



# Newsletter June 2016



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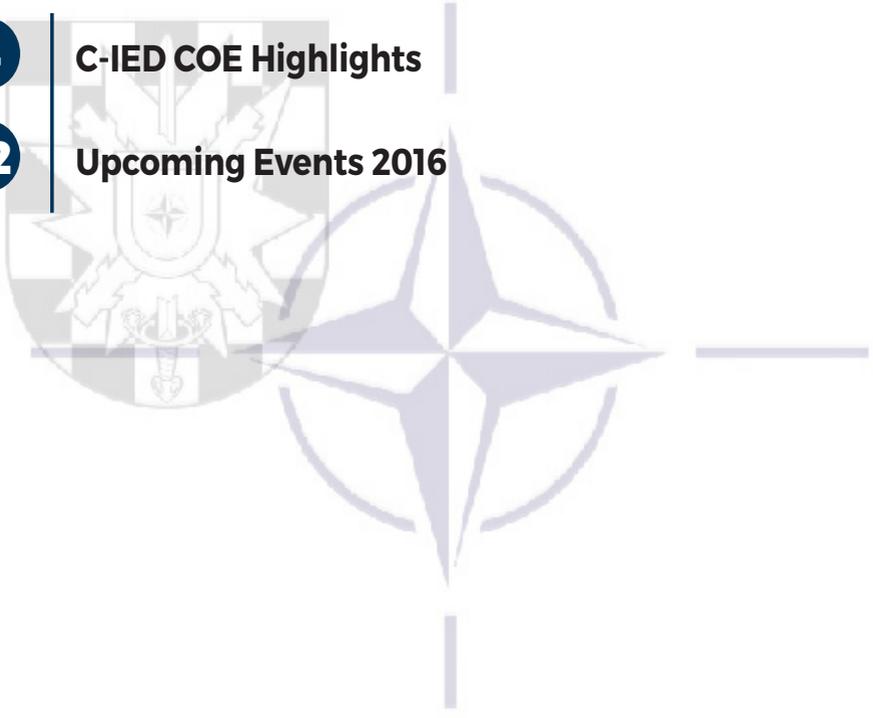
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## FIRST INTERAGENCY CIED AWARENESS COURSE (CIAC) DELIVERED TO UKRAINE MILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES BY THE C-IED COE

The C-IED COE conducted a C-IED Awareness Course (CIAC) at the Ukrainian (UKR) Armed Forces (UAF) Demining Center (DC) in Kamianets-Podilskyi, Ukraine, between 26 and 29 January 2016. The course was conducted on behalf of NATO and signifies the first step towards executing the NATO Ukraine EOD&C-IED Assistance Plan which was developed as a result of the NATO Planning Team Assessment of the Ukraine EOD and C-IED Capabilities released in January 2015. The Mobile Training Team (MTT) consisted of three personnel from the C-IED COE and one external lecturer from United States Army Europe (USAREUR).

The CIAC training audiences were inter-agency officers from different Ukrainian military, law enforcement, and security organizations, most of them were lieutenant colonels and colonels.

The CIAC exposed the Ukrainian officers to the way NATO conducts C-IED operations and facilitated them working together to adapt those principles for use in the Eastern Ukrainian Anti-Terrorism Operation (ATO).

The instructors emphasized that IEDs are not only a military problem, that extensive intelligence can be collected from properly exploited IEDs, and the importance of developing a joint, interagency approach and mindset to the problem. The course was seen as a success by all those involved and will lead to closer future collaboration between Ukrainian organizations as well as between Ukraine and NATO.



## C-IED COE STUDENT ATTENDS THE DEFENCE AGAINST SUICIDE BOMBING COURSE

The Defence Against Suicide Bombing Course (DASBC) was organized by Centre of Excellence Defence Against Terrorism (COE DAT), and held at the COE DAT facilities in Ankara, Turkey between 15 and 19 February 2016. The aim of the course was to:

- Understand the specific nature of suicide terrorism as one of the most dangerous tactics used by terrorists, its various aspects (legal, media, financial, recruiting and motivation, modus operandi etc.)
- analyze and asses future trends in suicide terrorism,
- and develop possible responses to the threat of suicide bombing at national, regional and international level.

The training audience consisted of 34 attendees from 16 NATO nations, Partnership for Peace (PfP), Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI) countries including AZE, BHR, BIH, CZE, DEU, FIN, FRA, ITA, JOR, KWT, KGZ, MKD, NLD, TUN, TUR and UKR.

Lectures were given from different Military and Law Enforcement agencies as well as Academia representatives highlighting different characteristics of suicide bombing and enhancing student's capabilities in understanding the current threat of suicide bombing as well as showing possible counter-narratives in order to counter the publicity campaigns launched by the terrorist organizations, which praise and advertise suicide bombing as a religious virtue.

The C-IED COE's participation in this training event was extremely valuable. We received information about the motivation and other important aspects of the suicide bombing phenomena which will help the C-IED CoE staff to analyse the Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs) deployed by the terrorist groups conducting suicide attacks in different conflict areas. The C-IED COE is also in discussion with the COE DAT to foster collaboration between both Centres in order to increase the alliance's capabilities to fight this growing threat while responding on similar aspects of terrorist's tactics.



CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE  
DEFENCE AGAINST TERRORISM

## **C-IED COE CONTINUES IT'S INVOLVEMENT ON ALLIED INTELLIGENCE PUBLICATION 13 (AINTP-13) HUMAN NETWORK ANALYSIS AND SUPPORT TO TARGETING (HNAT)**

From the 23rd to the 28th of February ACT, as custodian of NATO publications related to HNAT, called a meeting in SACT HQ, Norfolk, Virginia, USA, for final revision of the Working Draft on HNAT (AIntP-13).

This meeting was organized and directed by LCol. Treuner, from the ACT HQ Joint Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (JISR, as the Custodian Organization on the HNAT NATO doctrine. Representatives of relevant organizations involved in the HNAT concept attended the workshop, including NATO strategic commands, the USA National Ground Intelligence Centre (NGIC), the Defence against Terrorism and C-IED Centres of Excellence.

The group reviewed chapters 1 and 2 of the working draft: "INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW" and "THREAT ENVIROMENT AND ADVERSARY NETWORKS". Some amendments were made, especially in definitions and terminology and conceptual types of networks.

The second day was devoted to chapters 3 and 4: HNAT PROCESS WITHIN THE INTELLIGENT CYCLE" and "HUMAN NETWORK ANALYSIS". The main modifications on the delivered draft include some inputs on Identity intelligence, Biometrics, and methods of network analysis.

The last day the discussions were focused on the integration of the HNAT in all the phases of the targeting cycle and in the composition and structure

of the annexes. The annex related to the "Analyst Notebook" software was deleted.

To sum up, the attendees reached an agreement on most of the text of the document, leaving some controversial points to further national approval. This working draft will not accept more modifications from the working group for the approval process.

The CIED COE representative main contributions involved aspects on Biometrics (definitions, Biometrics Enabled Intelligence (BEI) and Forensics Enabled Intelligence (FEI), exclusion of the paragraph about biometric ge-positioned areas ), conceptual aspects of the networks (political networks), strength and weakness of networks (population support), objections to the inclusion of not yet approved doctrine on Identity Intelligence, remarks on commercial analytic software, methods for No-Lethal Targeting (BARRIL) and ways and exceptions to the nations' personal data protection laws.



## UN-NATO TALKS, 10-11 MARCH 2016, NY, USA

The annual NATO - UN talks 2016 took place at the UN headquarters in New York on 10 and 11 March 2016. The aim of the talks is exchanging information, standpoints and finding possible ways to improve the synergy between NATO and the UN and finally identifying projects to be considered in 2016.

The talks consisted of a Plenary session on day one and Expert Level Meetings on day two. CIED COE representatives attended the following expert level meetings: Counter IED and Survivability, Counter Terrorism, and Training and Education.

The UN missions, operations and humanitarian aid and development organizations in general, are experiencing a growing number of direct attacks over the last years, making mission security a key aspect of a mission. The increased threat combined with the wide variety of UN Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) has presented some unique C-IED challenges.

This increasing number of attacks has led to a growing awareness in the UN of the need for better intelligence and the UN would like NATO to help them develop a good structure to collect and analyze information in order to improve mission security. NATO representatives agreed but confirmed NATO cannot share intelligence but it is able to show how it works in operations.



The growing threat to UN missions forces the UN to find ways to improve survivability. One of the ways to achieve it is to focus on training and education, especially on Counter IED. The UN has identified NATO and especially the Centres of Excellence as valuable partners in this process due their inherent high flexibility.

Both NATO and the UN should be more aware what they can offer to each other including the processes to make use of each other's assets. A central training point in Entebbe (two year pilot with a train-the-trainer or T3, focus) is the first step in a centralized and coordinated approach in training for peace keeping missions in Africa. This includes better knowledge of mutual use of training and education opportunities and especially the NATO Centres of Excellence as reach out entities.

For both organizations closer coordination and cooperation on C-IED efforts can result in significant synergy. Defining the standards and developing common training and education including developing requirements are two of the key areas for closer coordination. Additionally, mutual support to C-IED training centres and Centres of Excellence can be beneficial for both NATO and UN.

## **C-IED COE WIT INSTRUCTORS IMPROVE THEIR CAPABILITIES AT NGIC ATTACK SCENE INVESTIGATION FORENSICS COURSE (ASIFC)**

The Attack Scene Investigation Forensics Course (ASIFC) was organized by the United States National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC), Combat Incident Analysis Division (CIAD) and the US Army Corps of Engineer's Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC); held at the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) in Fort Polk, Louisiana, USA, from 14th to 18th March 2016. The course presented the Crater Algorithm Design for Explosive Charge Analysis (CALDERA) and Forensic Encyclopedia, Results, Retrieval and Evaluation Tool (FERRET) programs as well as Attack Scene Investigation (ASI) and Battlefield Vehicle Forensics (BVF) procedures implemented by CIAD in order to respond to a post blast or post attack incident. Although the U.S. allows NATO nations to attend the ASIFC, the CALDERA software has not been approved for foreign release.

NGIC developed CALDERA to support troops conducting post blast analyses by using an algorithm to estimate the Effective Net Explosive Weight (E-NEW) and Depth of Burial (DOB) of the explosives used in the attack. The program uses soil characteristics (type, density and moisture) and the measurements of the crater. To reduce the time on scene, especially in a non-permissive environment, CALDERA can estimate the E-NEW and DOB by analyzing pictures of the scene and creating a 3-D model of the crater after returning to a secure base.

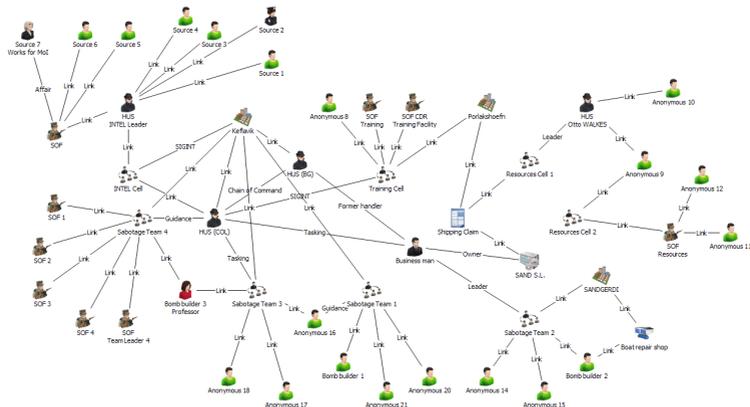
FERRET was developed as an evaluation tool to help personnel determine the type of weapon system employed during an attack. It uses the following data to provide accuracy: target and armor type, characteristics of the weapon effect such as perforation/ penetration markings, splash rings, Behind Armor Debris, and any remnants of the weapon system left on scene.

The tools developed can be used either on scene or during further exploitation depending on security conditions and time available. Both CALDERA and FERRET are on-going projects. CIAD is currently conducting further experimentations to enhance the programs and increase their accuracy. A non-classified Database for FERRET to be used by Allies is expected in the next months and the C-IED COE is following it's progress.

The C-IED COE personnel participated in sophisticated exploitation training using state of the art technologies. They received information about exploitation technologies developed by a partner nation and increased the technical capabilities of our WIT instructors.

## NORTHERN CHALLENGE 2016 PLANNING STARTS WITH C-IED COE SUPPORT

The Icelandic Coast Guard hosted the initial planning conference for Northern Challenge 2016 from 14 to 16 March 2016 in Keflavik, Iceland. It is a multi-national exercise supported by NATO's Emerging Security Challenges Division (ESCD) Defense against Terrorism Program of Work (DAT POW) that focuses on preparing improvised explosive device disposal (IEDD) teams to conduct operations in a high threat environment. Thirteen nations will provide land and maritime IEDD teams and two advanced search teams during the two week exercise scheduled for 12-22 September 2016. This is the 15th year the exercise is being held and the 3rd year the C-IED COE is actively participating as part of the exercise management cell. This year the C-IED COE rewrote the scenario to represent an internal national conflict, fuelled by extensive military support from an external nation. The C-IED COE will provide the J2 hat overseeing threat progression, managing the IED network, and creating all injects to enable the teams to develop a realistic threat assessment. We look forward to supporting Northern Challenge 2016 to make the exercise as realistic as possible for the participating teams. It is important to highlight the critical link their proper render safe, exploitation and reporting of IED incidents provides to enable and facilitate attack the network and prepare the force operations.



## C-IED COE SUPPORT TO TRIDENT SERIES EXERCISES

During the period 6-18 March 2016 C-IED COE attended the Trident Jaguar 2016 (TRJR16) Main Event List/Main Incident List (MEL/MIL) scripting Workshop at NATO Joint Warfare Center In Stavanger, Norway. TRJR16 is the certification exercise for NRDC-TUR as a NATO Small Joint Operational (SJO) HQ during the period 2016-2018. The COE participants coordinated the C-IED related scripting within and between the different syndicates and response cells in a way that will enable and encourage NRDC-TUR to conduct the full spectrum of C-IED activities on the operational level during the Command Post Exercise. The support provided by the C-IED COE to this exercise benefits from the experience and lessons learned from its support to the previous Trident Juncture 2015 planning and execution and aims to provide a challenging IED / Threat Network for NRDC-TUR to train against



## C-IED COE DEPUTY DIRECTOR DELIVERS COE PERSPECTIVE AT INTERNATIONAL MILITARY CONFERENCE ON SECURITY STUDIES (ICMSS), 15-17 MARCH 2016, HOSTED BY THE TURKISH ARMY WAR COLLEGE, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

The advent of the Information Age, rise of a new breed of expansionist violent extremism and non-state actors have dramatically changed the international security environment contributing to the reoccurring discussion of “Hybrid Warfare”. The Turkish Army War College hosted the International Conference on Military Security Studies (ICMSS) with the intention of addressing different dimensions and implications of Hybrid Warfare, by engaging the leading experts within academia, military and civilian personnel from a wide variety of countries. The event was attended by nearly 1000 people from over 20 different nations.

LTC Bekiroglu, Commandant of the Turkish War College, opened the conference with comments on the utility of Hybrid Warfare among state and non-state actors, calling on the participants to acknowledge the global frequency of Irregular and Hybrid Warfare campaigns and to help refine our understanding of traditional warfare definitions. His feeling was that western Armies must be more adaptive, employ comprehensive approaches and to better integrate “soft power” into our campaign planning.

The conference included numerous high level personalities and subject matter experts including former NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson, LTC Wolfgang Wosolsobe (Director General of the EU Military Staff), Professor Arian Kendry (former NATO SecGen Senior Defence Economist and Adviser), Rear Admiral Gumataotao (ACT, NATO, Deputy COS Plans & Policy), Mr. Mr. Allan Shaeffer (Director, NATO Science and Technology Organization Collaboration Support Office) and Mr. Süleyman Anil (NATO Emerging Security Challenges Division, Head of Cyber Defense).

Of particular interest was the “Strategic Vision and Priorities” panel where LTC Wosolsobe spoke on the EU Strategic Vision and Hybrid Threats, highlighting the need for the EU to integrate a common strategy across Europe. He also discussed possible new developments such as regional architectures and to rethink EU Crisis Action Planning. The Director General also emphasized the need for the EU, NATO and UN to create a “shared Threat Analysis” and to more closely cooperate with NATO on Security Sector Reform (SSR), Defense Capacity Building (DCB), Cyber Defense, STRATCOM, and building resilience.

The CIED presentation, titled “IED Threats in Hybrid Warfare: Revolution or Evolution?” summarized much of what previous speakers had observed, that Hybrid Warfare was a not new phenomenon and that it’s an intentionally broad concept that is often used in discussions that require precision. The presentation addressed the systems approach to CIED, the role of Law Enforcement and the importance of developing a common understanding of IED threat networks through use of biometrically enabled intelligence (BEI) collected IED exploitation. The presentation closed emphasizing that the while the threat is increasing, technology must be balanced with disciplined training and IED exploitation contributions to common understanding. When discussing IEDs at the strategic level, we must find a way to enable our politicians to discuss building a “IED resilient” public along with infrastructure and institutions.

## FRENCH PÔLE INTERARMÉES MUNEX (PIAM) VISITS THE C-IED COE

The French PIAM Director Colonel (OF-5) LETERME Pierre visited the C-IED COE on 24th-25th February. The main objective was to present each other organizations in order to develop and enhance the coordination with the French Joint Explosive Ordnance Warfare Center (PIAM) located in Avrillé 20 Km from Angers.

The meeting that gathered the both Directors took place at the C-IED COE on 25TH February. It was conducted in three parts, concluded by the signature of C-IED COE book of Honour: a presentation of the C-IED COE, a short presentation of the progress exploitation Working Group and an open discussion on some specific requirements.

The main topics discussed were:

- Extension of the COE network to French law enforcement
- Doctrine: FR participation to C-IED Working Group and exploitation Working Group
- Lexicon initiative
- Mobile advisor Team / Mobile Training Team (MAT/MTT)
- French CIEL Laboratory level 2 and the French database CITHARE

All the parties really appreciated this meeting and OF5 LETERME made an official invitation to the C-IED COE Director to come to visit the PIAM centre in the following weeks.



## **C-IED COE BEGINS DEFINING 2016 PROGRAM OF WORK WITH ACT TRANSFORMATION MANAGEMENT BRANCH (TMB)**

This is the yearly ACT TMB COE Program of Work (POW) Workshop, held on 2 and 3 March in Lisbon. It is organized for COE's and their NATO customers.

- COE's presented (in max 8 min.) the highlights of their Steering Committee (SC) approved 2016 POW's, emphasizing the support being provided to NATO in 2016. These briefs did not include background information regarding their COE.
- NATO Command Structure (NCS) representatives presented feedback to the COE's and provided an overview of their early inputs to the 2017 POW's. In the period 20-22 June of 2016 in Norfolk the yearly ACT TMB Program of Work (POW) coordination meeting (WS 2) will be organized between COE's and their NATO customers in order to coordinate POW 2017. During this meeting the COE's get a chance to present their questions to the requests for support (RFS) they received and NATO organizations get a chance to explain and justify their requests to the COE's. The scope of the meeting is updates from TMB side followed by presentations from both COE and NATO organizations. A lot of detailed coordination time is available within the program in order to coordinate the RFS's.

In September 2016 the formal letter with the Requests For Support (RFS) 2016 will be sent by ACT (TMB) to the COE's. This letter should only include coordinated and ACT level approved tasks. This means COEs have until end of July to clarify all NATO requests and build them into a draft POW 2016 with the intent of gaining final approval of our Sponsor Nations at the November 2016 Steering Committee

## **NEW C-IED EXPLOITATION INITIATIVE STARTS AT THE C-IED COE**

The NATO C-IED Action Plan Review 2 (ARP2) foresees tasking the C-IED Working Group (WG) to progress in the field of exploitation standardization, considering among other things the possible development of a draft STANAG for a Level 2 Laboratory. Additionally, the NATO International Staff has - also identified - other exploitation related requirements.

The C-IED WG's Chairman started a three-step process to address that task: a C-IED COE internal review of current situation (both in terms of doctrine and capabilities), an identification of gaps and needs, and drawing conclusions on which to base proposals to the C-IED WG.

During the internal review of the current situation, a number of doctrinal publications as well as the NATO Defence Planning Process (NDPP) were considered. A number of gaps and needs were identified in both fields. The outcome of the process was a prioritized matrix with proposals to the C-IED WG on actions to be taken in Doctrine, Technical, Procedural and other aspects of standardization. Those proposals were discussed within the C-IED WG meeting in London, from 4th to 10th of April.

The work done by the NATO IS and C-IED COE in the preparation of the matrix was appreciated by the delegates in the WG. The proposals included in the

document were the basis for useful discussions that led to agreement on some recommendations.

In the field of the standardization of lexicon, C-IED CoE volunteered to provide a draft of the IED alpha-numeric coding (profiling schema) under development in the COE, for situational awareness and for feedback from the WG delegates.

The importance of creating an Exploitation Community of Interest was reflected in several of the discussion topics. The WG agreed that the Interoperability Panel should be its basis. There was also consensus that further contact should be established between the C-IED WG and the Joint Intelligence Working Group regarding technical exploitation, especially to share views on the intended way forward for doctrine developments under the latter's responsibility. Accordingly, the panel's recommendation was to hold a Technical Exploitation Workshop during the next C-IED WG meeting in autumn 2016, and invite experts from the Intelligence community.

Additional recommendations were made to develop a draft proposed list of technical information required by Level III exploitation from Levels I and II, and to collect delegates' further feedback on capability development, in order to have a clearer, more standardized view on NATO exploitation capabilities.

### **Allied Joint Publication 3.15 (B), Joint Doctrine for Countering IED REVISION**

The basic NATO doctrinal publication for Countering IEDs, the Allied Joint Publication (AJP) 3.15 is undergoing its regular three-yearly revision. The C-IED COE, as its custodian, is leading the effort. The new version of AJP -3.15 aims at providing the operational, conceptual and planning framework for an enhanced C-IED approach, adapted to the evolving operational environment.

As for every allied publication, the AJP 3.15 (B) is submitted to a regular revision every three years. The C-IED COE, who took the custodianship over from the United Kingdom in 2015, is playing a coordinating role with a view to having a final draft endorsed by November 2016 and thereafter submitted to the ratification process.

The main features of the new version of this publication are as follows:

- It focuses specially on the operational level.
- Moving away from a land-centric point of view, it incorporates extensive references to other components' roles and capabilities in C-IED, presenting C-IED as a truly joint endeavour.
- An insight on new operational scenarios is offered, as well as on allied support to partners' C-IED defense capacity building.

The revision process started in 2015, with the tasking given by the NATO C-IED Working Group to develop a more operational publication that incorporated a

more joint approach and that took into account the new operational scenarios. The Custodian had prepared an AJP 3.15 (C) draft that was submitted to the comments and discussion by the NATO Nations during the C-IED WG Meeting in Warsaw in November 2015.

After that meeting, the Custodian produced an updated AJP 3-15 (C) draft, which was in turn sent to the Nations and other stakeholders (encompassing both NATO organisms and Centres of Excellence), for further comments and inputs. Those comments and inputs were discussed during the C-IED WG Meeting in London in April 2016. A number of pending issues were clarified during the fruitful discussions, and the way ahead was set up.

The next step will be the Custodian producing the 2nd study draft, to be distributed again for feedback and inputs. A writing session will be held at the C-IED CoE in early October, after which a final version of the draft will be submitted to the C-IED WG for endorsement as a final draft during its meeting in The Netherlands on November 2016. Only then will the draft be submitted to the harmonization and ratification processes, which will result in the release of a the new AJP-3.15 “C” version in 2017.



## **NATO C-IED TASK FORCE MEETING SUMMARY**

The CIED COE Deputy and Operations Officer participated in the first quarter NATO Counter IED Task Force Meeting, held at NATO HQs on 12 April. As is the procedure, the ACT Chair introduced the Task Force members, which include the NATO International Staff (IS), Military Staff (IMS), Emerging Security Challenges Division, Allied Command for Operations (ACO), BICES Executive Group, NATO Defense Investment (DI) and the COE representatives. The Task Force old and new business with the most relevant issues highlighted in this report.

ACT Staff Element Europe informed the Task Force on the recent progress developing a the Minimum Capability Requirement (MCR) 2016 process. The MCR uses capability codes and identifies the minimum capabilities that nations must be prepared to provide during support of a NATO operation. The five CIED minimum capabilities suggested by the Task Force were accepted. Additionally, the ACT SEE staff successfully staffed a requirement for minimum CIED Staff Cell element for Brigade and above commands, to advise the Commander, develop plans and to coordinate specialized CIED enablers.

The NATO IMS updated the Task Force members on progress developing the new Military Committee (MC) CIED Policy. IMS was directed by the nations to develop a policy with the aim to define precisely the CIED functions and the IS / IMS and to include a mechanism tasking authority and a dedicated enduring MC CIED Committee. The current draft, will require the committee to meet twice a year, and to be chaired by an IMS Major General. The exact national representation is still under discussion, however they are certain that the CIED COE will be invited to provide expertise, likely as a non-voting member. The first draft is expected to be released before the Warsaw Summit.

MAJ Pieterse provided an update on the status of the NATO Weapons Intelligence Team (WIT) training program for 2017 and 2018. There was a lengthy and informative discussion on the relevance of recent Military Committee Education on Training directives regarding NATO training for partners and Non-NATO Entities (NNE). An acceptable way ahead in compliance with MC directives was developed by the COE, NATO DI and IMS staff. The solution for 2017-2018 WIT training will be initiated by a CIED COE Training Department Head (DH) memorandum to ACT Joint Force Trainer. This document will identify the WIT course as the training solution to the recently validated SHAPE J3 operational requirement.

The highlighted topics are indications of the consistent staff effort across multiple staff elements and commands. They will all have enduring and far reaching impacts on the alliance and the nation's CIED capabilities into the future.

## IRAQI FORCES TRAINED ON SEARCH AND IED CLEARANCE IN JORDAN BY THE C-IED COE AND CIVILIAN CONTRACTOR

In mid-February, the NATO Emergency Security Challenges Division's (ESCD) Science for Peace and Security Program (SPS) requested the support from the C-IED COE in developing and implementing a CIED element of the NATO Defence Capability Building Initiative (DCBI) Program for the Iraqi Ministry of Interior (MoI) on IED Search and Clearance. The aim of the program was to provide the MoI with a Train the Trainer capability to locate and clear IED left behind by adversary groups when leaving previously occupied urban terrain, to enable the displaced civilian population to return to their former villages.

The program, defined by the C-IED COE and approved by NATO ESCD SPS, began at the Jordanian King Abdullah Special Operations Forces Training Centre (KASOTC) in April. The C-IED COE played its role as training director and its personnel acted as instructors, supported by external personnel from the COE Sponsoring Nations (Spain and Netherlands), and a civilian contractor, specialized on IED clearance, hired by NATO ESCD SPS under the specifications of the C-IED COE.

The DCB program included a preparation phase to set up the specific C-IED training facilities at the Jordanian KASOTC. Three different courses were provided to Iraqi MoI personnel, including a IED Search in urban environment course, an IED Clearance course, and a train the trainers (T3) course aimed to enable Iraqi personnel to act as instructors on the subject once back in Iraq.

The whole package, once refined according to the lessons learned from the first iteration, will likely be delivered at least one more time... The CIED COE played a central role in provision of Search, IEDD and T3 expertise as well as a coordinating role in securing the provision of highly trained SMEs from both Spain and the Netherlands. The first iteration of this series of courses is an excellent example of the CIED COE and Sponsoring nations responsive support to the NATO International Staff and our Iraqi partners



## **CIED ANNUAL DISCIPLINE CONFERENCE (ADC 23-24FEB)**

Referring to the guidance provided by NATO Bi-SC Directives and in line with our role as the Department Head for C-IED training (DH), the C-IED COE leads the Annual Discipline Conference (ADC) under Joint Force Trainer (JFT) purview on 23-24 FEB 2016 at the C-IED COE in MADRID. The ADC closes the loop of the Education & Training (E&T) development and aims for the participation of the community of interest to include JFT, Requirement Authority (RA), NATO Force Structure (NFS) / NATO Command Structure (NCS) HQ's / national Subject Matter Experts (SME), E&T institutions and affiliated organizations. In summary 19 delegates attended our ADC'16.

One of the formal outputs of the ADC is the Discipline Alignment Plan (DAP), which reflects the main developments and achievements and outlines the way ahead to JFT who, on behalf of SACT, will approve the plan and provide coordination if necessary. This plan also highlights contributions by partners implementing the C-IED E&T.



## **C-IED Staff Officer Course 4-8 April 2016.**

According to the C-IED COE's Program of Work for 2016 the first iteration of C-IED Staff Officer Course (CSOC) was delivered from Monday 4 to Friday 8 of April 2016 at the C-IED COE. This iteration was conducted as a pilot version of the course with the aim to replace the former NATO CIED Staff Officer Awareness Course (SOAC) and the Awareness Staff Officer Course (ASOC).

The aim of the CSOC is to provide C-IED Staff Officers and Senior Staff Assistants, at Upper Tactical and Operational level Headquarters, with the knowledge and skills to facilitate, manage and lead the C-IED effort by drawing together and coordinating the expertise and efforts of the other staff branches, and to become the Commanders' primary C-IED SME and operations advisor.

The course covers an understanding of IED threats within the operational environment; an appreciation of NATO C-IED doctrine [AJP 3.15 (B) and STANAG 2294 (ACIEDP-01)] and an understanding of operational headquarters capabilities, requirements and concepts for countering IED networks in theatres of operation. The CSOC (PILOT) training audience was C-IED experienced with an operational level overview of the IED weapon system and approaches to attacking the networks (including J2, J3, J5). The TA includes students from 6 C-IED COE's sponsoring nations (CZE, FRA, DEU, HUN, NLD, USA), 2 NATO HQs (JFC Brunssum, JFC Naples), 3 other organizations (Belgian Air Force, CAN C-IED Tactics School, US JIDA) and from the C-IED COE, all together 26 attendees.

A number of briefings were delivered by COE personnel, but US JIDA provided a briefer with a co-briefer and both two additional mentors (from the CAN CIED Tactics School and USAREUR) delivered some lectures during the course.

The outcome of the CSOC was remarkable, according to the feedback the course is going to be a relevant and very useful one for improving the NATO and NATO nations C-IED capabilities.

## **Participation as Department Head (DH) for Counter-IED in the Annual Discipline Conference (ADC) “Maritime operations” at CSW COE in Kiel (Germany) 12-14 April 2016**

The ADC “Maritime operations” at CSW COE had the goal to review and amend the DAP, the summary of the MAROPS E&IT requirements and develop the landscape of MAROPS E&IT training opportunities currently available in NATO and NATO nations.

During the three days conference the C-IED COE established contacts with CSW COE to coordinate different aspects related to C-IED in Maritime environment for example their inputs of maritime C-IED-aspects for the pilot CSOC (Maritime C-IED contribution, Maritime C-IED as part of the exercise scenario) in C-IED COE in Madrid.

## **ATTACK THE NETWORK INTERAGENCY EXPLOITATION and ANALYSIS (ATIX) pilot course**

Between 09-13 May 16, C-IED COE conducted the first iteration of the ATTACK THE NETWORK INTERAGENCY EXPLOITATION and ANALYSIS (ATIX) in Hoyo de Manzanares in 2016.

This Attack the Networks related interagency course was supported by a number of agencies and institutions. They provided presentations from EUROPOL, ESP Guardia Civil, Cuerpo Nacional de Policía, USAREUR, US Marshall Center, JDEAL as well as external expert consultants and C-IED COE Staff.

Overall 20 military servicemen from seven different countries (AUT, CYP, DNK, ESP, SWE, USA, PRT) attended the course included participants from EDA, Europol, Guardia Civil, Cuerpo Nacional de Policía and Centro de Inteligencia de las Fuerzas Armadas.

One of the highlights was the visit at the Guardia Civil laboratory level 3 in Madrid where the attendees were informed on the process and details regarding law enforcement exploitation.

It was quite a good opportunity to share knowledge between C-IED COE with agencies and representatives focused on the different opportunities on how to define the exploitation process inside and outside NATO currently.



## C-IED COE REPRESENTATIVE IMPROVES KNOWLEDGE ON DETECTION SYSTEMS AT ENFORCETAC, INTERNATIONAL FAIR EXHIBITION CENTRE, NUREMBERG, DEU.

The “EnforceTac” is an annual international Exhibition for Military, Law Enforcement and Security Agency’s related equipment and products, and is organized prior to the International Weapon Fair, at the International Fair Exhibition Centre in Nuremberg, Germany. This year’s EnforceTac was held for the fifth time on 02 and 03 March 2016 and chaired by the Bavarian Minister for the Interior, Building and Transport.

EnforceTac is divided in two parallel portions; the first is the Exhibition itself, presenting different developments concerning Law Enforcement and Security sector such as Explosive and Metal Detectors, UAVs, Surveillance Technology etc. The second part is a Forum, organized by the Bavarian Police Trainer Association, focusing on Law Enforcement (LE) related issues and challenges, followed by a training session providing tactical level training for newly integrated LE equipment and implemented TTPs to Police Officers.

152 exhibitors were present at this year’s event, providing information and equipment overview to more than 2700 participants from 53 countries representing Military, Law Enforcement and Security Agencies. A vehicle exhibition presented armoured tactical personnel carriers based on Mercedes Benz Sprinter and armoured SUV based on Toyota Land Cruiser 200.

The C-IED COE’s participation in this training event was extremely valuable. Information about the newest developments in camera based surveillance technology, explosives detection and UAV technology was received. Especially the use of UAVs as one of the new implemented IED delivery platforms in on-going conflicts around the globe is an area of interest which has to be included in future threat assessments. The C-IED COE is in contact with several UAV manufacturers in order to respond to this rising threat.







The vision of the COE plans to use a Comprehensive Approach to face up the challenge, with the support of not only military personnel, but also the contribution from law enforcement, police, intelligence community and civilians from research & technology industry and Academy. The synergy of all these elements will contribute to the identification of terrorist / insurgent networks.

The C-IED COE is the natural venue for all C-IED issues in NATO arena. Its director chairs related working groups in NATO and the Centre cooperates with the European Defence Agency C-IED Project Team, in order to create synergies between both organizations.

The C-IED COE mission is to provide subject matter expertise in order to support the Alliance, its Partners, and the International Community in the fight against IED and co-operate to increase security of Allied Nations and also all the troops deployed in theatres of operations, reducing or eliminating the threats from improvised explosive devices used or for use, in particular by terrorists or insurgents. Products and services are focused on the analysis of IED information, the investigation and development of new material and technology, and education and training.



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<http://www.ciedcoe.org/COURSES> - Useful documents