

# ***NEWS FROM THE FRONT***

April 2019

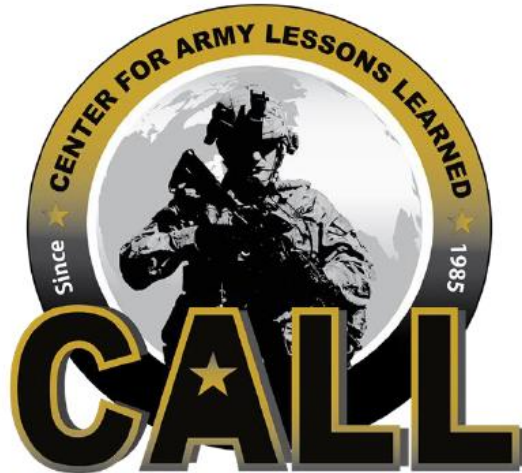


## **NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAG) for Commanders and Staff**



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## News from the Front:

**NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAG) for Commanders and Staff**

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**Front Cover:** U.S. Army Paratroopers assigned to the 173rd Brigade Support Battalion, 173rd Airborne Brigade, and Slovenian Armed Forces conduct a convoy during vehicle recovery training as part of exercise Lipizzaner V at Pocek Range in Postonja, Slovenia, Mar. 13, 2019. Lipizzaner is a combined squad-level training exercise in preparation for platoon evaluation, and to validate battalion-level deployment procedures. The 173rd Airborne Brigade is the U.S. Army Contingency Response Force in Europe, capable of projecting ready forces anywhere in the U.S. European, Africa or Central Commands' areas of responsibility. (U.S. Army photo by Paolo Bovo).

**Introduction:** This news from the front is the result of a CALL study analyzing recent exercises in Europe that determined common interoperability areas for improvement. When operating with a European based multinational force, what are the NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAG) for interoperability? After identifying areas for improvement, CALL conducted a review of NATO STANAGs and publications to address those issues. This publication informs the force of NATO STANAGs to consider enabling success in the next multinational exercise.

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Multinational operations is the future of the US Army and a driving force for meeting the challenges with near peer adversaries on the European continent. The new Field Manual (FM) 3.0, *Operations*, provides the doctrine describing the fundamental principles and overarching guidance for conducting operations as part of a joint force. It is the U.S. foundation setting the base for tactics, techniques and procedure across U.S. Army doctrine and supports the Army Campaign plan.

In addition to FM 3.0, the Army Campaign Plan strengthens alliance and partnership efforts, addresses conditions to win in a multinational theater, and supports efforts to improve multinational interoperability. Multinational exercises are a means to train, test, and improve alliance and partnership interoperability. Multinational exercises are not a new concept for Western Europe.

NATO was established on April 4, 1949 by the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty to provide security against the Soviet Union with founding member nations of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Today there are 29 nations<sup>1</sup> with the newest member Montenegro joining in 2017. Return of forces to Germany (REFORGER) exercises were the capstone NATO exercise to test multinational interoperability with the first one in 1968 and the last major REFORGER exercise in 1993 primarily with Germany based units.

In order to facilitate interoperability between U.S. forces and NATO partners, NATO developed standardization agreements (STANAGs) and doctrinal publications to provide a common set of guidance for all NATO nations. Currently there are 1,184 STANAGs and doctrinal publications.

**<sup>1</sup> The member states of NATO are:**

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

CALL conducted an analysis of four recent exercises in the European theater from AARs to determine interoperability areas for improvement. The analysis identified 25 areas for improvement.

A search was conducted of potential NATO STANAGs and publications to aid in mitigating the 25 interoperability issues in the European theater. From the current NATO publications, 36 STANAGs, and 38 NATO publications were selected to address the identified interoperability issues. These documents, sorted by warfighting function, are listed by document number, title, with a short synopsis of the content. Due to the sensitivity of NATO documents, access to the selected documents must be requested through the NATO Standardization Office (<https://nso.nato.int/nso/>) which is a NATO controlled site. The process to request access to the restricted NATO site can be found in Chapter 1.

Once access has been granted, view the STANAG list in Chapter 2 to decide which STANAGs are important to the unit's mission. Many of the STANAGs are agreements with little instructive information on how to implement the STANAG. They do however refer to a detailed NATO publication. Chapter 3 is the list of NATO publications supporting the STANAGs in chapter 2.

This publication focuses on a small sample of NATO publications that are available to the warfighter. Many more documents are available on the NATO Standardization Office website. After access has been granted by NATO, additional publications, besides those in Chapter 2 and 3 can be found. The number assigned to the NATO product is the chronological order in which the document was created. Using the ctrl+f and key word(s) is a suggested means to search the NATO Standardization website.



## Chapter 1: Request NATO restricted access

<https://nso.nato.int>

The screenshot shows the NATO Standardization Office (NSO) Public Web site. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, NSO, Standardization, Standards, Terminology, Links, and Help. The main content area features a large image of a meeting and a text box titled "NSO Mission" which states: "To initiate, coordinate, support and administer standardization activities conducted under the authority of the Committee for Standardization (CS). The NSO is also the Military Committee's lead agent for the development, coordination and assessment of operational standardization." To the right, there is a "NSO Protected Site" section with links for "Login", "Problems with the Site", "Request Access", "Forgot Your Password?", and "NSO Mobile App". A red arrow points to the "Request Access" link. Below this, there is an "NSO NEWS" section with a "Maritime Operations Working Group Meeting" article dated 01 February 2019, and two other news items: "CSSWG meeting" dated 20 December 2018 and "Two NSO Orientation Courses conducted in autumn 2018" dated 4 December 2018. At the bottom left, there is a "CONTACT NSO" section with contact information for the General Information/Help Desk, including telephone, postal address, and technical issues. To the right of this is a "STANDARDIZATION TRAINING & EVENTS" section with a dropdown menu for "Allied Joint Doctrine Development Course 2019" and "Standardization within NATO - Courses in 2019".

What is the NATO Standardization Office (NSO) Website?

The NSO is a web-based system that serves as the official source of NATO standardization documents, non-NATO standards, and repository of standards-related information. It also provides users with a tool to search for and retrieve ratification responses.

The NSO is accessible through two platforms. The NSO public and protected website are a means for maximizing the distribution of NATO standardization documents.

The public site is at <https://nso.nato.int/nso/> and will provide a list of STANAGS and Publications; however, many of the STANAG links when clicked will return a "This document is not publicly available."

For segregated data and information that is not publically releasable on the internet, access must be requested as depicted in the screen shot above. Click the "Request Access" link and follow the prompts. You must request access to view the NATO documents which are protected from public view.

## Chapter 2: NATO STANAGs

<b>NATO STANAGs</b>		
<b>Mission Command</b>		
<b>Publication #</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>
2180 ED 2	Allied joint doctrine for non-article 5 crisis response operations	Recognizes the sensitivity to political considerations, and the prominent role of non-military entities, both governmental and non-governmental.
2199 ED 3	Command and control of Allied land forces	Provides a common basis for understanding command and control doctrine applicable to NATO land forces including decision-making, targeting process, staff structure, duties, and responsibilities, and liaison duties.
2248 ED 2	NATO handbook of land operations terminology	Builds mutual understanding among the Alliance members and other multinational partners for a compilation of definitions for an expanded set of terms that focus on land operations.
2525 Ed 1	Allied doctrine for communications and information systems	Contributes to interoperability by providing a common basis for the identification of operational user needs and for the design and procurement of systems, structures and equipment related to CIS.
3700 ED 8	Allied joint doctrine for air and space operations	Provides the NATO forces with a common doctrine on standard procedures for the employment of air and space capabilities in joint air operations. Enhances the employment and interoperability of NATO air resources in joint air operations and enhance effective operational planning.
4312 Ed 2	Interoperability of low-level ground based air defense surveillance, command, and control systems	Defines information exchange requirements for the interoperability of NATO low-level ground-based air defense command, control and information systems before the establishment of an interface. It is intended to achieve interfaces between the low-level ground-based air defense command centers of each nation in message requirements and passage of information.
4643 Ed 1	Tactical communications (TACOMS) phase 1 connection oriented network protocols	Participating nations agree to use the standards specified in this STANAG for interoperability of their tactical communications systems. TACOMS is based on transparency of user applications and does not generally specify these applications. However, in order to obtain user interoperability on a minimum set of services, TACOMS specifies a set of common user services for voice, video and transparent data.

4644 ED 1	Tactical communications (TACOMS) Phase 1 connectionless network protocols	This STANAG is implemented by a nation when the tactical system in that nation's forces is compliant with other NATO systems. The naming strategy will be based on the hierarchical organization of the deployment. Four levels have been identified in the hierarchy: Corps, Divisions, Brigades and Battle Groups.
4720 ED 1	NATO standard for air traffic management safety management system	Standardizes the air traffic Safety Management Systems (SMS) used in NATO led deployed operations. The principles of SMS shall apply to all safety-focused organizations regulated by NATO, the air traffic management committee (ATMC) and its subordinate working groups, panels and teams.
5067 ED 1	Standard for interconnection of IPv4 networks at mission secret and unclassified security levels.	Defines the interface for network interconnections based on internet protocol version 4 (IPv4) between NATO nations or between NATO and a nation. Identifies areas that must be mutually negotiated to achieve network interconnection. The interconnection is intended for a static non-mobile environment.
5068 ED 1	Secure communications interoperability protocol	Standardizes a set of network agnostic specifications that assures that the equipment sets up communications in a unified manner, after which a secure communication between the terminals can be negotiated and established.

<b>Intelligence</b>		
2518 ED 2	Allied joint doctrine for information operations	Provides guidance and direction for integrating information operations into the planning, conduct and assessment of operations.
3377 ED 6	Air reconnaissance intelligence report forms	Standardizes and consolidates air reconnaissance report forms for reporting and presenting intelligence information derived from air reconnaissance and sensor imagery.
3596 ED 6	Air reconnaissance requesting and targeting reporting guide	Serves as a reference for the requesting, planning and reporting of intelligence from air reconnaissance. This agreement is appropriate to all sensor types and platforms.
4567 ED 3	NATO implementation of unified protection against electromagnetic environmental effects	Lists recommended practices regarding a unified approach to the protection and hardening of all NATO military platforms, systems and equipment (hardware) against electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) caused by the plethora of electromagnetic environments (EMEs) that these platforms, systems and equipment are subjected to.
4676 ED 1	NATO intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance tracking standard	Promotes interoperability for the exchange of tracking data among NATO intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems. Recommends a set of best practices and technical implementation guidance for managing track data.

4777 ED 1	NATO intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance architecture	Recommends a top-level architecture which will provide a context and structure for the STANAGs under the purview of the joint capability group on intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance and other NATO interoperability initiatives.
5535 ED 1	Air surveillance and ground based Sensor information exchange	Defines the detection, collection, fusion, identification and dissemination of air surveillance data gathered from (active and passive) military and civilian ground-based sensors needed to support a single standard, ensuring interoperability.

Fires		
2245 ED 1	Field artillery and fire support data interoperability	Artillery systems cooperation activities (ASCA) interface definition and to outline the procedures to be used for configuration management. Fire control messaging standard which consists of message formatting rules, message structure, message content and handling rules for the data which has been transmitted.
2432 ED 1	Artillery procedure for automatic data processing system interoperability	Describes both the automatic transmission of formatted messages and the use of voice communications between national systems and supports all levels of conflict and operations although primarily designed for warfighting.
2484 Ed 3	NATO fire support doctrine	Establishes the common doctrine and instructions governing allied fire support in the framework of joint fire support (JFS).
2618 ED 1	Allied doctrine for ground based air defense	Provides guidance to tactical and operational staffs within a joint force command, as well as to the joint force component commands, on planning and conducting ground-based air defense (GBAD) in a theatre of operations to protect deployed NATO military forces and assets from hostile air attack, and to eliminate or minimize incidents, including fratricides.
4119 ED 2	Adoption of a standard cannon artillery firing table format	Standardizes requirements for the development and publication of tabular firing tables for artillery and appropriate mortar cartridges in both complete and abridged formats.
4425 ED 2	Procedure to determine the degree of interchangeability of NATO indirect fire ammunition	Agreement standardizes a step-by-step procedure for the determination of the degree of interchangeability of NATO indirect fire ammunition.



<b>Sustainment</b>		
2034 ED 7	NATO standard for mutual logistic assistance	Standardize NATO armed forces procedures applicable to the request, issue, receipt, reimbursement and documentation for logistic support in the form of supplies and services provided in international logistic assistance in peace, operations, crisis or conflict.
2228 ED 3	Allied joint doctrine for medical support	Enhances interoperability and operational effectiveness in the delivery of medical support to Allied operations through reduction of duplication of effort among NATO nations and operational partners in the medical domain.
2406 ED 7	Land force logistic doctrine	Describes principles, concepts, and guidelines that apply to logistical support to military Land Forces in preparation for deployment to, sustainment in and redeployment from an area of operations.
2481 ED 2	Medical information collection and reporting	Standardizes the collection and reporting of medical information by NATO nations and forces.
2542 ED 2	Allied joint medical planning doctrine	Improves coordination and cooperation among NATO nations and operational partners in the domain of medical support to allied operations by adjusting the introduced medical planning procedures to the current operational-level planning publications.
2552 ED 3	Guideline for a multinational medical unit	Focuses on role 3 multinational medical units (MMU). It has become apparent that MMU will more often than not be the optimal choice in providing health support to operations, especially given NATO's current and near future operational tempo.
2562 ED 1	Medical communications and information systems	Describes how medical communications and information systems can support medical command and control, serve as an interface for the exchange of health information and allow clinical health data to be transmitted between nations.
3204 ED 8	Aeromedical evacuation	Describes timely and safe aeromedical evacuation of sick and wounded personnel from one member nation by aeromedical personnel and/or aircraft of another member nation.
7112 ED 2	Recommended medical equipment for aeromedical evacuation	Standardizes the quality of the medical materials required to ensure that aeromedical evacuation (AE) of casualties can be performed securely, from a medical and an aeronautical standpoint, during forward, tactical or strategic AE, in order to facilitate the exchange of comparable information between nations.

<b>Protection</b>		
2238 ED 3	Allied joint doctrine for military engineering	Describes the fundamental aspects of military engineering and provides guidance for planning and conduct in support of joint operations.
2296 ED 2	Allied joint doctrine for military police	Relevant to the alliance and it is intended to provide insight and guidance concerning Military Policing for commanders, staff and planners when designing and conducting MP operations and missions.
2451 ED 5	Allied joint doctrine for CBRN Defense	Enables nations to conduct joint operations with coordinated chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defense.

## Chapter 3. NATO Publications

<b>NATO Publications</b>		
<b>Mission Command</b>		
<b>Publication #</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>
AAP-03	Directive for the production, maintenance and management of NATO standardization	Introduces new tools, additional clarity and flexibility for the production and maintenance of NATO standardization documents. Provides advice and detailed guidance on several aspects which have been identified as critical to effective and efficient standardization within the Alliance.
AAP-06	NATO glossary of terms and definitions	The body of NATO Agreed terminology changes constantly. All terminological entries are followed by a date, (year, month, and day), indicating when they became NATO agreed and inserted in AAP-06. Since this NATO glossary is only published once a year, the user is advised to consult the NATO term database for the most up-to-date terminology.
AAP-39	NATO handbook of land operations terminology	Enhances mutual understanding among NATO members and other multinational partners in areas such as command and control, logistics, peacekeeping operations, crisis response operations, etc., across the entire continuum of operations, from peacemaking to general war. This handbook cannot and does not presume to encompass the totality of terms currently employed within the NATO land community.
AAP-77	NATO terminology manual	Addresses the elements that make up a terminological entry for a particular concept, such as terms, abbreviations and definitions, notes and examples. This manual does not address symbols, codes, formulas, icons, pictures, diagrams or other graphic representations, although they may appear in terminological entries.
AATMP-01	NATO standard for air traffic management	Defines the activities, necessary organizational structures, accountabilities, policies and procedures by which safety management is undertaken ensuring that all safety risks have been identified, assessed and satisfactorily mitigated. Operational necessity may restrict the ability to totally mitigate a safety issue; however, efforts to mitigate any risk shall be made to ensure that the risk held is as low as reasonably practicable.
ACoMP-5068	Secure communications interoperability protocol	Establishes a NATO networked enabled capability (NNEC) that is robust and secure and composed of interconnected individual national networks and a federation of networks such as the future mission networks (FMN).

AJP-01	Allied joint doctrine	Capstone doctrine for allied joint operations. It explains the strategic context for such operations and focuses on the underlying philosophy and fundamentals of joint operations. Provides commanders and staff with a common framework for understanding the approach to all NATO operations. It also provides the principles and general guidance to plan and conduct campaigns and operations.
AJP-3	Allied joint doctrine for the conduct of operations	Defines purpose and coordinated actions which are military and contribute to a broader approach including non-military actions. Operations are conducted through the art of directing, coordinating, controlling and adjusting the actions of forces to achieve specific objectives. These operations normally involve capabilities provided by maritime, land, air, space, cyber, special operations forces and other functional forces.
AJP-3.10	Allied joint doctrine for information operations	Information operations doctrine is intended for NATO forces, and provides a useful framework for operations conducted by a coalition of NATO partners, non-NATO nations and other organizations. Interoperability between NATO nations is based upon NATO standardization agreements and publications. This provides guidance and direction for integrating info ops into the planning, conduct and assessment of operations enhancing interoperability between NATO nations.
AJP-3.4	Allied joint doctrine for non-article 5 crisis response operations	Describes the fundamental principles and various types of operations initiated outside the mandate of Article 5 and highlights considerations relevant to the successful conduct of these operations. In particular, this publication recognizes the sensitivity to political considerations, and the prominent role of non-military entities, both governmental and non-governmental.
AJP-6	Allied doctrine for communications and information systems	Principles of a joint C2 structure that is understood at all levels required to facilitate the clear, timely, and secure distribution of guidance/orders, situation reports, and coordinating information. Because the structure of a NATO-led force will likely be joint and combined in nature, contributing capabilities to a coalition should be considered.
ATP-3.13.1	Reception, staging, and onward movement procedures	Reception staging and onward movement is the stage of a deployment at which deploying forces, consisting of personnel, equipment and materiel arrive in the joint operations area. Because arriving troops are not ready for employment, RSOM and Integration must take place for the forces to be capable of meeting the joint force commander's operational requirements.

ATP-3.2.2	Command and control of allied land forces	Provides C2 doctrine applicable to NATO land forces organizations. This publication includes the previously agreed decision-making process, targeting process, and the staff structure, duties, and responsibilities.
ATP-3.3.2.1	Tactics, techniques and procedures for close air support and air interdiction	Describes how CAS and AI are conducted in overall campaign strategy and the specific circumstances of the conflict. Such factors including but not limited to available assets, enemy disposition, phase of the operation, whether surface combat is also occurring, our degree of control of the air, and the need to support, or be supported by, surface forces.
ATP- 82	Allied doctrine for ground based air defense	Ground-based air defense resources are an integral part of the NATO integrated air and missile defense system and an important deployable option for out-of-area operations. All policy, conceptual, operational, and tactical aspects are described in this document,

<b>Movement and Maneuver</b>		
AJP-3.2	Allied joint doctrine for land operations	Primary source of allied land force doctrine providing philosophical guidance and principles needed to plan and conduct land operations within a joint and multinational framework. Provides both the capstone document for land operations and a guide to NATO doctrine relevant to land operations.
AJP-3.3.2	Allied Joint doctrine for close air support and air interdiction	Describes close air support and air interdiction operations focused at the tactical and operational levels of war, targeting the fielded hostile ground forces and the infrastructure that directly supports them, and could indirectly lead to strategic effects by denying the enemy the ability to execute their ground combat strategy.

<b>Intelligence</b>		
AEDP-02	NATO intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance interoperability	Describes the NATO intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) interoperability architecture which defines how NATO and national reconnaissance and surveillance assets within the joint capability group area of responsibility will achieve interoperability.



AEDP-12	NATO intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance tracking standard	Delivers an initial capability to use tracking information to support situational awareness for operating in today's dynamic warfighting environment. Facilitates gathering the technical and management experience necessary to identify and integrate additional sensor sources and fusion techniques, and to move beyond situational awareness into more advanced mission capabilities in the future.
AEP-41	NATO implementation of unified protection against electromagnetic environmental effects	Describes unified approach to the protection and hardening of all NATO military platforms, systems and equipment (hardware) against electromagnetic environmental effects caused by the plethora of electromagnetic environments that these platforms, systems and equipment are subjected to during their deployment life.

<b>Fires</b>		
AArtyP-03	Artillery procedure for automatic data processing system interoperability	When the automatic interface is used, all operators will continue to complete data fields in their national languages with the exception of free text entries in messages. The interface can support all languages for free text, but English is normally used. The supported nation should define a mutually agreed language for free text messages.
AArtyP-5	NATO fire support doctrine	Provides the artillery commander and his staff a conceptual framework and a "common language" for the planning and execution of fire support within his concept of operations. It is not the intention to restrict the authority of the commander. He organizes the forces assigned to him to execute operations as he deems appropriate.
AJP-3.3.1	Allied joint doctrine for counter air operations	Describes counter-air operations to achieve a desired, or necessary level of control of the air, through the destruction, degradation or disruption of enemy aircraft and missiles, in order to allow all friendly forces greater freedom of action, whilst minimizing their vulnerability to detection and attack.
AOP-29 Part 1	NATO indirect fire ammunition interchangeability 155 mm	Inventory of projectiles continues to grow. Dual-purpose improved, conventional munitions and projectiles with both anti-personnel and anti-armor mines as well as base-burn projectiles are being developed and will be added to the existing rocket-assisted projectiles already in their inventories. The emphasis is increasingly on interoperability with more range and effectiveness on target.

AOP-29 Part 2	NATO indirect fire ammunition interchangeability Mortar	Mortar systems are the simplest, most efficient way to put weight of fire on the enemy and as such are used in significant numbers during most operations. This increases the importance of interchangeability and the need for comprehensive interchangeability documentation for these systems.
AOP-29 Part 3	NATO indirect fire ammunition interchangeability 105mm	The 105mm caliber artillery weapon is primarily used in mountain, air-mobile and airborne operations. Considerable numbers of 105mm caliber artillery weapons remain in NATO inventories, though many date back to the early fifties and are US in origin.

<b>Sustainment</b>		
AJP-4	Allied joint logistic doctrine	Keystone NATO doctrine for the conduct of joint operational logistics and medical from preparation to termination. Builds on the principles described in NATO joint doctrine and it is the foundation doctrine for the logistic series.
ALP-4.2	Land force logistic doctrine	Focuses on providing logistical support doctrinal guidance for the land component command and subordinate formations in preparation for deployment to, sustainment in, and redeployment from, an area of operations regardless of the level of command across the full spectrum of conflict.
AJP-4.10	Allied joint doctrine for medical support	Appropriate medical support makes a major contribution to both force protection and morale by the prevention of disease, rapid evacuation and treatment of the sick, wounded and injured and the return to duty of as many individuals as possible. Health is a key force multiplier of fighting power.
AJMedP-1	Allied joint medical planning doctrine	Outlines the military medical procedures and responsibilities governing the preparation, approval, implementation and review of operations plans to enable a common approach to planning medical operations during massive article 5 war, with huge numbers of casualties including potential CBRN casualties, to smaller, more localized operations such as peacekeeping and peace support.
AAMedP 1.1	Aeromedical evacuation	Standardizes the terminology, procedures, training and equipment used in the aeromedical evacuation of sick and wounded personnel, in order to facilitate safe and timely transport of patients of one NATO nation by aeromedical services of any other NATO nation.
AAMedP 1.20	Recommended medical equipment for aeromedical evacuation	Establishes qualitative guidelines with respect to the medical materials required to ensure that aeromedical evacuation (AE) of casualties can be securely, performed, during forward, tactical or strategic AE.

AJMedP-5	Medical communications and information systems	Describes the medical information management system needed at both the strategic and operational levels identifying emerging requirements. System must be able to address medical information management in an operational setting and incorporate the approach described within the NATO defense planning process.
AMedP-3.2	Medical Information collection and reporting	Collection of relevant medical information is the responsibility of all personnel, but particularly health services personnel. This publication describes the standardized general MEDINFO report form and the hospital data sheet documents guiding medical information's collection.
AMedP-9.2	Guideline for a multinational medical unit	Outlines the definitions, command and control, jurisdiction, medical considerations, logistics and other support, finance, claims, security and other general principles concerning the responsibilities of participants regarding the relevant procedures, sustainability and multinational manning of the multinational medical unit.

<b>Protection</b>		
AJP 3.8	Allied joint doctrine for CBRN defense	Plans, procedures and activities in preventing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents, protection of forces, territories and populations against, and recovering from CBRN incidents and their effects.
AJP 3.12	Allied joint doctrine for military engineering	Demands for engineer support are likely to exceed capacity so the approach to providing engineer support has always been inherently comprehensive bringing diverse resources to bear to achieve the mission.
AJP 3.21	Allied joint doctrine for military police	Assists the force generation process by identifying the MP support capabilities available among NATO member nations. Recognizes the varying capabilities that exist between member nations.

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