Nato Documents

NATO Glossary of abbreviations used in NATO documents and publications (English and French). Glossary of NATO Agreed civil and military abbreviations and full forms used in NATO documents and publications. The electronic version is updated annually and made available through the Internet at http://nsa.nato.int/ and the NATO extranet at http://nsa.hq.nato.int/

This version of AAP-15(F), which has been produced in Microsoft WORD 97, contains current and new NATO abbreviations and acronyms found in various NATO publications and frequently used documents. This publication is not ratified by a STANAG.

Member Nations and other users may therefore use it as they see fit and refer to it as an official reference publication of a descriptive nature.

Untangling NATO Transformation

1949-1969

NATO's Expansion After the Cold War

Declassification and Public Disclosure of Documents of the Military Comittee, the Military Representatives Committee and the Standing Group (1949-1958).

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and cross-cultural competence

A wolf in sheep's clothing? Cross-cultural competence in NATO and its missions

The purpose of this paper is to untangle the capabilities portion

of NATO's "transformation" initiatives and analyze their contribution to international security. The key questions asked are: What does NATO transformation entail, is it effective and what is its future? The conclusion concedes a measure of progress but identifies several shortfalls. The paper then makes a general recommendation for improving NATO's transformational capabilities. NATO's transformation efforts are balancing unsteadily between political will and military commitment. Foreign and defense ministers generally support transformation initiatives, but find their best intentions side-lined by fierce competition for domestic budgets. As can be expected from an international institution with a dual (political and military) identity, NATO's transformational work is proceeding in an uneven political-military manner. The bottom line, however, is that the political decisions on Prague Capability Commitment programs are disconnected from NATO's other military programs. Research was conducted using a variety of materials (official NATO documents, articles, reports, monographs and book chapters).

Listing civil and military abbreviations used in NATO documents and publications. The electronic version is updated and made available annually through the internet. The purpose of AAP-15 is twofold: a. to give the full form of the abbreviations most commonly found and used in NATO documents and publications; b. to encourage authors to use correct and standardized abbreviations and full forms when drafting documents or correspondence.

Public Disclosure of NATO Documents Trial Period - Request No. 8

NATO Basic documents. 1-3

Charter of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Documents Talk

The Role of Soldiers

NATO Strategy Documents 1949-1969

Glossary of NATO Agreed civil and military abbreviations and full forms used in NATO documents and publications.
This manual is a dual-Service US Army and US Marine Corps publication introducing new terms and definitions and updating existing definitions as reflected in the latest editions of Army field manuals and Marine Corps doctrinal, warfighting, and reference publications. It complies with DOD Military Standard 2525. When communicating instructions to subordinate units, commanders and staffs from company through corps should use this manual as a dictionary of operational terms and military graphics. This manual incorporates changes in joint terminology and definitions as reflected in JP 1-02 (as amended through June 2003) and provides a single standard for developing and depicting handdrawn and computer-generated military symbols for situation maps, overlays, and annotated aerial photographs for all types of military operations. The symbology chapters of this manual focus primarily on land military symbols applicable for the Army and Marine Corps. In addition to terminology, this manual includes the following updated lists: - Approved acronyms and abbreviations with their expansions. - Two-letter country codes. - Brevity codes and their meanings. - Procedural words. - Tactical tasks. This manual applies to the Active Army, the US Army Reserves, the Army National Guard and the US Marine Corps. This

manual implements the following international
agreements: - STANAG 3680/AAP-6 (2003), NATO
Glossary of Terms and Definitions. - AAP-15,
NATO Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO
Documents and Publications. - STANAG 1059,
National Distinguishing Letters for Use by
NATO Armed Forces, where appropriate for
Army- and/or Marine Corps-specific usage. -
STANAG 2019/APP-6A, Military Symbols For Land
Based Systems. - QSTAG 509, Military Symbols.
- STANAG 2022, Intelligence Reports, for the
evaluation ratings in annex A. - STANAG 2961,
Classes of Supply of NATO Land Forces, for
reference and comparison with US classes of
supply.
Women Organising from Within
Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO
Documents, AAP 15(A)
Handbook
Basic Documents
Geopolitics and Impacts for International
Security
Documents Relating to U.S. Defense Policy and
NATO & NORAD Defense Arrangements Or
Discussions

**This paper examines the function that cross-
cultural competence (3C) has for NATO in a
military context while focusing on two member
states and their armed forces: the United States
and Germany. Three dimensions were
established to analyze 3C internally and
externally: dimension A, dealing with 3C within**

the military organization;dimension B, focusing on 3C in a coalition environment/multicultural NATO contingent, for example while on a mission/training exercise abroad;and dimension C, covering 3C and NATO missions abroad with regard to interaction with the local population. When developing the research design, the cultural studies-based theory of hegemony constructed by Antonio Gramsci was applied to a comprehensive document analysis of 3C coursework and regulations as well as official documents in order to establish a typification for cross-cultural competence. As the result, 3C could be categorized as Type I – Ethical 3C, Type II – Hegemonic 3C, and Type III – Dominant 3C. Attributes were assigned according to each type. To validate the established typification, qualitative surveys were conducted with NATO (ACT), the U.S. Armed Forces (USCENTCOM),and the German Armed Forces (BMVg). These interviews validated the typification and revealed a varied approach to 3C in the established dimensions. It became evident that dimensions A and B indicated a prevalence of Type III, which greatly impacts the work atmosphere and effectiveness for NATO (ACT). In contrast, dimension C revealed the use of postcolonial mechanisms by NATO forces, such as applying one's value systems to other cultures and

having the appearance of an occupying force when 3C is not applied (Type I-II). In general, the function of each 3C type in the various dimensions could be determined. In addition, a comparative study of the document analysis and the qualitative surveys resulted in a canon for culture-general skills. Regarding the determined lack of coherence in 3C correlating with a demonstrably negative impact on effectiveness and efficiency as well as interoperability, a NATO standard in the form of a standardization agreement (STANAG) was suggested based on the aforementioned findings, with a focus on: empathy, cross-cultural awareness, communication skills (including active listening), flexibility and adaptability, and interest. Moreover, tolerance of ambiguity and teachability, patience, observation skills, and perspective-taking could be considered significant. Suspending judgment and respect are also relevant skills here. At the same time, the document analysis also revealed a lack of coherency and consistency in 3C education and interorganizational alignment. In particular, the documents examined for the U.S. Forces indicated divergent approaches. Furthermore, the interview analysis disclosed a large discrepancy in part between doctrine and actual implementation with regard to the NATO Forces.

Provides on overview of NATO publications and documents available in electronic format on the NATO Web site: introductory publications to NATO, theme-specific publications, in-depth reference publications, official texts adopted by NATO's decision-making bodies, speeches and articles by top officials and experts as well as news and updates on current activities.

NATO-Russia Relations After the Cold War

Aircraft Corrosion Control Documents: a Descriptive Catalogue

Failure of Negotiations for a NATO-sponsored Conference

NATO On-line Library

NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)

NATO Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents and Publications (English and French)

Terrorism: Commentary on Security Documents is a series that provides primary source documents and expert commentary on various topics relating to the worldwide effort to combat terrorism, as well as efforts by the United States and other nations to protect their national security interests. Volume 146, Russia's Resurgence, examines recent

developments in the foreign policy and strategy of the Russian Federation, including an examination of its aggression against neighboring states with Russian populations, its recent focus on strengthening its military capabilities, its larger strategy vis-à-vis NATO and the United States, its utilization of hybrid warfare in the "gray zone" to achieve its goals, its increasing influence on Middle Eastern politics, and the historical context within which these developments have occurred. This volume includes Congressional Research Service reports on security issues concerning the United States, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation, as well as an English-language version of the Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation made available to the public, NATO's Framework for Future Alliance Operations, and recent studies on Russia's hybrid warfare from the NATO Defense College and the Joint Special Operations University Press. The cyber security of vital infrastructure and services has become a major concern for countries

worldwide. The members of NATO are no exception, and they share a responsibility to help the global community to strengthen its cyber defenses against malicious cyber activity. This book presents 10 papers and 21 specific findings from the NATO Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) 'Best Practices in Computer Network Defense (CND): Incident Detection and Response, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 2013. The workshop was attended by a multi-disciplinary team of experts from 16 countries and three international institutions. The book identifies the state-of-the-art tools and processes being used for cyber defense and highlights gaps in the technology. It presents the best practice of industry and government for incident detection and response and examines indicators and metrics for progress along the security continuum.This book provides those operators and decision makers whose work it is to strengthen the cyber defenses of the global community with genuine tools and expert advice. Keeping pace and deploying advanced

*process or technology is only possible
when you know what is available. This
book shows what is possible and
available today for computer network
defense and for incident detection and
response.*
NATO basic documents
Documents on Cyprus
*Hungary and NATO : essay, documents,
chronology of events*
NATO, Gender and the Military
*Guide to Document Security Markings and
Distribution Statements Used by NATO
and NATO Member Nations*
NATO Basic Documents

This book investigates the challenges related to civil-
military cooperation (CIMIC) and offers a new
perspective by examining the social role of NATO
CIMIC soldiers. The intertwining of the civilian and
military spheres has become a significant part of the
contemporary security environment. However, the
relationship between the military and civilian actors is
often troubled, filled with misunderstandings and
rivalry. In their duty to provide a link between the
military and diverse civilian environment, soldiers
involved in CIMIC are exposed to varied, often-
conflicted expectations that make up their social role
and put stress on their performance and the
effectiveness of CIMIC. By drawing on analysis of

NATO CIMIC documents and a series of interviews with CIMIC soldiers, the author is able to, first, identify the elements of the CIMIC role and, second, diagnose the inherent role conflict and describe methods of dealing with it. Looking at civil-military cooperation through this lens reveals new layers of challenges that impact its effectiveness and a better way to understand the complexity of civil-military interaction. This book will be of much interest to students of military studies, military sociology, peacekeeping, security studies, and international relations, as well as military practitioners.

This Instruction prescribes policies and procedures for the: (1) Assignment of memberships to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) quality assurance (QA) groups; (2) Coordination of NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) and QA subjects, Allied Quality Assurance Publications (AQAPS), and other NATO QA documents; and (3) Establishment and operation of a central DoD file of all NATO quality assurance documents and correspondence.

The Diplomacy of NATO's Science and Environmental Initiatives

Glossaire des abreviations utilisées dans les documents OTAN.

Russian President Led to Believe Partnership for Peace was Alternative to Expanded NATO ; Documents Show Early Russian Opposition to "neo-containment; " More U.S. Assurances to Russia:

This book examines NATO's engagement with
gender issues through its military
structures. Drawing on newly declassified
NATO documents, this volume provides the
first comprehensive account of NATO's long-
established engagement with gender issues.
These documents bring to the fore the
stories of the NATO women and 'gendermen'
who have organised within NATO across the
decades to advocate on gender issues and
highlights the continued challenges to
pursuing transformative agendas within
resistant institutions. The book argues
that NATO is an institution of
international hegemonic masculinity, with
gender norms and values learned by member
and partner states through socialisation
and the engagement of a masculinist
protection logic. It therefore provides an
important context for NATO's recent
implementation of the Women, Peace and
Security agenda encapsulated in UN
Security Council Resolution 1325 and the
seven follow-up resolutions. The volume

interrogates how Women, Peace and Security
has mapped on to NATO's pre-existing
concerns as a global security actor,
providing impetus for further critical
knowledge building of NATO which centres
on gender. This book will be of interest
to students and scholars of NATO, Critical
Military Studies, Gender Studies, Critical
Security Studies and IR in general.
NATO Glossary of Abbreviations Used in
NATO Documents and Publications (English
and French)CreateSpace
Operational Terms and Graphics
A Peculiar Relationship
Russia's Resurgence
NATO and the UN
Civil-Military Cooperation in
International Interventions
Greening the Alliance

*The most powerful military alliance in history, NATO shaped
the geopolitical contours of the Cold War and continues to
structure the contemporary international system. The NATO
agreement is reprinted here with speeches and essential
historical documents concerning the alliance's founding and
subsequent evolution. Accompanying essays by major
scholars discuss debates about NATO's evolving
governance, its role in nuclear politics, and its appropriate
mission during and since the Cold War.*
*This book analyses the expansion of The North Atlantic
Treaty Organization (NATO) into the post-Soviet space after
the end of the Cold War. Based on an extensive analysis of
the literature and government documents, including doctrines,*

statements and speeches by the most influential decision-makers and other actors, it sheds new light on the geopolitical and geostrategic context of the expansion of the military alliance, and assesses its impact on international security relations in Europe. The first chapter introduces readers to the neo-realist approach and develops the methodological basis of the book. The following chapters provide a historical overview of the causes and consequences of two waves of eastward NATO enlargement. Special attention is paid to the annexation of the Crimea and to Russian hybrid-asymmetric warfare. Finally, thirty years after the end of the Cold War, the book notes a disturbing return to militarization in international security relations. To counter this process, the author calls for a reduction of current international tensions and a new policy of détente.

NATO Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents and Publications
Listing Terms of Military Significance and Their Definitions for Use in NATO, Together with an Index of NATO Agreed Documents Containing Specialist Terms and Definitions
Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents

NATO and the Western Balkans
NATO Strategy Documents
This book provides a critical examination of NATO's evolving strategic and operational roles in the Western Balkans since the disintegration of Yugoslavia in 1991, with a particular focus on Bosnia, Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in both the conflict and post-conflict phases. While there is a myriad of literature available on the various conflicts that

engulfed the former Yugoslavia after the collapse of communism, less has been written on NATO's overall role in these conflicts. This text, therefore, fills the gap, offering a thematic study of NATO's roles and duties in this region from the early 1990s to the present day. The 'levels of analysis' introduced by Mulchinock provide a new framework for examining NATO's response to the Yugoslav wars of secession, focusing on the role of key NATO member states and the role of different NATO Secretaries-General, along with the impact of inter-institutional cooperation (and conflict) with other international organisations.

When the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed just four years after the United Nations, it provided its members with a measure of security in the face of the Soviet Union's veto power in the senior organization's Security Council, as well as a means of coping with Communist expansion. Ever since then, the two institutions have been competitors in maintaining peace in the postwar world. Occasionally they have cooperated; more often they have not. In NATO and the UN, Lawrence Kaplan, one of the leading experts on NATO, examines the intimate and often contentious relations between the two and describes how this relationship has changed over the course of

two generations. Kaplan documents the many interactions between them throughout their interconnected history, focusing on the major flashpoints where either NATO clashed with UN leadership, the United States and the Soviet Union confronted each other directly, or fissures within the Atlantic alliance were dramatized in UN sessions. He draws on the organizations' records as well as unpublished files from the National Archives and its counterparts in Britain, France, and Germany to provide the best account yet of working relations between the two organizations. By examining their complex connection with regard to such conflicts as the Balkan wars, Kaplan enhances our understanding of both institutions. Crisis management has been a source of conflict between the two in the past but has also served as an incentive for collaboration, and Kaplan shows how this peculiar but persistent relationship has functioned. Although the Cold War years are gone, the UN remains the setting where NATO problems have played out, as they have in Iraq during recent decades. And it is to NATO that the UN has turned for military power to face crises in the Balkans, Middle East, and South Asia. Kaplan stresses the importance of both organizations in the twenty-first century, recognizing their potential to advance global

peace and security while showing how their tangled history explains the obstacles that stand in the way. His work offers significant findings that will especially impact our understanding of NATO while filling a sizable gap in our understanding of post-World War II diplomacy. NATO Expansion, What Yeltsin Heard AGARD Corrosion Handbook - Volume 2 NATO County Forest Fire Protection Together with Scholarly Commentaries and Essential Historical Documents Best Practices in Computer Network Defense: Incident Detection and Response

Following the launch of Sputnik, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization became a prominent sponsor of scientific research in its member countries, a role it retained until the end of the Cold War. As NATO marks sixty years since the establishment of its Science Committee, the main organizational force promoting its science programs, Greening the Alliance is the first book to chart NATO's scientific patronage—and the motivations behind it—from the organization's early days to the dawn of the twenty-first century. Drawing on

previously unseen documents from NATO's own archives, Simone Turchetti reveals how its investments were rooted in the alliance's defense and surveillance needs, needs that led it to establish a program prioritizing environmental studies. A long-overlooked and effective diplomacy exercise, NATO's "greening" at one point constituted the organization's chief conduit for negotiating problematic relations between allies. But while Greening the Alliance explores this surprising coevolution of environmental monitoring and surveillance, tales of science advisers issuing instructions to bomb oil spills with napalm or Dr. Strangelove–like experts eager to divert the path of hurricanes with atomic weapons make it clear: the coexistence of these forces has not always been harmonious. Reflecting on this rich, complicated legacy in light of contemporary global challenges like climate change, Turchetti offers both an eye-opening history of international politics and environmental studies and a thoughtful assessment of NATO's future.

NATO Glossary of Abbreviations Used in
NATO Documents and Publications
(Glossaire OTAN Des Abreviations
Utilisees Dans Les Documents Et
Publications OTAN).
Erreurs et moindres carrés