

## **Appendix C. Key NATO Documents\***

### **Military Concept for Defense Against Terrorism**

On September 26, 2002, the Military Committee agreed to adopt MC 472, NATO Military Concept for Defense Against Terrorism. This concept addressed options for an expanded NATO role in the defense against terrorism to include Anti-Terrorism (AT) [defensive measures], Consequence Management (CM) [post attack recuperation], Counter-Terrorism (CT) [offensive measures], and Military Cooperation. (A sanitized version of the Military Concept for Defense Against Terrorism is on the NATO Web site.)

### **Partnership Action Plan Against Terrorism (2002)**

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council member states adopted the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism, undertaken to make all efforts within their power to prevent and suppress all terrorist acts in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1373. Furthermore, the plan stressed the need to enhance coordination of efforts on national, sub-regional, regional, and international levels to strengthen a global response to this threat to international security.

### **Defense Against Terrorism Program of Work (2004)**

The Defense Against Terrorism Program of Work (DAT POW) was developed by the Conference of National Armaments Directors in May 2004. It was approved at the Istanbul Summit. The DAT POW has focused on critical areas where technology can help prevent or mitigate the effects of terrorist attacks. With the increasing importance for the Alliance of countering non-traditional and emerging security challenges, the program was transferred to NATO's Emerging Security Challenges Division in 2010 to offer the Alliance a broader, cross-cutting approach to address the most urgent capability needs in defending against terrorism. NATO's DAT POW uses new or adapted technologies or methods to detect, disrupt, and defeat asymmetric threats under three capability umbrellas: Incident Management, Force Protection/Survivability, and Network Engagement.

---

\* This appendix was developed by Elisa Oezbeck and updated by Marie-Theres Beumler.

### **NATO-Russia Joint Review of the 21<sup>st</sup>-century Common Security Challenges (2010)**

NATO and Russia outlined shared views on key security questions to be addressed through practical cooperation. Counterterrorism and the fight against piracy was a further issue discussed for inclusion in NATO-Russia Council (NRC) cooperation. A NATO-Russia Action Plan on Terrorism was developed in 2004 and updated in 2010 on the basis of the Joint Review. The NRC Foreign Ministers meeting held in Berlin on April 15, 2011, approved the updated NRC Action Plan on Terrorism.

### **NATO Policy Guidelines on Countering Terrorism (2012)**

The NATO Policy Guidelines on Countering Terrorism were agreed upon by the North Atlantic Council in April 2012 and endorsed by NATO Heads of State and Government at the Chicago Summit on May 20, 2012. The guidelines provide a new framework to NATO's role and activities in countering terrorism, based on the principles of Compliance with International Law, NATO's Support to Allies, and Non-Duplication and Complementarity, and focused on Awareness, Capabilities, and Engagement.