

**PART 1      Nuclear Terms and Definitions in English**

**APPENDIX 1      NATO and NATO-Russia Nuclear Terms and Definitions**

**APPENDIX 2      Non-NATO Nuclear Terms and Definitions**

**APPENDIX 3      Definitions of Nuclear Forces**

NATO and NATO-Russia Nuclear Terms and Definitions

Source References:

- AAP-6 : NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions  
 AAP-21 : NATO Glossary of NBC Terms and Definitions  
 CP&MT : NATO-Russia Glossary of Contemporary Political and Military Terms

**A**

<p>active decontamination                  The employment of chemical, biological or mechanical processes to remove or neutralise chemical, biological or radioactive materials. (AAP-21).  <i>décontamination active</i>                      <i>активное обеззараживание</i></p>	<p>alpha particle                  A nuclear particle emitted by heavy radionuclides in the process of decay. Alpha particles have a range of a few centimetres in air and will not penetrate clothing or the unbroken skin but inhalation or ingestion will result in an enduring hazard to health (AAP-21).  <i>particule alpha</i>                                      <i>альфа-частицы</i></p>
<p>active material                  Material, such as plutonium and certain isotopes of uranium, which is capable of supporting a fission chain reaction (AAP-6).                  See also fissile material.  <i>matière fissile</i>                                      <i>радиоактивное вещество</i></p>	<p>antimissile system                  The basic armament of missile defence systems, designed to destroy ballistic and cruise missiles and their warheads. It includes antimissile missiles, launchers, automated detection and identification, antimissile missile tracking and guidance, and main command posts with a range of computer and communications equipment. They can be subdivided into short, medium and long-range missile defence systems (CP&amp;MT).  <i>système d'arme de défense antimissiles</i>                                      <i>противоракетный комплекс</i></p>
<p>acute radiation dose                  The total ionising radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur (AAP-6). (AAP-21) See also radiation dose.  <i>dose d'irradiation aiguë</i>                      <i>доза острого облучения</i></p>	<p>area of militarily significant fallout                  The area in which radioactive fallout affects the ability of military units to carry out their normal mission (AAP-6).  <i>zone de retombées radioactives d'importance militaire</i>                                      <i>зона выпадения значительных в военном отношении радиоактивных осадков</i></p>
<p>airburst                  An explosion of a bomb or projectile above the surface as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface or after penetration (AAP-6). See also type of burst.  <i>explosion aérienne</i>                                      <i>воздушный взрыв</i></p>	<p>atomic demolition munition                  A nuclear device designed or adapted for use as a demolition munition (AAP-6).  <i>charge nucléaire statique</i>                                      <i>атомный фугас</i></p>
<p>alarm                  An indication from any source that a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack or release other than attack may have occurred (AAP-21). See also: warning and reporting.  <i>alerte</i>    <i>тревога</i></p>	
<p>allocation                  In nuclear warfare planning, the specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons allocated to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor only (AAP-6).  <i>allocation</i>    <i>разнарядка ядерных средств</i></p>	

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atomic weapon

See nuclear weapon (AAP-21).

*arme atomique*

*атомное оружие*

attenuation factor

The ratio of the incident radiation dose or dose rate to the radiation dose or dose rate transmitted through a shielding material. This is the reciprocal of the transmission factor (AAP-6).

*facteur d'atténuation*

*коэффициент ослабления*

**B**

ballistic missile

A missile whose flight path, except during the boost phase, follows a ballistic (free-fall) trajectory. Unlike a cruise missile, a ballistic missile has no special aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift during flight in the atmosphere (CP&MT).

*missile balistique*

*баллистическая ракета*

blast wave

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 (AAP-21).

*onde de souffle*

*взрывная волна*

blast wave diffraction

The passage around and envelopment of a structure by the nuclear blast wave (AAP-6).

*diffraction de l'onde de souffle*

*отклонение взрывной волны*

buffer distance

In nuclear warfare:

1. The horizontal distance which, when added to the radius of safety will give the desired assurance that the specified degree of risk will not be exceeded. The buffer distance is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the delivery error.
2. The vertical distance which 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. It is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the vertical error (AAP-6).

*marge de sécurité*

*буферное расстояние*

**C**

casualty decontamination

The neutralisation or removal of chemical, biological or radioactive agents or materials from a casualty, allowing the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment by the casualty and carers, thereby minimising further risks to health and facilitating subsequent treatment (AAP-21).

*décontamination des victimes*

*обеззараживание пораженных военнослужащих*

chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear centre

An organisational entity holding responsibility for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear warning and reporting within a hierarchical structure comprising, in descending order, Area Control Centres, Zone Control Centres, Collection Centres and Sub-Collection Centres. Ordinarily, Area and Zone Control Centres are geographically dependent, whereas Collection and Sub-Collection centres are integral to military formations. (AAP-21)  
 See also: warning and reporting.

*centre chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire*

*химический, биологический, радиационный и ядерный центр*

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chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear surveillance

The systematic observation of aerospace, surface areas, places, persons, or things by visual, electronic, mechanical, or other means for determining the presence or absence of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards (AAP-21).

*surveillance chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire*  
*химический, биологический, радиационный и ядерный мониторинг*

circular error probable

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 (AAP-21).

*écart circulaire probable*      *круговое вероятное отклонение*

contamination

The deposit, absorption or adsorption of radioactive material, or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel or objects (AAP-6).

*contamination*      *заражение*

contamination control

The employment of policies, doctrine, equipment and procedures, to avoid, contain, reduce, remove or render harmless radiological, biological or chemical contaminants (AAP-21).

*contrôle de contamination*      *контроль заражения*

contamination control area

In collective chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protection, an area before the toxic free area in which personnel can remove and don contaminated individual protective equipment with reduced risk, and where equipment and supplies can be decontaminated. It includes the airlock(s), vapour hazard area, changing booth(s) and liquid hazard area (AAP-21).

*aire de contrôle de contamination*      *зона контроля заражения*

contamination control line

A line established by a competent authority, identifying the area contaminated to a specific level of the contaminant of interest (AAP-6).

*ligne de contrôle de contamination*      *граница зоны заражения*

contamination control point

That portion of the contamination control line used by personnel to control entry to and exit from the contaminated area (AAP-6).

*point de contrôle de contamination*      *контрольно-пропускной пункт зоны заражения*

**D**

decay

The progressive reduction in intensity or viability of a chemical, biological or radioactive agent or material with respect to time (AAP-21).

*décroissance radioactive*      *ослабление воздействия*

decontaminant

Any substance used to encapsulate, remove, neutralise or diminish the toxicity of chemical, biological or radioactive contaminants (AAP-21).

*décontaminant*      *обеззараживающее вещество*

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## decontamination

The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralising, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it (AAP-6) (AAP-21).

*décontamination* *обеззараживание*

1. *immediate decontamination*. Decontamination carried out by individuals upon becoming contaminated, to save life and minimise casualties. This may include decontamination of some personal clothing and/or equipment.

*décontamination immédiate*

*немедленное обеззараживание*

2. *operational decontamination*. Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, materiel and/or working areas, in order to minimise contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. This may include decontamination of the individual beyond the scope of Immediate Decontamination, as well as decontamination of mission-essential spares and limited terrain decontamination.

*décontamination opérationelle*

*оперативное обеззараживание*

3. *thorough decontamination*. Decontamination carried out by a unit, with or without external support, to reduce contamination on personnel, equipment, materiel and/or working areas, to permit the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment and to maintain operations with minimum degradations. This may include terrain decontamination beyond the scope of Operational Decontamination.

*décontamination approfondie*

*тщательное обеззараживание*

4. *clearance decontamination*. Decontamination of equipment and/or personnel on temporary or permanent removal from an operation to a standard sufficient to allow unrestricted transportation, maintenance, employment and disposal.

*décontamination pour clairance*.

*полное обеззараживание*

## decontamination station

A building or location suitably equipped and organised where personnel and materiel are cleansed of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants (AAP-6). *Also called* cleansing station.

*station de décontamination* *пункт специальной обработки*

## delivery error

The inaccuracy associated with a given weapon system resulting in a dispersion of shots about the aiming point (AAP-6). *See also* circular error probable.

*dispersion globale*

*ошибка доставки*

## detection (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear)

The discovery by any means of the presence of a chemical or biological agent or radioactive material of potential military significance (AAP-21) *See also* identification (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear).

*détection (chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire)*

*обнаружение (химический, биологический, радиационный и ядерный)*

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detector

A device or system, including the observation of living organisms, employed to recognise the emergence, presence or absence of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear warfare events or hazards (AAP-21).

*détecteur* *детектор*

1. *point detector*. A detector that reacts to hazards at the point of interception.  
*détecteur ponctuel* *точечный детектор*
2. *stand-off detector*. A detector that reacts to distant events or hazards.  
*détecteur à distance* *дистанционный детектор*
3. *remote detector*. A Point or Stand-Off detector employed at a distance from the protected force element.  
*télédétecteur* *удаленный детектор*

deterrence

1. A range of political, military and other measures aimed at convincing the other side that it cannot achieve its political ends by armed attack because of the overt threat of retaliation (CP&MT).
2. The ability to convince a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion and/or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. This requires the maintenance of an adequate military capability, a credible strategy and the clear political will to act (CP&MT).

*dissuasion* *сдерживание*

deterrent action

Political, economic, military and other measures taken by a state or coalition of states in order to prevent aggression or other breaches of international law (CP&MT).

*action dissuasive* *сдерживающие действия*

disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using only its own resources. Disasters are often classified according to their speed of onset - sudden or slow - or according to their cause - natural or man-made (CP&MT).

*catastrophe* *бедствие*

disaster medicine

A branch of medicine and of health-care services concerned with the consequences to health of natural and man-made accidents and catastrophes. Disaster medicine involves establishing the principles of disaster relief, developing relief procedures and participating directly in the implementation of medical evacuation, hygiene measures and measures to combat epidemics, as well as providing medical equipment in the disaster area (CP&MT).

*médecine de catastrophe* *медицина катастроф*

disaster preparedness

Activities designed to minimize loss of life and damage, to organize the temporary removal of people and property from a threatened location and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation (CP&MT).

*préparation aux catastrophes* *готовность к бедствиям*

disaster preparedness plan

A plan that ensures the readiness and ability of a society to forecast and take precautionary measures in advance of an imminent threat and respond to and cope with the effects of a disaster by organizing and delivering timely and effective rescue, relief and other appropriate post-disaster assistance (CP&MT).

*plan de préparation aux catastrophes* *план готовности к бедствиям*

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## disaster prevention

Encompasses activities designed to provide permanent protection from disasters. It includes engineering and other physical protective measures, and also legislative measures controlling land use and urban planning (CP&MT).

*prévention des catastrophes*                      *предотвращение бедствий*

## disaster relief

Assistance and/or intervention during or after disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs. It can be of emergency or protracted duration (CP&MT).

*secours en cas de catastrophe*                      *помощь при бедствиях*

## disaster response

A sum of decisions and actions taken during and after disaster, including immediate relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction (CP&MT).

*réponse à une catastrophe*                      *реагирование на бедствие*

## dispersion

The dissemination in liquid, vapour, solid or gaseous form of chemical, biological or radioactive agents or materials arising from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attacks or release other than attack (AAP-21).

*dispersion*    *рассеивание*

## dosimeter

See radiac dosimeter. Sometimes also spelt 'dosemeter' (AAP-21).

*dosimètre*    *дозиметр*

## dosimetry

The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques (AAP-6).

*dosimétrie*    *дозиметрия*

## dual capable unit

A nuclear certified delivery unit capable of executing both conventional and nuclear missions (AAP-6).

*unité à double capacité*  
*часть (подразделение) двойного предназначения*

## dual-firing circuit

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, both electric or both non-electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges (AAP-6).

*circuit double de mise de feu*  
*двухканальная система подрыва*

## dual-use commodity

A biological or chemical substance which can be used not only for peaceful purposes in industry and agriculture but also for military purposes in the manufacture of biological and chemical weapons. Note: Much of the technology, production equipment and dissemination equipment in this field can also have a dual use. Detecting military or illegal production and discriminating it from peaceful and legitimate production are therefore very difficult (CP&MT).

*produit à double usage*                                      *сырье двойного применения*

## E

## electromagnetic pulse

A short intense discharge of long-wavelength radio frequency electromagnetic energy produced by a nuclear detonation or other non-nuclear means. The resulting electric and magnetic fields may interact with electrical and electronic systems to produce damaging current and voltage surges (AAP-21).

*impulsion électromagnétique*                      *электромагнитный импульс*

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emergency destruction of nuclear weapons

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 (AAP-6).

*destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires*

*уничтожение ядерного оружия в чрезвычайных условиях*

emergency nuclear risk

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 (AAP-6).

*risque nucléaire exceptionnelle* *чрезвычайный ядерный риск*

executing commander

In nuclear warfare, the NATO strategic commander to whom nuclear weapons are released for delivery against specific targets or in accordance with approved plans (AAP-6).

*commandant utilisateur*

*командующий, получивший приказ на применение*

**F**

fissile material

Radioactive material capable of supporting a sustained nuclear reaction under certain conditions, as in a nuclear weapon or reactor (AAP-21).

*matière fissile* *делящееся вещество*

fission

The process whereby the nucleus of a heavy element splits into (generally) two nuclei of lighter elements, with the release of substantial amounts of energy (AAP-6).

*fission* *деление*

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 (AAP-6).

*fusion* *синтез*

**G**

gamma radiation

A nuclear electromagnetic radiation of sufficient energy to cause ionisation, emitted by many radionuclides during decay. Gamma rays have a range of several kilometres in air and are highly penetrating; they are primarily an external hazard (AAP-21) See also alpha particle.

*rayonnement gamma* *гамма-излучение*

gray

Unit of absorbed dose of ionising radiation. Ordinarily used to assess impacts of the operational exposure of personnel to gamma radiation. May also be expressed as a dose over time (doserate) e.g. in centi- or milli- gray per hour. (1Gy = 1Joule (J) per kg). (AAP-21) See also sievert.

*gray* *грей*

**H**

hazard avoidance

The development and adjustment of plans, especially in regard to the deployment and movement of force elements, calculated to avoid or minimise risks of exposure to chemical, biological or radiological hazards. (AAP-21).

*évitement du danger* *предотвращение опасности*



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<p><b>I</b></p> <p>identification (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear)              Determination of the identity of an agent or material employed in a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack or resulting from release other than attack (AAP-21).  <i>identification (chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire)</i>  <i>определение типа (химический, биологический, радиационный и ядерный)</i></p> <p><b>J</b></p> <p><b>K</b></p> <p><b>L</b></p> <p><b>M</b></p> <p>mean lethal radiation dose              The amount of ionising radiation absorbed by the whole body, which would be fatal without medical treatment to 50 percent of exposed personnel in a given period of time. (AAP-21).  <i>Dose d'irritation létale moyenne</i>  <i>средняя летальная доза облучения</i></p> <p>moderate nuclear risk              A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects are tolerable, or at worst a minor nuisance (AAP-6).  <i>risque nucléaire modéré</i>                      <i>умеренный ядерный риск</i></p>	<p><b>N</b></p> <p>nuclear airburst              The explosion of a nuclear weapon in the air, at a height greater than the maximum radius of the fireball (AAP-6). See also type of burst.  <i>explosion nucléaire aérienne</i>                      <i>ядерный воздушный взрыв</i></p> <p>nuclear certifiable              Indicates a unit or vehicle possessing the potential of passing functional tests and inspections of all normal and emergency systems affecting the nuclear weapons (AAP-6).  <i>apte à l'homologation nucléaire</i>  <i>готовый к ядерной сертификации</i></p> <p>nuclear certified              See nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle (AAP-6).  <i>homologué nucléaire</i>                      <i>прошедший ядерную сертификацию</i></p> <p>nuclear certified delivery unit              Any level of organization and support elements which are capable of executing nuclear missions in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements and NATO directives (AAP-6).              See also nuclear delivery unit.  <i>unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire</i>  <i>часть (подразделение), сертифицированная для выполнения ядерных задач</i></p> <p>nuclear certified delivery vehicle              A delivery vehicle whose compatibility with a nuclear weapon has been certified by the applicable nuclear power through formal procedures (AAP-6). See also nuclear delivery vehicle.  <i>vecteur homologué nucléaire</i>  <i>средство доставки, сертифицированное для ядерного применения</i></p>
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nuclear damage

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 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 (AAP-6).  
*dégât nucléaire*                      *ущерб от ядерного нападения*

nuclear damage assessment

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 (AAP-6).  
*évaluation de dommages nucléaires*  
*оценка поражающего действия ядерного оружия*

nuclear defence

The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for, and the implementation of, these methods, plans, and procedures (AAP-6).  
*défense nucléaire*                      *противоядерная оборона*

nuclear delivery unit

Any level of organisation capable of employing a nuclear weapon system or systems when the weapon or weapons have been released by proper authority (AAP-6). See also nuclear certified delivery unit.  
*unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire*  
*часть (подразделение), предназначенная для доставки ядерного оружия (к цели)*

nuclear event

Any event which results in a nuclear hazard to military forces (AAP-21).  
*événement nucléaire*                      *ядерное событие*

nuclear-free zone

A zone or territory that is free from nuclear weapons, where their testing, production, location, storage, transit or use is prohibited by treaty (CP&MT).  
*zone dénucléarisée*                      *безъядерная зона*

nuclear incident

An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident (AAP-6).  
*incident nucléaire*                      *ядерный инцидент*

nuclear logistic movement

The transport of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations (AAP-6).  
*transport nucléaire*                      *тыловые перевозки ядерного оружия*

nuclear posture

A term commonly used in NATO to refer to nuclear forces and related subjects such as numbers, types, locations of nuclear weapons and their associated delivery systems, as well as their operational status, including delivery-system readiness levels and weapon-storage locations. See also deterrent force (CP&MT).  
*dépositif nucléaire*                      *построение ядерных сил*

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## nuclear radiation

Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapon standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionising radiations, but the reverse is not true; X-rays, for example, are included among ionising radiations, but they are not nuclear radiations since they do not originate from atomic nuclei (AAP-6).

*rayonnement nucléaire*

*ядерное излучение*

## nuclear underground burst

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the ground (AAP-6). See also type of burst.

*explosion nucléaire souterraine*

*подземный ядерный взрыв*

## nuclear underwater burst

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the water (AAP-6). See also type of burst.

*explosion nucléaire sous-marine*

*подводный ядерный взрыв*

## nuclear vulnerability assessment

The estimation of the probable effect on population, forces, and resources from a hypothetical nuclear attack. It is performed predominantly in the preattack period; however, it may be extended to the transattack or postattack periods (AAP-6).

*évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire*

*оценка степени уязвимости от ядерного оружия*

## nuclear warfare

Warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons (AAP-6).

*guerre nucléaire*

*ядерная война*

## nuclear weapon

A complete assembly (ie 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 (AAP-6). Also called "atomic weapon".

*arme nucléaire*

*ядерное оружие*

## nuclear weapon debris

The residue of a nuclear weapon after it has exploded; that is, materials used for casing and other components of the weapon, plus unexpended plutonium or uranium, together with fission products (AAP-6).

*résidu d'arme nucléaire (AAP-6)*

*débris d'arme nucléaire (AAP-21)*

*продукты ядерного оружия*

## nuclear weapon employment time

The time required for delivery of a nuclear weapon after the decision to fire has been made (AAP-6).

*délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire*

*время на применение ядерного оружия*

## nuclear weapon exercise

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It includes removal of a weapon from its normal storage location, preparing 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 (AAP-6). See also nuclear weapon manoeuvre.

*exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire*

*учение по отработке задач наземного перемещения ядерного оружия*

NATO and NATO-Russia Nuclear Terms and Definitions

Source References:

- AAP-6 : NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions  
 AAP-21 : NATO Glossary of NBC Terms and Definitions  
 CP&MT : NATO-Russia Glossary of Contemporary Political and Military Terms

nuclear weapon manoeuvre

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 flyaway in combat aircraft, but does not include expenditure of the weapon. Typical manoeuvres include nuclear operational readiness manoeuvres and tactical air operations. See also nuclear weapon exercise (AAP-6).

*exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire*  
*учение по отработке задач перевозки ядерного оружия по воздуху*

nuclear weapon(s) accident

Any unplanned occurrence involving loss or destruction of, or serious damage to nuclear weapons or their components which results in an actual or potential hazard to life or property (AAP-6).

*accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s)*  
*авария с ядерным боеприпасом*

nuclear weapon state

A nuclear weapon state is one which manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967 (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty).

*état doté d'armes nucléaires*  
*государство, обладающее ядерным оружием*

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 (AAP-6).

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

**P**

personal protection (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear)

The employment of policies, doctrines, procedures or equipments to provide individual, collective and casualty protection and medical countermeasures which will enable personnel to survive and operate in a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear environment. (AAP-21).

*protection personnelle (chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire)*  
*защита личного состава (химический, биологический, радиационный и ядерный)*

protective clothing

Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards caused by extreme changes in physical environment, dangerous working conditions, or enemy action (AAP-6).

*vêtement protecteur*  
*защитная одежда*

**R**

RADIAC

An acronym derived from the words "radioactivity, detection, indication and computation" and used as an all-encompassing term to designate various types of radiological measuring instruments or equipment. (This word is normally used as an adjective.) (AAP-6).

*RADIAC*  
*РАДИАК*

radiac dosimeter

An instrument used to measure the total amount of ionising radiation absorbed by that instrument (AAP-21) See also radiation dose.

*dosimètre radiac*  
*дозиметр излучений*

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radiation dose

The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, expressed in centigrays (cGy) or sieverts (SV) (AAP-21).  
*dose d'irradiation* *доза облучения*

radiation dose rate

Measurement of radiation dose per unit of time (AAP-21).  
*débit de dose* *мощность дозы*

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 (AAP-6).  
*maladie des rayons* *лучевая болезнь*

radioactive decay rate

The rate of disintegration of radioactive material with respect to time (AAP-6).  
*taux de décroissance de la radioactivité*  
*скорость распада радиоактивных веществ*

radioactivity

The property of a material emitting ionising radiation; measured by the number of decay events per second, expressed in becquerels (Bq) (AAP-21).  
*radioactivité* *радиоактивность*

rail-mobile ballistic missile system

Rail-mounted mobile strategic missile system consisting of a special train carrying intercontinental ballistic missiles, launch-control centres, security and protection equipment, operating and support systems, personnel and life-support systems. The missiles can be launched either from a permanent deployment area or from sectors of the patrol route (CP&MT).  
*système de missile balistique sur voie ferrée*  
*боевой железнодорожный ракетный комплекс*

readiness

Note: in English, "readiness" is a generic term covering "readiness state" and "readiness time" (CP&MT).  
*préparation* *готовность*

readiness state

The measure of the capability of forces at a given point in time to execute their assigned missions (CP&MT).  
*état de préparation* *состояние боевой готовности*

readiness time

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 specified or measured by indicators of the unit's current personnel, materiel and training state. The time does not include transit time. See also readiness state (CP&MT).  
*délai de préparation*  
*срок достижения уровня боевой готовности*

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release other than attack

The deliberate or unintended creation of a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear environment by any means other than the employment of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons authorised for use by a nation state (AAP-21).

*rejet autre qu'une attaque*

*выброс, не связанный с нападением*

releasing commander

A commander who has been delegated authority to approve the use of nuclear weapons within prescribed limits (AAP-21). See also executing commander.

*commandant approbateur*

*командующий, дающий разрешение на применение ядерного оружия*

residual contamination

Contamination which remains after steps have been taken to remove it. These steps may consist of nothing more than allowing the contamination to decay normally (AAP-6).

*contamination résiduelle*

*остаточное заражение*

**S**

sampling

The retrieval for analysis of material known or suspected to have been employed in a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack or to have arisen from release other than attack (AAP-21). See also sampling and identification of chemical, biological, radiological agents.

*échantillonnage*

*отбор проб*

sampling and identification of biological, chemical and radiological agents (SIBCRA)

The collection, transportation and identification of suspected chemical, biological and radioactive materials within a chain of custody. Where employed in single hazard environments, the derivative terms SIBA, SICA and SIRA may be used (AAP-21).

*échantillonnage et identification des agents biologiques, chimiques et radiologiques (EIABCR)*

*отбор проб и идентификация биологических, химических и радиологических агентов (ОПИБХР)*

sensor

An equipment which detects, and may indicate, and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected or modified by objects (AAP-6).

*capteur*

*датчик*

shielding

1. Material of suitable thickness and physical characteristics used to protect personnel from radiation during the manufacture, handling and transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials (AAP-6).

2. Obstructions which tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion (AAP-6).

*écran de protection*

*защита*

sievert

Unit of ionising radiation used for measurement of radiation equivalent dose. Ordinarily employed to assess the effects of long-term or whole-life exposure of personnel (AAP-21) See also gray.

*sievert*

*зиверт*

soft missile base

A launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion (AAP-6).

*base de lancement pour missile non protégée*

*незащищенная ракетная база*

## NATO and NATO-Russia Nuclear Terms and Definitions

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## 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 (AAP-6).

*successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif*  
*последовательность действий по*  
*доставке ядерного оружия от места*  
*хранения к цели*

## T

## thermonuclear weapon

A weapon in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei such as those of hydrogen isotopes (eg deuterium and tritium) with the accompanying release of energy. The high temperatures required are obtained by means of fission (AAP-6).

*arme thermonucléaire* *термоядерное оружие*

## toxic free area

That area of collective chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protection, which is airtight, pressurized, fed with clean filtered air and designed to be toxic free, where personnel need not wear individual chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protective clothing (AAP-21).

*aire exempte de toxique* *зона, свободная от токсичности*

## type of burst

Airburst; high altitude burst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst; nuclear underwater burst; low air burst (AAP-6).

*type d'explosion* *тип взрыва*

## V

## W

## warhead (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear)

That part of a missile, projectile, torpedo, rocket, or other munition which contains either the nuclear or thermonuclear system, high explosive system, chemical or biological agents or inert materials intended to inflict damage (AAP-21).

*charge militaire (chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire)*  
*боевая часть (химический, биологический,*  
*радиационный и ядерный)*

## warning and reporting

The process by which reports of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attacks or release other than attack are forwarded through the chain of command and units are warned of the resulting hazards. The process is co-ordinated by a hierarchical structure of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear centres (AAP-21). See also: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear centre

*avertissement et signalement*  
*предупреждение и представление донесений*

## weapon of mass destruction

A weapon that is capable of a high order of destruction and of being used in such a manner as to destroy people, infrastructure or other resources on a large scale (AAP-6).

*arme destruction massive* *оружие массового поражения*

Non-NATO Nuclear Terms and Definitions

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USIA : U.S. Information Agency – Arms Control and Disarmament – Glossary of Terms  
 USDOD : U.S. Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms  
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**A**

active decontamination

The employment of chemical and/or mechanical and/or thermic processes to effect the removal and/or neutralisation of chemical, biological or radioactive materials (FR). See *also* decontamination; passive decontamination.

*décontamination active*                      *активное обеззараживание*

active material

Radioactive material capable of supporting a sustained nuclear reaction under certain conditions, as in a nuclear weapon or reactor (FR).

*matière fissible*                                      *делящееся вещество*

air-delivered nuclear weapons

Nuclear weapons delivered by fighter or bomber aircraft to include nuclear gravity bombs, nuclear depth bombs for use at sea, and nuclear ballistic and cruise air-to-surface missiles (US).

*armes nucléaires à vecteur aérien*  
*ядерное оружие, доставляемое по воздуху*

**B**

ballistic missile defence

A combination of forces, procedures, intelligence collection, reconnaissance and combat operations which serve to provide central government and the military authorities with timely warning of nuclear missile attacks, detect the onset of combat operations in space and repel attacks against strategic targets. It is a constituent part of aerospace defence. The main component of the Russian Federation's ballistic missile defence is the missile attack early warning system, which includes an array of military spacecraft in orbit, a network of ground-based over-the-horizon radars and the means to destroy enemy nuclear missiles (RU).

*défense spatiale et antimissiles*

*ракетно -космическая оборона*

**C**

cruise missile

A guided missile with aerofoil wing surfaces (wings). They are subdivided into subsonic and supersonic, land-based, air-based, antiship and antisubmarine missiles. A cruise missile may have a rocket-type or aircraft-type aerodynamic configuration, depending upon the respective positioning and dimensions of the aerofoil and control surfaces. The aircraft configuration is normally for long-range cruise missiles flying at low altitude (RU).

*missile de croisière*

*крылатая ракета*

**D**

delivery vehicle

A ballistic or cruise missile or bomber that carries one or more warheads through its flight to target (USIA).

*vecteur*

*средство доставки*



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 CP&MT : NATO-Russia Glossary of Contemporary Political and Military Terms

de-targeting

Removing the targeting information, or substituting ocean-area target coordinates, from a ballistic missile so that an accidental or unintentional launch will not result in a nuclear catastrophe (USIA).  
*déciblage* перевод в нулевой план полета

deterrence

The prevention from action by fear of the consequences. A state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction (USDoD).  
*dissuasion* сдерживание

deterrent action (options)

Political, economic, military and other measures taken by a state or coalition of states in order to prevent aggression or other breaches of international law (CP&MT).

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 бедстви

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

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**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*  
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

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**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*

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*

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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*

major formations, tactical formations and units equipped with substrategic nuclear weapons (CP&MT).

*forces nucléaires*

*ядерные силы*

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 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 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 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 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 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

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*

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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

Artificially induced modification (nuclear reaction) of the constituents of certain nuclei, thus giving rise to different nuclides (USDoD).

*transmutation nucléaire* ядерная трансмутация

nuclear warning message

A warning message that must be disseminated to all affected friendly forces any time a nuclear weapon is to be detonated if effects of the weapon will have impact upon those forces (USDoD).

*message d'alerte nucléaire*  
предупредительное сообщение о ядерной опасности

nuclear weapons

Nuclear weapons in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation include an aggregate of armaments including nuclear charges, nuclear munitions, means of their delivery to the target and control means (RF).

*armes nucléaires* ядерное оружие

nuclear weapon(s) accident

An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons or radiological nuclear weapon components that results in any of the following:

- a) accidental or unauthorised launching, firing, or use by US or US supported allied forces of a nuclear-capable weapon system that could create the risk of an outbreak of war;

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- b) nuclear detonation;
  - c) non-nuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component;
  - d) radioactive contamination;
  - e) seizure, theft, loss, or destruction of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component, including jettisoning; and
  - f) public hazard, actual or implied (US DoD).
- accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s)* авария с ядерным боеприпасом

nuclear weapon degradation

The degeneration of a nuclear warhead to such an extent that the anticipated nuclear yield is lessened (USDoD).  
*degradation de l'arme nucléaire*  
 снижение боеспособности ядерного оружия

nuclear weapons surety

Materiel, personnel, and procedures that contribute to the security, safety, and reliability of nuclear weapons and to the assurance that there will be no nuclear weapon accidents, incidents, unauthorized weapon detonations, or degradation in performance at the target (USDoD).  
*sûreté des armes nucléaires* надежность ядерного оружия

nuclear weapon system

Nuclear weapon system is a complex of functionally associated means for ensuring authorized employment of munitions delivery vehicles (RF).  
*système d'arme nucléaire* система ядерного оружия

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

## Non-NATO Nuclear Terms and Definitions

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## 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*

## 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

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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*

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*



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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*

Definitions of Nuclear Forces

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<p><b>France</b></p>	<p>A strategic nuclear weapon is a weapon to whose use or threat of use only the highest authority of the State can resort, conceptually and structurally. The definition of the strategic nuclear weapon is fundamentally linked to France's doctrine of deterrence rather than to technical characteristics which, however important they may be, are merely consequences of that doctrine.</p>	
<p><b>Russian Federation</b></p>	<p><b>Non-strategic nuclear weapons</b> Non-strategic nuclear weapons include all nuclear weapons which do not fall into the class of strategic nuclear weapons, that is, weapons with less than 5500 km ranges, to include Tactical and Operational nuclear weapons. (PJC Nuclear Experts, Oct 2000)</p> <p><b>Tactical nuclear weapons</b> 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. (PJC Nuclear Experts, Oct 2000)</p> <p><b>Operational nuclear weapons</b> Operational nuclear weapons are designed to engage objects in the operational depth of the enemy deployment (up to 500 km) with the purpose of accomplishing an operational mission. Under certain conditions operational nuclear weapons may be involved in the accomplishment of strategic missions and in exceptional cases, in the accomplishment of tactical missions. (PJC Nuclear Experts, Oct 2000)</p>	<p><b>Strategic nuclear weapons</b> 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. (PJC Nuclear Experts, Oct 2000)</p> <p><b>Strategic Missile Forces</b> 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&amp;MT)</p>

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<p><b>Russian Federation</b></p>		<p><b>Strategic forces</b> 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&amp;MT)</p>
<p><b>United Kingdom</b></p>	<p>Trident, the submarine-launched ballistic missile system, is the UK's only nuclear weapon system; it covers both strategic and sub-strategic requirements. Whilst Trident has a primarily <b>strategic</b> mission, a small number of UK Trident warheads will be assigned a <b>sub-strategic</b> role to retain the option for a limited strike that would not automatically lead to a full-scale nuclear exchange. (UK SDR, Jul 1998; Alliance Strategic Concept)</p>	
<p><b>United States</b></p>	<p><b>Non-strategic nuclear forces</b> 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. 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. (USDoD)</p> <p><b>Theatre nuclear forces</b> Nuclear forces designed for localized military missions. (USIA)</p>	<p><b>Strategic nuclear forces</b> Land-based ballistic missiles with ranges over 5500 kilometres, modern submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and heavy bombers. (USIA)</p>

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<b>NATO</b>	<p>The terms "<b>strategic</b>" and "<b>sub-strategic</b>" have slightly different meanings in different countries. Strategic nuclear weapons are normally defined as weapons of "intercontinental" range (over 5500 kilometres), but in some contexts these may also include intermediate-range ballistic missiles of lower ranges. The term "sub-strategic nuclear forces/weapons" has been used in NATO documents since 1989 with reference to intermediate and short-range systems and now refers primarily to air-delivered weapons for NATO's dual-capable aircraft and to a small number of United Kingdom Trident warheads in a sub-strategic role. (Other sub-strategic nuclear weapons having been withdrawn from Europe.) (NATO Handbook/NPD)</p>	
	<p><b>Land-based nuclear weapons</b>                  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 Nuclear Experts, Oct 2000)</p>	<p><b>Strategic forces</b>                  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&amp;MT)</p>