

development, and production of armaments and weapon systems. Work in this area is co-ordinated under the overall authority of the Council by a high-level body of senior representatives from national capitals, the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD). The CNAD, whose routine tasks are carried out by representatives from national delegations (NADREPS), supervises the activities of a number of Groups and subordinate bodies which examine opportunities for two or more member nations to undertake co-operative projects. Work in this area is facilitated by the NATO Armaments Planning Review, a programme for identifying opportunities for co-operation by examining equipment replacement schedules against the requirements of the military authorities for standardization or interoperability, and the Periodic Armaments Planning System, a long-term planning approach which seeks to identify long-term military needs which can be met on a co-operative basis.

- Civil Emergency Planning at NATO is aimed at supplementing national civil emergency planning so as to facilitate co-operation on matters that have international implications or repercussions, to assist crisis management within the Alliance, to provide in wartime for international co-operation on the use of vital materials for essential civil and military defence purposes, and to assist the recovery and rehabilitation of national economies in the event of a general nuclear attack. The Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC) acts on behalf of the Council to direct policy and generally co-ordinate NATO activities, particularly those of the planning boards and committees charged with such issues as food and agricultural planning, industrial planning, ocean shipping, civil aviation, etc. It also gives general guidance for the setting up of civil wartime agencies.

- The Infrastructure Programme is designed to provide for the construction or procurement of operational facilities required for the common defence of the NATO area e.g. military headquarters, airfields, port and missile installations, storage sites, signals and communications installations, etc. Six-year programmes called "slice groups", are submitted by the NATO military authorities, after consultations with nations, and are reviewed by the Council or the DPC, which establish financial ceilings for the "slice groups", to be paid for on the basis of an agreed cost-sharing formula. Thereafter, annual programmes or "slices" are examined by the Infrastructure Committee, which