



## Non-NATO Nuclear Terms and Definitions

### Source References:

USIA : U.S. Information Agency – Arms Control and Disarmament – Glossary of Terms  
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A course of action, developed on the best economic, diplomatic, political, and military judgement to dissuade an adversary from a current course of action or contemplated operations (USDoD).

*action dissuasive (options)*

*сдерживающие действия(варианты)*

### deterrent force

A credible military capability, both in the conventional and in the nuclear arms field, with the clear political will to act in order to convince any potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. As far as the Alliance nuclear posture is concerned, these forces are maintained at the minimum level sufficient to preserve peace and stability. See also nuclear posture (RU).

*force de dissuasion*

*силы сдерживания*

### disaster management

The body of policy and administrative decisions and operational activities which pertain to the management of the various stages of a disaster (FR).

*gestion des catastrophes*

*управление действиями по ликвидации последствий бедствии*

### dismantlement

The taking apart of a weapon system to comply with an arms control agreement. (USIA).

*démantèlement*

*демонтаж*

### dual-capable aircraft

Allied and US fighter aircraft tasked and configured to perform either conventional or theatre nuclear missions. (USDoD). Also called DCA.

*avion à double capacité*

*летательный аппарат двойного предназначения*

### dual-capable forces

Forces capable of employing dual-capable (nuclear or conventional) weapons (USDoD).

*forces à double capacité* *силы двойного предназначения*

### dual (multi)-capable weapons

1. Weapons, weapon systems, or vehicles capable of selective equipage with different types or mixes of armament or firepower.

2. Sometimes restricted to weapons capable of handling either nuclear or non-nuclear munitions.

*armes à capacité double (multiple)*

*оружие двойного (многоцелевого) предназначения*

## F

### fissile material

Material, such as plutonium and certain isotopes of uranium, which is capable of supporting a fission chain reaction (FR).

*matière fissile*

*радиоактивное вещество*

## G

### gamma radiation

A nuclear electromagnetic radiation of sufficient energy to cause ionisation, emitted by the nuclei of many radionuclides during decay. Gamma rays have a range of several kilometres in air and are highly penetrating; they are primarily an external hazard (FR).

*rayonnement gamma*

*гамма-излучение*

## L

### land-based missile system

A strategic land-based ballistic-missile system with its launcher mounted on a tracked or wheeled cross-country chassis. Concealment of the system is maintained by special camouflage equipment and techniques, by dispersion of planned deployment sites and by special movement routines in prepared areas (RU).

*système mobile terrestre de tir de missile*

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*подвижный грунтовый ракетный комплекс*

### land-based nuclear weapons

1. Nuclear surface-to-air missiles (air defence weapons for use against aircraft), nuclear land mines (also called atomic demolition weapons), nuclear artillery or tube-fired shells, and nuclear short-range missiles (up to 500 km range; missiles with ranges from 500-5500 km are prohibited by the INF Treaty and were eliminated). (PJC Oct 2000)
2. Any nuclear weapon stored or based on land (US).  
*système mobile terrestre de tir de missile*  
*ядерное оружие наземного базирования*

### M

#### mean lethal radiation dose

The amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by the whole body which would be fatal without medical treatment to 50 percent of the exposed personnel in a given period of time (FR).  
*dose létale moyenne*      *средняя летальная доза облучения*

### N

#### non-strategic nuclear forces

Those nuclear-capable forces located in an operational area with a capability to employ nuclear weapons by land, sea, or air forces against opposing forces, supporting installations, or facilities. (USDoD). Such forces may be employed, when authorized by competent authority, to support operations that contribute to the accomplishment of the commander's mission within the theatre of operations.

*forces nucléaires nonstratégiques*

*нестратегические ядерные силы*

#### non-strategic nuclear weapons

Non-strategic nuclear weapons include all nuclear weapons which do not fall into the class of strategic nuclear weapons (RF).

*armes nucléaires nonstratégiques*

*нестратегическое ядерное оружие*

#### nuclear accident

See nuclear weapon(s) accident (USDoD).

*accident nucléaire*

*ядерная авария*

#### nuclear, biological, and chemical defence

Defensive measures that enable friendly forces to survive, fight, and win against enemy use of nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons and agents. US forces apply NBC defensive measures before and during integrated warfare. In integrated warfare, opposing forces employ nonconventional weapons along with conventional weapons (NBC weapons are nonconventional). (USDoD).

*défence nucléaire, biologique et chimique*

*противоядерная, противобиологическая и противохимическая оборона*

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nuclear, biological, and chemical environment

Environments in which there is deliberate or accidental employment, or threat of employment, of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons; deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with toxic industrial materials, including toxic industrial chemicals; or deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with radiological (radioactive) materials. *See also* contamination (USDoD).

*environment nucléaire, biologique et chimique*

*ядерная, биологическая и химическая обстановка*

nuclear charge

Nuclear charge is a device in which a nuclear energy release explosive process occurs (RF).

*charge nucléaire*

*ядерный боезаряд*

nuclear collateral damage

Undesired damage or casualties produced by the effects from friendly nuclear weapons (USDoD).

*dommages nucléaires collatéraux*

*сопутствующий ущерб при применении ядерного оружия*

nuclear contact surface burst

An explosion of a nuclear weapon whose centre of energy is at the surface of land or water (USDoD).

*explosion nucléaire au contact de la surface*

*контактный наземный ядерный взрыв*

nuclear coordination

A broad term encompassing all the actions involved with planning nuclear strikes, including liaison between commanders, for the purpose of satisfying support requirements or because of the extension of weapons effects into the territory of another (USDoD).

*coordination nucléaire*

*координация действий при применении ядерного оружия*

nuclear delivery vehicle

1. Nuclear delivery vehicle is a means to carry and delivery a nuclear munition to the target (RF).

2. That portion of the weapon system which provides the means of delivery of a nuclear weapon to the target (AAP-6). *See also* nuclear certified delivery vehicle.

*vecteur à capacité nucléaire*

*средство доставки ядерного боеприпаса*

nuclear dud

A nuclear weapon that, when launched at or emplaced on a target, fails to provide any explosion of that part of the weapon designed to produce the nuclear yield (USDoD).

*raté nucléaire*

*несработавший ядерный боеприпас*

nuclear energy

All forms of energy released in the course of a nuclear fission or nuclear transformation (USDoD).

*énergie nucléaire*

*ядерная энергия*

nuclear exoatmospheric burst

The explosion of a nuclear weapon above the sensible atmosphere (above 120 kilometres) where atmospheric interaction is minimal (CPMT). *See also* type of burst.

*explosion nucléaire exo-atmosphérique*

*внеатмосферный ядерный взрыв*

nuclear forces

A collective term for the armed services, arms or branches, major formations, tactical formations and units equipped with nuclear weapons, whether strategic or tactical. In the Russian Federation, nuclear forces include the Strategic Missile Forces, strategic aviation, submarines armed with nuclear ballistic missiles and all major formations, tactical formations and units equipped with substrategic nuclear weapons (CP&MT).

*forces nucléaires*

*ядерные силы*

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#### nuclear incident

An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, resulting in any of the following, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident: a. an increase in the possibility of explosion or radioactive contamination; b. errors committed in the assembly, testing, loading, or transportation of equipment, and/or the malfunctioning of equipment and materiel which could lead to an unintentional operation of all or part of the weapon arming and/or firing sequence, or which could lead to a substantial change in yield, or increased dud probability; and c. any act of God, unfavourable environment, or condition resulting in damage to the weapon, facility, or component (USDoD).

*incident nucléaire* ядерный инцидент

#### nuclear intelligence

Intelligence derived from the collection and analysis of radiation and other effects resulting from radioactive sources. Also called NUCINT (USDoD).

*renseignement nucléaire* ядерная разведка

#### nuclear logistic movement

The transport of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations. Under certain specified conditions, combat aircraft may be used for such movements (USDoD).

*transport nucléaire* снабженческие перевозки ядерного оружия

#### nuclear munitions

Nuclear munitions are the combat parts of missiles, torpedoes, air bombs and artillery projectiles which have nuclear charges (RF).

*munitions nucléaires* ядерные боеприпасы

#### nuclear parity

A condition at a given point in time when opposing forces possess nuclear offensive and defensive systems approximately equal in overall combat effectiveness (USDoD).

*parité nucléaire* ядерный паритет

#### nuclear planning system

A system composed of personnel, directives, and electronic data processing systems to directly support geographic nuclear combatant commanders in developing, maintaining, and disseminating nuclear operation plans (USDoD).

*système de planification nucléaire*  
система ядерного планирования

#### nuclear proximity-surface burst

An explosion of a nuclear weapon at a height less than the maximum radius of its fireball, but low enough to facilitate cratering and/or the propagation of a shock wave into the ground (USDoD).

*explosion nucléaire à proximité de la surface*  
низкий воздушный ядерный взрыв

#### nuclear reactor

A facility in which fissile material is used in a self-supporting chain reaction (nuclear fission) to produce heat and/or radiation for both practical application and research and development (USDoD).

*réacteur nucléaire* ядерный реактор

#### nuclear stalemate

A concept that postulates a situation wherein the relative strength of opposing nuclear forces results in mutual deterrence against employment of nuclear forces (USDoD).

*impasse nucléaire* концепция «ядерного тупика»

#### nuclear support

The use of nuclear weapons against hostile forces in support of friendly air, land, and naval operations. See also immediate nuclear support; preplanned nuclear support (USDoD).

*soutiens nucléaire* поддержка ядерным оружием

#### nuclear transmutation



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### nuclear yield

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 (FR).

*énergie nucléaire*                      *мощность ядерного боеприпаса*

### nuclear yields

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. Yields are categorized as follows:

very low - less than 1 kiloton;

low - 1 kiloton to 10 kilotons;

medium - over 10 kilotons to 50 kilotons;

high - over 50 kilotons to 500 kilotons;

very high over 500 kilotons.

See also nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon (USDoD).

*puissance d'une arme nucléaire*                      *мощность ядерного заряда*

## O

### operational-tactical nuclear weapons

Operational-tactical nuclear weapons are designed to engage targets in the operational depth of the enemy deployment (up to 500 km) to accomplish an operational mission. Under certain conditions operational nuclear weapons may be involved in strategic and, in exceptional cases, tactical missions. Operational and tactical nuclear weapons are in service with general purpose forces (RF).

*armes nucléaires tactiques opérationnelles*

*оперативно-тактическое ядерное оружие*

## R

### radiation detection

Discovery by any means of the presence of an ionising radiation hazard. In some cases, may include measurement of intensity and radionuclide identity (FR).

*détection du rayonnement*                      *обнаружены радиации*

### radiation dose

The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, expressed in grays (Gy) or sieverts (Sv) (FR)

*dose d'irradiation*                      *доза облучения*

### radiation sickness

An illness resulting from excessive exposure to ionizing radiation. The earliest symptoms are nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, which may be followed by loss of hair, haemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat and general loss of energy (FR).

*syndrome d'irradiation aigue*                      *лучевая болезнь*

### radiological weapons

A potential weapon of mass destruction based on radioactive substances capable of causing casualties by ionizing radiation, without a nuclear burst. These substances can be extracted from nuclear reactor waste, or produced by bombarding various chemical agents with neutrons to produce isotopes. Radiological weapons may take the form of artillery shells, aerial bombs or missile warheads (FR).

*arme radiologique*                      *радиологическое оружие*

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### S

#### sea-based nuclear weapons

1. Nuclear surface-to-surface ballistic or cruise missiles for use against targets on land or at sea, nuclear anti-submarine depth bombs, missiles and torpedoes, and nuclear surface-to-air missiles for use against aircraft (PJC October 2000).
2. Any nuclear weapon normally based/stored at sea for launch by surface or sub-surface naval vessels. These may include nuclear surface-to-surface ballistic or cruise missiles for use against targets on land or at sea, nuclear anti-submarine depth bombs, gravity bombs, missiles and torpedoes, and nuclear surface-to-air missiles for use against aircraft (US).

*armes nucléaires en mer*

*ядерное оружие морского базирования*

#### stockpile to target sequence

The order and permutations of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage and assembling, testing, transporting and delivering it on the target (FR).

*séquence du stockage à la cible*

*последовательность действий по доставке ядерного оружия от места хранения к цели*

#### strategic forces

That part of a nation's armed forces which carries out strategic missions in a war involving the use of nuclear weapons. Strategic forces are subdivided into offensive and defensive. The offensive strategic forces include units, tactical formations and major formations equipped with intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarines armed with ballistic missiles, as well as strategic air forces. The defensive strategic forces, which are responsible for aerospace defence, consist of strategic early-warning systems together with space and missile defence assets (CP&MT).

*forces stratégiques*

*стратегические силы*

#### strategic missile forces

One of the services of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the mission of which is to deter possible aggression through the use of nuclear weapons or, in the event of such aggression to destroy, either alone or as part of the national strategic nuclear forces, the strategic installations that form the basis of the enemy's military and economic potential. In addition, the Strategic Missile Forces provide warning of ballistic missile attacks and maintain constant surveillance of space. They are charged with destroying enemy space installations and ballistic missiles and also give warning of foreign intelligence-gathering and other spacecraft. They support force groupings in the theatre at operational and tactical level. The essential characteristics of the Strategic Missile Forces are their enormous destructive capability, their high level of readiness and their extreme rapidity of action, combined with virtually unlimited range, high precision, the ability to prepare in secret, all-weather capability and a high degree of survivability. They consist of central military command and control organizations, major missile formations made up of missile divisions and regiments, tactical and major missile and space defence formations, as well as units and organizations responsible for launching and controlling spacecraft, agencies, production facilities, research organizations and military education establishments (CP&MT).

*forces de missiles stratégiques*

*ракетные войска стратегического назначения*

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#### strategic nuclear delivery vehicle

A long-range ballistic or cruise missile or heavy bomber that carries a nuclear weapon (USIA).

*vecteur d'arme nucléaire stratégique*

*средство доставки стратегического ядерного оружия*

#### strategic nuclear forces

Land-based ballistic missiles with ranges over 5500 kilometers, modern submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and heavy bombers (USIA).

*forces nucléaires stratégiques* *стратегические ядерные силы*

#### strategic nuclear weapons

Strategic nuclear weapons are designed to engage objects in geographically remote strategic regions (over 5500 km) to accomplish strategic missions. In exceptional situations, strategic nuclear weapons may be used to accomplish operational missions. Strategic nuclear weapons are in service with the strategic nuclear forces (RF).

*armes nucléaires stratégiques* *стратегическое ядерное оружие*

## T

#### tactical nuclear weapons

Tactical nuclear weapons are designed to engage objects in the tactical depth of enemy deployment (up to 300 km) to accomplish a tactical mission. Under certain conditions, tactical nuclear weapons may be involved in operational and strategic missions (RF).

*armes nucléaires tactiques* *тактическое ядерное оружие*

#### theater nuclear forces

Nuclear forces designed for localized military missions (USIA).

*armes nucléaires de théâtre*

*ядерные силы ТВД*

#### toxic free area

That area of collective NBC protection which is airtight, pressurized and fed with clean filtered air and designed to be toxic free where personnel need not wear individual NBC protective equipment. (FR).

*zone exempte de toxique*

*зона, свободная от токсичности*

## V

## W

#### warning and reporting

The process by which reports of NBC attacks or Release Other Than Attack are forwarded through the chain of command and units are warned of the resulting hazards. The process is coordinated by a hierarchical structure of NBC centres (FR).

*alerte et compte rendu*

*оповещение*