Exercises

NATO Non-lethal Technology Exercise C-UAS (NNTEX-22C)
Sardinia, Italy 14-25/03/2022

Focus on
Low-collateral damage effectors including high energy lasers, electronic warfare, nets, etc.

NATO C-UAS Technical Interoperability Exercise (TIE2022)
Vredepeel, Netherlands 13-23/09/2022

Focus on
Technical interoperability. More than 25 companies deploying more than 70 systems (sensors, effectors and C2 systems) for “time-zero” integration.

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You can find further information on our website:
www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_77646.htm

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Counter Class I Unmanned Aircraft Systems C-UAS

Focus on
Low-collateral damage effectors including high energy lasers, electronic warfare, nets, etc.

NATO Emerging Security Challenges Division
Counter-Terrorism Section

June 2022
Context

NATO’s Brussels Summit Communiqué issued by Allied Heads of State and Government on 14 June 2021:

“We are developing capabilities to protect our forces against terrorist misuse of technology, while capitalising on emerging technologies to help us in the fight against terrorism.”

“What role for NATO? What is NATO doing?

- Support Allies in the development and deployment of capabilities.
- Share best practices to boost domestic security.
- Promote operational and technical interoperability.
- Bring together different expertise.

“We are taking into account the increasingly diverse and challenging air and missile threats from state and non-state actors ranging from simple Unmanned Aerial Vehicles to sophisticated hypersonic missiles.”

Programme of Work 2021-2023

On 9 July 2021, NATO Allies approved the NATO C-UAS Work Programme, which identifies nine work strands.

To counter the UAS threat, coordination is key at all levels:

- Technical level: coordination is key to the development of multi-domain solutions.
- Tactical level: coordination helps mitigate risks of blue-on-blue incidents and increase interoperability.
- Operational level: coordination facilitates the seamless integration of capabilities across forces.
- Strategic level: coordination is essential to the development of whole-of-government approaches, strategies and plans.

Deliverables

01 Building the C-UAS Community

- Engagement with different stakeholders.
- Engagement with partner countries and other International Organizations.
- Involvement of industry and academia.

02 Policy, Concepts, Doctrine: Preliminary steps towards Operational Interoperability

- NATO UAS Technical Exploitation Lexicon.

03 Development of Standards

- Development of a NATO Reference Architecture, including all the elements of a typical C-UAS system.
- C-UAS Data Exchange Format, to connect the C-UAS sub-systems (sensors, effectors, command and control).

04 Encourage Research, Development and Operation

- Funding of exercises and activities, covering the full kill-chain (C2, detection, tracking, identification, engagement) and application of novel technologies.
- Through the NIAG study on “Low-Collateral Damage C-UAS Effectors Other Than Jammers”.
- Focus on UAS exploitation.