



Civil Emergency Planning and Crisis Management:

While the primary responsibility for protecting populations and critical infrastructure against the consequences of terrorist attacks lies with national authorities, NATO can support Allied and partner nations in enhancing preparedness and national resilience to deal with emerging and hybrid threats. Activities offered to partners include:

- Training opportunities, including International Courses for Trainers of First Responders to CBRN incidents
- Access to expert advice, such as Advisory Support Teams
- Cooperation with the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC)



Cooperation with International Organisations:

The challenge of terrorism requires a holistic approach by the international community, involving a wide range of instruments and international and regional organisations, in particular the United Nations, the European Union, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Council of Europe.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED?

The easiest way for partners to get involved in any of the various counter-terrorism related activities at NATO is to coordinate with the Counter-Terrorism Section within the Emerging Security Challenges Division at natoct@hq.nato.int



NATO COUNTER-TERRORISM COOPERATION WITH PARTNERS



COUNTER-TERRORISM AT NATO

NATO's activities in Counter-Terrorism are directed by **NATO's Policy Guidelines on Counter-Terrorism**, which were endorsed by NATO Heads of State and Government in 2012. NATO, as an international organisation, has unique assets and capabilities that can support Allied and international efforts in the fight against terrorism. The Alliance coordinates and consolidates its counter-terrorism efforts and focuses on three main areas: **Awareness** of the threat, **Capabilities** to address it and **Engagement** with partners and international organisations.



COOPERATION WITH PARTNERS

NATO is affected by, and can affect, political and security developments beyond its borders. NATO seeks to strengthen its outreach to and cooperation with partner countries and international organizations on counter-terrorism, including through enhanced analysis of the threat, more consultations, and the development of appropriate capabilities. Activities can focus on one country or be multilateral within a regional framework and can include civilian and military activities. Cooperation with NATO in the area of counter-terrorism is available to all NATO partners in a variety of areas.



AREAS OF COOPERATION

Consultations and Information Sharing:

NATO aims to ensure shared awareness of the terrorist threat and vulnerabilities among Allies and partners. This will enable Allies and partners to prepare effectively and to take possible mitigating action in the prevention of and response to terrorist attacks. NATO also promotes common understanding of its counterterrorism role as part of a broader international effort through engagement and strategic communications. Activities offered to partners in this area include:

- Partner briefings to Allies in various formats
- Staff-to staff talks with visiting delegations
- Engaging partner experts from academia or think tanks to share expertise
- Opportunities for information and intelligence sharing



Training, Education, and Exercises:

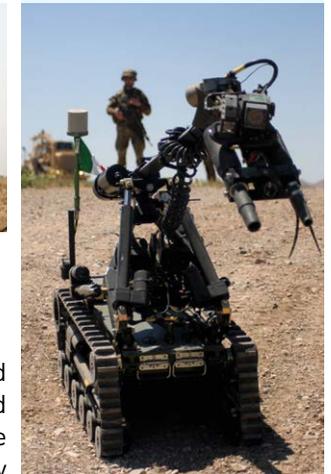
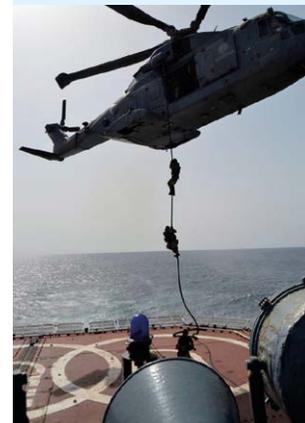
NATO promotes an effective response to terrorism through training, education, and exercises. Activities offered to partners in this area include:

- Mobile Training courses and e-learning
- Cooperation with NATO Centres of Excellence (COE)
- Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP)
- Tailor-made workshops and training courses through the SPS Programme
- NATO School in Oberammergau courses
- Sharing Lessons Learned (LL) and best practices

Capability Development and Support to Operations:

NATO has acquired much valuable expertise in countering asymmetric threats and in responding to terrorism. The Alliance strives to ensure that it has adequate capabilities to prevent, protect against and respond to terrorist threats, and will do so by considering capability developments, innovative technologies and methods that address asymmetric threats in a more comprehensive and informed way, including through cooperation with partners. Activities offered to partners in this area include:

- Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work (DAT-POW)
- Direct Support to Operations, such as Operation Sea Guardian, Resolute Support and KFOR.



Science and Technology Cooperation:

NATO works with Allies and partners to address and respond to terrorist threats through scientific research and innovation. Activities offered to partners in this area include work on detection of dangerous materials, emergency preparedness, assessment of human factors in counterterrorism, and risk management. Programmes covering this domain are:

- Cooperation through the Science for Peace & Security (SPS) Programme
- Collaboration with the Science & Technology Organisation (STO)

