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NOTICE
DRC(FDMA)N(75)3

DEFENCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

GROUP ON FORCE DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

Note by the Chairman

While the draft manual which you have received under cover of Notice DRC(FDMA)N(75)2 constitutes the forerunner of a document that explains how the various record types are structured and how the data elements are fed into the data base, the Annex to this Notice is intended to provide you with a narrative description of the layout of input records, their elements, definitions and codes; and SAS reasoning as to the justification for their inclusion in the new system.

2. In the presentation, a number of complicated issues is presented for which resolution is required. I, therefore, trust that nations will be truly co-operative and supply us with the requested information, enabling us to produce meaningful coding handbooks.

3. A major part of the Annex deals with data elements appertaining to the Air Force section of the NATO Force Planning Data Base (NFPDB). The information requested is required in order to establish air forces files for the NATO nations. The topics covered in the questionnaire, and national reactions, will figure on the Agenda of the next meeting of the Group on FDMA (to be held from 12th to 14th November, 1975). I would therefore appreciate it if nations would submit their answers to the questionnaire not later than 31st October, 1975.

4. As the files for both Air Forces and Ground Forces sections will be similar in structure and format, I would advise data experts and system analysts of both services to study, and respond on, the content of both DRC(FDMA)N(75)2 and the present Notice.

(Signed) A. PUHL

NATO,
1110 Brussels.
This document includes: 1 Annex

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CONTENTS

Definitions, Categories and Codes

Our aim is to build a data base from which, on the output side, a number of existing recurring reports can be produced, while, on the input side, it is compatible with national data bases.

We are therefore vitally concerned with the question of categories of information, which we shall refer to as data elements (e.g. "soil country", "unit rôle").

We shall put before the nations lists of suggested data elements and data items (Male, Female and Other are data items in the data element Sex), with the grounds for their inclusion and our thoughts on their definitions. We shall invite nations to consider whether these suggestions meet their individual national needs, whether some categories are superfluous or others are needed; whether definitions need to be altered, etc. We have drawn on helpful suggestions already received, and we expect nations to utilise the experience which they may have had, of difficulties encountered in reporting to the existing NFPDB and other questionnaires.

It may be useful to bear in mind that, from a technical standpoint, SAS's aim is to receive reports on nations' entire armed forces, with appropriate levels of detail in different sectors. It should also be possible to check reported force strengths for internal consistency.

It is of the utmost importance that Automatic Data Processing techniques be used wherever possible in creating, maintaining and updating the NFPDB and in producing reports from it.

This questionnaire deals specifically with the Air Force files. For practical reasons the Air Force and Ground Forces files may not be compatible in all respects until the system attains its final form. We assume that recipients are familiar with the broad outline of the projected new system as described, for example, in SAS(75)188, of 23rd May, 1975.

Content of the NATO Force Planning Data Base (NFPDB) - Air

In order to rationalise reporting and reduce workload the NFPDB ought to supply material for, or be compatible with, a number of existing reports. These reports, which are listed below, will be referred to throughout the rest of the paper by the short forms indicated.

Short Form	Report
DPQ	- Defence Planning Questionnaire (DPQ) - Air - Response, especially Tables I, II and III and Annexes to Tables I and II
MANPOWER	- SHAPE Manpower report, Air Forces (SH - PANDA-3)
	(- *SHAPE ACE Order of Battle, Air Forces (SHAPE/2/72)
	(- *SHAPE ACE Order of Battle, SACEUR's Strategic Reserve (SHAPE/50/72)
COMDEF	- Defence Review Committee (DRC) Questionnaire on Personnel Strength of Forces under National Command for the Common Defence Stationed in the Area of Allied Command Europe (Notice DRC/N(74)32, 28th October, 1974)
MBFR	- Various data compilations in support of the Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) negotiations, summarised in AIDE MEMOIRE (MBFR)-1-75 of 27th January, 1975. In particular:
	(i) AC/276-WP(75)3(Revised) of 4th February, 1975: "Major Ground and Air Force NATO and Warsaw Pact Combat Units Available for Operations in the Central Region - 1974"
	(ii) AC/276(SGDS)-N/30 of 6th January, 1975. "NATO Forces in the NATO Guidelines Area (NGA)".
	(iii) AC/276-D(74)5 and D(74)5/1 of 27th May, 1974. "Report by the MBFR Working Group".
COBAFC	- *SHAPE-SACLANT-CINCHAN Aircraft Order of Battle and Airfield Facilities Catalogue, Part I (AOBAC, Part I): Warsaw Pact countries, Yugoslavia and Albania (3501.01/17-7/S-62/74).

* Compatibility required

All the units which are taken into account by nations, either individually or in aggregate, in submitting their contributions to the above reports will have to be reported, preferably individually, to the NFPDB.

You are asked to answer the remainder of the questionnaire bearing in mind the full range of units which will be reported.

Terminology and Jargon

This section is intended as an explanation of some of the terminology used in connection with the NFPDB. You are asked to comment on its clarity, completeness, correctness and presentation. As the NFPDB develops and we receive your comments and questions, this section will be altered and expanded. It will eventually be included in the NFPDB Systems Documentation.

Every organisation has to be managed. That means that some people - the managers - make decisions on what must be done and how, when and by whom, etc. To make these decisions, managers need information. In most of the documents and papers produced by the Systems Analysis Section we shall use the terms information and data interchangeably. Where it is necessary to distinguish the two, we may say that information is interpreted data. For example, someone not trained in accountancy might read the financial data in a company balance sheet and yet extract no information on the financial soundness of the firm.

Data are normally stored in files. This simply means that data usually fall into easily identifiable groups, and the members of such a group are stored together. For example, a firm might have an employee file, containing information on its employees, a customer file, an orders file recording the status of orders (received, being processed, delivered, paid, etc.) and so on. The file is made up of records. Formerly, each record might have been one line on a page of a ledger. Every record includes a record identifier or key, usually at the beginning of the record. This enables anyone consulting the file to find the record he requires. The key to the employee or customer record might be the person's name or a number assigned to them by the company. Often a bill includes a number to be quoted in correspondence. This may be the record key or identifier in the order file. In the NFPDB UNIT and ORGA files there is one record for each military unit. The record key in these two files is also the Unit Identification Code (UIC).

Within the record, data are stored in data-elements. For example, Customer Name, Address, Credit-Worthiness are all typical data elements. What is entered in a data element is a data item which we shall also call a value from time to time. Thus, "Customer Name" is a data element; "Higgins" is a data item. Often, data items are coded. For example, permissible (or valid) entries in the data element "Credit Worthiness" might be: Excellent, Good, Fair and No Credit, but if the file is likely to be seen by the public we may prefer to represent these

by codes: A, B, C and D respectively. We will usually use the term "data item" or "value" to refer without distinction to the information in both coded and uncoded forms. The record identifier or key is also a data element, usually the first one in the record.

The data elements are defined to assist both providers and users of data. There might, for example, be two data elements, "Armoured Personnel Carriers (Number and Type)" and "Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicles (Number and Type)". It would be necessary to make clear the distinction between the two classes. This definition may be amplified by a data use identifier which explains the use for which the data element is intended. For example, the data element "Surfacing Materials" is defined as "the natural or man-made composition of the top-most layer of an airfield surface used for the normal movement or parking of aircraft". The data use identifiers are:

Runway surfacing materials
Taxiway surfacing materials
Platform surfacing materials
Hangar surfacing materials

It may also be necessary to define the data item. For example, within the (defined) data element "Unit Type or Rôle" it may be necessary to explain what, for NFPDB purposes, is the distinction between air mobile and air transportable infantry.

Records may be of fixed length or variable length. In manual systems records are almost always of fixed length, i.e. each record is allotted one index card or one line in the ledger. This means that all the information that we desire to store must fit into the space allocated. If we do not use the whole card or the whole line, the rest is left blank. This can waste quite a lot of space, and, in computer systems, wasted storage space costs more than paper. With sophisticated computer systems, therefore, one can work with variable-length records. When all the information in one record has been stored, we insert the record identifier of the next record in the next position in the computer's storage (or "memory") and proceed to store further information, leaving no blanks between one word and the next. However, in order to use the NATO HQ computer we have to work with fixed length records in our NFPDB files. This is (part of) the reason for specifying maximum numbers of data elements in various files.

Granted that data elements are defined, how is this definition to be imparted to the computer. There are several possible techniques. Two are used in the NFPDB, viz fixed-

position data and non-fixed position data. The user of a manual system expects to find the definition of the data element at the top of the page, or the head of the column, or the beginning of the line. Thus, in a handbook of port information, the third column of the page, perhaps, always contains the code for the repair facilities available. This is fixed-position data. In our computerised system a hypothetical record may be 130 characters long, say, (so that it could just contain the alphabet repeated 5 times) but we instruct (programme) the computer to expect that positions 4, 5 and 6 contain the 3-character code for unit rôle. Its position in the record, and that alone, identifies the 3-character group of letters as the unit rôle code.

The computer can process fixed position data more quickly, but it is wasteful in storage space if used for all information stored. It is therefore used for data elements which are common to most units. For example, all units have a rôle and a command status (Assigned, Earmarked, National Command, etc.); most units have an availability rating. These data elements are therefore allotted fixed positions in the record of the unit. In contrast, storage space would be wasted if certain locations in the record were reserved for the number and type of main battle tanks in the unit, since many units do not possess tanks and these positions in their records would therefore always remain blank.

For the data element "Main Battle Tanks" and similar cases we use non-fixed-position data. Here, the definition of the data element is contained in the data item. An (imaginary) entry in the record might appear as:

EPQR054

The computer recognises that this is non-fixed position data. The first 4 characters indicate that it is an equipment code (code E) concerning a Chieftain Main Battle Tank of a particular Mark, Model, Variant, etc. (code PQR). The rest of the data item shows that the unit possesses 54 of them. The data items describing the equipment and personnel of the unit are stored in the record in any order and without leaving any gaps between items. Any unused space at the end of the record is, however, left blank.

The NFPDB contains information on military units. Two types of units are distinguished: an elementary unit is a unit for which no subordinate units have been reported to the NFPDB. If the constituent parts or subordinates of a unit are

reported, that unit becomes, for NFPDB purposes, a complex unit. Thus the designations Elementary and Complex have nothing to do with the size or organisational level of a unit. A nation may report one part of its forces down to platoon level and another part only to divisional level. In the first case, the parent division would be a complex unit; in the second case the division would be an elementary unit. The units subordinate to a complex unit may be elementary or themselves complex.

We may also use the terms parent and offspring to denote superior and subordinate units, particularly immediate parent and immediate offspring. For example, the immediate offspring of a division might be the divisional HQ and 3 Brigades. Each of these 4 units would have the division as its immediate (national) parent. A unit can also have a NATO or ACE (Allied Command Europe) parent or offspring. A German Air Force Air Defence Wing, for example, would have an Air Division as its immediate national parent and a SOC (Sector Operations Centre) as its immediate ACE parent.

In describing data elements and items we use the terms field and format. A field is a section of the record which holds a particular piece of information. A record of length 80 characters might consist of 9 fields; one of length 6 characters, one of length 4 characters and seven of length 10 characters, say. Usually we number the fields starting from the beginning of the record. Then, in the present example, Field 1 might consist of the first 6 places in the record, Field 2 the next 4 places and so on. When we set up our system, we are free to define field lengths to suit the information that we wish to store. If we want to assign a unique identification number to each of a group of military units and there are less than a thousand units, the identification code can be accommodated in a field of length 3 characters. The field length or field width is 3 characters.

The format, as we use the term in NFPDB literature, tells us the field length and type of characters which we may insert in the field. There are three possible permitted character types:

alphabetic:	A(2)	denotes a field which may contain up to 2 characters, each of which must be a letter of the Roman alphabet (A-Z).
numeric:	N(4)	denotes a field which may contain up to 4 characters, each of which must be an arabic numeral (0-9).

alphanumeric: X(192) denotes a field which may contain up to 192 characters, each of which must be a letter (A-Z) or a number (0-9).

Various standard computer programs must be written to deal with the data in the data base. (The US spelling, "program", has become universally traditional with this meaning.) One of these is the check program, part of whose functions is to check that the data submitted for inclusion in the data base (input data) are in the permissible format. For example, if the unit-role field is 3-character alphabetic, and the check program finds an entry "A3B", the presence of an error in the input data will be recorded. Note that the check program cannot usually tell whether the information is correct. If a unit is reported as possessing Chieftain tanks whereas it is actually equipped with Leopards, this error will pass unnoticed by the check program if the proper code for Chieftain tanks is used.

We said above that, for example, a field of format N(4) may contain up to 4 numbers in the range 0-9. If the data item consists of less than 4 such numbers (decimal digits) there will be a blank space or spaces remaining in the field. If such a case can arise it will frequently be specified that the data must be entered in the field left-aligned or right-aligned or, equivalently, left or right adjusted. The meaning is as illustrated below, with a 3-alphanumeric-character data item inserted (a) left-aligned and (b) right-aligned in a 5-character field.

P	4	Q		

(a) left-aligned

		P	4	Q

(b) right-aligned

Numbers of personnel or pieces of equipment, for example, must usually be entered right-aligned since the computer expects to find the units digit in the right-most position, the tens digit next to it on the left, and so on. This information is needed for arithmetical calculations.

An important technique in automatic data processing is the use of pointers. The meaning of this term as applied to the NFPDB is as follows. We have already explained that every record in the data base has a key or identifier built into it, which enables us to locate the record and use the information it contains. Frequently we use this key by including it as a data item in another record. Then, when a computer, in obedience to a program, is reading the information in record A, it finds in record A the identifier or key of record B, so that it can locate

(or access) record B and make use of the information contained there too. We then say that the key to record B contained in record A is a pointer to record B.

If, for example, an army contains 12 divisions each of which is equipped with 130 tanks, 85 APCs and 3 field kitchens (armoured, self-propelled), we store the information

130 tanks; 85 APCs; 3 fld kitchens (ASP)

in a TOEP record to which we assign the key EXY, say. We then insert the pointer EXY in the unit record of each of the 12 divisions and instruct the computer to obtain the equipment strengths of those divisions by following the pointer to the TOEP file. This saves us computer storage space and updating effort.

Another use of pointers is to put records into chains, which are groups of records with something in common. A chain has a first element, a last element and members. Each member record in the chain contains either a forward pointer, identifying the next member record, or a backward pointer, identifying the previous member, or both.

For example, the Performance (PERF) File in the NFPDB contains records describing characteristics of various weapons. Among them are AA guns, SAMs, field guns, howitzers, rocket launchers and SSMs. We can group these weapons into 2 chains, "Air Defence Weapons" and "Field Artillery" by the use of pointers. By using more than one pointer in each record, records can be arranged in more than one chain. A second pointer in each Weapon Record, for example, would allow us to break the weapons down alternatively into tube weapons and missiles. Using both pointers would then enable us to group the weapons into Air Defence and Field Artillery, with a further breakdown within each category into tube weapons and missiles.

The chaining concept is particularly useful when adding, deleting or modifying records.

Files

The Air Force section of the NFPDB is conceived on the same basic principles as the Ground Forces section. Data will be organised in files, of which there will be at least four that are of interest to data users and providers:

- a Unit File (UNIT), containing information specific to particular units
- an Organisation File (ORGA) giving the inter-relationships between units
- an Equipment and Personnel File (TOEP) containing information that is common to groups of units
- a Performance File (PERF) containing information on the capabilities and physical and other characteristics of the equipment held by units.

A fifth file, the Auxiliary File (AUXI), contains tables of valid codes and other information used by the system management.

As system development proceeds, it may prove advantageous to introduce new files. For the Air Force, for example, we are considering a Facilities File to contain information on the characteristics of airfields and perhaps also depots and other installations. The planning data required by the DPC will probably also have to be stored in a separate file.

The UNIT, ORGA, TOEP and PERF files, as now set up for NATO and Warsaw Pact (WP) Ground Forces, are described in SAS(75)188 of 23rd May, 1975 which has been distributed to members of the FDMA Group. The present paper sets out the thinking of SAS on the design of the Air Force files. It has been drawn up with one eye on the requirements of data users and the other on the capabilities of data providers. While SAS thereby risks acquiring a permanent squint, the task of the other two parties is easier. They only have to concentrate on their own requirements, either as users or as providers of data.

ORGA File (Air Force)

The ORGA File record will contain the following information:

1. Unit Identification Code (UIC). This consists of the nationality, branch of service (Air Force or Joint), and a two-character code.

2. Update Particulars. These include:

   Type of update - usually normal annual update, but perhaps an error correction, or intermediate update, etc.

   Source of Information - probably the nation or SHAPE.

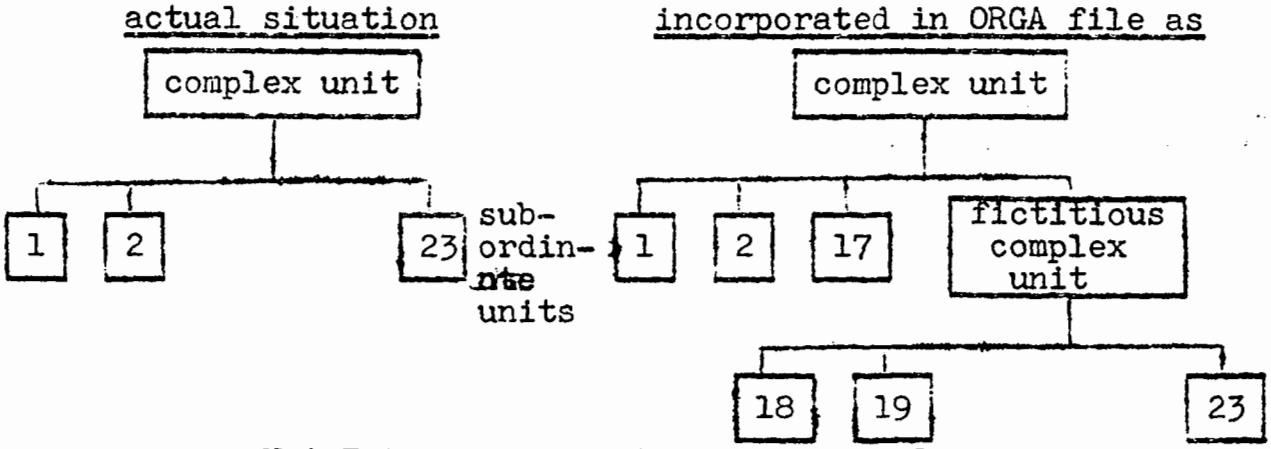
   "As of" date - the date on which the information on the unit was as represented in the record.

3. The Unit Name, abbreviated, if necessary, to a maximum of 16 characters.

4. Organisation Code. This shows whether the unit concerned is a Tactical Air Force, a division or equivalent, a regiment/wing or equivalent, etc.

5. The Immediate Parent, a backward pointer to the unit's immediate superior in the hierarchy represented by the ORGA file.

6. The Immediate Offspring, a maximum of 18 forward pointers to the units immediately subordinate in the hierarchy. This maximum number has been set at 18 because we have to work with fixed-length records. If the record is too long, computer storage space is wasted whenever the full length is not needed. If there are more than 18 units immediately subordinate to a particular unit we create a fictitious complex unit and subordinate the excess units to it. The excess units then appear in the ORGA record of the fictitious unit while it, in turn, appears in the ORGA record of the original unit. An example is shown in the sketch below.



7. The SHAPE Unit Identification Code, to ensure compatibility with the SHAPE Status of Forces File and Order of Battle reports. We have decided against using the same UIC as SHAPE for a number of reasons. Firstly, we deal with more units than SHAPE. Secondly, our aim is to simplify communications with nations, so that, where possible, we will adopt nation's UICs or maintain a simple relation between NATO and national identifiers. Thirdly, if a new unit is reported to us by a nation, it cannot be incorporated in the NFPDB until it receives a NATO UIC, and asking SHAPE to assign the UIC would cause a delay. There is no reason, however, why a common UIC should not eventually come into use.

8. Unit Readiness and Availability Code (MC 55/2 classification)

9. Unit Type, Rôle, Mission or Function, e.g. Air Control and Reporting, Armoured Division, etc.

10. Relationship with the NATO Military Command Structure, i.e. under NATO Command, Assigned, Earmarked, etc.

11. Availability in Days

12. Location

The addition to the record of data elements 8-12 is now being considered because of some difficulties which have arisen in fitting the available data into the system without them. However, their inclusion will also cause some problems. Before discussing this further, it is necessary to explain part of the philosophy behind the ORGA file.

When we say that the ORGA File record of a complex unit contains the UICs of its immediate subordinates, we should properly say the UICs of its immediately subordinated constituent parts. Thus, if a division consists of Div. HQ, 3 brigades and Div. support, the ORGA record for the division will contain the UICs of these 5 units (of which the first will probably be an elementary unit and the other four complex, depending on the detail of reporting). The personnel and equipment strength of the division is wholly accounted for by the strengths of its subordinate units. The superior unit itself contributes nothing to the strength. It would be incorrect, for example, to declare the divisional headquarters as the superior unit, with 3 brigades and divisional support subordinated to it. The divisional totals, as calculated by the NFPDB applications programs, would then be incorrect as they would represent the sum only of the brigades and support units, excluding the headquarters.

There is some evidence that errors of this type may be creeping in, particularly with service support units such as depots. The situation is particularly likely to arise in automated reporting from national data bases. Nations are asked to check that all units reported satisfy the conditions set out in the previous paragraph, and notify SAS of any doubtful cases. If necessary, additional complex units will be created.

The above discussion refers to personnel and equipment data. Originally our thinking concerning elementary and complex units went further. Complex units have no "concrete" existence. They are the aggregate of their component parts. Therefore the ORGA file records needed to contain only information on relationships between units. All other information concerning a complex unit would be obtained from the records pertaining to its component parts. Thus, the position of a division would be taken as the position of divisional headquarters. A division would be assigned if its subordinate brigades were assigned, and so on. However, cases have arisen where this procedure was impossible, or gave misleading results. There are complex units whose readiness and availability, as reported by nations, are not the same as those of all their subordinate units. The rôle of a Wing is in general the same as that of its flying squadrons, but it also has support units subordinate to it.

Users of data are asked to notify SAS what levels of units they wish to have reports on, and which of the data elements 8-12 they need at each level. (Do they need additional information beyond that foreseen in data elements 1-12 plus personnel and equipment data?) For example, if a report is required quoting Air Divisions and their rôles, we must store rôle information at Air Division level.

Nations should notify SAS of any cases where the values of data elements 8, 10, 11 and 12 above for complex units will be different from those for some of their subordinate units.

The ORGA file is concerned with relationships between units. Units can be related in many ways. Initially we are concerned with the national operational command structure in wartime. However, we also wish to be able to display the NATO Command Structure at various stages in the progression from peace to war. The ORGA file will therefore contain records representing NATO commands such as 2ATAF at various stages (Peace and War, Simple Alert, etc.). Each such record will contain the UICs of units under the operational command or

control of the appropriate NATO headquarters at the appropriate time. Unfortunately, for the Air Force, this is not a simple matter of transferring large blocks of forces to NATO command. For example, some missile battalions are Assigned in peace and war while their regimental HQs remain under national command.

For every unit (elementary and complex) reported to the NFPDB, therefore, nations will have to give its relationship to the NATO Command Structure (Under Command, Assigned, Earmarked, Other Forces for NATO, Remaining Forces under National Command) and the time or stage at which operational command or control will be transferred to NATO.

The order in which UICs of subordinate units are inserted in the ORGA file record has no particular significance, but, if an Order of Battle listing is prepared from the computer files without further sorting, each complex unit will appear followed by its subordinate units in the order in which they are stored in its ORGA record.

UNIT File (Air Force)

The UNIT File record will contain the following information:

1. Unit Identification Code (UIC), consisting of nationality, branch of service (Air Force or joint) and a 5-character code.
2. Update Particulars, as for the ORGA file.
3. Unit Name
4. Organisation Code
5. The SHAPE Unit Identification Code

   (3, 4, 5: as for the ORGA File)
6. Unit Readiness and Availability Code (MC 55/2 classification)
7. The Unit Type, Rôle, Mission or Function, e.g. Air Traffic Control, Mixed Depot, Maritime Patrol.
8. Relationship with the NATO Military Command Structure, i.e. Under Command, Assigned, Earmarked, etc.
9. Availability in Days. Time for units to be in their (NATO or national) assigned positions and ready to fulfil their assigned mission, after being directed by competent authority.
10. Location. Present location of unit.

It is not the purpose of the NFPDB to pinpoint the position of a unit, but to locate it approximately, to within one or two kilometres, or about one minute of arc of latitude or longitude in central Europe.

The location information includes:

- Soil country code

- Region code. This is primarily intended for sub-dividing the Soviet Union, e.g. into Military Districts, but it can also be used to specify Eastern United States, UK Northern Command, etc. if required. Note that the region code is a more precise definition of position than the country code. This is in line with the practice in the old NFPDB for Warsaw Pact ground forces, but not for NATO ground forces, where the region code was used to denote Northern, Central, Southern regions of ACE, etc.

- Position co-ordinates. Latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes and seconds of arc with "+" for North and East; "-" for South and West. For a data-base which is liable to include locations world-wide, we prefer the latitude/longitude system to, e.g. UTM co-ordinates. Only degrees and minutes of arc are required, but nations who wish to give more detail can do so.

  If, for some reason, the position cannot be specified, the co-ordinates can be omitted and either the region code or the country code used. The ADat-P-1, Part III codes for World Land Divisions and Sub-Divisions and World Water bodies can also be used in the "soil country code" positions. (These are fixed-position data.)

At present, for Air Forces, position data are being stored by building up a locations file, in which place names and their co-ordinates are being assigned a reference number consisting of the soil country code plus a 4-character alphanumeric code. The resulting 6-character code is used as a pointer in the UNIT and ORGA files to specify location.

This method has a number of advantages, especially if units are reported down to company level. If a Wing consists of 20 company-sized units, all on one air base, and the wing deploys to another location, it is simpler to change 20 6-character codes than 20 combinations of place name plus co-ordinates. In such a situation, we also save computer storage space.

More important; it allows us to keep track of static facilities. Normally, the equipment held by a unit is stored either in its UNIT record or in its TOEP record. This applies to aircraft, tanks, guns, etc. If the unit moves, it takes its equipment with it (ignoring, for the moment, special cases such as dual-based units and pre-positioned stocks). However, if a unit leaves an airfield or a missile site, it leaves behind the radars, the runways, revetments, hangars, workshops, shelters, etc. and expects to find others at its new location. Furthermore, at any given time there may be airfields, radar and missile sites, etc. which are not in use, not occupied by any unit, but yet are available for redeployment or conversion to other uses (former MACE sites, for example).

In a locations or facilities file, each location could be labelled: airfield, radar site, depot, etc. Active sites would be those addressed by the UNIT file (i.e. those whose record keys appeared as pointers in UNIT file records). Counts could easily be made of airfields with various facilities (shelters, runways, rapid runway repair capability, GCA, cross-servicing facilities - to the extent that the latter depend on hardware and not on trained manpower). Similarly, workshops with the capacity to carry out various important maintenance could be identified, and so on.

One disadvantage would be that, if two different types of unit occupy the same location, two entries in the facilities file might be needed even if the co-ordinates were identical. For example, if the village of Sludgford has an airbase housing an AWX Wing and a ballistic missile regiment, the latter with an underground bunker, we should have to choose between having two entries (Sludgford 1 and Sludgford 2) in the facilities file or making provision for recording more than one facility at a single location.

Alternatively, the facilities file could be abandoned, and airfield runways and shelters placed in the UNIT or TOEP record of the unit occupying the airfields. If the unit redeployed, these items would have to be removed from its record and placed in the record of the replacement unit, if there was one. Unoccupied facilities could be charged to some higher-level unit, especially if this accords with national practices.

The views of providers and users of such information are invited on this point.

11. GDP location, deployment base, etc. If it is available, we will also store this information (required by the DPQ). In the case of missile units, it is necessary to specify whether the present site is temporary and, if so, what is the permanent site. We may also store the initial deployment positions for some mobile missile systems, if required.

We do not propose to keep track of the deployment options for SACEUR's strategic reserve. Strategic Reserve units will be labelled as such, and any information on employment areas required for particular studies can be added manually.

12. Unit Operational or non-operational (e.g. due to conversion). This is required by the DPQ.

Items No. 13-16 required (by DPQ) for Flying Units only.

13. Number of flying hours per aircrew, averaged over the year.

14. Aircrew to aircraft ratio, averaged over the year.

15. Average aircraft combat readiness rate (%)

16. Average aircrew combat readiness rate (%)

The DPQ requests information relating to: previous year, current year and planning years. For the moment, we leave the problem of planning data out of account. Since the DPQ is submitted in mid-year, the current-year figures represent an estimate. In order to continue this situation, the data elements required by the DPQ would have to be updated in the middle of the year.

Equipment and Personnel Information

Equipment and personnel figures will be held in the UNIT file, if the values are unique to individual units, and in the TOEP file, if they are common to a group of units. In general, Authorised strengths may be common to a group of units of similar type or function, while Actual figures are likely to be specific to particular units.

17. Equipment: Numbers, Types, Functions/Rôles. For DPQ purposes this group of data elements essentially applies to aircraft, missiles and AA guns. It could

also apply to other types of equipment, such as radars. However, some types of equipment might be listed in the records of a Facilities file rather than a UNIT file.

For the moment we shall concentrate on aircraft, missiles and AA guns. For missiles, under Air Force control, the DPQ requests, at battery level, the actual number of launchers and the actual number of missiles. Addendum III for MBFR asks, in addition, for the actual number of AA guns (radar controlled and non-radar controlled reported separately) and other AA weapons, such as short-range air defence (SHORAD) weapons in Air Force units. For aircraft, the actual number per unit is requested.

The DPQ requests, in effect, actual and authorised numbers of aircraft, but does not distinguish between peacetime authorised and wartime authorised strengths. Addendum III on MBFR requests numbers of "Operationally Available Aircraft". This means that, for flying units, we require:

- the unit establishment, or authorised number of aircraft of a given type in the unit
- the actual number of aircraft of that type in the unit
- combat-capable training versions of the same aircraft type
- combat-capable training versions of other aircraft types

Note that Table III of the DPQ requires the total number of aircraft of a given type potentially available, either assigned to units or held in reserve. Nations are asked to inform SAS how they account for any such reserve aircraft, which should presumably include aircraft undergoing repair outside the squadron. Should they, for example, be placed in the UNIT record of a depot or Maintenance Unit, or should a (possibly fictitious) unit such as "Reserve and Non-Operational Aircraft Pool" be added to the NFPDB?

Table III of the DPQ also asks for details of auxiliary equipment and ammunition:

Auxiliary Equipment. The list in the DPQ is as follows:

(a) Electronic and Communications Equipment

Search Radar (including Coast-Watching Radar)
Height Finder for Air Control
Close Support Control Radar
Radio Terminal and Relay Equipment
Radio Sets, VHF, Ground
Radio Sets, UHF, Ground
Direction Finder
Instrument Landing System
Recognition and Identification Equipment, Ground (IFF)
ECM and ECCM

(b) Transport and other non-combat vehicles and ground-handling equipment

e.g. trucks, trailers, refuelling units.

Some nations seem to find difficulty in reporting these items, but there is a need for information on communications equipment, such as waveband(s) used. It is certainly quite feasible to report details of major radars, since such information has been reported to SHAPE. By means of the TOEP file, at least the Authorised equipment of many units could be reported efficiently in considerable detail.

Operational Stocks of Ammunition, including Missiles and Fuel Tanks:

Ammunition, by calibre and type

(e.g. 30 mm AP (F 104), 20 mm SUU HE (Phantom), etc.

Aircraft Bombs, by type and weight

(e.g. General Purpose, Fragmentation, Incendiary, etc.)

Rockets: air-to-surface, by type
air-to-air, by type

Missiles: air-to-surface, by type
air-to-air, by type
surface-to-surface, by type

surface-to-air, by type
cruise missiles
terminal guided weapons

Droppable fuel tanks: ventral, wingtip, pylon } by capacity

Pylons, where applicable

JATO units

Most nations seem to be able to report these categories of equipment to the DPQ in the form of gross totals at the moment. For NFPDB purposes, nations are requested to inform SAS:

- How can they be reported to the NFPDB (i.e. basically, by unit). By what size of unit are these items accounted? Will depots need to be included in the NFPDB because stocks are in store?

- Are present DPQ returns obtained from actual unit holdings or from TOE tables? (In the latter case, reporting to the NFPDB can be on a similar basis, resulting in savings of time and computer storage space.)

Both requirements and stocks are to be reported in Quantity and Days. Details are given in the instructions for completion of the DPQ.

Addendum III also asks for the number of hard aircraft shelters. Nations are asked to supply information on the characteristics of these shelters - e.g. do they conform to an international design? (Some certainly do not, e.g. rock caves); how many aircraft can be sheltered in each?; do they all have doors?; any other relevant details?

Equipment Type (i.e. Make, Mark, Model, etc.)

The DPQ asks for the aircraft type to be exactly given (e.g. F-100 D). The NFPDB will use the aircraft type reported as a pointer to the aircraft performance file. We therefore need the type to be reported sufficiently precisely to distinguish between variants of significantly different performance. In order to arrive at a mutually agreed (between NATO HQ and each nation) level of detail, we should like nations to provide a list

of aircraft in their inventory (including training versions) by model, mark, sub-mark, variant, etc. indicating the differences in performance, and combat capability between different versions of the same air-frame.

For example, the Hawker-Siddeley Harrier in RAF service bears the designations:

GR Mk 1 - with Rolls-Royce Pegasus Mk 101 engine

T Mk 2 - 2-seat operational trainer

GR Mk 1A - fitted retrospectively with Pegasus 102 engine

The HS Buccaneer S Mk 2B can take the Martel air-to-ground missile; the S Mk 2A cannot, and so on.

Similarly, towed and self-propelled versions of the same missile system should be distinguished, as should fair-weather and all-weather versions, and versions with specific ECCM capabilities.

Equipment Rôles or Functions

The same list of data items can be applied to this data element as to the Unit Rôle/Mission/Function. Thus, an FBA Wing will be equipped with FBA aircraft; but possibly also with an operational trainer and a light aircraft for liaison duties.

Personnel Information

The main user of detailed personnel information is the SHAPE Manpower Report (Air Force), here referred to as MANPOWER. MANPOWER requests the following information at individual unit level:

Functional Area	War Auth.	Actual
Combat Operations	Officers OR	Officers OR Total Regulars
Combat Support	Officers OR	Officers OR Total Regulars
Electrical and Electronic Engineering	Officers OR	Officers OR Total Regulars

Functional Area	War Auth.	Actual
Mechanical Engineering	Officers OR	Officers OR Total Regulars
Other Areas	Officers OR	Officers OR Total Regulars

War Authorised strengths can hopefully be stored in the TOEP file; Actual strengths will almost certainly have to go into the UNIT file.

The DPQ requires the following personnel categories (ignoring planning data requested):

	War Auth.	Peace Auth.	Actual
Active	Regulars Conscripts Civilians	Regulars Conscripts Civilians	Regulars Conscripts Civilians
Reservist			Total number to be recalled in 1st 15 days of mobilisation. Number to receive 1 week's training during the year

DPQ Addendum II: Mobilisation and Expansion forces

Mobilisable Reserves. (Units or individuals required to be called up to strengthen M-day land or air units, ..., NATO-committed strategic reserves and 1st and 2nd echelon formations.)

The present national responses to this Addendum usually consist of gross totals (tens of thousands) of reservists, reported as "to bring up to strength major Combat units", etc. It is not clear what relationship, if any, exists between the figures reported here and those for Reservists in the main DPQ (Table II). Some nations presumably have more trained reservists than they can absorb in time into their active formations. Nations are asked to elaborate on their systems for dealing with reservists. The following specific questions may be helpful.

1. Is there a total number of reservists (T), and a smaller number of mobilisable reservists (M)?

2. Can the number of mobilisable reservists (M), be accounted for (even approximately) by the difference between the War Authorised (W) and Peacetime Authorised or Actual (P) unit strengths:

$$W = P + M$$

(assuming that for some units P may be zero)? If so, presumably the mobilisable reservists could be reported in either the appropriate unit record or TOEP record of the data base.

3. Can M then be equated to the number of reservists to be recalled in the first 15 days of mobilisation (requested in the main DPQ, Table II)? If not, can a (hopefully small) number of categories of reservist be identified, perhaps with different availability times

$$M = M_1 + M_2 + \quad ?$$

The DRC Questionnaire on Personnel Strengths of Forces under National Command for the Common Defence Stationed in the ACE Area (COMDEF) asks that personnel strengths quoted for schools and training centres should include students and trainees. MANPOWER specifies that personnel absent from their units for longer than 30 days should be excluded from the unit count. The MBFR definition of Actual Strength stipulates that personnel on courses, in hospital, on leave, etc., but charged against unit strength are to be included in the unit count.

Nations are asked to inform SAS of their procedures for counting men absent on courses, e.g. for how long may a man be absent on a training course and still be charged to his unit.

Officers and Other Ranks

The breakdown in the SHAPE Manpower Report into Officers and Other Ranks causes difficulties for some nations over the question of Warrant Officers. Nations are asked to report any difficulties they now have in completing the SHAPE Manpower Report, what procedure they adopt on the Officers: Other Ranks question and any logical and/or technical reasons for such a position.

In the personnel field, there are clear requirements for a considerable amount of detailed information. It is very important that particularly this aspect of the Air Force files be handled as far as possible using ADP techniques. The co-operation of national computerised forces personnel data management centres is essential. Nations are asked to secure this co-operation between their national agencies and SAS.

TOEP File (Tables of Organisation, Equipment and Personnel)

The object of this file is to provide the authorised strengths in men and equipment of units while minimising use of computer memory storage space and labour in updating. Under the old NFPDB system, if an army contained 100 mechanised infantry battalions, each of which had an authorised equipment of 60 APCs, the data base contained 100 records, each of which had the figure "60" in the appropriate position. If that authorisation was changed to 50 APCs of an improved type, the number and type code in each of the 100 records had to be changed individually. It would be much simpler to place in each of the 100 records a pointer to a TOEP record containing the authorised equipment of that type of unit. The alteration taken as an example above would then require a change to only one record.

Naturally, the situation in practice is seldom as simple as the illustrative example above. The authorised establishment of a unit may be derived from a succession of tables, and subject to various modifications, additions and slight changes depending on a wide range of factors. Different types of equipment may be issued to units serving in the tropics and in the temperate zone, and so on. Nations commonly use a rather complex identifier, or a set of identifiers, as pointers to their establishment tables. However, it is important to remember that the NFPDB may not need the level of detail retained by nations for their own planning and administration. For example, while the NFPDB asks for information on the number of civilians in units, it does not require a breakdown into professional, clerical and industrial grade, civil servants and local staff, etc. Likewise, unless we are asked to provide data for a study on rationalisation and specialisation, one truck with 1-ton carrying capacity is very much like another.

By its very nature, information on equipment and personnel strengths is likely to be large in volume and complicated in detail. It can best be handled by ADP techniques. As an essential preliminary step, nations are asked to forward to SAS detailed information on their own TOEP-type systems, including tables, categories, criteria, conditions, indexes,

pointers, etc. After studying this information, we shall be better placed to decide what sort of TOEP system for NATO will be sufficiently compatible with national systems to make possible an effective reporting procedure.

PERF File

This file is for storing information on the physical and performance characteristics of items of equipment held by units. It is intended for use in studies of force structure, characteristics and capabilities that go beyond simple counts of numbers of tanks, men, etc.

The information to be stored in the PERF record depends on the requirements posed by such studies, but we propose to start, in the case of aircraft, with a basic set of characteristics which were once found to be useful. For missile systems we will note whether fair-weather or all-weather and, if possible, what ECCM facilities are provided. At the request of the Military Committee Special Study Group on NATO and Warsaw Pact Conventional Force Capabilities, Weapons Effectiveness Indicators (WEI) were included in the Ground Forces File. We might conceivably store performance measures such as Single-Engagement Kill Probability for SAM systems, but such restricted indices are of limited applicability and must be approved by the group requesting the study.

As we envisage it now, the PERF record of a piece of equipment is a mixture of performance characteristics and physical characteristics. For a piece of equipment that is a weapons platform, the physical characteristics will include details of the number and type of weapons carried, and these weapons, in their turn, may have records in the PERF file. Therefore, it is permissible for one PERF record to contain a pointer to another PERF record. As an extreme example, the PERF record of an attack carrier could contain a pointer to the record of a naval aircraft, which in turn contained a pointer to an air-to-ground missile record which itself referred to a warhead record.

The following list of aircraft characteristics for a given type and model will be taken as an initial set. (Not all data elements are applicable to every type of aircraft.):

A. General

1. Primary Rôle e.g. Light-Weight Attack
2. Additional Rôles e.g. Reconnaissance, Visual only.

Note: If the additional rôle utilises a variant of the aircraft, it will probably have a separate PERF file record.

3. Nuclear-capable or not

4. Speed Range

(a) subsonic aircraft

(b) aircraft which can closely approach the speed of sound, but are not designed to exceed it in level flight or sustained combat

(c) aircraft which can fly marginally supersonic missions

(d) aircraft which can fly supersonic missions in level flight.

5. Year first operational in the nation
6. Unit Cost

} required by DPQ

7. Wing Tanks/Fuel Pods

(a) maximum number that can be carried

(b) maximum external fuel (lbs.)

B. Factors primarily affecting the Air-to-air Combat Mission

8. Clear-weather or all-weather capability

(a) aircraft which can fly only on day missions and in good weather

(b) aircraft which might take off and land at night and in poor weather

(c) aircraft which can perform varying degrees of air-to-air combat at night and in poor weather.

9. Fire-Control System e.g. A-4 + APC-30, etc.

10. Main Radar Type e.g. M-64

Different modes giving different search/track ranges should be reported separately.

11. Main Radar Search and Track Ranges in NM

12. Maximum Cruise and Combat Speeds in NM per hour.

(a) at medium altitude (20,000 to 50,000 ft.)

(b) at low altitude (sea-level)

13. Maximum Rate of Climb (in thousands of feet per minute) of the clean aircraft under full military power.

14. Time to Climb from Sea Level to 40,000 feet (in minutes) for the clean aircraft under full military power.

(Elements 12 and 13 are particularly subject to national differences in definition. Nations should inform SAS of the precise definitions which they use when specifying these two parameters.)

15. Maximum Afterburner and Military Power, in minutes of thrust (e.g. 7800 lb. for 15 minutes, etc.)

16. Operational Ceiling in feet

17. Air Intercept Combat Radius (NM)

(a) area intercept, maximum speed

(b) area intercept, optimum subsonic

for the (NATO) standard missions defined in MC 260/74.

18. Loiter time (minutes) with the above combat radii

19. Air-to-air guided missile types; primary and secondary

20. Characteristics of the above air-to-air GMs

(a) guidance type (e.g. infra-red)

(b) attack aspect (e.g. tail chase)

(c) Max. launch range (NM) in head-on and tail-chase attack, at sea-level and at 50,000 ft.

(d) maximum number per aircraft.

21. Guns/Cannon (Primary and additional, if there is more than one type)

(a) number per aircraft

(b) calibre (mm)

(c) rounds per gun per minute

(d) rounds per aircraft

(e) seconds of fire. (This should equal $\frac{60 \times \text{rounds per aircraft}}{\text{no. of guns per a/c} \times \text{rounds per gun per minute}}$. If it does, there is no need to report e) separately. If it does not, please explain - Nations' replies required.)

(f) Gunsight type. (e.g. gyro-stabilised optical gunsight)

C. Factors Primarily Affecting the Air Attack Mission

22. Optimal Payload (lbs.) corresponding to the combat radii requested below.

23. Bomb-site type

24. Low-level bombing capability (feet)

25. All weather capable (Yes/No)

26. Combat Radius at Optimal Payload (NM)

corresponding to the NATO standard definitions (see MC 260/74):

(a) High-High-High

(b) High-Low-High

(c) Low-Low-High

(d) Low-Low-Low

27. Bombs

(a) Payload in lbs.

(b) Configuration data (e.g. 2 x 750 lb.)

28. Rockets (can stand in 'AND' or 'OR' relationship to Bomb and AGM payload)

(a) Total payload (number per aircraft)

(b) Calibre (inches or mm)

(c) launchers (number per aircraft)

(d) pods (capacity in number of rockets)

There can be an AND or an OR relationship between c) and d).

29. Air-to-Ground Missiles (AGM) - Type (see note on 28)

(a) Range (NM)

(b) Number per aircraft

(c) Guidance type

D. Factors Mainly Affecting Reconnaissance Mission Capability

30. Photographic Capability

(a) Visual only. - recce mission performed either visually by the pilot or limited to gun cameras or other low-performance devices

(b) Day photo - aircraft has at least advanced clear-weather day cameras designed for the recce mission

(c) Day and Night Photo - aircraft has, in addition, some means for taking photos at night.

31. Topographic and Mapping Capability

(a) Day

(b) Night

(c) All-weather

32. Medium/High Altitude Recce Capability

(Yes/No, Day only, All-weather/Night, etc.)

33. Low Altitude Recce capability

34. Special Equipment

(a) Reconnaissance Radar - none
- advanced navigation
- navigation + mapping
- navigation + mapping + side-looking

(b) Other, e.g. IR sensors, ECCM equipment

35. Recce Mission Radius (NM)

E. General Avionics

36. Navigation System - Type (other than ILS)

37. Communications - type
- number of channels
- frequencies
- ground control system type

38. IFF type

39. All-weather equipment package type

40. Special Radar type

41. ECM/ECCM package type

The following characteristics are applicable to missile units. At present their inclusion in the NFPDB has not been settled. They are open for discussion. Towed and self-propelled versions of a missile system will have separate PERF-file records; likewise fair-weather and all-weather versions.

A. General

1. Missile type and mark or sub-type

2. towed, self-propelled or man-portable

3. in-commission date

4. unit cost - launcher
- missile (indicate if warhead included)
- combination

5. Number of missiles per major launcher
(i.e. no. of launch racks)

6. Number of reload missiles per launcher
(authorised figures)

7. Conventional warheads

1) Type

2) Weight of high explosive in lbs.

3) Fuse system

4) Unit cost (if quoted separately from missile)

8. Nuclear Warheads

1) Minimum yield (KT)

2) Maximum yield (KT)

3) Unit Cost (if quoted separately from missile)

B. System Performance Data

9. Intercept Boundaries versus 250 m/sec target

1) maximum height (m)

2) minimum height (m)

3) maximum slant range (km)

4) minimum slant range (km)

5) coverage (all round, forward hemisphere, rear hemisphere)

10. Search Radar(s)

1) Type

2) Frequency band

3) Maximum range (km)

4) altitude coverage - min (m)

- max (m)

11. Tracking Radar(s)

1) Type

2) Frequency band

3) Maximum range (km)

4) Altitude coverage - min (m)

- max (m)

12. CEP in metres

a) best value

b) at max range

13. Single-Engagement Kill Probability vs 250 m/sec target, assuming no terrain limitations. Value averaged over offset distance.

a) value

b) no. of missiles per kill (average)

14. Guidance System (type) e.g. command to Line of Sight, etc.

15. Target Limitations (assuming fighter-bomber type target)

1) Max target height (m) for SSKP = 0.5

2) Min target height (m) for SSKP = 0.5

3) Max target speed (NM/hour) for SSKP = 0.5

4) Min target speed (NM/hour) for SSKP = 0.5

C. Mobility and Reaction Time

16. Capability to fire effectively on the move - Yes/No

17. Capability to scan effectively on the move - Yes/No

18. Shortest time from fully prepared state to first intercept

a) with early warning

b) without early warning

19. Time to set up on a new site, load, and be ready to acquire a target

20. Time to reload and be ready to acquire a new target

21. Mobility in NM per hour

a) on roads

b) across country

D. Air Warning Links

22. IFF link (type)

23. NADGE, 4-12 L, etc., link

a) link

b) type

At this stage we do not propose to deal with performance data and characteristics for other types of equipment, such as major radars. Such parameters have to be selected in consultation with technical experts, both data users and data providers. The same is true of aircraft and missile data, of course. The list of data elements given above is open to discussion.

This concludes our brief discussion of the Air Force files.

Readiness and Availability

For NATO Forces, this data element is defined in MC 55/2 (Final Decision). The same codes are used for the ground forces.

A. Readiness

Data Item	Code
Ready - A	A
Ready - B	B
Ready - C	C
Ready - unspecified	X

B. Availability

Data Item	Code
Availability - 1	1
Availability - 2	2
Availability - 3	3
Availability - 4	4
Availability - 5	5
Availability - unspecified	X

Relationship with the NATO Military Command Structure

Data Item	Code
Under Command	0 (zero)
Assigned	1
Earmarked	2
Other Forces for NATO	3
Remaining Forces under National Command	7
Unspecified	X

The data items represented by codes 0, 1, 2 and 3 are defined in MC 57/3 as amended by Corrigendum No. 4.

The list given here does not correspond to the A Dat P standards, but the A Dat P list will have to be updated to include the latest Corrigendum to MC 57/3.

The present list is also different from that given in the Ground Forces Coding Handbook. Apart from Codes 0, 1, 2 and 3, which have a respectable pedigree, there are many other terms used to label forces in various reports. It is not clear how far those terms constitute a set of complete and exclusive descriptions of the same aspect of forces.

The set proposed above is complete and exclusive. The category represented by Code 7 may be cautiously further subdivided when we are all sure of what we are talking about.

Branch of Service

Data Item	Code
Army	A
Navy	N
Air Force	F
Marines	M
Security Forces	S
Mixed	D
Unspecified	X

Notes

1. Like other sections, this data element is progressively being brought into line with A Dat P standards, but the latest A Dat P lists are not yet available.

2. Security forces covers units like Gendarmerie, Marechaussée, Carabinieri, Bundesgrenzschutz, etc. This category is requested in the DPQ, but is not yet included in the Ground Forces Coding Handbook.

Organisational Level of the Unit

This data element refers to the unit's approximate size (number of personnel) or importance (rank of commander).

Data Item	Code
Less than a company	0 (zero)
Company or Squadron	1
Battalion or group (GE)	2
Regiment or Wing	3
Brigade	4
(air) division or group (UK)	5
Corps or Lt.General's command	6
Army or General's command	7
(WP) Front or Army Group	8
MOD or total for country	9

When there is doubt about which code to apply, the number of personnel can be used as a criterion:

Approximate number of Personnel	Code
0 - 100	0
80 - 300	1
200 - 900	2
800 - 3,000	3
1,500 - 8,000	4
6,000 - 25,000	5
25,000 - 150,000	6
100,000 - 500,000	7
400,000 - 5,000,000	8
10,000 - 20,000,000	9

As the data element now stands, no distinction is made between the total for a branch of service and the total for a country. This is because the NFPDB has hitherto been concerned with various branches of service separately and mainly with the ground forces. We therefore provisionally add:

Data Item	Code
Total for branch of service (Army, Air Force, etc.)	A

The purpose of this data element is to indicate the level of aggregation of data. However, it is clear that judgment will have to be exercised in the case of some units such as depots, support commands, etc. There is no absolutely sure way of, for example, automatically extracting the total number of infantry divisions in an army. What we can do is to extract a list that will include the desired infantry divisions and other units equivalent in size and rôle to infantry divisions. By careful use of the unit type and organisation-level codes, the final manual selection can be minimised.

Geographic Data Items

The data items which can be loosely described as geographic are intended for use in several data elements in the ORGA and UNIT files. There are 5 applicable data elements (DE) listed in A Dat P-1 Part III, viz:

A Dat P DE No.	DE Name
03 00 03	Divisions of the world
03 00 03	Land subdivisions of the world
03 00 04	Water bodies of the world
03 00 07	International affiliations
03 00 05	Countries of the world

Some of the data items relevant to the NFPDB are listed below:

DE No. 03 00 02 Divisions of the world

Data Item Name	Abbreviation	Code
AFRICA	AFR	F
ANTARCTIC CONTINENT	ANARTC	T
ARCTIC OCEAN AGGREGATION	ARTCOCNAGG	5
ASIA	ASIA	A
AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT	AUSTLCNTNT	U
BALTIC SEA AGGREGATION	BLTCSEAAGG	7
EUROPE	EUR	E
GREAT LAKES AGGREGATION	GRLAKEAGGR	9
INDIAN OCEAN AGGREGATION	INDNOCNAGG	6
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGGREGATION	MEDSEAAGG	8
NORTH AMERICA	NAMER	N
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN AGGREGATION	NATLOCNAGG	1
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN AGGREGATION	NPACOCNAGG	3
SOUTH AMERICA	SAMER	S
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN AGGREGATION	SATLOCNAGG	2
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN AGGREGATION	SPACOCNAGG	4

DE No. 03 00 03 Land Sub-Divisions of the world

Data Item Name	Abbreviation	Code
ARABIAN PENINSULA	ARABIANPEN	A4
AUSTRALASIA	AUSTRALASI	U1
BELELUX	BENELUX	E3
BRITISH ISLES	BRITISLES	E2
CARIBBEAN ISLES	CARIBISLES	N5
CENTRAL ASIA	CENTASIA	A6
COMMUNIST EAST EUROPE	COMUNEEUR	E5
EAST AFRICA	EAST AFRICA	F3
EAST ASIA	EASTASIA	A7
FENNOSCANDIA	FENNOSCANT	E1
LOWER NORTH AMERICA	LOWNAMERIC	N4
LOWER SOUTH AMERICA	LOWSAMERIC	S2
NORTH AFRICA	NORAFRICA	F1
NORTHEASTERN ASIA	NOREASIA	A2
SOUTH ASIA	STHASIA	A5
SOUTHEAST ASIA	SEASIA	A8
SOUTHERN AFRICA	STHAFRICA	F4
SOUTHWEST ASIA	SWASIA	A3
UPPER NORTH AMERICA	UPNAMERICA	N3
UPPER SOUTH AMERICA	UPSAMERICA	S1
WEST AFRICA	WESTAFRICA	F2
WESTERN EUROPE	WESTEUR	E4

DE No. 03 00 04 Water Bodies of the world (part-list only)

Data Item Name	Abbreviation	Code
ADRIATIC SEA	ADRTCSEA	8D
AEGEAN SEA	AGEANSEA	8G
ATLANTIC OCEAN, NORTH	NATLOCN	1A
ATLANTIC OCEAN, SOUTH	SATLOCN	2A
BLACK SEA	BLKSEA	8B
ENGLISH CHANNEL	ENGHCHNL	1E
INDIAN OCEAN	INDNOCN	6A
MEDITERRANEAN SEA, WESTERN	WMEDSEA	8W
MEDITERRANEAN SEA, EASTERN	EMEDSEA	8E
PACIFIC OCEAN, SOUTH	SPACOCN	4A
PACIFIC OCEAN, NORTH	NPACOCN	3A
PERSIAN GULF	PERSNGLF	6P

DE No. 03 00 07 International Affiliations (part-list only)

Data Item Name	Abbreviation	Code
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION	NATO	N2
WARSAW PACT ORGANISATION	WARSAWPACT	Y8

DE No. 03 00 05 Countries of the world (part-list only)

This is the list of countries which now appears in the Ground Forces coding handbook. The codes are those in A Dat Pl - Part III. Okinawa does not appear in A Dat Pl - III and has been allocated the code JP which is available in A Dat Pl - III.

Data Item Name	Code
Albania	AL
Belgium	BE
Bulgaria	BU
Canada	CA
Czechoslovakia	CZ
Denmark	DA
Faeroe	FO
France	FR
East Germany	GC
Germany, Federal Republic	GE
Greenland	GL
Greece	GR
Hungary	HU
Iceland	IC
Italy	IT
Korea, South	KS
Laos	LA
Luxembourg	LU
Mongolia	MG
Netherlands	NL
Norway	NO
Okinawa	JP
Poland	PL
Portugal	PO
Rumania	RO
Spain	SP
Thailand	TH
Turkey	TU
United Kingdom	UK
USSR	UR
United States	US
Vietnam, South	VS
West Berlin	WB
Mixed/Unspecified	XX
Yugoslavia	YO

These data items are to be used in the country code parts of the Unit Identification Code, Soil Country and (provisional) Locations and Facilities file.

If a location cannot be specified precisely, so that one of the single-character "Divisions of the World" codes is used in the 2-character country-code field, the leftmost position in the field should be used.

In addition to the above data elements, the NFPDB uses a Region code, for subdividing large nations. (Actually, at present, only the Soviet Union is so treated.) Some of the items in this data element are listed below:

Data Item Name	Code
Baltic Military District (MD)	BA
Belorussian MD	BE
Central Asia	CA
Moscow	MW

It is clear that some of the codes used in this data element conflict with the A Dat P country codes. At present, no problem arises with NATO air forces as the element is not applicable. Any nation wishing to use such a subdivision of a country other than the Soviet Union in reporting its forces should inform SAS and a suitable code will be allocated. These codes must be used only in the "Region" data element and not in the "Country Code" data element; otherwise they will be misinterpreted.

Unit Types and Categories

By "Types" we shall mean type, rôle, mission or function, whichever term is most appropriate in individual cases.

The types are grouped together into major Categories:

Data Item	Code
Headquarters	H
Combat Units	M
Combat Support	C
Service Support	S
Mixed	Y
Not specified	X

However, these categories are fairly flexible, and if a particular application requires different categories, or a shift of units from one category to another, this can be accomplished in the program written to generate the report.

1. Major Headquarters - Category Code H

(Note: The Category code is not required for a unique identification of unit type. The 3-character type code is already a unique identifier.)

The SHAPE Order of Battle report now differentiates between Operational HQs and Supporting HQs, while no such distinction was made in the old NFPDB. If we introduce this new categorisation, we require the following data items and codes:

Data Item Name	Code	Notes
Wing or Regimental HQ, operational	RHQ	(1) (2)
Wing or Regimental HQ, support	SHQ	(3)
Brigade or equivalent HQ, operational	BHQ	(1) (2)
Brigade or equivalent HQ, support	CHQ	(3)

Data Item Name	Code	Notes
Division or equivalent HQ, operational	DHQ	(1) (2)
Division or equivalent HQ, support	EHQ	(3)
Corps or equivalent HQ, operational	MHQ	(3) (4)
Corps or equivalent HQ, support	NHQ	(3)
Army or higher HQ, operational	MHZ	(1)
Army or higher HQ, support	NHZ	(3)
Territorial HQ	THQ	(1) (2)
HQ, unspecified	HQX	(4) (2)
Other, or unspecified	XXX	

Notes

(1) Code is in Ground Forces Coding Handbook without the specific meaning "Operational", and is compatible with A Dat P.

(2) Code is in A Dat P1 - Part III, without the specific meaning "Operational".

(3) Code is not in the Ground Forces Coding Handbook; proposed new code is compatible with A Dat P.

(4) Code for this data item in Ground Forces Coding Handbook is in conflict with A Dat P.

We might obtain the level of the HQ by looking at its immediate parent in the ORGA file, and so do away with the need for specifying Division, Brigade, etc. in the HQ code. However, the only way of determining automatically whether a unit is a battalion or regiment, etc. is via the Organisation Level Code. For the moment, therefore, we propose to tolerate this degree of redundancy in coding.

2. Major Combat Units - Category Code M

A Dat P-1 Part III includes a data element (DE)

10-02-08 Rôles/Missions/Functions

In 1974, SHAPE proposed the establishment of a new data element,

10-02-10 Aircraft Rôles

and put forward a list of data items for this DE. Some of the data items from 10-02-08, referring specifically to aircraft, were to be moved to the new DE, but the majority of these old aircraft-oriented data items were to be deleted entirely and replaced in the new DE by the new data items in the SHAPE list of proposals.

A complete list of the data items of DE 10-02-08 is included at Annex I, supplemented by the SHAPE list of proposals. The proposed additions and the items to be deleted are marked.

The list has been tentatively broken down by SAS according to branch of service: Army, Navy, Air Force, Joint and Unspecified. Within each arm, a further rough subdivision has been made into Unspecified, Headquarters, Combat, Combat Support and Service Support. Within each subdivision, the codes are arranged alphabetically.

Nations are asked to assign rôles from this list to the units reported. The rôles marked as proposed for deletion should not be used. In each case, the proposed SHAPE alternative should be used. This means that practically all the familiar designations such as AWX, IDF, etc. will disappear. However, if required, these codes can still be provided in reports produced from the NFPDB; but the reporting and internal storage will use the new forms.

Since many of the data items refer specifically to the aircraft rather than to the unit, they may be too specific or restricted in some cases. Nations should report such difficulties, and propose new data items to SAS. SAS will then collate all such requests and establish new data items and codes as required, in consultation with CCIS Division, IMS.

The SHAPE input concerned aircraft rôles only, but DE 10-02-08 also includes data items suitable for other air force units such as missile and AAA units. The list of rôles must be kept as short as possible. For example, we wish to use either "Anti-aircraft artillery" or "Air Defence Artillery" but not both. A final list will be worked out by SAS when national responses have been received.

Particularly for ground-based elements of the Air Force, the Combat Support and Service Support categories of the ground-force coding handbook will be applicable. These tables

of data items are also attached at Annex II. These codes given, however, are not the same as those listed in the current version of the new Ground Forces Coding Handbook, because the latter codes have not yet been harmonised with A Dat P-1 - Part III.

Finally, Annex III contains some additional data items as yet included neither in A Dat P1-III nor in the Ground Forces Coding Handbook.

2 copies of each of these Annexes are enclosed. You are asked to indicate

(a) which rôles you will use

(b) which rôles you will not need

(c) which additional rôles you will need.

Please annotate both copies. Retain one and return the other to SAS.

Equipment

The initial list of equipment types is given below. Nations are asked to mark the data items they require and to attach a list of additional items required to describe their forces fully. General comments should also be sent to SAS as soon as possible. Each of the countries on the following pages will form the key to a record in the PERF file. If you anticipate difficulties in using these codes in the UNIT and TOEP files to report Authorised and Actual equipment strengths, please notify SAS as soon as possible.

1. Aircraft

A-1E	Corsair A-7A
	A-7B
A-4E	A-7C
A-4F	TA-7C
TA-4F	A-7D
TA-4J	A-7E
A-4L	
A-4M	Cessna A-37A
	A-37B
A-6A	
EA-6A	Andover Mk 1
EA-6B	cc Mk 2
A-6B	HS 748 Series 2
A-6C	HS 748 Series 2A
KA-6D	
A-6E	Argosy E.1
A-6E TRAM	T.Mk 2

Basset	B.2
Belfast	C.1
Britannia	C.1
	C.2
Buccaneer	S-Mk2A
	S-Mk2B
	S-Mk2C
	S-Mk2D
C-7	
C-47	
C-54	
C-119G	
C-119J	
C-119K	
AC-119G	
AC-119K	
EC-121	
C-123B	
C-123J	
C-123K	
C-124C	
Hercules	C-130
	C-130A
	C-130B
	C-130E
	DC-130E
	EC-130E
	WC-130E
	C-130F
	KC-130F
	C-130H
	AC-130H
	HC-130H
	C-130K = Herc.CMk1
	Herc. W Mk2
	HC-130N
	HC-130P
	EC-130Q
	KC-130R
	LC-130R
Transall	C-160D
	C-160F
Canberra	PR-7
	PR-9
	E-Mk15
	Mk 6
	T-Mk17
	T-Mk19
	T-Mk22
	TT-Mk18
	B-57
	B-57G
	EB-57
Caribou	DHC 4A = CC108 = C7A
Comet	C.4
Devon	
DC-3	

DC-6	F-15A
	TF-15A
EB-66	
	F-35
F-100C	RF-35
F-100D	
F-100F	F-4B
	RF-4B
F-101B	F-4C
RF-101	RF-4C
RF-101G	F-4D
	F-4E
F-102	RF-4E
F-102A	F-4F
	F-4G
F-104G	F-4J
RF-104G	F-4K = FG Mk 1
TF-104G	
F-104G (MAP)	F-4M = FGR Mk 2
CF-104 = CL90 = CF 111	F-4N
CF-104D	
F-104S	F-5A
	F-5B
F-105B	F-5E
F-105D	RF-5E
F-105F	F-5F
F-105G	NF-5A
	NF-5B
F-111	RF-5A
F-111A	RF-5B
F-111B	CF-5A
F-111D	CF-5D
F-111E	
F-111F	F-84F
FB-111A	RF-84F

F-86K

Fokker F.27 Mk 100
Mk 300

G-91
G-91T
G-91Y

Harrier GR Mk 1
GR Mk 1A
GR Mk 3
T Mk 2
T Mk 2A
T Mk 4
Mk 50 (= AV-8A)
Mk 54S(= TAV-8A)

HS-125 CC Mk 1
CC Mk 2
Dominie T Mk 1

Hunter FGA.9

Jaguar T Mk 2 (= Jag B)
GR Mk 1 (= Jag S)

Jetstream

Lightning F.2A
F.3
F.6
TF.5

M.B. 326 Aermacchi

Mirage III B
III BE
III C
III E
III R
III RD

Mirage 5BA
5BD
5BR
M5F

Mystère IVA

Nimrod R Mk 1
MR Mk 1
MR Mk 2

Noratlas 2501

OV-10A
OV-10B
OV-10B(Z)

Pembroke

Piaggio PD 808 VIP
PD 808 TA
PD 808 ECM
PD 808 RM

Shackleton AEW Mk 2

T-33

Varsity T.1

VC-10 C Mk 1

Victor K.1
K.2
1A
B(SR)2

Vulcan SR 2
B 2

2. Helicopters

Agusta Bell 205

AH-1G (Hueycobra)
AH-1J
AH-1Q

Bell UH-1D
UH-1H
CH-118
HH-1H

Bell Model 204 UH-1C
UH-1E
UH-1F
Model 204 B
Model 204 B(ASW)
TH-1F
HH-1K
TH-1L
UH-1L
UH-1M

Chinook CH-47A
CH-47B
CH-47C

Gazelle AH Mk 1
HT Mk 2
HT Mk 3
HCC Mk 4

Lynx AH Mk 1
HAS Mk 2
HT Mk 3

Puma HC-1

Seabat HSS-1

Sea King HAS Mk 1
Mk 41
Mk 43
Mk 48

Sea Knight	CH-46A
	CH-46D
	CH-46F
	UH-46A
	UH-46D
	CH-113 (Labrador)
	CH-113A (Voyageur)
Sikorsky	CH-53A
	HH-53B
	HH-53C
	CH-53D
	RH-53D
	CH-53G
Sikorsky S-61	SH-3A
	CH-124
	S-61A
	HH-3A
	RH-3A
	VH-3A
	CH-3B
	SH-3D
	VH-3D
	SH-3G
	SH-3H
Sikorsky S-61R	CH-3C
	CH-3E
	HH-3E
	HH-3F
UH-1B	
UH-1N	
CUH-1N = CH-135	
Wasp	HAS Mk 1
Wessex	Mk 2
Whirlwind 10	

3. Missiles

Bloodhound 2
Rapier fair weather
Rapier DN-181
Roland fair weather
Roland all-weather
Crotale
TigerCat
ME Indigo
Blowpipe
Redeye
Improved Redeye
Stinger
HAWK - basic
HAWK - improved - towed
HAWK - improved - SP
HAWK - HELIP
NIKE/HERCULES - conventional
NIKE/HERCULES - dual capable
Pershing
Lance
Walleye

4. Guns

40 mm, general
L40/60
L40/70
40 mm + FCE 7
40 mm + Superfledermaus
GEPARD
Rh 202 single, towed
Rh 202 twin, towed

APPENDIX A to
ANNEX to
DRC(FDMA)N(75)3

Appendix A to section: Unit Types and Categories

NATO Standardised Rôles/Missions/Functions for Units and Equipment

The data items for A Dat P1 - Part III Data Element 10-02-08, Rôles/Missions/Functions are here supplemented by SHAPE proposals for a new data element, Aircraft Rôles. The list has been broken down according to the branch of service to which the data item is relevant, and within each service a further approximate division into Major Headquarters, Combat Units, Combat Support, Service Support and Unspecified has been made.

"Z" in the "Notes" column indicates an item proposed for inclusion by SHAPE.

"X" in the "Notes" column indicates an item proposed for deletion by SHAPE.

1. GROUND FORCES

B. COMBAT UNITS CATEGORY CODE M

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME	
AAR		ARMOURED CAR	
ABN		INFANTRY,AIRBORNE	
ACG		ARTILLERY,DUAL CAPABLE, GUN	
ACM		ARTILLERY,MISSILE,CONVENTIONAL	
ADC		ARTILLERY,DUAL CAPABLE	
ADD		ARMOURED	
AHA		ARTILLERY, AIRBORNE	
AHD		ARTILLERY,DUAL CAPABLE,HOWITZER	
AMJ		AIR MECHANISED	
AML		INFANTRY,AIR MOBILE	
ANM		ARTILLERY,MISSILE,NUCLEAR	
ANT		ARTILLERY,ANTI-TANK	
APJ		INFANTRY,AIR TRANSPORTABLE	
APK		ARTILLERY PACK	
AQJ		INFANTRY,ARMOURED	
ARR		ARMOURED CAVALRY	
ASC		ARTILLERY,SELF PROPELLED	CONVENTIONAL
ASD		ARTILLERY,DUAL CAPABLE,SELF-	PROPELLED
ASN		ARTILLERY,NUCLEAR,SELF-PROPELLED	
ATC		ARTILLERY,CONVENTIONAL	
ATN		ARTILLERY,NUCLEAR	
ATV		ARTILLERY SURVEY	
BCT		BATTALION COMBAT TEAM	
CSM		ARTILLERY,MISSILE,CONVENTIONAL	SELF-PROPELLED
DHS		ARTILLERY,DUAL CAPABLE,MISSILE	
DYK		TANK DESTROYER	
FAG		ARTILLERY,GUN,CONVENTIONAL	
FAH		ARTILLERY,HOWITZER,CONVENTIONAL	
FAL		ARTILLERY,FIELD	
GAM		GUARDS,ARMOURED	
GAN		ARTILLERY,NUCLEAR, GUN	
GAR		GUARDS,AIRBORNE	
GAT		GUARDS,ARTILLERY	
GHT		GUARDS,HEAVY TANK	
GMT		GUARDS,MOTORISED	
GSC		ARTILLERY,GUN,SELF-PROPELLED	CONVENTIONAL
GSD		ARTILLERY,DUAL CAPABLE,	SELF-PROPELLED, GUN
GSN		ARTILLERY,NUCLEAR SELF-PROPELLED	GUN
GTK		GUARDS,TANK	

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
HAN		ARTILLERY,NUCLEAR,HOWITZER
HFA		ARTILLERY,FIELD,HEAVY
HSC		ARTILLERY,HOWITZER SELF-PROPELLED CONVENTIONAL
HSD		ARTILLERY,DUAL CAPABLE, SELF-PROPELLED,HOWITZER
HSN		ARTILLERY,NUCLEAR SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER
INF		INFANTRY
JAM		INDEPENDENT ARMOURED
LFA		ARTILLERY,FIELD,LIGHT
LJN		INFANTRY,LIGHT
LRJ		INFANTRY,LIGHT RECONNAISSANCE
MEC		INFANTRY,MECHANISED
MFT		ARTILLERY,FIELD,MEDIUM
MPJ		INFANTRY,MOUNTAIN
MPR		MORTAR
MSD		ARTILLERY,DUAL CAPABLE SELF-PROPELLED,MISSILE
MSN		ARTILLERY,MISSILE,NUCLEAR, SELF-PROPELLED
MTZ		INFANTRY,MOTORISED
MZR		MOTORIZED RIFLE
PRJ		INFANTRY,PROLETARIAN
RGR		RANGERS
SAS		SPECIAL AIR SERVICE
TKH		TANK,HEAVY
TKL		TANK,LIGHT
TKM		TANK,MEDIUM
TKR		TANK RECOVERY
TKX		TANK

C. COMBAT SUPPORT — CATEGORY CODE C

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
ADE		ATOMIC DEMOLITION
ARE		ARMOURED ENGINEER
AVA		ARMY AVIATION
CME		COMBAT ENGINEERS
TAA		ARMY AIR TRANSPORT
TPA		ARTILLERY,TOPOGRAPHICAL

D. SERVICE SUPPORT — CATEGORY CODE S

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
TRE		ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
TRK		TANK TRANSPORT

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME

E. UNSPECIFIED

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
AYC		ARMY COMMAND
AYG		ARMY GROUP
BDE		BRIGADE
BDI		BRIGADE,INDEPENDENT
BDP		BRIGADE GROUP
BDV		BRIGADE,DIVISIONAL
BOB		BRIGADE,MORE THAN ONE BN
BTB		BRIGADE,LESS THAN TWO BNS
BTG		BATTALION GROUP
COR		ARMYCORPS
MTN		MOUNTAIN
RBD		REGIMENT INCLUDED IN BRIGADE
RDV		REGIMENT IN DIV NOT A BRIGADE
RGP		REGIMENTAL GROUP
RIN		REGIMENT INDEPENDENT

2. AIR FORCES

B. COMBAT UNITS

CATEGORY CODE M

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
ACO		AIR COMBAT OPERATIONS
ASM		MISSILE, AIR-TO-SURFACE
BHC	Z	BOMBER HEAVY CONVENTIONAL
BHD	Z	BOMBER HEAVY DUAL CAPABLE
BHE	Z	BOMBER HEAVY ECM SPECIALIST
BHN	Z	BOMBER HEAVY NUCLEAR
BHR	Z	BOMBER HEAVY RECONNAISSANCE
BHT	Z	BOMBER HEAVY TANKER
BHU	Z	BOMBER HEAVY UNSPECIFIED
BLC	Z	BOMBER LIGHT CONVENTIONAL
BLD	Z	BOMBER LIGHT DUAL CAPABLE
BLE	Z	BOMBER LIGHT ECM SPECIALIST
BLN	Z	BOMBER LIGHT NUCLEAR
BLR	Z	BOMBER LIGHT RECONNAISSANCE
BLT	Z	BOMBER LIGHT TANKER
BLU	Z	BOMBER LIGHT UNSPECIFIED
BMB		BOMBER
BMC	Z	BOMBER MEDIUM CONVENTIONAL
BMD	Z	BOMBER MEDIUM DUAL CAPABLE
BME	Z	BOMBER MEDIUM ECM SPECIALIST
BMN	Z	BOMBER MEDIUM NUCLEAR
BMR	Z	BOMBER MEDIUM RECONNAISSANCE
BMT	Z	BOMBER MEDIUM TANKER
BMU	Z	BOMBER MEDIUM UNSPECIFIED
BRM	X	BOMBER,MEDIUM
BRR	Z	BOMBER RADAR RECONNAISSANCE
BTR		BOMBER, TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE
FAA		FIGHTER
FBA	X	FIGHTER BOMBER,ATTACK
FBS	X	FIGHTER BOMBER,STRIKE
FBX	X	FIGHTER BOMBER
FDA	Z	FIGHTER DEFENSIVE ALL-WEATHER (HOME AIR DEFENCE)
FDC	Z	FIGHTER DEFENSIVE CLEAR AIR MASS (HOME AIR DEFENCE)
FDG	Z	FIGHTER DEFENSIVE GROUND ATTACK (HOME AIR DEFENCE)
FDU	Z	FIGHTER DEFENSIVE UNSPECIFIED
FGC	Z	FIGHTER GROUND ATTACK CONVENTIONAL
FGD	Z	FIGHTER GROUND ATTACK DUAL CAPABLE
FGN	Z	FIGHTER GROUND ATTACK NUCLEAR

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
FGR	Z	FIGHTER GROUND ATTACK RECONNAISSANCE
FGU	Z	FIGHTER GROUND ATTACK UNSPECIFIED
FIR	Z	FIGHTER RECONNAISSANCE MULTI-SENSOR
FNI	X	FIGHTER,NIGHT INTERCEPTOR
FSX		FIGHTER STRIKE
FTA	Z	FIGHTER TACTICAL DEFENSIVE ALLWEATHER(SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES)
FTC	Z	FIGHTER TACTICAL DEFENSIVE CLEAR AIR MASS(GROUND FORCES SUPPORT)
FTE	Z	FIGHTER TACTICAL ECM SPECIALIST
FTG	Z	FIGHTER TACTICAL DEFENSIVE GROUND ATTACK
FTU	Z	FIGHTER TACTICAL UNSPECIFIED
FVR	Z	FIGHTER RECONNAISSANCE DAY
GAX		GROUND ATTACK
HBS	X	BOMBER,HEAVY
HBT	X	BOMBER,HEAVY TANKER
IDF	X	FIGHTER DAY INTERCEPTOR
LBA	X	BOMBER,LIGHT ATTACK
LBR	X	BOMBER, LIGHT RECONNAISSANCE
LBS	X	BOMBER LIGHT STRIKE
LBX	X	BOMBER,LIGHT ATTACK AND RECONNAISSANCE
MBA	X	BOMBER,MEDIUM,ATTACK
MBS	X	BOMBER,MEDIUM,STRIKE
MCE		AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC COUNTER-MEASURES
MPA		MARITIME PATROL AIRCRAFT
MRH		MARITIME,RECONNAISSANCE HEAVY
MRL		MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE LIGHT
MRM		MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE MEDIUM
PIR	Z	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE MULTI-SENSOR
PMR	Z	PHOTO-MAPPING RECONNAISSANCE
PRX		PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE
PVR	Z	PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE DAY
SIS		AIR SUPPORT
THE	Z	TRANSPORT HEAVY ECM SPECIALIST
TLE	Z	TRANSPORT LIGHT ECM SPECIALIST
TME	Z	TRANSPORT MEDIUM ECM SPECIALIST
TRF	X	FIGHTER,TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE
VLR	Z	RECONNAISSANCE VISUAL ONLY
VSA		VERTICAL/SHORT TAKE-OFF OR LANDING ATTACK (CONVENTIONAL)
VSR		VERTICAL/SHORT TAKE-OFF OR LANDING RECONNAISSANCE
VSS		VERTICAL/SHORT TAKE-OFF OR LANDING STRIKE (NUCLEAR)
VTS		VERTICAL/SHORT TAKE-OFF OR LANDING DUAL-CAPABLE

C. COMBAT SUPPORT — CATEGORY CODE C

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
ACP	Z	AIRBORNE COMMAND POST

3. NAVAL FORCES

B. COMBAT UNITS — CATEGORY CODE M

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
ACL		ASSAULT LANDING
APH		AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT
BBX		BATTLESHIP

C. COMBAT SUPPORT — CATEGORY CODE C

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
LPA		AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT
LPH		AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT,HELICOPTER
LPL		AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT,SMALL
LPR		AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT FAST

E. UNSPECIFIED

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
AAC		MERCHANT SHIP,CATTLE CARRIER
AAS		MERCHANT SHIP ASPHALT CARRIER
ABC		MERCHANT SHIP BULK CARRIER
ABD		ADVANCE BASE DOCK
ABG		MERCHANT SHIP,ICEBREAKER
ABL		ICEBREAKER,SMALL
ABM		MERCHANT SHIP,BULK CARRIER, MEDIUM
ABX		CRANE SHIP
ADA		DRY DOCK,FLOATING,YARD(NSP)
ADG		DEGAUSSING SHIP
ADS		SALVAGE LIGHTING SHIP
ADT		DESTROYER,TENDER
AEL		AMMUNITION SHIP, SMALL
AEM		MISSILE SUPPORT SHIP
AES		FLEET REPLENISHMENT SUPPORT SHIP
AEX		AMMUNITION SHIP
AFA		STORE SHIP,REFRIGERATED
AFD		FAST DEPLOYMENT LOGISTIC SHIP
AFL		STORE SHIP,REFRIGERATED

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
ACW	Z	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL
AEW		AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING
ARF		AIRBORNE REFUELLING
DBC	Z	BOMBER TRAINER (OPERATIONAL CONVERSION UNIT)
DBO	Z	BOMBER TRAINER (OPERATIONAL UNIT)
DBS	Z	BOMBER TRAINER (SCHOOL)
DFC	Z	FIGHTER TRAINER (OPERATIONAL CONVERSION UNIT)
DFO	Z	FIGHTER TRAINER (OPERATIONAL UNIT)
DFS	Z	FIGHTER TRAINER (SCHOOL)
DHC	Z	HELICOPTER TRAINER (OPERATIONAL CONVERSION UNIT)
DHO	Z	HELICOPTER TRAINER (OPERATIONAL UNIT)
DHS	Z	HELICOPTER TRAINER (SCHOOL)
DNC	Z	TRAINER AIRCRAFT NON COMBAT CAPABLE
DTC	Z	TRANSPORT TRAINER (OPERATIONAL CONVERSION UNIT)
DTO	Z	TRANSPORT TRAINER (OPERATIONAL UNIT)
DTS	Z	TRANSPORT TRAINER (SCHOOL)
FDX		FIGHTER DIRECTION
FLJ		FLIGHT INFORMATION
FLT		FLIGHT TRAINING
FRX		FIGHTER RECOVERY
GCA		GROUND-CONTROLLED APPROACH
MCL	Z	RADIO/RADAR CALIBRATION
MDL	Z	DRONE LAUNCH AIRCRAFT
MOB		MAIN OPERATING BASE
OPI		PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION
THM	Z	TRANSPORT HEAVY MULTI-PURPOSE
THP	Z	TRANSPORT HEAVY PERSONNEL
THT	Z	TRANSPORT HEAVY TANKER
THU	Z	TRANSPORT HEAVY UNSPECIFIED
TLM	Z	TRANSPORT LIGHT MULTI-PURPOSE
TLP	Z	TRANSPORT LIGHT PERSONNEL
TLT	Z	TRANSPORT LIGHT TANKER
TLU	Z	TRANSPORT LIGHT UNSPECIFIED
TMM	Z	TRANSPORT MEDIUM MULTI-PURPOSE
TMP	Z	TRANSPORT MEDIUM PERSONNEL
TMT	Z	TRANSPORT MEDIUM TANKER
TMU	Z	TRANSPORT MEDIUM UNSPECIFIED

D. SERVICE SUPPORT — CATEGORY CODE S

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
AVM		AVIATION MAINTENANCE
MTW	Z	TOW TARGET
THC	Z	TRANSPORT HEAVY CARGO

CODE	NOTES		DATA ITEM NAME
TLC	Z	TRANSPORT LIGHT CARGO	
TMC	Z	TRANSPORT MEDIUM CARGO	

E. UNSPECIFIED

CODE	NOTES		DATA ITEM NAME
AAF		ALLIED TACTICAL AIR FORCE	
AAM		MISSILE, AIR-TO-AIR	
AFO		AIR FORMATION	
AFX		AIR FORCE	
ARA	Z	AIRBORNE RELAY AIRCRAFT	
ATR	Z	AIRBORNE TARGET RELAY/RECONNAISSANCE	
FLI		FLIGHT	
WGP		WING OPERATIONS	
WNG		WING	

CODE	NOTES		DATA ITEM NAME
AFM		MERCHANT SHIP,RAILROAD CAR	CARRIER
AFY		MERCHANT SHIP,CAR/PASSENGER	FERRY
AGB		ICEBREAKER	
AGC		COMMUNICATIONS SHIP	
AGD		COMMUNICATIONS SHIP,SMALL	
AGE		HYDROFOIL RESEARCH SHIP	
AGF		FLAGSHIP OR MISCELLANEOUS	COMMAND SHIP
AGG		SURVEY SHIP ARCTIC/ANTARCTIC	
AGH		SURVEY SHIP,COASTAL	
AGI		INTELLIGENCE COLLECTOR VESSEL	
AGL		BUOY TENDER	
AGM		MAJOR COMMUNICATIONS RELAY SHIP	
AGP		OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH SHIP	
AGR		RADAR PICKET	
AGS		SURVEY SHIP	
AGT		TARGET SERVICE SHIP	
AHS		HOSPITAL SHIP	
AHV		AIRCRAFT REPAIR SHIP, HELICOPTER	
AKD		NAVAL CARGO SHIP,DOCK	
AKH		NAVAL CARGO SHIP,HELICOPTER	FITTED
AKL		NAVAL LIGHT CARGO SHIP	
AKR		NAVAL CARGO SHIP,VEHICLE	
AKS		NAVAL STORES ISSUE SHIP	
AKV		CARGO SHIP AND AIRCRAFT FERRY	
AKX		NAVAL CARGO SHIP	
ALB		MERCHANT SHIP,BULK CARRIER,	SMALL
ALG		RADAR PICKET SHIP,SMALL	
ALJ		MERCHANT SHIP,INLAND WATERWAY	SMALL
ALT		LIGHTHOUSE TENDER	
ALV		LIGHT SHIP	
AMA		MERCHANT SHIP,CAR CARRIER	
AMC		MERCHANT SHIP,CHEMICAL CARRIER	
AMD		MERCHANT SHIP,DREDGER	
AME		MERCHANT SHIP,CEMENT CARRIER	
AMF		MERCHANT SHIP,COAL CARRIER	
AMG		MERCHANT SHIP,CONTAINER	
AMH		MERCHANT SHIP,HYDROFOIL	
AMK		MERCHANT SHIP TANKER MEDIUM	
AMM		MERCHANT SHIP,GENERAL CARGO,	MEDIUM
AMN		MERCHANT SHIP TANKER,SMALL	
AMP		MERCHANT SHIP,PASSENGER	
AMQ		MERCHANT SHIP TANKER,SUPER	
AMR		MERCHANT SHIP,REFRIGERATED	
AMS		MERCHANT SHIP,SAND CARRIER	
AMT		MERCHANT SHIP,TIMBER	
AMW		MERCHANT SHIP,GENERAL CARGO	

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME	
ANJ		MERCHANT SHIP,INLAND WATERWAY	
ANL		NET LAYING SHIP	
ANP		MERCHANT SHIP,TANKER,LARGE	
AOE		FAST COMBAT SUPPORT SHIP	
AOS		SPECIAL LIQUIDSHIP	
APB		BARRACKS SHIP, SELF PROPELLED	
APC		MERCHANT SHIP,PASSENGER AND	CARGO
APW		NAVAL OILER	
ARA		REPAIR SHIP	
ARB		BATTLE DAMAGE REPAIR SHIP	
ARC		CABLE REPAIR SHIP	
ARG		REPAIR SHIP,INTERNAL COMBUSTION	ENGINE
ARH		REPAIR SHIP,HEAVY HULL	
ARJ		REPAIR,DRY DOCK,AUXILIARY,MEDIUM	
ARK		REPAIR DRY DOCKS,AUXILIARY,SMALL	
ARL		LANDING CRAFT,REPAIR SHIP	
ARM		HEAVY MACHINERY REPAIR SHIP	
ARP		REPAIR SHIP,PATROL AND	TORPECO BOAT
ARS		SALVAGE SHIP	
ARV		AIRCRAFT REPAIR SHIP	
ASA		SUBMARINE TENDER	
ASK		NAVAL STORES ISSUE SHIP,SMALL	
ASR		SUBMARINE ,RESCUE SHIP	
ATA		TUG,OCEAN-GOING AUXILIARY	
ATB		SALVAGE CRAFT TENDER	
ATF		TUG,OCEAN-GOING,FLEET	
ATR		TUG,OCEAN-GOING,RESCUE	
ATS		TUG SALVAGE	
AVB		ADVANCE AVIATION BASE SHIP	
AVC		SEAPLANE TENDER	
AVP		TUG,OCEAN-GOING	
AVS		AVIATION SUPPLY SHIP	
AWA		DISTILLING SHIP	
AWT		WATER TENDER	
AZX		AIRSHIP TENDER	
BMR		MONITOR,RIVER	
CCX		CRUISER(OVER 10,000 TONS)	
CGA		CRUISER,GUIDED MISSILE,SAM ONLY	
CGM		CRUISER, GUIDED MISSILE,	MIXED SAM AND SSM
CGS		CRUISER,GUIDED MISSILE SSM ONLY	
CHG		HELICOPTER CRUISER,GUIDED	MISSILE
CHL		HELICOPTER CRUISER,LIGHT	
CHS		HELICOPTER CRUISER,GUIDED	MISSILE LIGHT
CLA		CRUISER, LIGHT	
CLG		CRUISER,LIGHT, GUIDED MISSILE,	SAM OMLY
CLM		CRUISER,LIGHT,GUIDED MISSILE,	MIXED SAM AND SSM

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME	
CLS		CRUISER,LIGHT,GUIDED MISSILE	SSM ONLY
CLT		CRUISER,LIGHT, TRAINING	
CSS		COMBAT STORE SHIP	
CVA		AIRCRAFT CARRIER, ATTACK	
CVE		AIRCRAFT CARRIER, ESCORT	
CVH		AIRCRAFT CARRIER, HELICOPTER	
CVL		AIRCRAFT CARRIER, LIGHT	
CVS		AIRCRAFT CARRIER ASW, SUPPORT	
CVT		AIRCRAFT CARRIER, TRAINING	
CVX		AIRCRAFT CARRIER	
DBG		DESTROYER,LARGE GUIDED MISSILE,	SAM ONLY
DBM		DESTROYER,LARGE GUIDED MISSILE	MIXED SAM AND SSM
DBS		DESTROYER,LARGE,GUIDED MISSILE,	SSM ONLY
DDX		DESTROYER	
DEA		DESTROYER,ESCORT(PRIMARILY ASW)	
DEG		DESTROYER ESCORT GUIDED MISSILE,	SAM ONLY
DEL		DESTROYER ESCORT,SMALL	(1000 - 2000 TONS)
DES		DESTROYER ESCORT GUIDED	MISSILE SSM ONLY
DET		DESTROYER ESCORT,RESEARCH SHIP	
DGM		DESTROYER,GUIDED MISSILE,MIXED	SSM AND SAM
DGS		DESTROYER,GUIDED MISSILE	SSM ONLY
DGX		DESTROYER,GUIDED MISSILE	SAM ONLY
DLA		DESTROYER,LARGE(OVER 4500 TONS)	
DRA		DESTROYER,RADAR PICKET	
DYD		DOCKYARD	
EPT		PORT	
FCS		CRAB FACTORY SHIP	
FCT		FISHING CUTTER	
FDE		FISHING BASE	
FES		FERRY SERVICE	
FFS		FISH FACTORY SHIP	
FFT		FISH FACTORY TRAWLER	
FLE		FLEET	
FLL		FISHING VESSEL OVER 100 TONS	
FLO		FLOTILLA	
FND		FISHING SHIP,NET DRIFTER	
FRS		FISHERIES RESEARCH SHIP	
FRT		REFRIGERATION TRAWLER	
FSP		FISHING SHIP,PURSE SEINER	
FSS		FISHING SHIP,SEINER	
FTA		FISHING TRAWLER	
FTS		FISHING TRAWLER,SHRIMP	
FTU		FISHING TRAWLER,SUCTION	
FVL		FISHING VESSEL UNDER 100 TONS	
FWC		WHALE CATCHER	
FWS		WHALE FACTORY SHIP	

CODE	NOTES		DATA ITEM NAME
FZH		SEAL HUNTER	
GMP		GUIDED MISSILE OCEAN ESCORT	
GVM		GUIDED MISSILE RESEARCH SHIP	
HSS		HELICOPTER SUPPORT SHIP	
ISM		INSTRUMENTATION SHIP,MISSILE	RANGE
ISR		INSTRUMENTATION SHIP,SPACE	VEHICLE RECOVERY
ISS		INSTRUMENTATION SHIP,SPACE	EVENT SUPPORT
ISX		INSTRUMENTATION SHIP	
JNK		JUNK	
JXA		UNCLASSIFIED MISCELLANEOUS	VESSEL
LBP		LANDING BOAT PERSONNEL	
LCB		ASSAULT CRAFT BEACHING	
LCC		AMPHIBIOUS FORCE FLAGSHIP	
LCL		LANDING CRAFT,PERSONNEL,LARGE	
LCM		LANDING CRAFT,MECHANISED	
LCP		LANDING CRAFT,PERSONNEL	
LCR		LANDING CRAFT PERSONNEL,RAMPED	
LCS		LANDING CRAFT SUPPORT	
LCT		LANDING CRAFT,SUPPORT,TANK	
LCU		LANDING CRAFT,UTILITY	
LCV		LANDING CRAFT,VEHICLE	
LCY		LANDING CRAFT,ASSAULT	
LCZ		LANDING CRAFT,SUPPORT,LARGE	
LFR		AMPHIBIOUS INSHORE FIRE SUPPORT	SHIP
LFS		AMPHIBIOUS FIRE SUPPORT SHIP	
LHA		AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP	
LJL		LANDING SHIP,INFANTRY,SMALL	
LKA		AMPHIBIOUS CARGO SHIP	
LSC		LANDING CRAFT,SUPPORT,SMALL	
LSD		LANDING SHIP,DOCK	
LSI		LANDING SHIP,INFANTRY	
LSM		LANDING SHIP,MEDIUM	
LSO		LANDING CRAFT,SWIMMER,	RECONNAISSANCE
LST		LANDING SHIP,TANK	
LSV		LANDING SHIP,VEHICLE	
LVP		LANDING CRAFT,VEHICLE AND	PERSONNEL
MCA		MINESWEEPER,COASTAL NON-MAGNETIC	
MCS		MINE COUNTERMEASURES	SUPPORT SHIP
MHC		MINEHUNTER,COASTAL	
MHO		MINE HUNTER,OCEAN	
MHS		MINE HUNTER,SWEEPER	
MHX		MINE HUNTER	
MMA		MINELAYER,AUXILIARY	
MMC		MINELAYER,COASTAL	
MMD		MINELAYER,FAST	
MMO		MINELAYER,OCEAN	

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
MMR		MINELAYER,RIVER
MSA		MINESWEEPER,AUXILIARY
MSB		MINESWEEPING BOAT
MSF		MINESWEEPER,FLEET STEEL
MSI		MINESWEEPER,INSHORE,NON-MAGNETIC
MSL		MINESWEEPING LAUNCH
MSM		MINESWEEPER,MEDIUM,STEEL
MSO		MINESWEEPER,OCEAN-GOING, NON-MAGNETIC
MSR		MINESWEEPER,RIVER
MSS		MINESWEEPER,SPECIAL DEVICE
NAV		NAVY
OPW		PORT WORKSHOP
PBF		PATROL BOAT FAST (OVER 30 KTS)
PBG		PATROL BOAT,FAST,GUIDED MISSILE
PBR		PATROL BOAT,RIVER
PBX		PATROL BOAT(SMALL HARBOUR OR LOCAL DUTY CRAFT)
PCE		COASTAL ESCORT
PCG		COASTAL ESCORT,GUIDED MISSILE
PCH		HYDROFOIL SUBMARINE CHASER
PCL		COASTAL ESCORT SMALL (UNDER 200 TONS)
PCM		COASTAL ESCORT,MEDIUM (200-500 TONS)
PFG		PATROL ESCORT,GUIDED MISSILE
PFR		PATROL ESCORT,RADAR PICKET
PFX		PATROL ESCORT (500-2000 TONS WITHOUT ASW CAPABILITY)
PGF		GUNBOAT,FAST(OVER 30 KTS)
PGH		GUNBOAT HYDROFOIL
PGL		GUNBOAT,SMALL (UNDER 200 TONS, NOT ASW CAPACITY, UNDER 30 KNOTS)
PGR		RIVER GUNBOAT
PGX		GUNBOAT (200 - 500 TONS WITHOUT ASW CAPABILITY)
PTB		TORPEDO BOAT
PTF		TORPEDO BOAT,FAST
PTH		TORPEDO BOAT,HYDROFOIL
SAP		SUBMARINE TRANSPORT
SBN		SEABORNE
SGA		SUBMARINE,GUIDED MISSILE
SHP		SHIP
SSA		SUBMARINE
SSB		SUBMARINE,BALLISTIC MISSILE
SSD		SUBMARINE,CARGO
SSK		SUBMARINE,ANTI-SUBMARINE
SSR		SUBMARINE,RADAR PICKET
SST		SUBMARINE,TRAINING/TARGET
SSY		SUBMARINE,AUXILIARY
STP		SUBMARINE,OILER
SXA		SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLE, SELF- PROPELLED
SXR		SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLE,RESEARCH

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
TSS		TRAINING SHIP SAIL
UWD		UNDERWATER DEMOLITION
UWX		UNDERWATER
WAK		CUTTER,CARGO,COAST GUARD
WAL		BUOY TENDER, COAST GUARD
WAN		CUTTER,OCEANOGRAPHIC,COAST GUARD
WHC		CUTTER,HIGH ENDURANCE,COAST GUARD
WLV		LIGHTSHIP,COAST GUARD
WMC		CUTTER,MEDIUM ENDURANCE,COAST GUARD
WTR		CUTTER,RESERVE TRAINING COAST GUARD
YAC		YACHT
YAG		SERVICE CRAFT,MISCELLANEOUS, SELF-PROPELLED
YAT		FLOATING TARGET
YCK		LIGHTER,OPEN,CARGO(SELF PROPELLED
YCN		LIGHTER,OPEN(NSP)
YCV		LIGHTER,AIRCRAFT TRANSPORT(NSP)
YDN		FLOATING CRANE (NSP)
YDT		DIVING TENDER(NSP)
YEN		LIGHTER, AMMUNITION (NSP)
YEX		LIGHTER,AMMUNITION,SELF-PROPELLED
YFB		LAUNCH/FERRY BOAT
YFN		LIGHTER,COVERED
YFP		FLOATING POWER BARGE(NSP)
YFR		LIGHTER,COVERED,REFRIGERATOR (SELF PROPELLED)
YFT		LIGHTER,TORPEDO TRANSPORT
YFX		LIGHTER,COVERED,SELF PROPELLED
YGN		LIGHTER,GARBAGE(NSP)
YGX		LIGHTER,GARBAGE(SELF PROPELLED)
YHX		AMBULANCE BOAT
YMA		YARD CRAFT
YMX		DREDGER
YNA		NET TENDER,BOOM
YNB		LIGHTER,COVERED,LARGE(NSP)
YNC		BARGE,OIL FUEL,SELF-PROPELLED
YND		LIGHTER,COVERED (NSP) DRY DOCK COMPANION
YNF		LIGHTER,COVERED REFRIGERATOR (NSP)
YNG		GATE CRAFT (NSP)
YNP		BARGE,GASOLINE (NSP)
YNX		LIGHTER,COVERED(NSP)SPECIAL PURPOSE
YOG		BARGE,GASOLINE,SELF-PROPELLED
YON		BARGE,FUEL OIL (NSP)
YPA		HARBOUR PATROL CRAFT
YPT		TORPEDO RETRIEVER
YRD		FLOATING DRYDOCK WORKSHOP(NSP)
YRN		FLOATING WORKSHOP(NSP)
YRR		BARGE,RADIOLOGICAL REPAIR (NSP)

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME	
YSN		BARGE,NUCLEAR SHIP SUPPORT	
YSR		BARGE,SLUDGE REMOVAL	
YTA		HARBOUR TUG	
YTB		HARBOUR TUG,LARGE	
YTL		HARBOUR TUG,SMALL	
YTM		HARBOUR TUG,MEDIUM	
YTR		TUG,RESCUE,SMALL	
YTT		BARGE,TORPEDO TESTING	
YVC		CATAPULT LIGHTER	
YVX		DRONE AIRCRAFT CATAPULT CONTROL	SELF-PROPELLED
YWN		BARGE, WATER(NSP)	
YWX		BARGE,WATER SELF-PROPELLED	
YYA		YARD SERVICE CRAFT	

4. JOINT

A. HEADQUARTERS — CATEGORY CODE H

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
AHQ		AREA SUBORDINATE HEADQUARTERS
BHQ		HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE
FSH		FUNCTIONAL SUBORDINATE HEADQUARTERS
HQX		HEADQUARTERS
MDC		MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
MNC		MAJOR NATO COMMANDER
MSC		MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDER
PSC		PRINCIPAL SUBORDINATE COMMANDER
RHQ		HEADQUARTERS,REGIMENTAL
THQ		HEADQUARTERS,TERRITORIAL

B. COMBAT UNITS — CATEGORY CODE M

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
AAA		ARTILLERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT
AAW		ARTILLERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT AIR WARNING
ABQ		AIR MOBILE
ABR		AMPHIBIOUS BRIGADE
ADF		AIR DEFENCE
ADX		ARTILLERY, AIR DEFENCE
AEC		ARMOURED RECONNAISSANCE
AHP		AMPHIBIOUS
AIO		AIR DEFENCE OPERATIONS
AIT		AIR TRANSPORTABLE
AJS		AIRBORNE SPECIAL
ANE		AIRBORNE
ASH		ANTI-SHIP
ATX		ANTI-TANK
ATY		ARTILLERY
AWX	X	ALL-WEATHER FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR
BMX		MISSILE, BALLISTIC
BSM		MISSILE, BATTLEFIELD SUPPORT (I.E. TACTICAL)
CDF		COASTAL DEFENCE
CDO		COMMANDO
CRT		ARTILLERY,COASTAL
CWX		CHEMICAL WARFARE

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
ECC		ELECTRONIC COUNTER COUNTERMEASURES MEASURE
ECM		ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES
FTR		FORTRESS
GDS		GUARDS
GMS		MISSILE, GUIDED
GRN		GARRISON
HAA		ARTILLERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT, HIGH
HAD		ARTILLERY, AIR DEFENCE, HEAVY
HAS	X	HELICOPTER,ANTISUBMARINE
HAX	X	HELICOPTER,ATTACK
HGX	X	HELICOPTER,GENERAL
HHA	Z	HELICOPTER HEAVY ARMED ASSAULT
HHE	Z	HELICOPTER HEAVY ECM SPECIALIST
HHG	Z	HELICOPTER HEAVY GUNSHIP
HHM	Z	HELICOPTER HEAVY MULTI-PURPOSE
HIR	Z	HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE MULTI-SENSOR
HLA	Z	HELICOPTER LIGHT ARMED ASSAULT
HLE	Z	HELICOPTER LIGHT ECM SPECIALIST
HLG	Z	HELICOPTER LIGHT GUNSHIP
HLM	Z	HELICOPTER LIGHT MULTI-PURPOSE
HMA	Z	HELICOPTER MEDIUM ARMED ASSAULT
HMC	X	HELICOPTER,MINE/COUNTERMEASURES
HME	Z	HELICOPTER MEDIUM ECM SPECIALIST
HMG	Z	HELICOPTER MEDIUM GUNSHIP
HMM	Z	HELICOPTER MEDIUM MULTI-PURPOSE
HPG	X	HELICOPTER,OBSERVER AND RECONNAISSANCE,GENERAL
HPH	X	HELICOPTER,OBSERVER AND RECONNAISSANCE,HEAVY
HPL	X	HELICOPTER,OBSERVER AND RECONNAISSANCE,LIGHT
HPM	X	HELICOPTER,OBSERVER AND RECONNAISSANCE,MEDIUM
HSA		SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE, HIGH
HTR	X	HELICOPTER,TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE
HVR	Z	HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE DAY
JNN		INTERDICTION
LAA		ARTILLERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT, LOW
LAD		ARTILLERY, AIR DEFENCE, LIGHT
LRP		LONG RANGE PATROL
LSA		SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE, LOW
LVA		ASSAULT VEHICLE(TRACKED)
MAA		ARTILLERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT, MEDIUM
MAD		ARTILLERY, AIR DEFENCE, MEDIUM
MCH		MECHANISED
MLE		MISSILE
MOT		MOTORIZED
MPL		MOBILE
MPT		MARITIME PATROL
MRJ		INFANTRY,MARINE

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
MRN		MARINE S
NHR	Z	MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE HEAVY
NLR	Z	MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE LIGHT
NMR	Z	MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE MEDIUM
NPA	Z	MARITIME PATROL AIRCRAFT
NUC		NUCLEAR
NVJ		INFANTRY,NAVAL
PAR		PARACHUTE
REC		RECONNAISSANCE
RFL		RIFLE
SAM		MISSILE, SURFACE-TO-AIR
SHS		SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE, HIGH SELF-PROPELLED
SLS		SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE, LOW SELF-PROPELLED
SSM		MISSILE, SURFACE-TO-SURFACE
VTP		VERTICAL REPLENISHMENT

C. COMBAT SUPPORT CATEGORY CODE C

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
ABT		AIRBORNE TRAINING
ACN		AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL
AEN		AMPHIBIOUS ENGINEERS
APA		TROOP TRANSPORT
APX		TRANSPORT, PERSONNEL
ATT		AIR TRANSPORT
BGG		BRIDGING
BIO		BIOLOGICAL
CGD		CEREMONIAL GUARD
CJX		COUNTER INTELLIGENCE
CMM		COMMUNICATIONS
CNR		CONTROL AND REPORTING
CON		SIGNALS CONSTRUCTION
CSG		CHEMICAL SMOKE GENERATOR
DCN		DECONTAMINATION
DEC		NBC DECONTAMINATION
DEM		DEMOLITION
ENG		ENGINEER
ETO		ENGINEER, TOPOGRAPHICAL
EWG		EARLY WARNING
EWX		ELECTRONIC WARFARE
EXD		EXPLOSIVES DISPCSAL
FAC		FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER
FJF		FIRE FIGHTING
FUG		FUELLING

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
GAL		GROUND-AIR LIAISON
GET		GENERAL TRANSPORTATION
GJN		INTELLIGENCE,GENERAL
HET		EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTER, HEAVY
HHC	Z	HELICOPTER HEAVY CARGO
HHP	Z	HELICOPTER HEAVY PERSONNEL
HHU	Z	HELICOPTER HEAVY UNSPECIFIED
HHX	X	HELICOPTER,HEAVY
HLC	Z	HELICOPTER LIGHT CARGO
HLP	Z	HELICOPTER LIGHT PERSONNEL
HLU	Z	HELICOPTER LIGHT UNSPECIFIED
HLX	X	HELICOPTER,LIGHT
HMC	Z	HELICOPTER MEDIUM CARGO
HMP	Z	HELICOPTER MEDIUM PERSONNEL
HMU	Z	HELICOPTER MEDIUM UNSPECIFIED
HMX	X	HELICOPTER,MEDIUM
HTG	X	HELICOPTER,TRANSPORT,GENERAL
HTH	X	HELICOPTER,TRANSPORT,HEAVY
HTL	X	HELICOPTER,TRANSPORT,LIGHT
HTM	X	HELICOPTER,TRANSPORT,MEDIUM
HVX		TRANSPORT, HEAVY
IAS		INTELLIGENCE AERIAL SURVEILLANCE
INT		INTELLIGENCE
JNC		INTERCEPTION CONTROL
LIA	Z	LIAISON DUTIES
LVX		TRANSPORT, LIGHT
MCM		MINE COUNTERMEASURES
MIX		INTELLIGENCE,MILITARY
MNT		SIGNALS, MAINTENANCE
MPX		MILITARY POLICE
NBC		NBC DEFENCE
OBL		OBSERVATION LOCATION
OBS		OBSERVATION
OIX		INTERROGATION
OLS		INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY
PRO		PROVOST MARSHAL
PYD		PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENCE
REL		RADIO RELAY
RES	Z	SEARCH AND RESCUE
RNF		REINFORCEMENTS
RPL		REPLACEMENT
RSC		RESCUE
RSV		RESERVE
SCE		MILITARY SECURITY
SCL		SCHOOL
SCY		SECURITY

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
SEC		SIGNALS SECURITY
SEW		SIGNALS, ELECTRONIC WARFARE
SIG		SIGNALS
SIR		SIGNALS, INTELLIGENCE RADIO
SIR	Z	SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION RECONNAISSANCE
SNW		NUCLEAR WARHEAD SUP PORT
TOP		TOPOGRAPHICAL
TPT		POL TRANSPORT,TANKER
TRA		TARGET ACQUISITION
TRG		TRAINING

D. SERVICE SUPPORT CATEGORY CODE S

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
ADO		AMMUNITION DEPOT
AMV		AMMUNITION SUPPLY
ART		AMMUNITION TRANSPORTATION
ATM		AMMUNITION MAINTENANCE
AWD		AMMUNITION DEPOT, WEAPONS
BND		BAND
BSE		BASE
CAS		CASUALTY CLEARING
CEX		COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS
CHM		EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, CHEMICAL
CHP		CHEMICAL SUPPLY
CNE		CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
CNN		CONSTRUCTION
CNP		COMPOSITE SERVICE
CPP		CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT
CTR		CATERING
CVC		CASUALTY EVACUATION
EDB		DEPOT-BASE
EGM		EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, ENGINEER
ELM		EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, ELECTRONIC
EMA		MAINTENANCE ENGINEER
ENP		ENGINEER SUPPLY
EPL		EQUIPMENT, PLANT
EQM		EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
ESM		HOSPITAL,EVACUATION,SEMIMOBILE
FAM		AMBULANCE, FIELD
FAT		FIRST AID
FHP		HOSPITAL,FIXED
FHS		HOSPITAL,FIELD
FIN		FINANCE

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
GEP		GEOPHYSICAL
GHS		HOSPITAL,GENERAL
GRG		GRAVES REGISTRATION
HLF		HOSPITAL,LIGHT FIELD
HPS		HOSPITAL
HSM		HOSPITAL,SURGICAL,MOBILE
HSU		HOSPITAL,SURGICAL
LOG		LOGISTICS
MCL		MEDICAL COLLECTING
MDT		MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION
MED		MEDICAL
MEH		HOSPITAL,MEDICAL EVACUATION
MEM		EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, MEDICAL
MEN		HOSPITAL,EVACUATION,MOBILE
MET		METEOROLOGICAL
MHD		HOSPITAL,MEDICAL
MHL		MEDICAL HOLDING
MMY		MISSILE MAINTENANCE
MNE		MAINTENANCE
MOH		HOSPITAL,MOBILE
MSP		MISSILE SUPPLY
MSY		MEDICAL SUPPLY
MTX		MOTOR TRANSPORT
OAT		ORDNANCE AND TECHNOLOGY
OAW		AIRCRAFT WORKSHOP
ODX		ORDNANCE DEPOT
OFP		ORDNANCE FIELD PARK
OGA		GENERAL AUXILIARY
OMD		COMPOSITE SERVICE, MAINTENANCE
OMH		MATERIAL, HAWK
OMS		MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY
OMT		MATERIEL
ORD		ORDNANCE
OTW		TELECOM WORKSHOP
PCS		POSTAL AND COURIER SERVICES
PLY		POLYCLINICS SERVICE
POD		PETROLEUM, OILS AND LUBRICANTS DEPOTDEPOT
POW		PRISONER OF WAR
PPL		PIPELINE
PPS		POL SUPPLY
PPT		POL TRANSPORTATION
PRM		PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
PRP		ORDNANCE SUPPLY
PRR		PERSONNEL REPLACEMENT
PRT		PERSONNEL TRANSPORTATION
PSD		PETROLEUM,OILS AND LUBRICANTS SUPPLY DEPOT

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
QDP		DEPOT AND PARK
QFD		FOOD DEPOT
QMD		MIXED DEPOT
QMM		EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, QUARTERMASTER
QMX		QUARTER MASTER
QMY		MIXED SUPPLY
QSD		SUPPLY DEPOT
QSM		EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, ORDNANCE
QSU		SERVICE UNIT
RLC		RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTION
RPO		REFUELLING POINT
SGM		EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, SIGNAL
SGN		SUPPLY, GENERAL
SPS		SPARE PARTS SUPPLY
SRG		SURGERY
TCN		TRAFFIC CONTROL
TML		MISSILE TRANSPORT
TRH		HOSPITAL,TRANSIT
VDP		VEHICLE DEPOT
VPD		VEHICLE SPARE PARTS DEPOT
VRA		TRANSPORT
WEF		WEATHER FORECASTING
WKP		WORKSHOP
WSP		WEAPONS DEPOT

E. UNSPECIFIED

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
AAX		ANTI-AIRCRAFT
ACA		CONVOY
ACT		AIRCRAFT
ACV		ACTIVE
ADM		ADMINISTRATION
ADR		AIR DEFENCE REGION
AGA		AUXILIARY
AGX		AUXILIARY EXPERIMENTAL
AGY		AGENCY
AGZ		AUXILIARY,MISCELLANEOUS
AMY		ARMY
AOB		AIR OBSERVATION
ASW		ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
ASX		ANTI-SUBMARINE
ATK		ATTACK
ATP		AIR TRANSPORTATION

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
AWC		ALL-WEATHER CAPABLE
BAL		BALLISTICS
BDG		BRIDGE
BGP		BATTLE GROUP
BTN		BATTALION
BTY		BATTERY
CBA		COMBINED ARMS
CBD		COMBINED
CHD		CHEMICAL DEFENCE
CHE		CHEMICAL
CJS		COUNTER INSURGENCY
CMD		COMMAND
CMP		CAMP
CNV		CONVALESCENT
COL		CORPS LEVEL
COY		COMPANY
CPS		CORPS
CUS		CUSTODIAL
DEN		DENTAL
DEP		DEPOT
DHQ		HEADQUARTERS,DIVISIONAL
DIV		DIVISION
DNB		DISPERSED OPERATIONS
DSH		DISTRICT SUBORDINATE HEAD-QUARTERS
DTM		DETACHMENT
ELE		ELEMENT
FCE		FORCE
FMT		FORMATION
GPX		GROUP
HEL		HELICOPTER
HWP		HEAVY WEAPONS
JNP		INTERCEPTION
LAC		AIR CUSHION VEHICLE, LANDING
LPC		LINE/CABLE
MCY		MOTORCYCLE
MDD		DEFENCE DISTRICT
MHA		ARMY LEVEL
MLR		MILITARY REGION
MTP		MOTOR POOL
NPP		NON-OPERATIONAL
OFF		OFFENSIVE
OTN		TRAIN
OTS		STORES
PAV		AIR CUSHION VEHICLE, PATROL
PLX		PLATOON
PNR		PONTOON BRIDGE

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME	
PNT		PONTOON	
PPX		OPERATIONAL	
PRK		PARK	
PST		POST	
PSY		PSYCHOLOGICAL	
PTL		PATROL	
RCV		RECOVERY	
RGT		REGIMENT	
RLY		RAILWAY	
RRE		REAR AREA	
SFX		SQUADRON/FLOTILLA	(AIR FORCE,NAVY)
SHK		SHOCK	
SPC		SPECIAL	
SPO		SUPPORT	
SPP		SECTOR OPERATIONS	
SQD		SQUAD	
SQN		SQUADRON (ARMY)	
SSP		SIGNAL SUPPLY	
STA		STATION	
STK		STRIKE	
STR		STRATEGIC	
SUP		SUPPLY	
SVS		SURVEY SERVICES	
SVY		SURVEY	
TAC		TACTICAL	
TAP		TACTICAL OPERATIONS	
TEM		TEAM	
TEX		TASK ELEMENT	
TFX		TASK FORCE	
TGX		TASK GROUP	
TRO		TROOP	
TRP		PACK	
TUX		TASK UNIT	
UNT		UNIT	
YCF		CAR FLOAT RAILROAD(NSP)	

5. NON-SPECIFIC

C. COMBAT SUPPORT — CATEGORY CODE C

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
RTC		RADIO TECHNICAL
UTL		UTILITY

D. SERVICE SUPPORT — CATEGORY CODE S

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
AMB		AMBULANCE
POS		PETROLEUM,OILS AND LUBRICANTS
RAD		RADIO

E. UNSPECIFIED

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
BNR		BORDER
CAR		CARABINIERI
CDX		CIVIL DEFENCE
CNL		COLLECTING
CTE		CENTRE
DEF		DEFENSIVE
DJC		DISCIPLINARY
DJS		DISTRIBUTION
ELT		ELECTRONIC
GEN		GENDARMERIE
HYT		HIGHWAY TROOPS
JND		INDEPENDENT
LAB		LABOUR
LAS		LABOUR SERVICE
OFX		FIRE
OPT		PETROL
ORV		RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
OTH		MISCELLANEOUS
OTV		VEHICLE
PHT		PHOTOGRAPHY
RGN		REGION

CODE	NOTES	DATA ITEM NAME
RLD		RAILROAD
SHT		SHOCK TREATMENT
STE		SITE
STG		STORAGE
TEL		TELEPHONE
TRU		TRUNKS
TVX		TELEVISION
UJX		UNIDENTIFIED
WKS		WORKERS
ZNE		ZONE

APPENDIX B to
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Appendix B to Section: Unit Types and Categories

Note

While the data items listed below are those of the NFPDB Ground Force files, the codes are not the same. The present codes are for use in the Air Force files, and are fully compatible with A Dat Pl - Part III.

* denotes that the code appears in A Dat Pl - Part III

\+ denotes that the same code is used in the Ground Forces Coding Handbook.

Combat Support Units - Category Code C

Data Item Name	Code		
Anti-A/C Arty	AAA	*	+
Airborne Inf	ABN	*	+
Air Cavalry	ACC		+
Air Format Sig	AFS		
Atom Demol Eng	ADE	*	
Airmobile Inf	AML	*	
Amphibious	AHP	*	
Amph Bdg Eng	ABE		
Armoured Cavalry	ARR	*	
Armoured	ADD	*	
Pack Arty	APK	*	
Convent Sp Arty	ASC	*	+
Dual Cap Sp Arty	ASD	*	+
Nuclear Sp Arty	ASN	*	+
Convent Tow Arty	TCA		
Dual Cap Tow Arty	ATD		+
Nuclear Tow Arty	TNA		
Srvy Topogr Arty	TPA	*	
Anti-tank	ATX	*	+
Army Aviation	AVA	*	+
Barrier Inf	BAR		+
Brigade Eng	BGE		
Early Warning	EWG	*	
Control and Reporting	CNR	*	
Biol Chem and Rad	CBR		+
CBR Defence	NBC	*	
Chemical Unspec	CHE	*	+
Counter Info	CIX		+
Combat Eng	CME	*	+
Chem Smoke Gen	CSG	*	+

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Data Item Name	Code		
NBC Decont Prot	DEC	*	+
Demolition Eng	DEM	*	+
Tank Destroyer	DYK	*	+
Engineer	ENG	*	+
Topo Survey Eng	ETO	*	+
Gendarmerie	GEN	*	+
Light Infantry	LJN	*	
Light Anti-A/C	LAA	*	+
Armd/Mech Inf	MEC	*	+
Mortar	MOR		+
Military Police	MPX	*	+
Mult Rkt Lnchr	RLM		
Psycho-Warfare	PSW		
Mountain Inf	MPJ	*	
Motorized Inf	MTZ	*	+
Observ Loc Arty	OBL	*	+
Interrogation	OIX	*	+
Miscellaneous	OTH	*	+
P.O.W. Activity	POW	*	+
Provost-Marshal	PRO	*	+
Military Intell	MIX	*	
Recon-Armd	AEC	*	
Sur to Air Msl	SAM	*	+
Special Inf	SAS	*	+
Security	SCE	*	+
Signal Security	SEC	*	+
Electr. Warf Sig	SEW	*	+
Signal Units	SIG	*	+
Intell Radio Sig	SIR	*	+
Air Support Sig	SIS	*	+
Sur to Sur Msl	SSM	*	+
Traffic Control	TCN	*	+
Tank	TKX	*	+
Acquis Arty	TRA	*	+
Unspecified	XXX		+

Service Support Units - Category Code S

Data Item Name	Code		
Admin Service	ADM	*	+
Med Transport	AMB	*	+
ORDN Ammunition	AMU		+
(Army) AVN Maint	AVM	*	+
Construct Serv	CNE	*	
Signal Construct	CON	*	+
Composite Supply	COP		+

Data Item Name	Code		
QM Cloth Supply	CPP	*	+
Medical Sply Eqp	MSY	*	
Eng Eqpt Supply	ENP	*	
Maintenance Eng	EMA	*	+
Engineer	ENG	*	+
Plant Service	EPL	*	+
Port Service	EPT	*	+
Med Unspecified	MED	*	+
Postal Unit	PCS	*	
Ordn Wpns Maint	MMX		+
Sig Maint/Sply	MNT	*	+
Medical R2	MVA		+
Medical R3	MVB		+
Medical R4	MVC		+
Ordn Msls Maint	MMY	*	
Ordn Ammo Maint	ATM	*	
Maint/Sply Ordn	OAT	*	+
Ord Comp Supply	PRP	*	
Pers/Gen Auxilry	OGA	*	+
Comp Sply/Maint	OLG		+
Ordn Veh Maint	OMA		+
Composite Maint	OMD	*	+
Ordn Pol Supply	OFS		
Ord Comp Maint	ORM		+
Miscellaneous	OTH	*	+
Ordn Telec Maint	OTM		
Telephone Trunk	TRU	*	
QM Pol Supply	PSG		
QM Food Supply	QFG		
QM Mixed Supply	QMY	*	+
AM Maint/Service	QSU	*	+
Railway Service	RLY	*	+
Pers/Rep/Rein	RPL	*	+
Signal Units	SIG	*	+
Ordn Nucl Supply	SNW	*	+
Signal Supply	SSP	*	+
Army Air Transp	TAA	*	+
Movement/Control	TCM		+
Traffic Control	TCN	*	+
Missile Transp	TML	*	+
Training/Schools	TRG	*	
POL Tanker Trans	TPT	*	+
Tank Transport	TRK	*	+
Pack Transport	TRP	*	+
Ordn Veh/Spares	OVS		
Veterinary Serv	VET		+
Gen Truck Transp	TRT		
Worker Service	WKS	*	+
Ordn Wpns/Spares	WSP	*	+
Unspecified	XXX		+

APPENDIX C to
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Appendix B to section: Unit Types and Categories

It is highly likely that additional codes will be required, beyond those already listed. The following is a list of provisional additions:

Data Item	Code
Training - recruit	RTR
Training - Officer, NCO and Staff College	LTR
Training - Technical (incl. engineering, admin., signals, supply radar) Medical, Dental and Physical Education	TTR
Pilot and aircrew training - elementary	PTR
Pilot and aircrew training - advanced	QTR
Training - air defence and SSM	MTR
Training - other combat	XTR
Training - other non-combat	ZTR
Short-Range Air Defence	SRA
Ground Observers	GOC
Reporting Post	RPX
Coast-Watching Radar	CWR
Low-Level Surveillance Radar	LLR
Mine-Watching Radar	MWR
High-Performance Reporting Post	HRP