The NATO Submarine Rescue System (NSRS) is a multinational project that will provide a primary rescue capability for France, Norway and the UK. In the event of a serious submarine incident, a Submarine Rescue Vessel (SRV) would be dispatched to rescue and transport submariners from a distressed submarine to a surface ship. A key user requirement of this system is the ability to recover the SRV in high sea states, but proving this capability at sea carries too high a risk.

A specially designed lifting system fitted to the stern of a mother ship will recover a submarine rescue vehicle from the sea surface. An important feature of the new system is the potential to operate in high sea states. This is made possible by removing the need for divers to enter the water during the launch and recovery process.

SEA has designed and constructed a modular simulation of the NSRS recovery system. The tool will predict the performance of the system in more extreme conditions than will be encountered during exercise and training. In the longer term the simulation will be used to predict the performance of candidate mother ships, and may also be used for operator training.