unité et éléments de soutien, quel que soit leur niveau, en mesure d'exécuter des missions nucléaires conformément aux accords bilatéraux et aux directives de l'OTAN.  
1985.11.01

## **unité motorisée / motorized unit**

Unité dotée organiquement de moyens de transport motorisés lui permettant de faire mouvement en totalité (personnel, armement ou autre matériel) et au même moment, sans exiger de moyens provenant d'autres sources.  
1973.03.01

## **unité temporaire / provisional unit**

Rassemblement temporaire de personnels et d'équipements réalisé pour accomplir une mission déterminée.  
1968.11.01

## **usure**

Terme privilégié : attrition.

## V

**vague / wave**

En opérations amphibies, formation composée de forces, bâtiments et engins de débarquement, véhicules amphibies ou aéronefs devant débarquer ou atterrir sur une plage presque au même moment. Elle peut être classée par type, fonction ou numéro d'ordre : a. vague d'assaut ; b. vague d'embarcations ; c. vague d'hélicoptères ; d. vague numérotée ; e. vague sur demande ; f. vague à l'horaire.  
2001.10.01

**validation / validation**

Confirmation que des organisations, des individus, du matériel ou des systèmes satisfont à des normes ou critères définis, grâce à l'apport de preuves objectives.  
Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.  
2007.03.02

**variabilité / variability**

Manière dont la probabilité de dégâts occasionnés à un objectif déterminé diminue avec la distance le séparant du point zéro.  
MCLSB, 2018.12.06

**variation du carroyage**

Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

**variation du quadrillage**

Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

**vecteur à capacité nucléaire / nuclear delivery vehicle**

Partie d'un système d'arme qui permet de véhiculer une arme nucléaire sur l'objectif.  
1984.10.01

**vecteur homologué nucléaire / nuclear certified delivery vehicle**

Vecteur dont la compatibilité avec une arme nucléaire a été homologuée par la puissance nucléaire compétente selon une procédure bien définie.  
1985.11.01

**vecteur vent / wind velocity**

Vecteur définissant la direction et la force du vent.  
1974.09.01

**véhicule / vehicle**

Moyen autopropulsé, poussé ou remorqué, utilisé pour le transport d'un chargement sur terre, sur l'eau, dans l'air ou dans l'espace ou auquel une mission particulière peut être attribuée.  
2015.08.14

**véhicule amphibie / amphibious vehicle**

Véhicule capable d'opérer sur terre et sur l'eau. Est muni de roues ou de chenilles.  
1973.02.01

**veille contre les mines**

Terme privilégié : guet contre les mines.

**veille radio / cover<sup>3</sup>**

Écoute continue, un émetteur étant réglé et disponible, mais pas nécessairement prêt à une utilisation immédiate.  
2003.09.01

**vent balistique différentiel / differential ballistic wind**

Vent hypothétique, utilisé pour le bombardement. Sa vitesse est égale, pour une altitude de largage, à la différence entre la vitesse du vent balistique et celle du vent réel pris à cette altitude.  
1973.03.01

**vérification après le vol / after-flight inspection**

Examen d'ensemble exécuté à l'issue d'un vol. Il a pour but de déceler des anomalies éventuelles, d'assurer les dépannages demandés par l'équipage, d'effectuer le réapprovisionnement en matériels et en ingrédients consommables, enfin de mettre l'aéronef en sécurité.  
1973.02.01

**vérification d'aéronefs / aircraft inspection**

Opérations systématiques d'examen, de vérifications et d'essais des organes structuraux, des composants et des systèmes d'un aéronef pour déceler les avaries existantes ou risquant de se produire.  
1973.02.01

**vérification de dépollution / proofing**

En opérations terrestres, activités de contrôle effectuées après une brèche, la dépollution d'un itinéraire ou d'une zone en vue de réduire davantage la menace que présentent les mines ou les autres munitions explosives, les agents explosifs improvisés et les pièges dans une zone délimitée.  
2002.10.14

**vérification systématique / checkout**

Séquence d'épreuves relatives au fonctionnement, à la mise en oeuvre et à l'étalonnage d'un système d'armes ou d'un de ses éléments, qui a pour but de vérifier la situation et le bon état de celui-ci.  
1973.03.01

**vérifier / verify**

S'assurer que le sens et l'arrangement des mots d'un message transmis correspondent bien à l'intention exacte de l'autorité d'origine.  
1963.05.01

**verrou train sorti / down lock**

Dispositif de blocage en position basse ou sortie d'un train d'atterrissage rétractable.  
1980.07.01

**verrouillage / lock-on**

État d'un système de poursuite ou d'acquisition d'objectifs qui poursuit continuellement et automatiquement un objectif en utilisant un ou plusieurs paramètres.  
2003.09.01

**vers l'est / easting**

Lecture d'ouest en est c'est-à-dire de gauche à droite de l'abscisse d'un carroyage sur une carte.  
1973.03.01

**vers le nord / northing**

Lecture du sud vers le nord c'est-à-dire de bas en haut de l'ordonnée d'un point du carroyage sur une carte.  
1973.03.01

**vertex / vertex**

En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, point le plus élevé de la trajectoire d'un projectile.  
1991.11.01

**verticales divisées / split vertical photography couple de photographies à décalage latéral (toléré)**

Photographies prises simultanément par deux appareils de prise de vue dont les axes optiques sont légèrement décalés par rapport à la verticale, l'un vers la gauche, l'autre vers la droite de façon à obtenir un léger recouvrement latéral.  
1973.08.01

**vêtement de pressurisation / pressure suit**

a. Partielle - Vêtement collant qui n'enferme pas complètement le corps mais qui est capable d'exercer une pression sur la majeure partie du corps afin de s'opposer à une augmentation de la pression d'oxygène dans les poumons. b. Complète - Vêtement qui enferme complètement le corps dans lequel peut être entretenue une pression gazeuse assez supérieure à la pression ambiante pour que le maintien des fonctions puisse être assuré.  
1969.09.01

**vêtement protecteur / protective clothing**

Vêtement spécialement conçu, fabriqué ou traité, pour protéger le personnel contre les risques dus à des modifications excessives du milieu ambiant, ou à des conditions de travail dangereuses ou encore à l'action de l'ennemi.  
1970.07.01

**vignettage / vignetting**

En cartographie, technique consistant à utiliser une bande colorée dont la tonalité varie uniformément d'un bord à l'autre.  
1974.02.01

**violence sexuelle et sexiste liée aux conflits / conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence VSS liée aux conflits (toléré)**

Toute violence sexuelle ou basée sur le genre dirigée contre un individu ou un

groupe d'individus, utilisée ou commanditée dans le contexte d'une crise ou d'un conflit armé.  
2015.08.14

**virage conventionnel / procedure turn**  
Manoeuvre consistant en un virage (à droite ou à gauche) à partir d'un axe donné, virage suivi d'un deuxième en sens inverse qui doit amener l'aéronef à intercepter l'axe inverse de l'axe initial.  
1972.07.01

**viseur à déplacement angulaire / angular velocity sights**  
Viseur qui permet la détermination du point de largage correct par coïncidence entre le défilement angulaire mesuré de l'objectif par rapport au bombardier et une valeur prédéterminée et préaffichée.  
1976.12.01

**viseur reflex / reflex sight**  
Viseur utilisant un système optique ou calculateur qui projette par réflexion l'image d'un réticule sur un écran où elle se superpose à l'image de l'objectif.  
1975.11.01

**viseur synchronisé**  
Terme privilégié : viseur tachymétrique.

**viseur tachymétrique / tachometric sights**

**viseur synchronisé (toléré)**  
Viseur qui largue la bombe au moment où l'angle de bombardement correct est atteint. Ce type de viseur maintient la ligne de visée sur la cible, déterminant ainsi la vitesse exacte par rapport à l'objectif, il peut aussi maintenir la route suivie par l'avion de façon à la faire passer par la cible.  
1976.12.01

**viseur vectoriel / vector sights**  
Viseur basé sur une représentation vectorielle des grandeurs utilisées. Il comporte un mécanisme qui reproduit mécaniquement le triangle de visée. On distingue : a. Le viseur à préaffichage - Les valeurs de la hauteur de bombardement, de la vitesse par rapport à l'air et du vent sont affichées à la main une fois pour toutes. b. Le viseur à affichage continu - La hauteur, la vitesse par rapport à l'air et le vent sont constamment réajustés automatiquement.  
1976.12.01

**visualisation de la situation horizontale / horizontal situation display**  
Visualisation élaborée par un dispositif électronique des informations sur la navigation et des données enregistrées relatives à la mission et aux procédures. Peuvent aussi figurer une information radar et une image de télévision, soit comme carte superposée, soit comme image séparée.  
1980.11.01

**visualisation tête haute / head-up display VTH**  
Visualisation par superposition optique

dans le champ de vision normal du pilote de différentes informations relatives au vol, à la navigation, à l'armement, etc.  
2009.08.26

**vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion / cut-off velocity**  
Vitesse atteinte par un projectile au moment où la propulsion cesse.  
1973.03.01

**vitesse corrigée / calibrated airspeed vitesse rectifiée (toléré)**  
Vitesse obtenue à partir de la vitesse indiquée en lui appliquant un coefficient qui tient aussi compte des erreurs d'instrument et de position.  
1973.03.01

**vitesse d'endurance / endurance speed**  
Nombre de milles nautiques par heure qu'un navire peut parcourir sur l'eau dans des conditions moyennes de salissure de coque, de mer par temps modéré et de préparation au combat. Dans chaque cas les vitesses d'endurance doivent correspondre à une allure définie des machines.  
1973.03.01

**vitesse de déblaiement / clearance rate**  
La surface qui serait déminée par unité de temps avec un minimum de déblaiement fixé, en utilisant des procédures données de chasse aux mines et/ou de dragage.  
1976.08.01

**vitesse de fin de combustion / burn-out velocity**  
Vitesse atteinte par un missile au point de fin de combustion.  
1996.11.20

**vitesse de largage / jump speed**  
Vitesse par rapport à l'air à laquelle les troupes parachutistes peuvent sauter d'un avion en vol avec un degré satisfaisant de sécurité.  
1974.04.01

**vitesse de marche / pace**  
En opérations terrestres, vitesse d'une colonne ou d'un élément permettant de maintenir la vitesse moyenne prescrite.  
1983.07.01

**vitesse de prises de vues / camera cycling rate**  
Fréquence à laquelle un appareil de prises de vues prend des photographies, fréquence exprimée en nombre d'images par seconde.  
1975.11.01

**vitesse de progression <sup>1</sup> / rate of march**  
Nombre moyen de kilomètres ou de miles à parcourir en un temps déterminé, y compris les haltes prescrites. Est exprimé en kilomètres/heure ou miles/heure.  
1969.09.01

**vitesse de progression <sup>2</sup> / speed of advance**

En usage maritime, vitesse sur le fond prévue sur un itinéraire.  
1969.09.01

**vitesse de sécurité / safe speed**  
En guerre des mines sur mer, vitesse à laquelle un bâtiment donné peut marcher sans risquer d'influencer à l'intérieur de son aire de choc une mine à influence donnée, à une profondeur donnée.  
1975.11.01

**vitesse déclarée / declared speed**  
Vitesse qu'un capitaine de navire déclare pouvoir soutenir en permanence au cours de la prochaine traversée par conditions météorologiques moyennes et compte tenu de l'état actuel de son navire.  
1977.12.01

**vitesse du son / speed of sound**  
Vitesse à laquelle le son se déplace dans un milieu donné et dans des conditions bien définies. La vitesse du son au niveau de la mer dans l'atmosphère international standard est de 1.108 pieds à la seconde, 658 noeuds ou 1.215 km à l'heure.  
1968.11.01

**vitesse limite / terminal velocity <sup>1</sup>**  
Vitesse maximale théorique qu'un corps atteindrait sur une trajectoire déterminée, dans des conditions données de poids et de poussée, s'il poursuivait sa chute indéfiniment dans une atmosphère de densité uniforme.  
1968.11.01

**vitesse maximale de croisière / maximum sustained speed**  
En circulation routière, vitesse maximale qu'un véhicule peut réaliser, avec sa charge nominale, pendant une durée prolongée, sur une route de première catégorie et en palier, sans qu'il en résulte de dommages mécaniques.  
1973.03.01

**vitesse moyenne / average speed**  
Distance moyenne parcourue en une heure, calculée sur la durée totale du parcours, en excluant les arrêts spécifiquement prescrits.  
1970.01.01

**vitesse rectifiée**  
Terme privilégié : vitesse corrigée.

**vitesse sol / ground speed**  
Composante horizontale de la vitesse d'un aéronef par rapport à la surface terrestre.  
1975.11.01

**vitesse terminale / terminal velocity <sup>2</sup>**  
Vitesse restante d'un projectile au point de sa trajectoire situé à la même altitude que le point de lancement.  
1968.11.01

**vitesse virtuelle du vent / representative downwind speed**  
Pendant la période de prévision, direction moyenne où souffle le vent à la surface du sol dans la zone de danger

vers laquelle le nuage se déplace.  
MCJSB, 2017.04.04

**voie aérienne / airway**

Région de contrôle (ou portion de région de contrôle) présentant la forme d'un couloir et équipée d'aides radio à la navigation.  
1973.02.01

**voie de circulation / taxiway**

**chemin de roulement<sup>2</sup>**

**taxiway** (toléré)

Voie définie, sur un aérodrome terrestre, aménagée pour la circulation au sol des aéronefs et destinée à assurer la liaison entre deux parties de l'aérodrome.  
[dérivé de : OACI]  
2006.01.06

**voile blanc / whiteout**

Perte de l'horizon due à la réflexion de la lumière solaire sur la neige, ou à un ciel bouché.  
1969.09.01

**vol aux instruments / instrument flight**

Vol dans lequel la pente et l'assiette de l'aéronef ne sont contrôlées qu'en se rapportant aux instruments.  
1973.03.01

**vol stationnaire / hovering<sup>2</sup>**

Manoeuvre au cours de laquelle un aéronef se tient en vol dans une position fixe ou approximativement fixe par rapport à une position géographique donnée.  
1973.03.01

**vol tactique / terrain flight**

Vol près du sol au cours duquel la vitesse, la hauteur et/ou l'altitude sont adaptées au relief et aux obstacles dans le but d'éviter la détection et le feu de l'ennemi.  
1984.06.01

**VOR / VOR**

Aide radioélectrique à la navigation aérienne basée sur la détermination d'un relèvement par comparaison de phase d'un signal émis au sol. Ce sigle correspond à "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range".  
1976.12.01

**VSS liée aux conflits**

Terme privilégié : violence sexuelle et sexiste liée aux conflits.

**vulnérabilité électromagnétique /  
electromagnetic vulnerability**

Caractéristique d'un système susceptible d'être perturbé ou rendu inopérant par des interférences électromagnétiques.  
1987.07.01

# W

## wild weasel / wild weasel

Aéronef spécialement modifié pour pouvoir identifier, localiser, détruire ou annihiler les systèmes au sol de défense aérienne ennemis qui emploient des capteurs émettant de l'énergie électromagnétique.  
1982.08.01

# X - Y

# Z

## zone à restrictions / caution area

Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle existent des restrictions au survol à des époques déterminées.  
1973.03.01

## zone air-surface / air surface zone

Zone réservée ou réglementée établie afin d'éviter que les forces amies ne tirent sur des bâtiments de surface ou des aéronefs amis et pour permettre des opérations anti-sous-marines qui ne soient pas gênées par la présence de sous-marins amis.  
1998.09.25

## zone arrière / rear area

Pour un échelon de commandement donné, zone qui s'étend en avant de sa limite arrière jusqu'à l'arrière de la zone de responsabilité de l'échelon directement subordonné.  
Note : cette zone est destinée principalement à l'exécution de fonctions de soutien.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

## zone côtière de défense / defensive coastal area

Partie d'une zone côtière et de l'espace aérien, terrestre et maritime adjacent au rivage, à l'intérieur de laquelle les opérations défensives peuvent comporter la mise en oeuvre de forces terrestres, navales et aériennes.  
1973.02.01

## zone d'action anti-sous-marine libre / antisubmarine warfare free area

En guerre navale, zone de gestion de l'espace marin dans laquelle aucun sous-marin ami n'évolue et dans laquelle l'emploi des armes de lutte anti-sous-marine n'est pas restreint.  
2010.01.22

## zone d'action de défense aérienne / air defence action area

Zone et son espace aérien à l'intérieur desquels les aéronefs ou armes surface-air amis ont en général la priorité dans les opérations, sauf dans des conditions spécifiées.  
1993.07.01

## zone d'action de sous-marins / submarine action area

Zone de gestion de l'espace marin dans laquelle un ou plusieurs sous-marins amis évoluent, ces derniers étant les seuls à pouvoir employer les armes anti-sous-marines dans cette zone.  
2010.01.22

## zone d'amerrissage / landing zone<sup>1</sup>

Zone spécifique d'eau destinée à l'amerrissage d'aéronefs.  
2005.06.30

## zone dangereuse / danger area zone dangereuse aérienne (toléré)

En circulation aérienne, espace aérien, de dimensions définies, à l'intérieur duquel des activités dangereuses pour le vol des aéronefs peuvent se dérouler pendant des périodes spécifiées.  
1973.02.01

## zone dangereuse aérienne

Terme privilégié : zone dangereuse.

## zone d'appontage / landing zone<sup>2</sup>

Zone spécifique du pont d'un navire destinée à l'appontage d'aéronefs.  
2005.06.30

## zone d'assaut amphibie

Terme privilégié : zone de mise à terre<sup>1</sup>.

## zone d'atterrissage / landing zone<sup>3</sup>

Zone spécifique de terrain destinée à l'atterrissage d'aéronefs.  
2005.06.30

## zone de bombardement sans restriction / blind bombing zone

Zone réservée (aérienne, terrestre ou navale) établie dans le but de permettre des opérations aériennes non limitées par les opérations ou les éventuelles attaques des forces amies.  
1973.03.01

## zone de choc / damage area

En guerre des mines sur mer, zone centrée sur un dragueur de mines et à l'intérieur de laquelle les dégâts dus à l'explosion sont tels que les opérations doivent être interrompues.  
1975.11.01

## zone de combat<sup>1</sup> / combat zone<sup>1</sup>

Zone nécessaire aux forces combattantes pour la conduite des opérations.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

## zone de combat<sup>2</sup> / combat zone<sup>2</sup>

Territoire situé en avant de la limite arrière du groupe d'armées. Il est subdivisé en deux parties : a. la zone avant de combat, comprenant le territoire situé en avant de la limite arrière du corps d'armée ; b. la zone arrière de combat, comprenant le territoire situé entre la limite arrière du corps d'armée et

la limite arrière du groupe d'armées.  
1983.07.01

## zone de concentration<sup>1</sup> / concentration area<sup>1</sup>

Zone d'ordinaire à l'intérieur du théâtre d'opérations où les troupes sont rassemblées avant de commencer des opérations actives.  
1973.03.01

## zone de concentration<sup>2</sup> / concentration area<sup>2</sup>

Zone limitée sur laquelle une concentration d'artillerie est exécutée dans un temps limité.  
1973.03.01

## zone de contrôle / control zone

Espace aérien contrôlé s'étendant verticalement à partir de la surface jusqu'à une limite supérieure spécifiée.  
1980.07.01

## zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control area

Espace aérien défini latéralement par les limites de la zone d'opérations. La zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien peut être subdivisée en sous-zones de contrôle de l'espace aérien.  
1981.03.01

## zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité / high-density airspace control zone

Espace aérien de dimensions bien définies délimité par l'autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien à l'intérieur duquel il est fait un usage massif d'armes et de moyens aériens variés.  
1981.09.01

## zone de contrôle terminale / terminal control area

Zone de contrôle située habituellement au carrefour des voies aériennes aux environs d'un ou de plusieurs aérodromes importants.  
1973.01.01

## zone de coordination des feux / fire coordination area

Zone dans laquelle les feux sont soumis à des restrictions définies. Les feux qui ne correspondraient pas aux restrictions imposées ne peuvent être effectués qu'après accord de l'autorité qui a défini les restrictions initiales.  
1974.08.01

## zone de défense / defence area

Pour un échelon de commandement donné, la zone qui s'étend de la limite avant de la zone de bataille jusqu'à la limite arrière de cet échelon. C'est dans cette zone que la bataille défensive décisive est menée.  
1983.07.01

## zone de défense aérienne / air defence area ZDA

Espace aérien délimité dont il faut planifier et assurer la défense.  
1993.07.01

**zone de défense d'une base / base defence zone**

En gestion de l'espace aérien, espace aérien établi autour d'une base dans le but de renforcer l'efficacité des systèmes de défense aérienne.  
MCASB, 2013.01.29

**zone de déferlement / surf zone**

Zone de mer à partir de laquelle les vagues commencent à déferler sur les brisants.  
2002.10.14

**zone de démarrage / forming-up place position d'attaque (toléré)**

Dernière position occupée par l'échelon d'assaut avant de franchir la ligne de départ.  
1973.03.01

**zone de franchissement / crossing area**

Zone placée sous l'autorité d'un seul chef, et comportant un certain nombre de sites contigus de franchissement.  
1977.12.01

**zone de guidage / guidance coverage**

Volume d'espace dans lequel des informations de guidage (azimut ou altitude ou distance) sont fournies à l'aéronef suivant des caractéristiques données de portée et de précision. Ces informations peuvent être exprimées, soit par rapport à la géométrie d'un terrain, d'une piste ou bande d'atterrissage, en supposant une implantation adéquate de l'équipement au sol, soit par rapport à la couverture fournie par des équipements séparés au sol.  
1981.09.08

**zone de l'objectif / objective area**

Zone géographique définie à l'intérieur de laquelle est situé un objectif à conquérir ou à atteindre par les forces militaires. Cette zone est définie par l'autorité compétente pour des fins de commandement et contrôle.  
1973.03.01

**zone de largage / drop zone**

Zone déterminée dans laquelle sont largués des troupes aéroportées, du matériel ou des ravitaillements.  
1973.03.01

**zone de largage à faible hauteur / extraction zone**

Zone de largage déterminée pour la livraison de ravitaillement ou d'équipement par extraction d'un aéronef volant très près du sol.  
1980.07.01

**zone de latitude / latitude band**

Toute bande circonscrite à la terre, limitée par des parallèles, indiquée par des unités de mesure linéaires ou angulaires définies.  
1973.04.01

**zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie / artillery manoeuvre area**

Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle l'artillerie est autorisée à se déployer, mais qui

n'est pas réservée à son usage exclusif.  
1998.08.03

**zone de mise à l'eau des véhicules amphibies / amphibious vehicle launching area**

Zone, proche de la ligne de départ ou au large de celle-ci, vers laquelle se dirigent les bâtiments de débarquement et dans laquelle ils mettent à l'eau les véhicules amphibies.  
1973.02.01

**zone de mise à terre <sup>1</sup> / landing area <sup>1</sup> zone d'assaut amphibie**

Partie de la zone de l'objectif où ont lieu les opérations de débarquement d'une force amphibie.  
Note : elle comprend la plage et ses approches, les zones de transport, les zones de tirs d'appui, l'espace aérien occupé par les aéronefs en appui rapproché et le terrain sur lequel s'effectue la marche vers l'objectif initial.  
2005.06.30

**zone de mise à terre <sup>2</sup> / landing area <sup>2</sup>**

Zone utilisée pour le poser de troupes et de matériels aérotransportés.  
2005.06.30

**zone de navigation à risque / shipping risk area**

Dans le domaine de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, zone géographique désignée par des instances militaires et présentant un risque particulier ou accru pour les navires marchands.  
2008.01.15

**zone de patrouille de sous-marins / submarine patrol area**

Zone stationnaire, établie pour que les opérations de sous-marins ne soient pas gênées par des interférences mutuelles sous la surface.  
MCMSB, 2018.03.29

**zone de point fixe / run-up area**

Zone de l'aire de manoeuvre réservée à l'essai des moteurs avant le décollage.  
1972.07.01

**zone de posé <sup>1</sup> / touchdown zone <sup>1</sup>**

Pour les avions à voilure fixe, zone des 3.000 premiers pieds ou 1.000 premiers mètres de la piste à partir du seuil.  
2006.01.06

**zone de posé <sup>2</sup> / touchdown zone <sup>2</sup>**

Pour les hélicoptères ou avions à décollage vertical, portion de l'aire de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères ou de la piste utilisée pour l'atterrissage.  
2006.01.06

**zone de production des pistes / track production area**

Emplacement où sont produites les pistes en provenance d'une station radar.  
1973.08.01

**zone de rassemblement / assembly area <sup>2</sup>**

Zone où un ensemble de troupes est

rassemblé en vue d'une action future.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**zone de référence altimétrique radar / radar altimetry area**

Terrain assez plat et suffisamment étendu, dont on connaît l'altitude et qui sert à mesurer l'altitude des avions par radar.  
1971.04.01

**zone de refuge / refuge area**

Zone côtière, considérée comme non menacée par l'ennemi, que des navires de commerce peuvent recevoir l'ordre de rallier à la mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale.  
1978.06.01

**zone de responsabilité <sup>1</sup> / area of responsibility <sup>1</sup>**

Pour un niveau de commandement donné, zone affectée à un commandant pour planifier et conduire des opérations.  
MCJSB, 2019.01.28

**zone de responsabilité <sup>2</sup> / area of responsibility <sup>2</sup>**

En opérations navales, zone de terrain ennemie déterminée à l'avance, dans laquelle les bâtiments d'appui sont responsables de la couverture par le feu sur des objectifs connus ou des objectifs d'opportunité, et de la couverture par l'observation.  
2005.01.17

**zone de responsabilité du renseignement / area of intelligence responsibility**

Zone pour laquelle un commandant a la responsabilité de fournir le renseignement avec les moyens mis à sa disposition.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**zone de rupture / rupture zone**

Région immédiatement voisine de la limite des cratères, dans laquelle les contraintes résultant d'une explosion ont dépassé la résistance-limite du matériau. Elle est caractérisée par l'apparition de nombreuses crevasses radiales de dimensions variées.  
1969.09.01

**zone de sécurité <sup>1</sup> / safety zone**

Zone (terrestre, maritime ou aérienne) destinée à permettre aux forces amies d'effectuer des opérations autres que des opérations de combat.  
1981.03.01

**zone de sécurité <sup>2</sup> / safe area**

Dans le domaine des opérations de soutien de la paix, zone protégée dans laquelle des forces de l'OTAN ou dirigées par l'OTAN protègent des personnes ou des biens désignés.  
2002.05.29

**zone de sécurité de sous-marins / submarine haven**

Zone maritime déterminée pour les opérations de sous-marins, comprenant :  
a. un sanctuaire pour sous-marins, tel que promulgué par un commandant de

zone ou de flotte, ou d'un niveau équivalent ; b. une zone, située hors des zones de combat, réservée aux opérations et à l'entraînement des sous-marins ; c. une zone mobile, promulguée par un avis de mouvement de sous-marins, qui entoure un ou plusieurs sous-marins en transit et qui s'étend sur un nombre spécifié de milles marins sur l'avant, sur l'arrière et par le travers, par rapport à la position prévue du ou des sous-marins sur la route annoncée.  
1996.07.16

**zone de séparation / separation zone**  
Région située entre deux régions adjacentes verticales ou horizontales dans laquelle les unités ne peuvent pas intervenir à moins que certaines mesures de sécurité ne soient remplies.  
1975.11.01

**zone de silence**  
Terme privilégié : zone en angle mort<sup>2</sup>.

**zone de soutien naval / naval support area**  
Zone maritime attribuée aux bâtiments de guerre désignés pour soutenir une opération amphibie.  
1973.03.01

**zone de tir / zone of fire**  
Zone dans laquelle une unité terrestre désignée ou des ressources d'appui-feu sont prêtes à exécuter, ou exécutent des tirs.  
2005.11.04

**zone de tir contre-avions / fire-power umbrella**  
Zone de dimensions spécifiées délimitant un espace aérien au-dessus d'une force navale à la mer à l'intérieur duquel le feu des armes antiaériennes des bâtiments peut mettre les aéronefs en danger, et à l'intérieur duquel des procédures spéciales ont été établies pour l'identification et la mise en oeuvre des appareils amis.  
1973.03.01

**zone de tir contrôlé**  
Terme privilégié : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.

**zone de tirs d'appui / fire support area**  
Zone de manoeuvre appropriée affectée aux bâtiments chargés des tirs de soutien d'où ils appuient une opération amphibie par leurs tirs d'artillerie.  
1973.03.01

**zone de tirs réglementés**  
Terme privilégié : zone de tirs restreints.

**zone de tirs restreints / restrictive fire area**  
**zone de tirs réglementés (toléré)**  
Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle des restrictions spécifiques sont imposées et dans laquelle les tirs dépassant ces restrictions ne peuvent être effectués sans coordination préalable avec le quartier général habilité.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**zone d'embarquement / embarkation area**  
Zone à terre qui comprend un groupe de points d'embarquement, dans laquelle les derniers préparatifs précédant l'embarquement sont achevés et où transitent les personnels et cargaisons destinés à être embarqués sur des engins ou des bâtiments.  
1973.03.01

**zone d'engagement d'arme / weapon engagement zone**  
En défense aérienne, espace aérien de dimensions définies à l'intérieur duquel la responsabilité de l'engagement est normalement dévolue à un système d'arme particulier.  
2008.08.08

**zone d'engagement des intercepteurs**  
Terme privilégié : zone d'engagement d'arme.

**zone d'engagement des missiles**  
Terme privilégié : zone d'engagement d'arme.

**zone d'entraînement / training area**  
Zone géographique, qui peut comprendre l'espace aérien, désignée de manière temporaire ou permanente pour la formation et l'entraînement, y compris les exercices et les activités d'essai.  
2019.02.25

**zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée**  
Terme privilégié : zone d'engagement d'arme.

**zone d'étape<sup>1</sup> / staging area<sup>1</sup>**  
Zone située entre la zone des préparatifs et celle de l'objectif, que tout ou partie des forces est appelée à traverser une fois les préparatifs terminés, pour se ravitailler en carburant, se regrouper, permettre l'entraînement, l'inspection et la répartition des troupes et du matériel.  
1998.09.25

**zone d'étape<sup>2</sup> / staging area<sup>2</sup>**  
Lieu prévu pour le rassemblement d'unités ou de personnel en transit, au cours de mouvements sur les lignes de communication.  
1998.09.25

**zone d'exercice / exercise area**  
Zone géographique spécialement délimitée dans le temps et dans l'espace en vue de la conduite des activités d'entraînement.  
Note : la zone d'exercice est délimitée en coordination avec les pays hôtes.  
2001.10.01

**zone d'identification de défense aérienne / air defence identification zone**  
Espace aérien de dimensions définies à l'intérieur duquel on exige que l'identification, la localisation et le contrôle des aéronefs puissent être effectués à tout moment.  
1973.02.01

**zone d'impact / impact area réceptacle**  
Zone dont on a fixé des limites à l'intérieur desquelles tout engin balistique doit prendre contact avec le sol.  
1973.03.01

**zone d'influence / area of influence**  
Zone géographique dans laquelle un commandant est directement en mesure d'influencer les opérations, grâce à la manoeuvre ou aux systèmes d'appui-feu qui se trouvent normalement sous son contrôle ou ses ordres.  
1977.03.01

**zone d'intérêt / area of interest ZI**  
Pour un niveau de commandement donné, zone qui intéresse un commandant en fonction des objectifs liés aux opérations en cours ou planifiées et qui englobe ses zones d'influence, d'opérations ou de responsabilité, ainsi que les zones qui leur sont adjacentes.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**zone d'intérêt désignée / named area of interest**  
Zone géographique où des renseignements bruts sont recueillis pour satisfaire à des besoins en renseignement particuliers.  
2007.03.02

**zone d'intérêt opérationnel / area of operational interest**  
En défense aérienne, zone dans laquelle le transfert des pistes dignes d'intérêt est assuré automatiquement vers une station adjacente en fonction de sa situation et de sa nature.  
1974.09.01

**zone d'intérêt tactique / tactical locality**  
Point du terrain qui, en raison de sa situation ou de ses traits caractéristiques, présente un intérêt tactique dans les circonstances particulières du moment.  
1968.11.01

**zone d'obstacles réglementée / barrier restricted area**  
Zone décrétée par une autorité habilitée, dans laquelle les systèmes d'obstacles ne doivent pas gêner la manoeuvre des forces amies. Les restrictions imposées peuvent inclure une interdiction de poser des obstacles dans certains secteurs pendant des périodes données.  
1996.01.09

**zone d'opérations / area of operations**  
Zone à l'intérieur d'une zone d'opérations interarmées définie par le commandant de la force interarmées pour conduire des opérations au niveau tactique.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**zone d'opérations de défense aérienne / air defence operations area zone de tir contrôlé**  
Zone géographique à l'intérieur de laquelle sont appliquées des procédures destinées à minimiser les interférences



entre les opérations de défense aérienne et les autres types d'opérations. Elle peut comprendre la désignation d'une ou plusieurs des zones suivantes : a. zone d'action de défense aérienne ; b. zone de défense aérienne ; c. zone d'identification de défense aérienne ; d. zone de tir contre-avions.  
2000.10.04

**zone d'opérations interarmées / joint operations area**

Zone temporaire située à l'intérieur d'un théâtre d'opérations définie par le Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe, dans laquelle un commandant d'une force interarmées désigné planifie et exécute une mission particulière au niveau opératif.  
MCJSB, 2017.09.01

**zone d'opérations réglementée / restricted operating zone**

Espace aérien de dimensions définies délimité par l'autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien en fonction des situations particuliers et/ou des besoins dans lequel la mise en opération d'un ou plusieurs utilisateurs de l'espace aérien est réglementée.  
2011.10.11

**zone démilitarisée / demilitarized zone**

Zone géographique déterminée, convenue entre deux ou plusieurs parties, dans laquelle le stationnement, le rassemblement de forces militaires, la conservation ou l'établissement d'installations militaires de toutes sortes sont interdits.  
2017.06.30

**zone des communications / communication zone**

Zone arrière du théâtre d'opérations (immédiatement contiguë à la zone de combat). Elle englobe les lignes de communication et les installations de ravitaillement et d'évacuation ainsi que les autres organismes nécessaires pour l'appui logistique et la maintenance des forces en campagne.  
1973.03.01

**zone des forces de couverture / covering force area**

Zone qui s'étend en avant de la limite avant de la zone de bataille jusqu'aux positions avancées initialement attribuées aux forces de couverture. C'est dans cette zone que les forces de couverture exécutent les tâches qui leur sont confiées.  
1983.07.01

**zone des objectifs d'une opération amphibie / amphibious objective area**

Zone géographique, délimitée dans la directive de lancement de l'opération pour permettre l'exercice du commandement, à l'intérieur de laquelle se trouvent le ou les objectifs qui doivent être tenus par la force amphibie. Cette zone doit être de dimension suffisante pour permettre l'accomplissement de la mission de la force amphibie et la conduite des opérations maritimes,

aériennes et terrestres nécessaires.  
1983.07.01

**zone du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord / North Atlantic Treaty area**

En vertu de l'article 6 du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, zone comprenant le territoire des Parties en Europe et en Amérique du Nord, ainsi que le territoire de la Turquie, la mer Méditerranée et le secteur de l'Atlantique Nord situé au nord du tropique du Cancer.  
2014.01.31

**zone en angle mort <sup>1</sup> / dead space <sup>1</sup> zone non battue (toléré)**

Zone comprise dans la portée maximum d'une arme, d'un radar ou d'un observateur et qui ne peut être battue par le feu ou observée depuis un emplacement donné en raison de l'interposition d'obstacles, de la nature du terrain, des caractéristiques de la trajectoire ou des limites de possibilité de pointage de l'arme.  
1982.03.01

**zone en angle mort <sup>2</sup> / dead space <sup>3</sup> zone de silence**

Surface ou zone située dans la limite de portée d'un émetteur radio, mais dans laquelle l'émission de ce poste ne peut être captée.  
1982.03.01

**zone en angle mort <sup>3</sup> / dead space <sup>2</sup>**

Volume situé au-dessus et autour d'un canon ou d'un site de lancement d'un missile, dans lequel on ne peut tirer en raison de limitations mécaniques ou électroniques.  
1982.03.01

**zone fermée / closed area**

Zone définie où les passages et les survols de tous genres sont interdits.  
1973.03.01

**zone interdite <sup>1</sup> / prohibited area <sup>1</sup>**

Espace aérien, de dimensions définies, au-dessus du territoire ou des eaux territoriales d'un État, dans les limites duquel le vol des aéronefs est interdit.  
1981.06.01

**zone interdite <sup>2</sup> / prohibited area <sup>2</sup>**

Zone définie sur les cartes et à l'intérieur de laquelle la navigation ou l'ancrage sont interdits sauf autorisation expresse d'une autorité habilitée.  
1981.06.01

**zone logistique / support area**

Zone désignée dans laquelle sont implantés des éléments de soutien logistique du combat et certains éléments d'état-major pour assurer le soutien d'une unité.  
MCLSB, 2019.06.05

**zone maritime menacée / dangerously exposed waters**

Zone adjacente à un littoral gravement menacé.  
1989.02.01

**zone minée / mined area**

Zone dangereuse du fait de la présence

réelle ou supposée de mines.  
2001.10.01

**zone non battue**

Terme privilégié : zone en angle mort <sup>1</sup>.

**zone plastique / plastic zone**

Région située au-delà de la zone de rupture associée aux cratères résultant d'une explosion ; aucune crevasse n'y est visible, mais le sol a subi une déformation permanente et se trouve très fortement comprimé.  
1970.07.01

**zone protégée / secure area**

Lieu ou zone désignés dans lesquels des forces de l'OTAN ou dirigées par l'OTAN assument un certain degré de responsabilité à l'endroit de personnes ou de biens et peuvent imposer des restrictions de mouvements.  
Note : le recours à la force peut être autorisé pour établir et protéger cette zone.  
2001.10.01

**zone réglementée <sup>1</sup> / restricted area <sup>1</sup>**

Espace aérien, de dimensions définies, au-dessus du territoire ou des eaux territoriales d'un État, dans les limites duquel le vol des aéronefs est subordonné à certaines conditions spécifiées.  
2003.09.01

**zone réglementée <sup>2</sup> / restricted area <sup>2</sup>**

Zone dans laquelle des mesures restrictives spéciales sont prises afin d'éviter ou de limiter les interférences entre des forces amies.  
2003.09.01

**zone réservée / restricted area <sup>3</sup>**

Zone sous juridiction militaire dans laquelle des mesures de sécurité spéciales sont prises afin d'éviter une entrée non autorisée.  
2000.05.09

**zone réservée à l'artillerie / artillery reserved area**

Zone réservée exclusivement à la mise en place de l'artillerie.  
1999.07.16

**zone vitale / vital zone**

Zone où installation déterminée qui doit être défendue par des unités de défense antiaérienne.  
1996.11.20



