NATO MEASURES TO PREVENT TERRORISTS FROM ACQUIRING WEAPONS OF
MASS DESTRUCTION (Resolution 66/50)

Executive Summary

Proliferation of WMD

- NATO places a high priority on preventing the proliferation of WMD and defending against CBRN threats and hazards and the Alliance will work actively to prevent the proliferation of WMD by state and non-state actors. At the 2010 Lisbon Summit, NATO Heads of State and Government called for universal adherence to, and compliance with, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the additional protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguard Agreement, and called for full implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540. Counter-Terrorism is also a key priority for NATO. The 2010 Strategic Concept identifies terrorism as a direct threat and reaffirms the Alliance’s determination to ensure that NATO has the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against any threat to the safety of its populations and security of its territories.

- Operation Active Endeavour (OAE) is a NATO maritime operation that contributes to the fight against terrorism by patrolling the Mediterranean Sea and monitoring shipping to help detect, deter and protect against terrorist activity.

Cooperation with Partners

- Through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), the Mediterranean Dialogue (MD), the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI), the NATO-Russia Council (NRC), and with other partners across the globe, NATO has deepened cooperation and information sharing on WMD threats and strengthened non-proliferation initiatives. For instance, the Annual NATO Conference on WMD Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation is one of NATO’s largest outreach activities. It gathers decision-makers, senior officials and distinguished academics in the field of WMD and security from a wide range of countries and enables them to openly exchange views. On average, 150 participants from more than 50 countries attend this event every year.

CBRN Defence Capabilities

- NATO and NATO Allies have significantly improved and are further improving the Alliance’s CBRN defence activities. Within the NATO Response Force (NRF), the multinational Combined Joint CBRN Defence Task Force, including the CBRN Joint Assessment Team, is the key asset to protect from, and respond to, an attack or event involving CBRN materials.

Science Cooperation

- NATO supports security-related civil science and technology collaboration between scientists and experts from NATO and partner countries particularly under NATO’s Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme. Between 2006 and 2012, 100 activities (multi-year projects, workshops and training courses) were completed under
this Programme in a range of CBRN-related areas. There are also 13 ongoing multi-year projects in these areas.

**Full Submission**

**Proliferation of WMD**

- Non-adherence to international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation commitments and programmes to develop WMD and their means of delivery undermine global norms and pose a threat to Alliance security. Nuclear weapons and radiological and chemical agents that remain in the world could be vulnerable to exploitation if not properly secured. Rapid advances in biological science and technology continue to increase the bio-terrorism threat and there are indications that terrorists intend to acquire chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials for malicious purposes. In response to this threat, NATO places a high priority on preventing the proliferation of WMD and defending against CBRN threats and hazards.

- The 2009 Comprehensive Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of WMD and Defending Against CBRN Threats, endorsed at the Strasbourg-Kehl Summit, states that NATO will work actively to prevent the proliferation of WMD by state and non-state actors. The 2010 Strategic Concept, endorsed at the Lisbon Summit, identifies terrorism as a direct threat and reaffirms the Alliance’s determination to ensure that NATO has the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against any threat to the safety of its populations and security of its territories. It specifically emphasises the need to further develop NATO’s capacity to defend against the threat of CBRN weapons. NATO continues the process of implementation of these documents.

- Of particular note, at the Lisbon Summit NATO Heads of State and Government called for universal adherence to, and compliance with, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the additional protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguard Agreement, and called for full implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540. NATO Heads of State and Government also confirmed the continued implementation of NATO’s Comprehensive Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of WMD and Defending Against CBRN Threats.

**CBRN Defence Capabilities**

- The probability of large-scale aggression against the Alliance continues to be assessed as highly unlikely. However, an attack from beyond the Euro-Atlantic area involving unconventional forms of armed attack may occur sometime in the future. Potential aggressors might include non-state actors or terrorist groups. Modern technology increases the threat and potential impact of terrorist attacks, in particular if terrorists were to acquire nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological capabilities.

- NATO and NATO Allies have significantly improved and are further improving the Alliance’s CBRN defence activities, which are supported by the Joint CBRN Defence Centre of Excellence (COE) in the Czech Republic, the Military Medicine COE in Budapest, the Defence Against Terrorism COE in Turkey, the Cooperative Cyber
Defence COE in Estonia and other COEs and agencies that support NATO's response to the WMD and terrorism threat. Currently, efforts are underway to identify capabilities to detect which chemical and biological agents have been used in an attack and to provide appropriate warning against these identified materials.

- The Military Medicine COE established a Deployment Health Surveillance Capability (DHSC) as a satellite branch in Munich, Germany. DHSC implements NATO's requirement for a disease surveillance system.

- Within the NATO Response Force (NRF), the multinational Combined Joint CBRN Defence Task Force, including the CBRN Joint Assessment Team, is the key asset to protect from, and respond to, an attack or event involving CBRN materials. This high-readiness force regularly participates in NRF rotations and adds significantly to the specialised capabilities that the Alliance has to offer to Allies and partners. This force also serves as a catalyst for further transformation of our armed forces, not only for the benefit of NATO, but also for EU, UN or national purposes.

- Operation Active Endeavour (OAE) is a NATO maritime operation that contributes to the fight against terrorism by patrolling the Mediterranean Sea and monitoring shipping to help detect, deter and protect against terrorist activity. The effectiveness of the operation has been enhanced through the support and contribution of partner countries.

Cooperation with Partners

- NATO's partnership network has been an area of great success for the Alliance. Through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), the Mediterranean Dialogue (MD), the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI), and with partners across the globe, NATO has deepened cooperation and information sharing on WMD threats and strengthened non-proliferation initiatives. These efforts allow NATO to exchange information more regularly on CBRN threats that may be developing regionally.

- The Annual NATO Conference on WMD Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation is one of NATO's largest outreach activities. It gathers together decision-makers, senior officials and distinguished academics in the field of WMD and security from a wide range of countries and global regions and enables them to openly exchange views. On average, 150 participants from more than 50 countries attend this event every year. The most recent conference was held in Bergen, Norway, on 16-17 June 2011.

- Counter-Terrorism is a key priority for Allies and partner countries, as reflected in NATO's Partnership Policy, Individual Partnership Cooperation Programmes and the Partnership Action Plan Against Terrorism. Areas of cooperation to enhance partner capacities to counter terrorism include terrorism-related training and exercises, the development of capabilities, border security and consequence management. NATO conducts political consultations and information sharing on terrorist threats with partner countries. NATO and Russia also cooperate bilaterally in the framework of the NATO-Russia Council Action Plan on Terrorism.

- NATO's outreach to international organisations is a specific form of partnership as reflected in NATO's 2010 Strategic Concept and the Comprehensive Approach Action Plan. The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, International Conventions, Protocols
and relevant UN Resolutions provide the framework for all national and multilateral efforts to combat terrorism. NATO, where it can provide clear added-value through its civil-military expertise and capabilities, engages with other International Organizations, in particular with the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and Council of Europe through reciprocal briefings and practical cooperation.

Science Cooperation

- Defence Against Terrorist Threats is one of two key priority areas under NATO’s Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme. This programme supports security-related civil science and technology collaboration between scientists and experts from NATO and partner countries.

- Between 2006 and 2012, 100 activities (multi-year projects, workshops and training courses) were completed under this Programme in a range of CBRN-related areas such as: physical protection; rapid detection; decontamination and destruction of CBRN agents and weapons; rapid diagnosis of their effects on people and medical countermeasures; and explosives detection. There are also 13 ongoing multi-year projects on these topics. Recently, under the SPS framework, NATO conducted a Workshop on Countering WMD Threats in the Maritime Environment, which brought together information from scientists and defence experts on developing technologies and their impact on WMD counter-proliferation capabilities.