NATO’s Political-Military View on CBRN Defence

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WMD Non-Proliferation Centre
1. CBRN related NATO Working Bodies
2. NATO’s CBRN Defence Policy
3. NATO’s CBRN Defence Concept
4. Possible future CBRN Defence SPS Projects
1. CBRN related NATO Working Bodies

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NATO's Comprehensive, Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Defending Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats

Released on 1 September 2009
# Proposals for Enhanced Civil-Military Cooperation in CBRN Defence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal 1: Develop a joint civil-military concept paper to plan, prepare and operate in the field of CBRN consequence management. ¹)</th>
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<td>Proposal 2: Investigate, when appropriate, modalities to operate in the field of CBRN consequence management.</td>
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<td>Proposal 3: Develop internal strategies to establish links, improve coordination and exchange information, as appropriate, with International Organisations.</td>
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<td>Proposal 4: Harmonise CBRN training for civilian and military throughout existing structures and opportunities.</td>
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<td>Proposal 5: Enhance civil-military cooperation in the field of Media Strategy and communication to the public.</td>
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¹) NATO Comprehensive CBRN Defence Concept
JCBRN Defence COE´s Collaborative Environment

http://jcbrncoe.cz
“Scientific results cannot be used efficiently by soldiers who have no understanding of them, and scientists cannot produce results useful for warfare without an understanding of the operations.”

Theodore von Kármán (1881-1963)
NATO Smart Defence

- Pooling and Sharing capabilities
- Setting priorities in capability development
- Better coordinate efforts in defence planning

“Ensuring greater security, for less money, by working together with more flexibility.”
NATO Secretary General, Anders Fogh Rasmussen
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Implementation of NATO’s Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of WMD and Defending Against CBRN Threats

- Comprehensive Approach – importance of civil-military cooperation
- More pro-active role for specialized CBRN defence forces
- Deterrence against the use of WMD and CBRN devices
- More appropriately-sized, more multifunctional, more mobile, more rapidly deployable
- Sharing of information with IO, NGO and other Non-NATO nations

New CBRN Capabilities:
- WMD Disablement (former CBRN Render Safe)
- CBRN Forensic Analysis

- Three levels of CBRN Defence capabilities: Basic, Enhanced, Qualified
- Five enabling CBRN defence components
- Cross-cutting CBRN defence capabilities
- Way ahead: Indicative roadmap which identifies priorities for capability development
CBRN Defence Capability

- Detection
- Identification
- Monitoring

- CBRN Information Management (incl. W&R)

- Physical Protection

- Hazard Management

- Medical Counter-Measures and Support

CBRN Defence Policy, Doctrine, Equipment, TTP, Training
Level of Proficiency

- Survivability
  - Basic Capability
  - Accomplishment of missions – even in CBRN environments – with CBRN protection
- Enhanced Capability
- Qualified Capability
  - Accomplishment of missions and ensure CBRN protection
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CBRN Threat Mitigation Measures

Prevent
- Intel Sharing
- Interception of BM (BMD)
- Impede illicit trafficking of WMD
- Early Warning from HUMINT/CI
- Arms Control, Disarmament
- Stand-off Detection & Surveillance Systems

Protect
- IPE
- CJ-CBRND-TF
- Collective Protection
- CBRN Reach Back System
- Alert System (W & R)
- WMD Disablement
- CBRN Threat Assessment

Recover
- Forensic Attribution
- Personal TTPs (First Aid)
- Incident Control (Consequence Management)
- Contingency Plans
- Decontamination
- Medical Treatment
- CBRN TTPs & IPEs

Likelihood Mitigation (Pre-incident)

Incident

Impact Mitigation (Post-incident)
### Possible SPS Projects (Examples)

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<tr>
<th>CBRN Defence Components</th>
<th>R/N</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detection, Identification, Monitoring</td>
<td>• Distance Detection with R/N Robotic</td>
<td>• Pathogen Detection</td>
<td>• Explosives &amp; Chemical Detection Technologies</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Detection of Bacteria, Viruses &amp; Toxins</td>
<td>• Laboratories for Forensic Analysis</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Bio-detectors based on advanced microchips</td>
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<td>Physical Protection</td>
<td>• Light Shielding Systems</td>
<td>• Integrated Protection Suit against bio agents</td>
<td>• Collective Protection Systems</td>
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<td>Information Management</td>
<td>• Civil-military information exchange for Consequence Management</td>
<td>• Crisis Management Coordination Centre</td>
<td>• Hazard Prediction Software for Urban Terrain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazard Management</td>
<td>• Containment Systems</td>
<td>• Decontamination solutions/foam</td>
<td>• WMD Disablement for chemical ammunition</td>
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<td>• Disposal procedures and technologies</td>
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<td>• CBRN EOD Database</td>
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<td>Medical Countermeasures</td>
<td>• Treatment after Radiation Exposure</td>
<td>• Monoclonal Antibodies for passive Immunization and Therapy during an Influenza Pandemic</td>
<td>• Multifunctional Antidotes</td>
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<td>• Effects on contaminated personnel</td>
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Summary

- NATO’s work to prevent, protect and recover (three pillars approach)
- Political, military and civilian approach (comprehensive approach)
- Support to international efforts and cooperation with partners
- Integrated operational-technical convergence is the key
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