

VIRIBUS UNITIS

(With United Forces)



MILITARY JOINT COMMAND & OPERATIONS (MJC&O) AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN A MULTINATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

(DRAFT Ver. 02.2 for the public domain)

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1 INTRODUCTION

This lecture regarding Military Joint Command (COM) & Operation (OP) (MJC&O) is deemed a basis for discussions as well as to support the understanding of this type of military command & operation.

It provides the esteemed reader with an insight into the terminology and shows applicable organisational structures in a generic form.

1.1 Terminology

To streamline the understanding of the matter at hand we would like to start with the terminology of a few key terms that are used in the following write-up.

a) **COMMAND:** “Command” is an instruction from an authority to a receiving element to perform a specific controlled action. A command also signifies an order, e.g., an apprentice is bound to obey the lawful command of his master; a constable may command rioters to keep the peace; he who commands another to do an unlawful act, is accessory to it. Command is also equivalent to deputation or voluntary substitution; example: when a master employs someone to do something, he is said to have commanded him to do it; and he is responsible accordingly.

- Language: The speaker had good command over the English language.
- Management: The project manager had an excellent command over his superiors as well as over his project team.
- Religion: The Commandments of the holy book shall be followed strictly.

In military context the term “command” is defined as follows: 1. The authority vested in an individual of the Armed Forces for direction, coordination, and control of military forces. 2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit, group of units, organization or area under the authority of a single individual. 4. To dominate an area or situation. 5. To exercise command. (AAP-6)

b) **COMBINED:** “Combined” is synonymous for putting together members of the same entity. A few examples:

- Carpark: Two or more cars are forming a carpark.

- Mathematics: $4x^2 + 3xy - 14x + 7xy + x^2 = 5x^2 + 10xy - 14x$
- Merger: Such a merger would be the largest in US banking history, giving the two banks combined assets of some \$146 billion.

In military context the term “combined (multinational)” is defined as follows: Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations in which elements of more than one nation participate. (AAP-6)

c) **JOINT:** “Joint” is synonymous for team work or teaming up to achieve or implement a shared objective. There are many examples of joint activities outside of the military domain that perfectly explain the advantages of joining.

- Government: The Head of State together with the Ministries and related Authorities are guiding the security, social wellbeing and prosperity of their citizens.
- Marriage: Man and woman are teaming up to found and operate a family.
- Meal: Different selected and well measured ingredients form a good meal.
- Music Concert: The conductor is guiding – together with the sheet of music (the plan) – the musicians who are playing different musical instruments. As a result of this team interaction, complex music is presented to the audience.

From these examples we can derive the conclusion that different entities, each exercising a unique specialty, are teaming up to achieve an objective that they themselves on their own could not achieve.

In the military context the term “joint” is defined as follows: Adjective used to describe activities, operations, organizations in which elements of at least two services participate (AAP 6).

- d) **OPERATION:** An operation consists of logically linked processes that are conducted to achieve an objective.
- Business: Company finance has to provide funds for everyday operation of the business.

- Plant: Program 108 provides standard procedures for the operations management and technology as applicable for a steel rolling plant.
- Communication: Due to the spreading of the Internet the number of fax machines that are in operation is steadily decreasing since 1992.

In the military context the term “operation” is defined as follows: A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying out combat, including movement, supply, attack, defence and manoeuvres needed to achieve the objectives of any battle or campaign (AAP-6).

1.2 Guiding Quotes

The only thing worse than fighting with allies is fighting without them.

Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, UK

Joint warfare is team warfare.

Joint Publication 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces, US

US military power today is unsurpassed on the land and sea and in the air, space, and cyberspace. The individual Services have evolved capabilities and competencies to maximize their effectiveness in their respective domains. Even more important, the ability to integrate these diverse capabilities into a joint whole that is greater than the sum of the Service parts is an unassailable American strategic advantage.

Michael Glenn Mullen, Admiral, CJCS, Jan. 2009, US

2 MILITARY JOINT COMMAND & OPERATIONS

In military context, we understand under the term of “Joint Command & Operation” the teaming up of the Military Main Service Branches (Land Force / Army, Navy & Air Force) to conduct concerted activities, we call it operations, to achieve a defined objective during both; peacetimes and wartimes.

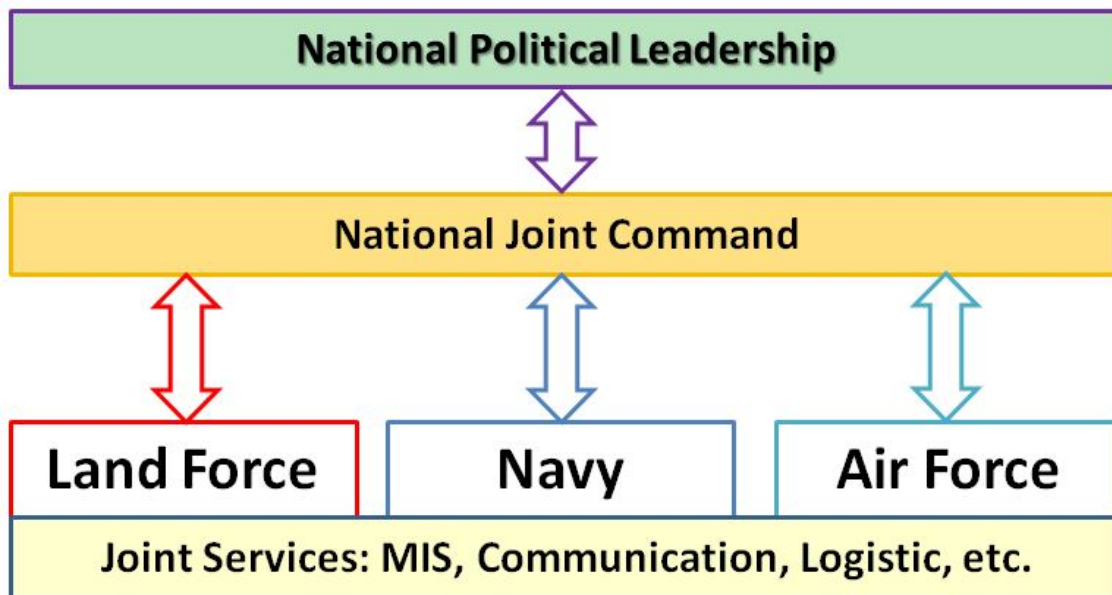


Figure 1 – National Joint Command Architecture

In a wider context, “Military Joint Action” is the orchestration of military capabilities from different military service branches to accomplish wanted effects on an aggressor’s will, understanding, and capability. The National Joint Command is steered / controlled by the political leadership of a nation.

However, Military Main Service Branches also have access to Joint Services that are made available for their proper functioning and to provide them with a reliable communication, operation and decision making platform. These Joint Services are mainly:

- Special Forces;
- Military Intelligence Services (MIS);
- Signals / Communication Service;
- Logistics;
- Embedded military contractor.

2.1 Justification for Military Joint Action

As it is difficult or even impossible to let an individual Military Main Service Branch have command over other Military Main Service Branches, there is the National Joint Command on top of the executive military hierarchy.

The reason why an individual Military Main Service Branch hardly is in the position to command another Military Main Service Branch is based on the very high specialization, their different concepts of operation and also the components of fighting power, specific planning, commanding and logistic requirements of each of the military main service branches. We also recognize that these three (3) Military Main Service Branches are operating in fully different domains:

- **Land** is dominated by the Land Force / Army:
 - The area of the Earth's surface ending at the high water mark and overlapping with the maritime domain in the landward segment of the littorals. (JP 3-31)
- **Maritime** is dominated by the Navy. The Coastal Guard is a branch of the Ministry of Interior, mainly protecting the coastal lines from contrabands and illegal immigration:
 - The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, islands, coastal areas, and the airspace above these, including the littorals. (JP 3-32)
- **Air** is dominated by Air Force
 - The atmosphere, beginning at the Earth's surface, extending to the altitude where its effects upon operations become negligible. (JP 3-30)
- **Space** is dominated by the Intelligence Agencies:
 - In space satellite communication & surveillance is present and of good use for military operations.
 - The environment corresponding to the space domain, where electromagnetic radiation, charged particles, and electric and magnetic fields are the dominant physical influences and that encompasses the earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere, interplanetary space, and the solar atmosphere. (JP 3-59)

- **Information** is dominated by the Intelligence Agencies and supports the other Military Main Service branches:
 - The aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information. (JP 3-13)

By looking into the general components of fighting power of a Military Main Service Branch with more detail we recognise that only the moral fighting power is comparable or the same for all the Military Main Service branches:

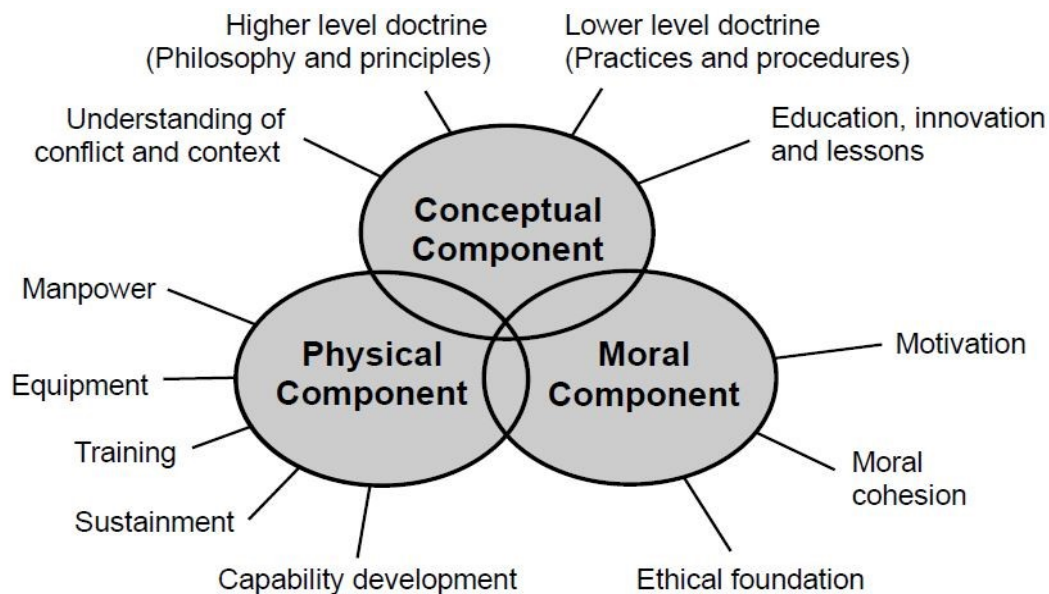


Figure 2 – The Components of Fighting Power (JDP 0_30)

Above discourse and points justify the existence of a National Joint Command and we can safely assume that this type of teaming up to conduct multi force / joint operations is well established in the nations of this world.

2.2 The Tasks of the Military Joint Command

The Military Joint Command (national or multinational) is manned with commanding officers of each of the Military Main Service Branches (Land Force / Army, Navy & Air Force), and dedicated teams drawn in from the Military Main Service Branches and the Joint Services branches. These commanding officers of the Military Joint Command (national or multinational) receive the goals to be implemented from the political leadership of the national government. They are a relatively small group of professionals, led by a commanding general of the Joint Forces of a nation.

The Military Joint Command is tasked with the following:

- Strategy and operational commanding.
- Establishment of doctrines, procedures and a shared language and understanding across the military forces to form and foster the Armed Forces as one solid and reliable force.
- Bookkeeping of capabilities, readiness status, and resources status of all military service branches.
- Elaboration of operational plans and splitting up and forwarding of these sub-planning objectives to the military service branches that are participating in certain operations for detailed planning.
- Coordination, correlation, geographical and timely alignment and activation of operational plans of the military service branches that are participating in certain operations.
- Defining the resources (personnel, equipment & time) for the operations that are needed to accomplish the objectives that have been given to them for their care and execution.
- Commanding the national Military Main Service Branches so that the objectives of the national leadership are executed in an efficient, reliable and sustainable way.
- Taking operational responsibilities toward the political leadership.
- Conduct joint operations and after-action reviews.

The National Joint Command is also involved in the establishment of the budgets for each of the main military service branches as well as for the Joint Services thus assuring funds for the proper training, equipment purchase and housekeeping measures for all the military forces of a nation.

2.3 Shared Language and Understanding

Beside the commanding function of every military joint capability there is also the important functionality of establishing a shared understanding across the different, often very specialized military service branches, the Joint Services and others that are contributing.

This task is achieved by the Military Joint Command by the establishment of publications that dealing with the aspects of operation and maintenance of the different, specialized military service branches and the Joint Services. Major military joint publications from nations and Alliance organisations are:

- NATO
 - Allied Joint Publications (AJP)
 - Allied Administrative Publications (AAP)
 - Standardization Agreement (STANAG)
- UK
 - Joint Warfare Publication (JWP)
 - Joint Doctrine Publication (JDP)
- USA
 - Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff Instruction (CJCSI)
 - Joint Publication (JP)

The Attachment to this lecture provides a comprehensive list of recommended further readings for these publications from NATO, UK & the USA. However, most of these publications are freely available in the public domain and thus they may be tools of deception or even propaganda and thus should be perceived with some scepticism.

So we can safely assume that the real doctrinal and procedurals publications, the concepts of operation and the standard operational procedures are kept under lock and are classified as top secret within every nation.

The publications of the Military Joint Command are not only dealing with the specialties of the specific military service braches but also with the integration between these military

forces and they all establish a terminology for the daily business of joint forces, thus establishing a shared language and understanding of the commander's intent.

In order to further the understanding of this very important aspect of the shared language tasks of the Military Joint Command we can review the following figure:

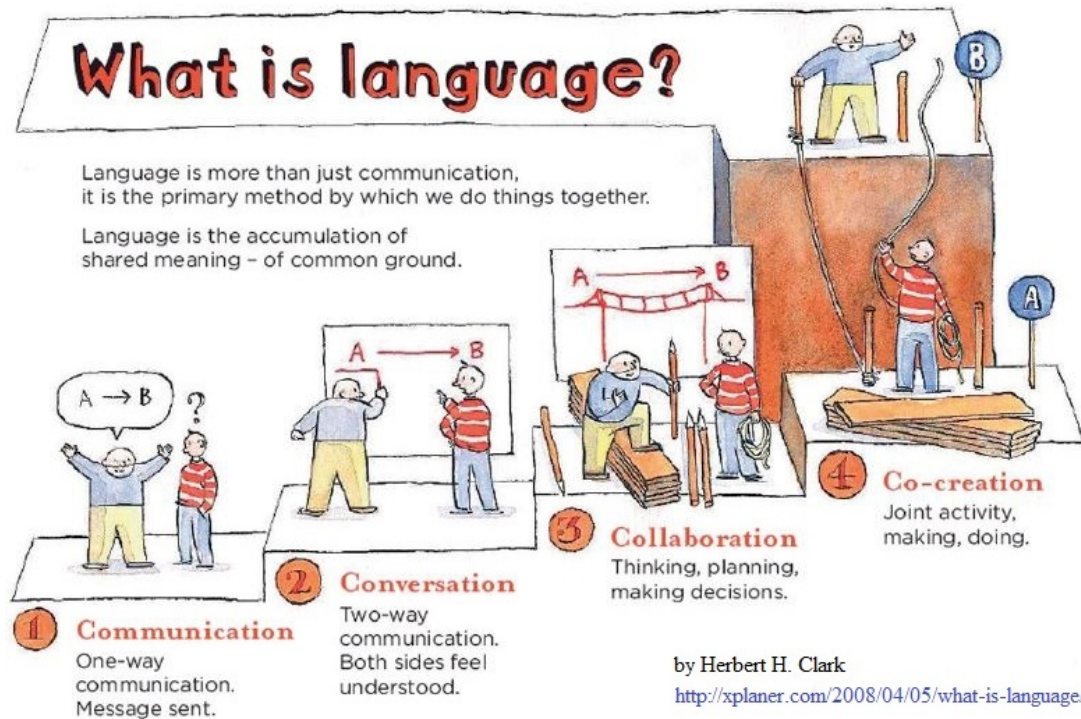


Figure 3 – What is Language (Herbert Clark)

- While a command is mostly a one-way communication, it is still important that a command and its impact is understood in full by all parties concerned.
 - bring X from A to B, as in the figure above
- If the commander likes to ensure that his command is fully understood he will have to engage in a two-way / bidirectional discussion
 - he gains the information that between A and B is a gap that must be bridged to bring A to B, else X cannot be brought from A to B
- By fully understanding a command and the commander's intent collaboration to achieve a set objective is fostered
 - a bridge is planned to fulfil the objective

- Collaboration leads to the accomplishment of an objective that is expressed in a command but really understood only when also the commander's intent is understood
 - the construction of the bridge is started.

On the other hand the process of commanding must be exercised in an effective way; a shared language will support this necessity.

2.4 Operational Environment

Up to this point in this chapter we have focused on the military aspects of Joint Command & Operation. But Joint Command & Operation like general warfare must be considered a much wider area and cannot be limited to the Military Main Service Branches and the Joint Service branches only; one must also consider the operational environment of a nation in its fullest context. In the following, an explanation is provided:

- Nowadays military operations are staged in a wider area than only on a "battlefield"; in the worst case, operations are watched by the entire world via media, including the citizens of the acting nations.
- As the operational environment is thus widened it is clear that one can draw also advantages from this conclusion, which are in the fields of:
 - Multi-sourced intelligence gathering
 - Restrained but full focus on the centre of gravity of the adversary
 - Discovery of alternatives, more efficient but non-military activities to achieve the objectives of the political leadership against an adversary

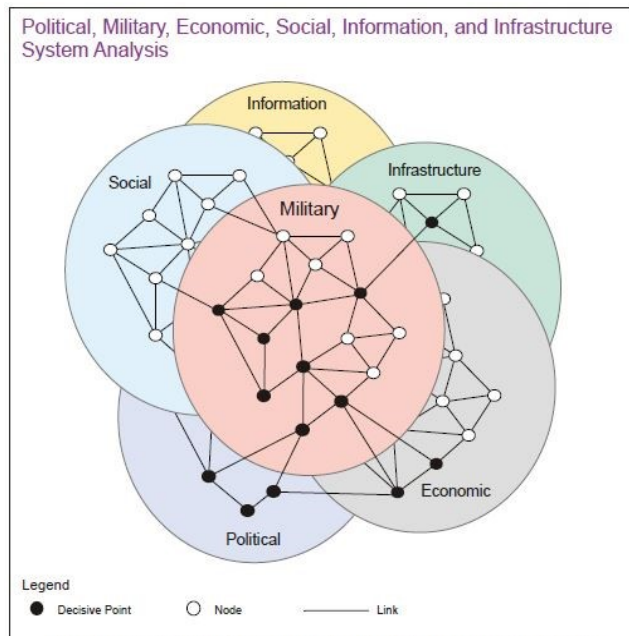


Figure 4 – Political, Economic, Social, Information & Infrastructure System (JP-5)

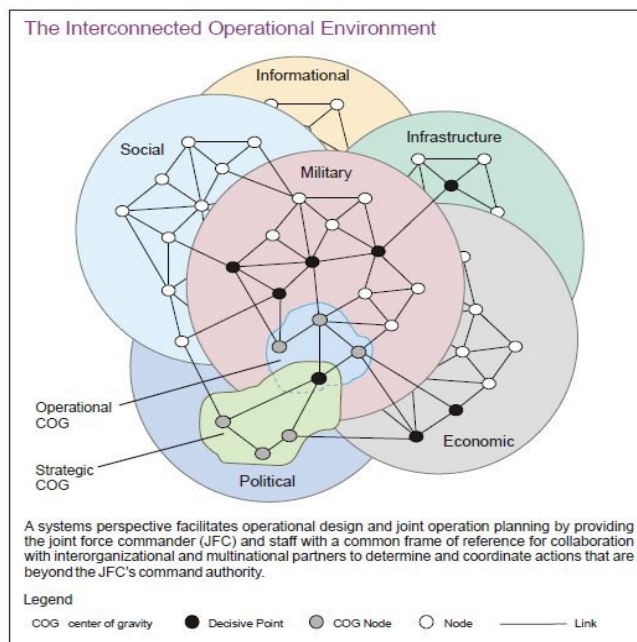


Figure 5 – Interconnected Operational Environment (JP-3)

Although this enlargement of the “battle space” may look at the first glance like an over-complication of matters, it is necessary to have this view when planning any operations against an adversary.

As the main military services branches care mostly for their own specialties, i.e., land space, air space and maritime space, this caretaking is within the scope of the Military Joint Command (MJC) and indeed of the Intelligence Agencies.

3 MJC&O IN A MULTINATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

In the chapters above we have discussed the Joint Command / Military Joint Command & Operations (MJC&O) mostly at national level and have then provided some justifications for its existence; furthermore, a brief look in the modern operational environment and shared language has been made.

Now, given that two (2) or more nations are coming together to form a military Alliance to conduct military operations and / or peacekeeping missions we have a further complexity to consider; it is the sovereignty of each nation and possible differences in the political will of the leaderships of these allied nations.

The principle of Joint Command have already been discussed above and it can be taken straight up on to the higher level of multinational operation without major changes to the concept of Joint Command. However, what has to be done is the combining of the individual Military Main Service Branches from the participating nations into dedicated combined forces, if for example air force units from different allied nations are engaged in a joint operation effort. The following figure shows a Multinational Joint Command architecture for three (3) nations whereas the combining of the Military Main Service Branches (Land Force / Army, Navy & Air Force) is shown outside of the Multinational Joint Command location, however, they may be collocated to shorten the lines of command as well as to increase the efficiency of joint military planning.

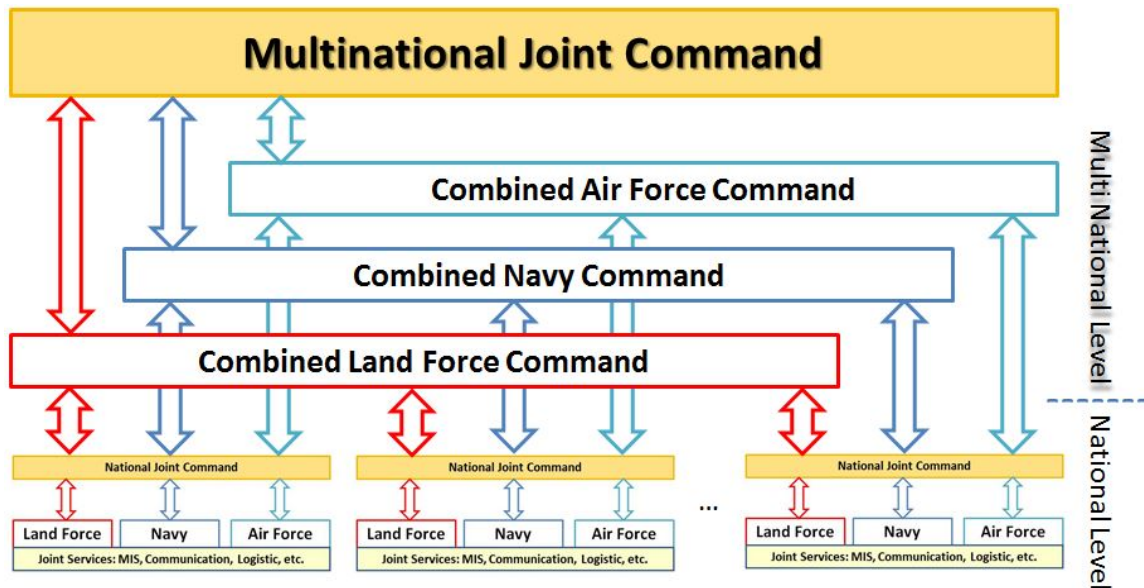


Figure 6 – Multinational Joint Command Architecture – Separate Combining Locations

Some points for the discussion of this Multinational Joint Command structure, which can also be named Unified Multinational Command and which – in essence – is a transformation of the National Joint Command toward a higher level (national >>> multinational) to enable the capabilities needed to serve a multinational military activity:

- The Multinational Joint Command takes over the function of the National Joint Commands; however, they are still kept in the line of command to do the necessary arrangement / commanding at national level.
- The combined combining cells for each Military Main Service Branch take over the function of the national Military Main Service Branch command. In fact they conduct the same tasks like the national Military Main Service Branches as they are combining the troops (regiments, infrastructure / camps, etc.) of their own service branch.

The following figure shows a Multinational Joint Command with integration of the combined Military Main Service Branches architecture for three (3) nations whereas the combined Military Main Service Branches are collocated with the Multinational Joint Command.

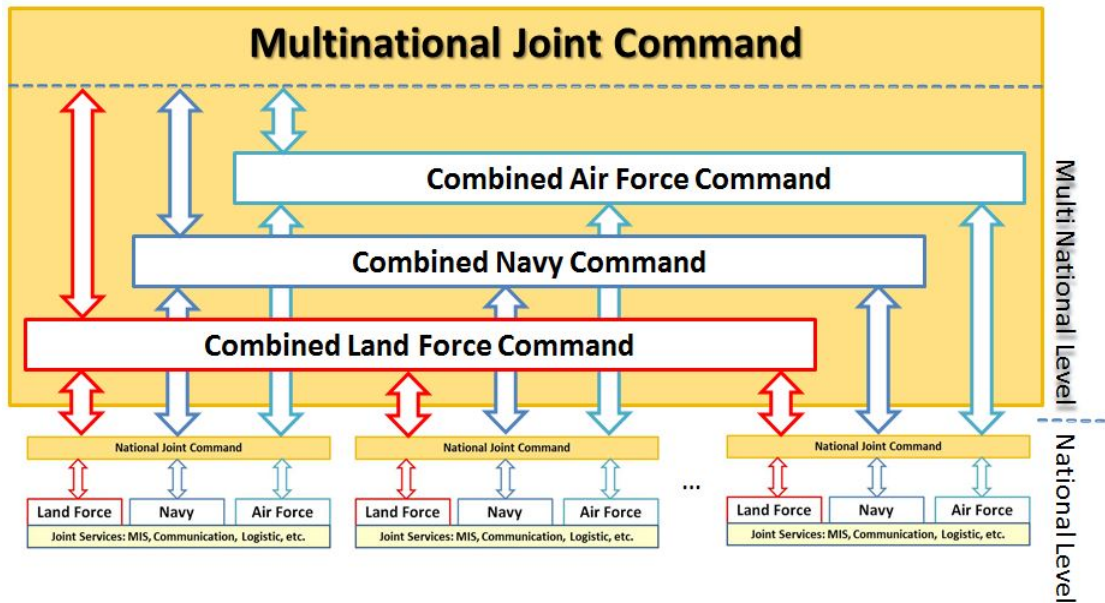


Figure 7 – Multinational Joint Command Architecture – Collocated Combining

To conclude this review we include in our Multinational Joint Command Architecture / Multinational Joint Command / Unified Multinational Command the political leadership that is present from each of the Alliance member nations to determine the course of action, the objective the military Multinational Joint Command has to implement.

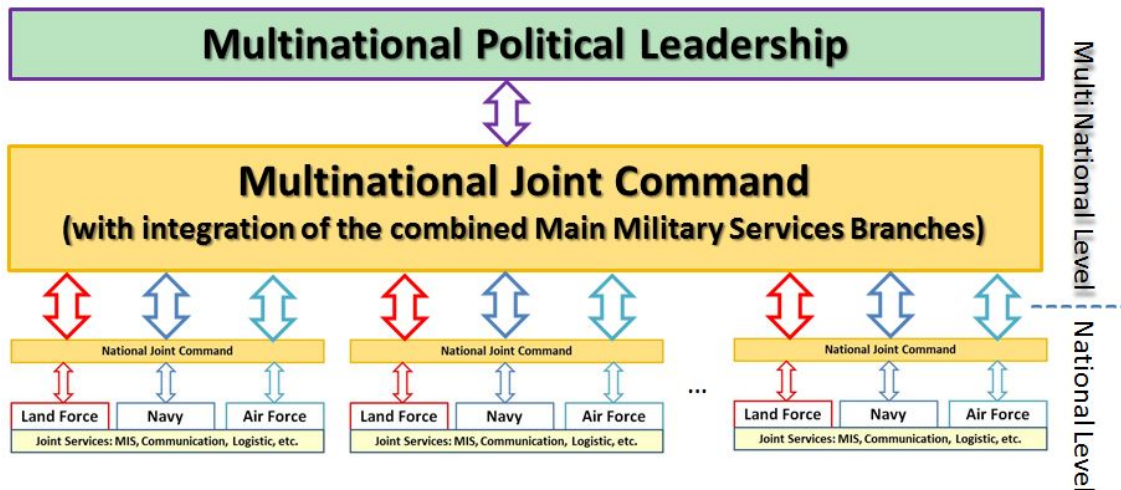


Figure 8 – Multinational Joint Command Architecture – Complete Architecture

In order to avoid complications national leadership shall no more take influence on that party of the National Joint Command that is involved in multinational operations on national level, but shall take influence exclusively via the Multinational Leadership function.

Certain Military Joint Actions do not need the combining effort of national Military Main Service Branches into a multinational effort. In such cases the Multinational Joint Command leads directly with the operating forces. This scenario applies is when there is no combining effort necessary, for example:

- Individual Military Main Service Branches are only from one nation, e.g., nation (A) provides air support and nation (B) provides land force capabilities.
- When forces from the one (1) Military Main Service Branches from several nations are not sharing missions and / or when they do not share the operational space geographically and in the same time, i.e., when no synchronisation of efforts is necessary.
- Certain forms of joint special force operations where resources (personnel & equipment) is fully subdued to the Multinational Joint Command.
- Only one of the allied nations is involved in operation.
 - Here either the National Joint Command or the Multinational Joint Command leads the operations

Still, in all these cases the combined Military Main Service Branches can have planning, monitoring and advising functions.

4 PROS & CONS OF MULTINATIONAL MJC&O

In the following the main advantages (PROS) and the main disadvantages (CONS) of Multinational Military Joint Command & Operations (MMJC&O) are reviewed.

Considering that multinational military command & operations are practiced since a long time in history, be it for a singular military operation (Axis Powers, Allied forces) or for strategic military partnerships (e.g., NATO, Warsaw Pact), we can assume that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

4.1 PROS / Advantages of Multinational MJC&O

a) **DETERRENCE:** Deterrence is improved by the build-up of a much larger military resource pool than compared with the resource pool of an individual nation, therefore convincing a potential aggressor / adversary that the consequences of coercion or an armed conflict would outweigh potential gains.

b) **EARLY WARNING:** Due to the enlargement of the geographical area terrestrial early warning equipment achieves a larger coverage area.

c) **FIGHTING STRENGTH:** Strength is provided due to the much larger military resource pool available for military operations but also because for special missions more specialized forces from one or the other allied nation can be deployed. Also, a much bigger reserve of military forces will be available in case of a military emergency.

d) **INTELLIGENCE:** Intelligence gathering is much improved due to the teaming up of the allied nations' intelligence institutes and the wider environment in which intelligence can be gathered. This naturally improves decision making and provides a much better, i.e., a finer, correlated situational awareness picture.

e) **MANOEUVRE:** Due to the enlargement of the geographical area for manoeuvring the troops, there are more options for defensive or offensive actions.

f) **RECOGNITION:** High recognition by other nations and coalitions is achieved because any military action – be it offensive or defensive – is not anymore carried out due to the political will of a singular nation but be because of the political will of a number of a nations.

g) **PURCHASE:** Military purchase can use the advantages of economies of scale (i.e., reduced prices due to higher quantities purchased) when the Alliance members decide to purchase the same type of weapons, equipment, services like training or field support from one single trusted source. This plays also into the field of logistics and interoperability between the Alliance members.

4.2 CONS / Disadvantages of Multinational MJC&O

a) **COHESION:** Cohesion and unity may suffer due to the change of the political will of the allied nations' leaderships. This can happen due to, e.g., change of leadership or forming of new coalitions. As a result, an allied nation may or may not leave an Alliance before, during or after any military operation.

b) **POLITICS:** The politics of the leadership of each of the allied nations must be aligned to such a degree that the military forces of the individual allied nations can be committed to a common course of action or objective.

c) **RESOURCES:** Although more resources (personnel & equipment) are at hand for the planning of military operations it is a matter of utmost sensitivity which resources from which allied nation will be assigned to which mission or operation.

d) **SOVEREIGNTY:** Due to the teaming up with other allied nations each of the individual allies will have to give up also a part of their sovereignty. This happens by aligning the own political will with that of the other allied nations as well as by accepting the top command by a representative of an individual allied nation. This issue can be mitigated by revolving the coalition's leadership position according to an agreed schedule and by keeping tactical command always with the allied nation that provides the troops / military units.

4.3 PROS & CONS Evaluation

Without looking at the severity of the arguments provided above we see already that the advantages are outnumbering the disadvantages. When we see our own nation in a crisis that is forced upon us by an aggressive adversary we will not care about the disadvantages listed above, i.e., Politics, Resources, Sovereignty, because all this is lost when the adversary subdues our nation. Cohesion, on the other hand, is a coalition-inherent system problem which has to be managed by establishing restrained and prudent politics that are of benefit for all members of an Alliance.

In due consideration of these facts we can safely establish that teaming up with other ‘friendly’ nations for coalitions or ad hoc operations is of advantage.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 Military Joint Command & Operations (MJC&O)

MJC&O is a military doctrine which places priority on the integration of the various service branches of a nation’s Armed Forces under one unified command. MJC&O is in essence a form of teamed-up arms warfare on a national scale, in which complementary forces from a nation’s land force / army, navy, air force, and special forces are destined to work together in joint operations, rather than planning and executing military operations separate from each other. MJC&O requires integrated and synchronized application of all appropriate capabilities. The synergy that results maximizes combat capability in unified action. MJC&O operations are well established in most nations of the world, therefore this is the direction to take, i.e., to synchronise the concerted effort of different military service branches by Joint Command & Operation.

5.2 Joint Military Command & Operations in an Multinational Environment

The transformation of national MJC&O into multinational MJC&O requires the combining of the different military service branches into multinational military service branches which then serve the Multinational Joint Command in the same way as the individual national Military Service Branches serve the National Joint Command.

The most critical part of the multinational MJC&O environment is the sovereignty of each of the member states of a military Alliance for a set objective. To mitigate this hurdle it is beneficial when the allied nations / forces dispose of the same cultural background and an agreed common language. However, the key for success is the political alignment from which a shared set of objectives can be easily derived.

Regarding the military resources committed to an operation the first step here is to ask the allied nations what resources (personnel & equipment) they would like to commit to a certain operation. Thereafter, and for the case that the resource pool is not sufficient for a certain operation minor or non-participating allied nations are to be asked to participate with the same share of resources like the other participating allied nations.

Beside these points there are no major / unmanageable problems related to military joint planning & operations / unified command in a multinational environment.

ATTACHMENT – RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

A. NATO literature

AAP-6 (2010) NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions
AAP-15 (2013) NATO Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents and Publications
AC/237-D (2009) 0001 NATO Crisis Response System Manual (CRSM)2009
AJP-01 (D) Allied Joint Doctrine for Operations
AJP-2 Allied Joint Doctrine for Intelligence, Counterintelligence and Security
AJP-2.1 Allied Joint Doctrine for Intelligence Procedures
AJP-3.1 Allied Joint Maritime Operations
AJP-3.2 Allied Joint Doctrine for Land Operations
AJP-3.2.3.3. Allied Joint Doctrine for Military Police
AJP-3.3 (A) Joint Air & Space Operations Doctrine
AJP-3(B) Allied Joint Doctrine for the Conduct Of Operations
AJP-3.3.1(1) Allied Joint Doctrine for Counter Air Operations
AJP-3.4.1 Allied Joint Doctrine for Peace Support Operations
AJP-3.4.4. Allied Joint Doctrine for Counter Insurgency
AJP-3.8 Allied Joint Doctrine for NBC Defence
AJP-3.9 Allied Doctrine for Joint Targeting
AJP-3.10 Allied Joint Doctrine for Information Operations
AJP-3.10.1 Allied Joint Doctrine for Psychological operations
AJP-3.11 Allied Joint Doctrine for Meteorological and Oceanographic Support to Joint Forces
AJP-3.12 Allied Joint Doctrine for Engineering
AJP-3.13 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Deployment of Forces
AJP-3.14 Allied Joint Doctrine for Force Protection
AJP-4 Allied Joint Doctrine for Logistics
AJP-4.4. Allied Joint Doctrine for Movement & Transport
AJP-4.5 Allied Joint Doctrine for Host Nation
AJP-4.10 Allied Joint Doctrine for Medical & Health Care
AJP-5 Allied Joint Doctrine for Operational Planning
AJP-6 Allied Joint Doctrine for Communication and Information Systems
AJP-9 NATO Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) Doctrine
C-M (1999) 21 The Alliance’s Strategic Concept
C-M (2001) 63 NATO Crisis Response System (NCRS): Policy Guidelines
MCM-0164-2009 NATO Strategic Communications Policy

MCM-077-00 Military Committee Guidance on the Relationship between NATO Policy and Military Doctrine

MC 53/4 Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR)

MC 58/3 Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Transformation

MC 115 Meteorological Support to NATO Forces

MC 126 Oceanographic Support to NATO Forces

MC 133/4 NATO's Operations Planning

MC 296 NATO geospatial Policy

MC 317/1 The NATO Force Structure

MC 324/2 The NATO Military Command Structure

MC 327/2 NATO Military Policy for Non-Article 5 Crisis Response Operations

MC 362/1 NATO Rules of Engagement

MC 389/2 MC Policy on NATO's Combined Joint Task Force

MC 400/2 MC Directive for Military Implementation of Alliance Strategy

MC 402/1 NATO Military Policy on Psychological Operations

MC 411/1 NATO Military Policy on Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC)

MC 422/3 NATO Policy on Information Operations

MC 457/1 NATO Military Policy on Public Affair

MC 458/2 NATO Education Training Exercise and Evaluation (ETEE) Policy

MC 472 NATO Military Concept for Defence Against Terrorism

MC 477 Military Concept for the NATO Response Force

PO(2009)0141 NATO's Strategic Communications Policy

SG(2003) 0355 Exchange of Letters between NATO and the EU on the Compilation of the Results of the Work on NATO-EU Relations

SG(2005) 0918 Comprehensive Political Guidance (CPG)

SG(2006) 0244 Rev 1 Force Declarations and Designations

MC 545/1 NATO Geospatial Information Supporting Nations Concept for NRF deployments

MC 560 MC Policy for Military Engineering

STANAG 2101 Establishing Liaison

ACO Directive 80-70 Campaign Synchronization and Joint Targeting

B. UK – Joint Doctrine Publication

JDP 0-01 British Defence Doctrine

JDP 0-10 British Maritime Doctrine and Army

JDP 0-30 UK Air and Space Doctrine

JDP 1 UK Joint Operations Doctrine

JDP 1-05 Personnel support for joint operations

JDP 1-10 Captured persons

JDP 2 Operations in the UK
 JDP 2 Operations in the UK Addendum: a guide for civil responders
 JDP 2-00 Understanding and Intelligence Support to Joint Operations
 JDP 3-00 Campaign Execution
 JDP 3-40 Security and stabilisation, the military contribution
 JDP 3-40 Supplementary Comparative Case Studies, Command and Control
 JDP 3-40 Supplementary information on corruption
 JDP 3-45.1 Media Operations
 JDP 3-46 Legal support to joint operations
 JDP 3-51 Non-combatant evacuation operations
 JDP 3-52 Disaster relief operations
 JDP 3-70 Battlespace management
 JDP 3-90 Civil military co-operation
 JDP 4 Understanding
 JDP 4-00 Logistics for Joint Operations
 JDP 5-00 Defence crisis management and operational planning.
 JDP 6-00 Communications and Information Systems Support to Joint Operations
 JWP 3-00 Joint Operation Execution
 JWP 5-00 Joint Operation Planning
 JWP 3-63 Joint Air Defence
 JWP 3-66 Joint Personnel Recovery
 IJWP 3-30 Joint Air Operations
 JTTP 4-05 Operational infrastructure

C. USA – Chairman of the Joint chief of Staff

JP 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States
 JP 2-0, Joint Intelligence
 JP 2-01.3, Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment
 JP 3-0, Joint Operations
 JP 3-01, Countering Air and Missile Threats
 JP 3-02, Amphibious Operations
 JP 3-03, Joint Interdiction
 JP 3-05, Special Operations
 JP 3-05.1, Joint Special Operations Task Force Operations
 JP 3-07, Stability Operations
 JP 3-07.4, Joint Counterdrug Operations
 JP 3-08, Interorganisational Coordination During Joint Operations
 JP 3-09, Joint Fire Support
 JP 3-10, Joint Security Operations in Theatre
 JP 3-11, Operations in Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Environments
 JP 3-13, Information Operations
 JP 3-13.2, Military Information Support Operations
 JP 3-13.4, Military Deception

JP 3-14, Space Operations
JP 3-16, Multinational Operations
JP 3-18, Joint Forcible Entry Operations
JP 3-24, Counterinsurgency Operations
JP 3-26, Counterterrorism
JP 3-27, Homeland Defence
JP 3-28, Civil Support
JP 3-29, Foreign Humanitarian Assistance
JP 3-30, Command and Control for Joint Air Operations
JP 3-33, Joint Task Force Headquarter
JP 3-41, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management
JP 3-57, Civil-Military Operations
JP 3-60, Joint Targeting
JP 3-61, Public Affairs
JP 3-68, Non-combatant Evacuation Operations
JP 4-0, Joint Logistics
JP 4-10, Operational Contract Support
JP 5-0, Joint Operation Planning
JP 6-0, Joint Communications System