



# THESSISMUN

## 2008

THESSALONIKI INTERNATIONAL STUDENT  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

### NATO

## North Atlantic Council

### Topic Area A

*The fight against terrorism and NATO's role: The challenges and the risks that NATO has to face in order to form an effective anti-terror campaign on both the political and military fronts.*



UNIVERSITY OF MACEDONIA  
THESSALONIKI, GREECE

[WWW.UOM.GR/MUN](http://WWW.UOM.GR/MUN) - [WWW.THESSISMUN.ORG](http://WWW.THESSISMUN.ORG)



## Prologue

Since the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, all NATO Allies have shown a strong determination to play their part in the fight against terrorism. They have demonstrated political solidarity, made concrete military and other practical contributions, and engaged NATO's 27 EAPC Partner countries and 7 Mediterranean Dialogue countries. The successful removal of Afghanistan's Taliban regime, the effective campaign against the Al-Qaida terrorist network, and the generally improved security situation in Afghanistan, are all due in no small measure to this support. Continued success in the fight against terrorism will be possible only through a sustained, co-operative effort by the broader international community, in which NATO will continue to play an important role as a platform for political support and multinational military action.

On 12 September 2001, less than 24 hours after the terrorist attacks, and for the first time in NATO's history, the Allies invoked Article 5 of the Washington Treaty declaring the attack against the United States as an attack against all 19 –then-allies. Accordingly, each Ally committed itself to assisting the United States by taking such actions as each deemed necessary. On 12, 13 and 14 September 2001 the North Atlantic Council, the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council and the NATO-Ukraine Commission unconditionally condemned the attacks on the United States.

Despite the failure of the US to provide evidence against Osama bin Laden, the Alliance invoked Article 5 just over 24 hours after the events. Article 5 pledges that an attack on one ally shall be considered an attack on all and commits all Members to take "such action as [they deem] necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area". The meaning of Article 5 was briefly debated during the 1990 Gulf War, when some Europeans questioned whether the commitment would apply to an Iraqi attack on NATO Member Turkey in response to coalition air strikes from Turkish territory, and that the question was never formally answered, as the attack on Turkey never took place. Following the 11 September events, with very little public or official debate, NATO interpreted Article 5 to



include a terrorist attack on a Member State. This decision was accompanied by European insistence that the US consult with its allies before taking action.

On 4 October 2001, in response to requests by the United States, the Allies agreed to take eight measures to expand the options available in the campaign against terrorism. These initial measures included enhanced intelligence sharing, blanket overflight rights and access to ports and airfields, assistance to states threatened as a result of their support for coalition efforts, as well as the deployment of NATO naval forces to the eastern Mediterranean and Airborne Early Warning aircraft to patrol US airspace.

Under this continuing maritime operation, underway since 26 October 2001, elements of NATO's Standing Naval Forces patrol the eastern Mediterranean and monitor merchant shipping. To date, more than 25,000 ships have been monitored, and those that raised suspicion have been signalled, shadowed and documented. In February 2003, the NATO Allies decided to extend the operation to include the escort of civilian shipping through the Strait of Gibraltar and compliant boardings of suspicious vessels.

From mid-October 2001 to mid-May 2002, NATO Airborne Warning and Control Systems aircraft (AWACS) helped protect the US homeland. 830 crewmembers from 13 NATO countries flew nearly 4300 hours and over 360 operational sorties. The operation was concluded by the North Atlantic Council on the basis of material improvements to the US air defence posture and enhanced cooperation between civil and military authorities, and following a US evaluation of homeland security requirements.

On 12 September 2001, all 27 of NATO's Partners in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council condemned the attacks of 11 September, offered their support to the United States and "pledged to undertake all efforts to combat the scourge of terrorism". NATO continues to engage its EAPC Partners in its response to terrorism, and is working to enhance its dialogue with 7 southern Mediterranean nations.

While NATO's contribution to the fight against terrorism has already been significant, efforts are also underway to enable the Alliance to play its full part in what will inevitably be a long-term effort. NATO's Prague Summit on 21 November 2002 set the stage for an Alliance with new members, enhanced relations with Partners, and improved capabilities. NATO Heads



of State and Government also adopted a comprehensive package of measures that underline NATO's preparedness and ability to take on the challenges of terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

On 11 August 2003, NATO will take on the command, co-ordination and planning of the International Security Assistance Force ISAF IV, with Canada as a lead nation. Since the deployment of ISAF, in January 2002, it has been under the command of NATO members United Kingdom, Turkey, Germany and The Netherlands. NATO Allies provided 95% of the more than 5000 personnel in ISAF III. NATO, as an organisation, provided essential operational planning, intelligence and other support to ISAF III.

### **The new concept**

Nato's new military concept for defence against terrorism underlines the Alliance's readiness: to act against terrorist attacks, or the threat of such attacks, directed from abroad against our populations, territory, infrastructure and forces; to provide assistance to national authorities in dealing with the consequences of terrorist attacks; to support operations by the European Union or other international organisations or coalitions involving Allies; and to deploy forces as and where required to carry out such missions. These activities will be supported by measures to further improve intelligence sharing among Allies.

Bringing together elite forces from both sides of the Atlantic, the NRF –Nato Response Force- is a technologically advanced and highly flexible force, ready to move quickly to wherever needed, as decided by the NATO Council. It will have initial operating capability at the latest by October 2004, and probably sooner, and full operating capability no later than October 2006. The NRF and the European Union's "Headline Goal" of creating a EU rapid reaction capability will be mutually reinforcing, while respecting the autonomy of both organisations.



The Prague Capabilities Commitment is part of the continuing Alliance effort to improve and develop new military capabilities for modern warfare in a high threat environment. It sets out specific capability improvements relevant to all of NATO's missions, including the struggle against terrorism, and contains firm national commitments to acquire them. This effort will also benefit EU efforts to enhance European capabilities. The Alliance's capabilities effort includes a focus on defence against biological and chemical weapons. Specifically, NATO has five concrete initiatives underway: a deployable nuclear, chemical and biological (NBC) analytical laboratory; an NBC event response team; a virtual centre of excellence for NBC weapons defence; a NATO biological and chemical defence stockpile; and a disease surveillance system.

NATO did not subsequently participate in the initial Enduring Freedom strikes against al-Qaeda bases that started on 7 October 2001, apart from the deployment of the Alliance's airborne warning-and-control systems (AWACS) to US airspace, releasing American AWACS for duty in Afghanistan, and for the deployment of its Standing Naval Forces to the Eastern Mediterranean. Since 11 September, NATO has used its standing policies and structure to maintain a clear focus on suppressing terrorist activity, also encouraging enhanced co-operation in non-proliferation and missile defence. While the NATO-Russia relationship lies outside the bounds of this report, since the events NATO and Russia have launched a broad range of counter-terrorism initiatives including: regular exchange of information and in-depth consultation on issues relating to terrorist threats; the prevention of the use by terrorists of ballistic missile technology and nuclear, biological and chemical agents; civil emergency planning; and the exploration of the role of the military in combating terrorism. These initiatives have been reinforced since the establishment of the NATO-Russia Council in late May 2002. NATO has also pledged to fully implement resolution 1373 and to encourage international co-operation to combat terrorism with the EU, the OSCE, the G-8 and international financial institutions such as the Financial Action Task Force based at the OECD. NATO has also been preparing a new package of measures to strengthen its capacities against the threats of terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction, which will be presented at the Prague Summit in November 2002.



## **The EU -legislation**

Over the last ten years, Europe has experienced an increase in terrorist acts within its borders, ranging from murder, bodily harm or threats to people's lives, to kidnapping, hostage-taking and the destruction of property or damage to public or private facilities. The majority of EU Member States do not have specific legislation on terrorism. In Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden, terrorist offences are punished as common offences. France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom on the other hand, have, to different degrees, specific legislation on terrorism, where the words "terrorism" or "terrorist" are expressly mentioned and (some) terrorist offences expressly typified. Interestingly, the most populated EU Member States are listed under this second category.

Concerning the definitions of terrorism and acts of terrorism that France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom have adopted, they differ considerably in wording and scope. Three main criteria are worth noting however, not all of which are included in each definition. An act may be defined as an act of terrorism if: it constitutes a threat to law and order and public peace (France, Italy and Spain); it affects the proper functioning of government and institutions (Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom); it intimidates persons or groups of persons (Portugal and the United Kingdom). The British and Italian laws aim, moreover, to target the preparatory activities of terrorists by extending their very definitions of terrorist activity to include foreign and international terrorist organisations and States. The United Kingdom's Terrorism Act 2000 in particular, which was intended as permanent legislation and is not subject to routine review, made it easier for police and prosecutors to initiate action against all involved in terrorism by listing proscribed groups.

## **The role of Western Countries**

The struggle faced by Western countries in trying to protect against terrorist assault requires a delicate balance, not always easy to achieve, between deploying political, policing, and military capabilities to maximum effect while trying to prevent these same security measures



from adding to the disruption caused by the terrorists themselves. It is necessary to examine the question of civil liberties and human rights, which has taken particular prominence with many in Europe and the United States denouncing the erosion of, or scant attention being paid to, respect for basic human rights since 11 September. In January 2002, in a document entitled The Human Rights Agenda for the European Union in 2002, Amnesty International criticized the Spanish Presidency for not having included "a clear and unambiguous human rights perspective" amongst the priorities of its mandate. Shocked that human rights appear to have moved backstage altogether as security dominates the agenda, Amnesty recommended, inter alia, that the Spanish Presidency: 1) sees to it that the EU and Member States ensure that any measures adopted to guarantee security are in full compliance with international human rights law and standards, including the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights; and 2) that a meaningful content is given to the human rights clause, as well as to systematic human rights monitoring and evaluation for third countries, as well as for Member States, present and future.

Amnesty's document follows the public outcry that arose in numerous EU countries in the months after 11 September and was caused by the adoption of antiterrorism legislation, amendments and/or packages (see above) considered a threat to individual and collective liberties. In France, for instance, NGOs such as Reporters Without Borders, the Ligue des droits de l'homme and the Campagne pour la libéralisation de la cryptographie, have denounced the amended Daily Security Bill as not having previously been submitted to the Constitutional Council and as distorting legitimate security concerns with measures of public order having nothing to do with antiterrorism. In the United Kingdom, the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 has been described as undermining the basic civil liberties of citizens to an identifiable extent. Warrant-less searches, pervasive electronic surveillance and security checks, restrictions on freedom of movement, the presumption of guilt now attached to a suspect's decision to remain silent, and indefinite internment without trial - a punitive measure previously employed against alleged German spies during World War II and against suspected members of the IRA early in the "Troubles" in Northern Ireland - have all been denounced as breaching important provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, to which the United Kingdom is a party. In early August 2002 the internment without trial of 11 Muslim Arabs suspected of international



terrorism was ruled unlawful by the Special Immigration Appeals Commission, which formed the view that singling them out amounted to discrimination. In October 2002, the UK government's appeal against this ruling was upheld by the Court of Appeal.

Since 9/11, following other tragic attacks, NATO has been engaged actively in the campaign against terrorism on both the political and military fronts. NATO is contributing to the fight against terrorism through military operations in Afghanistan, the Balkans and the Mediterranean and by taking steps to protect its populations and territory against terrorist attacks.

The Alliance's 1999 Strategic Concept already identified terrorism as one of the risks affecting NATO's security. The Alliance's response to September 11, however, saw NATO engage actively in the fight against terrorism, launch its first operations outside Europe and begin a far-reaching transformation of its capabilities.

The North Atlantic Council, the Alliance's principal decision-making body, decides on NATO's overall role in the fight against terrorism. Specific aspects of NATO's involvement (e.g. co-operation with partners) are developed through specialized bodies and committees.

The Alliance is also engaged in a far-reaching transformation of its forces and capabilities to better deter and defend against terrorism, and is working closely with partner countries and organizations to ensure broad cooperation in the fight against terrorism. NATO is putting into place a series of measures to increase the deployability and usability of its forces. These are aimed at ensuring that the Alliance can fulfill its present and future operational commitments and fight new threats such as terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

### **The importance of the fight against terrorism**

The fight against terrorism has become a key focus of NATO's cooperation with Partners in the framework of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council as well as the NATO-Russia Council. The Alliance and Ukraine also pursue joint activities relevant to the fight against terrorism. It is also one of the areas being offered by the Alliance for cooperation with countries in North Africa and the Middle East.



At the 28-29 June 2004 Istanbul Summit, NATO leaders approved an enhanced set of measures to further strengthen the Alliance's contribution to the fight against terrorism. The North Atlantic Council, the Alliance's principal decision-making body, decides on NATO's overall role in the campaign against terrorism. Specific aspects of NATO's involvement (e.g. co-operation with partners) are developed through specialized bodies and committees.

For example, the development of new, cutting-edge counter-terrorist technologies falls under the auspices of the Conference of National Armaments Directors, which brings together the top officials responsible for arms procurements in the Alliance's member countries. Similarly, co-operation with Russia is discussed in the NATO-Russia Council.

On the military side, Allied Command Operations is in charge of NATO's counter-terrorism operations, while Allied Command Transformation is leading the transformation of the Alliance to face today's new security threats, including terrorism.

NATO and partner countries are also working together to improve civil preparedness against, and to manage the consequences of, possible terrorist attacks with chemical, biological and radiological agents. As a first step, they have established an inventory of national civil and military capabilities that could be made available to assist stricken nations.

The Concept identifies four different roles for military operations for Defense against Terrorism. In each of the four roles, Force Protection (FP) is an essential consideration. The 4 roles are Anti Terrorism, essentially defensive measures, Consequence Management, which is dealing with, and reducing, the effects of a terrorist attack once it has taken place, Counter Terrorism, primarily offensive measures, Military Co-operation.

Force Protection must be a fundamental part of any military plan aimed at defending against terrorism. As total Force Protection is probably unachievable and unaffordable, even in the most benign of environments, Military Commanders must balance the risk to their forces against their mission objectives and decide on the appropriate level of force protection to employ. Their decisions will be influenced by up to date threat assessments.

Anti-Terrorism is the use of defensive measures to reduce the vulnerability of forces, individuals and property to terrorism. Although nations have the primary responsibility for the defence of their populations and infrastructures, there is a role for the Alliance if a nation



requests support. Timely and accurate intelligence is an essential requirement in successful deterring and protecting against terrorist attacks. Allied Anti Terrorist actions could include, Sharing of intelligence, NATO-wide standardised threat warning conditions and defensive procedures, Assistance in air and maritime protection, Assistance to a nation wishing to withdraw its citizens or forces from an area of increased terrorist threat.

Consequence Management is the use of reactive measures to mitigate the destructive effects of terrorism and is the responsibility of national civil authorities, but the Alliance could provide a wide range of military support, such as robust planning and force generation processes to rapidly identify and deploy the necessary specialist assistance. This could include, for example, the immediate assistance to civil authorities in the areas of: Chemical Biological, Radiological and Nuclear defence; engineering; and management of Displaced Persons. Also, the creation of an Alliance Registry of capabilities which are available at short notice to support national efforts as well as the establishment of a training and exercise co-ordination capability for development of multi-national response capabilities in accordance with the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Relief Co-ordination Cell could provide the necessary nucleus to enhance co-ordination between NATO and affected nations.

Counter terrorism is offensive military action designed to reduce terrorists' capabilities. Allied nations agree that terrorists should not be allowed to base, train, plan, stage and execute terrorist actions and that the threat may be severe enough to justify acting against these terrorists and those who harbour them, as and where required, as decided by the North Atlantic Council. Counter terrorist operations will be mainly joint operations and some units specifically trained in Counter Terrorist operations might be extremely effective. Furthermore, winning the trust of the local population through Psychological Operations and Information Operations is vital. The Concept addresses two broad roles for NATO's involvement in Counter Terrorist operations:

The Concept states that in order to carry out successful Counter Terrorism operations, NATO must have adequate Command and Control and intelligence structures, as well as forces trained, exercised and maintained at the appropriate readiness levels. While the capabilities needed to successfully execute Counter Terrorist operations are largely a subset of those needed to carry out more traditional joint operations, the manner in which the conflict will be fought will



be different. Therefore the following planning aspects need special attention in the procedures and capabilities that support accelerated decision cycles, in order to be successful in detecting and attacking time sensitive targets in the Counter Terrorist environment. Access to flexible and capable Joint-Fires, ranging from precision-guided stand-off weapons to direct conventional fires. The need for more specialised anti-terrorist forces.

The North Atlantic Council has decided that, on a case-by-case basis, the Alliance might agree to provide its assets and capabilities to support operations in defence against terrorism, undertaken by or in co-operation with the European Union or other International Organisations or coalitions involving Allies. Possible support for the European Union or other International Organisations will be based on relevant arrangements agreed between NATO and the organisation concerned. In this context, NATO's support options could include a role as coalition enabler and interoperability provider, the ability to back-fill national requirements. An example of this was when NATO deployed to the United States in order to free US Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) to deploy to Afghanistan, the forward deploying of forces in support of the broader coalition efforts. An example of this was the deployment of NATO maritime forces to the eastern Mediterranean, the expression of political and military commitment, the practical support as manifested by Host Nation Support and logistic assistance, including over flight and basing rights and the use of NATO's operational planning and force generation capabilities to plan a mission and generate a force for a coalition of like-minded NATO members, and also help to support and sustain that operation.

There have been many discussions, in many organisations, about options to counter the threat posed by terrorism. A common theme in these discussions has been that military action alone will not be enough to deal with the terrorist threat and that military operations should be coordinated and implemented in a coherent manner with diplomatic, economic, social, legal and information initiatives.



## **The civil authorities**

Within most NATO nations, civil authorities, such as the police, customs and immigration authorities, finance ministries, interior ministries, intelligence and security services, are the primary agencies involved in dealing with terrorism and military forces will need to operate in support of, and in close coordination with all these agencies. The Concept therefore states that NATO must harmonise its procedures and efforts with civil authorities within nations in order to maximise its effectiveness against terrorism.

NATO regularly confers with the major international organisations such as the United Nations, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the European Union. In addition, NATO has several programmes that can facilitate co-ordination outside the Alliance. These include the Partnership for Peace, the NATO/Russia Council, the NATO/Ukraine Commission and the Mediterranean Dialogue.

The Concept notes that the trust, transparency and interaction already developed through these relationships serve as an excellent vehicle for the further co-ordination of measures to combat terrorism and recommends that they should be further explored. NATO is developing new, cutting-edge technologies to protect troops and civilians against terrorist attacks.

These technologies are aimed at preventing the kinds of attacks perpetrated by terrorists, such as suicide attacks with improvised explosive devices, rocket attacks against aircraft and helicopters. Due to the urgent nature of the threat, most projects launched under the programme are focused on finding solutions that can be fielded in the near future.

NATO is putting into place a series of measures to increase the deployability and usability of its forces. These are aimed at ensuring that the Alliance can fulfill its present and future operational commitments and fight new threats such as terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

This is particularly important as NATO takes on new missions in faraway areas such as Afghanistan. These new missions require forces that reach further, faster, can stay in the field longer but can still undertake the most demanding operations if need be.



The efforts made by NATO over the past decade to engage its Partner countries, and the practical experience of Partner participation in Balkans peacekeeping, have contributed significantly to the success of the operations in Afghanistan. For example, NATO's Partners in the Caucasus and Central Asia have provided crucial basing and overflight. Romania has made available infantry, military police, NBC and transportation assets. Russia and Slovakia have been lending essential engineering support. And Sweden deployed an intelligence unit to ISAF headquarters.

NATO member forces in the Balkans have acted against terrorist groups with links to the Al-Qaida network. They continue to contribute to the campaign against terrorism by focusing on the illegal movement of people, arms and drugs, and by working with the authorities throughout the region on border security issues

NATO-Russia 11 September and the common challenge of terrorism have led to a new quality in NATO-Russia cooperation. The NATO-Russia Council launched in May 2002 identifies terrorism as one of several areas for NATO-Russia consultation and practical cooperation, such as developing joint terrorist threat assessments and analysing proliferation risks and possible counter-measures. Important achievements include two high-level conferences on the role of the military in fighting terrorism, and a disaster response exercise with several Allies and Partners held in Noginsk, Russian Federation, in September 2002. In the aftermath of 11 September, NATO has deployed troops, aircraft and ships in a number of operations directed against terrorists or their support networks. In addition, existing and new Alliance operations took on an anti-terror role.

## **NATO and the Balkans**

NATO forces in the Balkans have acted against terrorist groups with links to the al-Qaida network. They continue to contribute to the campaign against terrorism by focusing on the illegal movement of people, arms and drugs. AWACS radar aircraft have been deployed to help protect major public events, including the Euro 2004 football championships and the 2004 Athens



Olympic and Paralympic Games. At the Istanbul Summit in 2004, NATO Heads of State and Government formally agreed that the AWACS aircraft and NATO's multinational chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence battalion can be made available to any member country requesting such assistance.

NATO and partner countries are also working together to improve civil preparedness against, and to manage the consequences of, possible terrorist attacks with chemical, biological and radiological agents. As a first step, they have established an inventory of national civil and military capabilities that could be made available to assist stricken nations.

In November 2002, NATO adopted a Military Concept for Defence against Terrorism, which states that NATO and its members needs to be ready to conduct military operations to engage terrorist groups and their capabilities, as and where required. NATO member countries are jointly developing five nuclear, biological and chemical defence initiatives: a deployable analytical laboratory, an event response team, a virtual centre of excellence for nuclear, biological and chemical weapons defence, a defence stockpile and a disease surveillance system. In addition, a multinational NATO Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear defence battalion achieved full operational capability in July 2004.

NATO is developing new, cutting-edge technologies to protect troops and civilians against terrorist attacks. These technologies are aimed at preventing the kinds of attacks perpetrated by terrorists, such as suicide attacks with improvised explosive devices, rocket attacks against aircraft and helicopters. NATO members have agreed to improve intelligence-sharing and a special Terrorist Threat Intelligence Unit has been established at NATO Headquarters. It analyses general terrorist threats, as well as those more specifically aimed at NATO. Efforts are also underway within the Alliance to better protect against and prepare for a possible disruption of NATO and national critical infrastructure assets, including information and communications systems.

The Concept identifies a number of essential capabilities that will be required to successfully implement it. These capabilities are effective Intelligence, deployability and readiness, -Once it is known where the terrorists are or what they are about to do, military forces need the capability to deploy there. Due to the likelihood that warnings will be received only at



very short notice, forces need to be at a high state of readiness.- , effective Engagement. -Forces need to be able to engage effectively. This means precision-guided weapons and weapons able to reduce the risk of collateral damage.- , Force Protection as there is a constant requirement for Force Protection to ensure Alliance forces' survivability and CBRN Defence, as given the possible terrorist use of CBRN weapons, CBRN defence equipment needs to be given a high priority.

In addition to the capabilities described above, the Concept identifies certain procedures that need to be developed or enhanced. These include identifying Alliance vulnerabilities and how to protect them appropriately, developing an overarching international strategy for defence against terrorism, developing appropriate arrangements for providing support to the relevant civil authorities, reducing the availability of weapons of mass destruction, and small arms and mines, for terrorist use, including through Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation procedures, and making Alliance decision making as effective and timely as possible in order that, given the very short warnings that are likely for terrorist activity and intentions, Alliance forces can be deployed and employed appropriately.

The principal conclusions of the Concept are that NATO and its member nations face a real threat from terrorism and countering this threat will, in most circumstances, be time critical. Nations have the primary responsibility for defence of their populations and infrastructures; therefore NATO should be prepared to augment nations' efforts. Also, there are 4 roles for NATO's military operations for defence against terrorism. These roles are Anti-Terrorism; Consequence Management; Counter-Terrorism; and Military Cooperation. NATO's Counter Terrorism operations could be either with NATO in the lead, or with NATO in support. Force Protection needs to be considered in all military operations to defend against terrorism. Finally, the Alliance needs to be prepared to conduct military operations to engage terrorist groups and their capabilities, as and where required, as decided by the North Atlantic Council.



## Defence against terrorism programme

NATO's Defence against terrorism (DAT) programme is developing new, cutting-edge technologies to protect troops and civilians against terrorist attacks. These technologies are aimed at preventing the kinds of attacks perpetrated by terrorists, such as suicide attacks with improvised explosive devices, rocket attacks against aircraft and helicopters. Due to the urgent nature of the threat, most projects launched under the programme are focused on finding solutions that can be fielded in the near future. The Defence Against Terrorism (DAT) Programme of Work is focused on ten areas where it is believed technology can help. Individual NATO countries or Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) groups are leading the various projects with support and contributions from other member countries: The work programme was prepared by NATO's Conference of National Armaments Directors - which brings together the procurement chiefs of NATO member countries - during their semi-annual meeting in May 2004. It was approved as part of an enhanced set of measures to strengthen the Alliance's contribution to the fight against terrorism by NATO leaders at their 28-29 June 2004 Istanbul Summit.

NATO has appointed a Counter-Terrorism Technology Coordinator, Admiral Mario Bartoli, and established a Counter-Terrorism Technology Unit within its Defence Investment Division to coordinate efforts in the nine areas identified and support the lead nations and groups wherever possible.

NATO is also putting into place a series of measures to increase the deployability and usability of its forces. These are aimed at ensuring that the Alliance can fulfill its present and future operational commitments and fight new threats such as terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. This is particularly important as NATO takes on new missions in faraway areas such as Afghanistan. These new missions require forces that reach further, faster, can stay in the field longer but can still undertake the most demanding operations if need be.

The Alliance is reviewing its defence and operations planning process and implementing a package of projects launched at the 2002 Prague Summit. It has created a high-readiness NATO Response Force and streamlined its command structure. Work is also continuing on an Alliance



Ground Surveillance system, defences against weapons of mass destruction and theatre missile defence.

At their April 1999 summit in Washington, D.C., NATO Heads of State and Government launched the Defence Capabilities Initiative (DCI) and the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative. DCI identified 58 major areas as shortfalls after NATO's Kosovo 1999 air campaign. DCI was refocused at 2002 Prague Summit. NATO adopted a three-pronged approach to improving its defence capabilities - launching of the Prague Capabilities Commitment, creation of the NATO Response Force and streamlining of the military command structure. It also adopted a Military Concept for Defence against Terrorism and initiated a new Missile Defense Feasibility Study.

The NATO Defence Review Committee is responsible for streamlining the Alliance's defence planning process to assist in the transformation of NATO's military capabilities. Allied



Command Transformation (ACT) is responsible for the transformation of NATO's military capabilities.

Hence, while terrorism is just one of many non-traditional security challenges of the present day, the dreadful attacks have shown, if this had yet to be shown, how pernicious and devastating terrorism is and how industrialised societies can be easy prey. We have all come to realise that the pervasive nature of such threats is universal in effect, with globalisation and the revolution in information technology "knocking down", so to speak, traditional State mechanisms based on ideas of borders and frontiers.



## Questions that a resolution should answer

Is there a common definition of terrorism?

What forms of terrorism are growing?

Is terrorism sufficiently combated?

Are the steps made so far by NATO effective enough?

Are any Human Rights violated in the fight against terrorism?

What would each ally contribute in this battle? In which way can the countries that seek accession contribute?

Is terrorism an imminent threat?

Are there any other solutions to combat terrorism?

Should there be established another organization, under NATO's auspices, that would act specifically against terrorism?

## **Links:**

<http://www.nato.int>

[http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal\\_affairs/legal\\_co-operation/Fight\\_against\\_terrorism/](http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal_affairs/legal_co-operation/Fight_against_terrorism/)

<http://www.interpol.int/Public/Terrorism/default.asp>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War\\_on\\_Terrorism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_on_Terrorism)

[http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3\\_fo/showPage.asp?id=406&lang=en](http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3_fo/showPage.asp?id=406&lang=en)

## **Multimedia links:**

<http://www.nato.int/multi/2007/video.html>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qLBQW5c3q1Q>

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=5t3fgVLGx84](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5t3fgVLGx84)