



North Atlantic Treaty Organisation



OSCE Workshop

“WMD Terrorism”

NATO’s Non-Proliferation Activities

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WMD Non-Proliferation Centre



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Please tell Me to Slow Down!!

New Security Environment

- Range of complex challenges and threats
- Both state and non-state actors
- The spread of WMD and the possibility that terrorists will acquire them
- Non adherence to International arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation commitments
- Programmes to develop WMD and their means of delivery
- Nuclear weapons and CBRN materials vulnerable to exploitation
- Increase in the bio-terrorism threat

21st Century Global Security Risks

- The most immediate threats come from weak, failing and rogue states, safe haven for terrorist and criminal organisations
- Terrorism will continue to be a major risk to global security
- Continuing diffusion of existing technology and knowledge will allow proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery
- Despite the high entry cost, WMD are proliferating
- Increased development of a civil nuclear industry may result that future activities in the field will be held in "nuclear environment"
- States will continue to increase the range, reliability and accuracy of the missile systems in their inventories

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“The spread of WMD and their means of delivery and the possibility that terrorists will acquire them are principal threats to the Alliance over the next 10-15 years”

Comprehensive Political Guidance, Riga Summit 2006



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The New Strategic Concept

- Defend against full range of threats
- Manage most challenging crisis
- Promote international security
- NATO will be more:
 - Agile
 - Capable
 - Cost-effective

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Further develop NATO's capacity to defend against the threat of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Weapons of Mass destruction

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WMD TERRORISM THREAT

Aum Shinrikyo's Sarin Facility
The interior of Station No. 7, a suspected sarin production plant. Chemical plant (see first four steps for diagram).
STEP 1 STEP 2 & 3
STEP 4 & 5
STORAGE
Reference: Senate Subcommittee Hearings

CHEMICAL
Solvent recovery
NOTE: Chemicals were first being produced in 1988 or 1989 for a 2-3 day period.

The Anthrax Scare
Anthrax is a deadly disease that can be spread through the air, water, or food. It is caused by a bacterium called Bacillus anthracis. Anthrax spores can survive for many years in the environment. Anthrax is most commonly found in animals and their products, such as wool, hair, and hides. Anthrax can also be found in soil. Anthrax is a serious disease that can be fatal. Anthrax is a bioterrorism agent. Anthrax is a chemical warfare agent. Anthrax is a biological warfare agent. Anthrax is a radiological warfare agent. Anthrax is a nuclear warfare agent.

CHLORINE

3-11

TERRORISTS ATTACK LONDON - MONEY DEAD

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CAUTION
BIOHAZARD

What is Bioterrorism?

CAUTION
BIOHAZARD

“Bioterrorism refers to the intentional release of biologic agents or toxins for the purpose of harming and killing civilians, animals and plants with the intent to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population to further political or social objectives.”

Interpol

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The most lethal biological agents

There are numerous agents, which are categorized according to their lethality, in the categories A,B,C.

Category A is the most lethal and the most concerning category for the prevention of bioterrorism.

The major category A agents are:

- Anthrax 
- Botulism 
- Tularemia 
- Plague 
- Smallpox 
- Ebola 

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NATO's Response to a CBRN Attack

Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre

- Coordinates mutual assistance
- Response to natural, technological and CBR events
- Manages the Inventory of National Capabilities

Civil Emergency Planning

- Monitor developments
- Gather civil experts advice

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Creating and Expanding our Network of Networks

- Partnership for Peace
- Mediterranean Dialogue
- Istanbul Cooperation Initiative
- Collaboration with IGOs, NGOs
- Other partners across the globe

Terrorist Threat Intelligence Unit

- Established in 2003
- Civilian and military intelligence resources
- Analysis of terrorist threats
- Sharing of threat-related information

Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism

- Key element of Partnership for Peace
- Intelligence sharing
- Cooperation on trans-national issues
- Collaboration with international organizations

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Committee on Proliferation

- Pol-mil and defence formats
- Participants from MFA and MOD
- Focus on information exchange and assessments (pol-mil) and on capabilities and CBRN defence policy development (defence)
- Annual outreach events with Partners



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Centres of Excellence

- Joint CBRN Defence Centre in Vyskov, Czech Republic
- Counter – Improvised Explosive Device Centre of Excellence in Hoyo de Manzanares, Spain
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal Centre of Excellence in Slovakia
- COE “Defence against Terrorism” in Ankara, Turkey
- Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Centre in Souda, Greece





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Defence Against Terrorism COE

- Provide education and training through a wide range of general and technical courses
- Provide analysis, studies on the Terrorist threat
- Contribute to NATO's Defence Against Terrorism Transformation, including CBRN Terrorism
- Cooperate with International organizations and NGOs

www.coedat.nato.int




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MISSION

- Provide advice and consultation related to the full spectrum of terrorist activities to NATO commands, nations, legal international organisations and scientific institutions as required, by observing and assessing real time developments of terrorism.
- Provide training and education support for military and civilian personnel from Allied, Partner, Mediterranean Dialogue and other countries as well as International Organisations on the overall aspects of terrorism.
- Test and validate terrorism-related NATO concepts through experimentation.
- Assists in doctrine development by assessing current knowledge and lessons learned.
- Contribute to NATO standardisation and improve capabilities.



  		
1	COE-DAT 01 COE-DAT WS - Energy Security	19-20 January 2011
2	COE-DAT 02 Course - Legal Aspects of Combating Terrorism	24-28 January 2011
3	COE-DAT 03 Course - Defence Against Suicide Bombing	21-25 February 2011
4	COE-DAT 04 Course - Cyber Terrorism	14-18 March 2011
5	COE-DAT 05 Course - Fighting The Financial Dimensions of Terrorism	04-08 April 2011
6	COE-DAT 06 Course - Efficient Crisis Management to Mitigate the Effects of Terrorist Activities	18-22 April 2011
7	COE-DAT 07 Course - Defence Against Terrorism (2 WEEKS)	02-13 May 2011
8	COE-DAT 08 ATC - DAT (Ukraine)	23-27 May 2011
9	COE-DAT 09 ATC - DAT (Montenegro)	26-30 September 2011
10	COE-DAT 10 Course - Terrorism and Media	10-14 October 2011
11	COE-DAT 11 ATC - DAT (Algeria)	24-28 October 2011
12	COE-DAT 12 NATO ARW - Technological Dimensions of Defence Against Terrorism	02-03 November 2011
13	COE-DAT 13 NATO ARW - Critical Infrastructure Protection	16-17 November 2011
14	COE-DAT 14 Course - WMD Terrorism	21-25 November 2011
15	COE-DAT 15 NATO ARW - Intelligence Sharing and Terrorism	07-08 December 2011
16	COE-DAT 16 COE-DAT WS - Al-Qaeda Inspired Terrorism, Prospects and Limitations	TBD
17	COE-DAT 17 COE-DAT WS - Separatist Terrorism, Prospects and Limitations	TBD

ATC – Advanced Training Course
 WS - Workshop
 ARW – Advanced Research Workshop









NATO'S WMD MARITIME INTERDICTION OPERATIONS PILOT COURSE





Aim: To provide an orientation on political, legal, operational, and tactical dimensions of WMD in maritime interdiction operations

Audience: Military and Civilian Personnel involved in maritime interdiction operations (NATO, PfP, MD, ICI).

Where: NMIOTC, Souda Naval Base, Chaniá/Crete/Greece



QUESTIONS?

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