



NATO UNCLASSIFIED

## CNAD TERMS OF REFERENCE

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### Area of Responsibility

The Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) is the senior North Atlantic Council (NAC) body responsible for the promotion of Armaments Co-operation in the Alliance in pursuit of the [CNAD Mission Statement](#).

### Tasks

In contribution to the strategic objectives and Transformation of the Alliance, the CNAD has the following tasks:

Implement guidance from the NAC and advise the NAC on armament matters.

Acts on issues pertaining to research, development, production and procurement of equipment and technologies, giving the highest attention to the priorities of the Alliance.

Improve military capabilities of the Alliance to answer NATO and national Military Requirements through armaments co-operation.

Promote interoperability in the Alliance, especially through materiel standardisation.

Utilise industry capabilities and advise on new technologies to be considered for NATO's needs.

Optimise commercial technologies and civil standards for defence purposes and in co-operation with defence industry.

Promote rapid fielding of solutions through processes such as experimentation, spiral development and technical demonstrations.

Co-ordinate with related bodies and Agencies inside NATO.

Contribute to the coherent, transparent and mutually reinforcing development of capability requirements common to NATO and the EU; and co-operate with other international organisations as appropriate.

### Composition

The CNAD is composed as follows:

Chairman: Secretary General of NATO

Permanent Chairman: Assistant Secretary General for Defence Investment.

Members: Senior Government Representatives (National Armaments Directors) responsible for procurement matters and for the application of science and technology for military capability requirements.

Permanent attendees: Representatives of the NATO Military Authorities; Chairmen of the Main Groups, NIAG, RTB and NC30 or their representatives.

Additionally other attendees may be invited if the agenda requires.

Between Conferences, the National Armaments Directors shall be permanently represented by senior members of National Delegations to NATO, National Armaments Directors' Representatives (NADREPS).

### The CNAD Subordinate Structure

In its work the CNAD is supported by a subordinate structure that is described below. These groups will report directly to the CNAD. Beyond the subordinate structure, and subject to agreed NATO procedures, the CNAD and its elements may establish additional groups of national experts.

### Working Method

The CNAD shall, as a rule, meet biannually in the Spring and Autumn. Between CNAD meetings, NADREPS will perform the ongoing work of the CNAD.

The focus of CNAD meetings will be to provide guidance to its subordinate bodies and evaluate the work done and proposals made by the CNAD subordinate structure. Particular attention will be paid to progress made against output-based objectives and milestones as reflected in the Management Plan. To achieve higher efficiency and remove redundancy, the CNAD will promote joint working groups.

The CNAD will establish co-operative, joint, multinational and commonly funded programmes, as well as create interoperability standards.

Dialogue and co-ordination will be maintained with NATO Military Authorities (NMAs) and especially with Strategic Allied Command Transformation (SACT) for the purpose of developing consolidated requirements, concept development and experimentation, and advice, as well as for the purpose of obtaining feedback and military judgment on the suitability of CNAD outputs.

The CNAD subordinate structure will operate through the use of management planning and output-based objectives, and a rigorous prioritisation process. For the support of the work, the CNAD organisation will maintain, through the International Staff, relevant planning and information management tools.

The CNAD contributes to the Defence Planning Process and the Defence Resource Community.

The CNAD will report annually to the NAC on progress made in the previous year, paying particular attention to the contributions made to the strategic objectives of the Alliance. The Report will also indicate the most important issues planned for the following year.

Additional reports can be submitted to the NAC, if important programme issues need to be brought to the attention of the NAC or as a remit to NAC taskings.

The CNAD will make frequent concerted efforts to improve the visibility of the armaments process within NATO, and to bring to the NAC those special programmes or developments of interest deserving the NAC's attention.

#### **THE CNAD SUBORDINATE STRUCTURE**

The present subordinate structure is composed of the following elements:

NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG)

NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG)

NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG)

Life Cycle Management Group (LCMG)

CNAD Ammunition Safety Group (CASG)

Group of National Directors of Codification (GNDC)

NATO Industrial Advisory Group (NIAG)

All of these groups are called Main Groups. The Armed Services-related Main Groups will be called Main Armaments Groups. Further parts of the CNAD subordinate structure are:

Research and Technology Board (RTB) which reports both to the CNAD and Military Committee

Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS) Steering Committee

Missile Defence Project Group