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C-IED COE Newsletter



Counter Improvised Explosive Devices
Centre of Excellence



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INDEX

C-IED COE Highlights

-
- 4 Milestones
 - 5 Courses and Training
 - 18 Exercises
 - 19 Events
 - 25 Projects
 - 36 Conferences/ Seminars /Working Groups
 - 51 Products and reports
 - 59 Visits
 - 68 Media Release
 - 69 Upcoming Events 2nd Semester 2017

MILESTONES

The C-IED Center of Excellence commemorates the integration of the Swedish Armed Forces as full members of the COE by officially hoisting its National Flag

Two years after the signing of the Accession Note, Sweden's integration process at the Counter Improvised Explosive Devices Center of Excellence has been completed. On December 2016, the last of the C-IED COE partner nation representative's at the NATO Allied Command for Transformation signed the Technical Arrangement in Norfolk, Virginia.

One of the peculiarities of the Sweden's integration is undoubtedly that unlike the other nine partner nations, it is not a NATO nation. This further enhances the character of this Center of Excellence and its "holistic approach": multinational, joint and interagency and academia. However, it is not the only differentiating factor, while the other contributing bodies are all nations, in the Swedish case the relationship is between the C-IED COE Partner Nations and the Swedish Armed Forces.



The formal signing and flag raising ceremony was a dignified recognition of the significant effort over the past two years to reach this point.



The C-IED Center of Excellence and the European Police Office sign the Memorandum Of Understanding

The Memorandum of Understanding for the purpose of collaboration between the European Police Office (EUROPOL) and the Counter Improvised Explosive Devices Centre of Excellence (C-IED COE) was signed on 17th April 2017. The objective is to establish a mutual framework for cooperation between both organizations.

The activities for cooperation and referred in the MoU are: exchange of knowledge and support and mutual coordination.

COURSES AND TRAINING Organized by C-IED COE

Analyst's Notebook Users Course (ANUC) Course 17.1

According to the POW 2017 of the CIED COE the ANUC has been conducted in the period of 23-27 January 2017, hosted by the CIED COE. The COE received altogether 28 applications, accepted 16 from JDEAL, sponsor nations, law enforcement agencies and the CIED COE.

The course is outsourced to LOGICALIS. Their instructor provided each year a number of courses. The experience from this course has confirmed the suitability of the ANUC. The classification (NATO UNCLASS) should be maintained as it was approved. The targeted audience was motivated to attain the goals of the ANUC. All students finished the course and obtained the certificate and further more a DVD with user guides in English and Spanish, ANB CIED add on etc. The students remarked, that ANB is a great tool and that the ANB CIED Add-On is very interesting for WTI/L2 exploitation. It was recommended, that the course was excellent for technical target audience.

Weapons Intelligence Team (WIT) Course 1/17 in The Netherlands

Between 2012 and the end of 2016 a series of Weapons Intelligence Team (WIT) training projects resourced via the Conference of National Armaments Directors' (CNAD) Voluntary National Contribution Fund (VNCF) mechanism (Reference A) trained over 450 Allied and Partner operators, delivering significant support to Nations' fulfilment of their NATO Defence Planning Process requirements to provide the WIT capability (C-IED-LEVEL1-TECHEXPL). During the C-IED Annual Discipline Conference 2016 the SHAPE J3, in his role as the CIED Training Requirement Authority, validated WIT training as an operational requirement and endorsed the need for the continuation of WIT training in 2017-2018, acknowledging that there are several nations that cannot train/build this capability on their own (Reference C). To support this continuing requirement the C-IED Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Madrid, Spain will continue to organize WIT training for NATO in 2017-2018 under the CNAD's VNCF mechanism. Seven WIT courses are envisioned during this two-year period with the first course starting in January 2017, plus one refresher course for WIT instructors. Details of course content are to be found at Appendices 1-4 of Annex 1. This project, including the courses it provides, is open to NATO and Interoperability Platform nations.





The Weapons Intelligence Team Training 2017-2018 VNCF Project was established by reference A on 14 December 2016 with the following contributing nations: Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, and Sweden. Latvia and Portugal have since indicated that each of them wishes to join the Group of Contributing Nations as contributors of instructors. The Czech Republic, already among the Group of Contributing Nations contributing financially to the project, has indicated its wish to also provide instructors. The Executing Agent Agreement (EAA) at annex has been revised accordingly. All other provisions of the original EAA/FMA are reproduced without alteration.

Attack the Networks Operational Course (AtNOC) 17.1

The first iteration of AtNOC took place in the CIED CoE from 13th to 17th March. 2. The AtNOC intends to provide NATO J2, J3, J5 and C-IED Staff Officers from upper tactical and operational level commands with the knowledge and skills to facilitate, staff integration of C-IED Attack the Network (AtN) programs, into the intelligence, operations and targeting processes within the HQ. Emphasis will lay on intelligence, exploitation and targeting processes. The course is focused on the execution and integration of AtN sub-processes. The core is based on a simulated practical exercise resolution and the aim of the course is to provide Operational Level NATO HQ staff officers with an understanding of the framework to plan and conduct AtN operations in support of NATO missions including threat analysis.



The strength of the course is the balance between lectures, Recap sessions, syndicate work, back briefs and discussions, but also the comprehensive and well-developed PE focusing on the joint operational level.

22 students attended the course: 17 attendees from 6 sponsor nations (DEU, ESP, FRA, NLD, PRT and SWE) and 5 attendees from other NATO nations (BEL, GRC, TUR). This course iteration was supported by JIDO and USAREUR with mentors and external lecturers.

C-IED Staff Officer Course (CSOC) 17.1

According to the C-IED COE's Program of Work for 2017 the first iteration of CSOC was delivered from Monday, 3rd to Friday, 7th of April 2017 at the C-IED COE. 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 Subject Matter Expert (SME) and operations advisor.



The course covers an understanding of IED threats within the operational environment; an appreciation of NATO C-IED publications [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 training audience had limited C-IED experience at operational level, however, consisted of a few experts with MILENG and EOD background, experienced staff members and some C-IED instructors. The TA includes students from five C-IED COE's sponsoring nations (ESP, FRA, NLD, PRT, SWE), two NATO commands (JFC BRUNSSUM and NRDC-GREECE), one additional NATO nation (BEL) and two of the so called "seven Non-NATO-nations (7NNN)" (AUT, FIN). All together 23 attendees took part in this event.

The briefings were mainly delivered by COE personnel; furthermore, there was one external briefer from JFC Brunssum. Two syndicate mentors from US Army in Europe (USAREUR) and one additional mentor from the CAN C-IED Tactics School supported the CSOC training event.

The outcome of the CSOC was remarkable; according to the feedback the course has provided relevant and useful information and knowledge to the attendees and supported them to become C-IED SME in their NATO or national command.



Attack the Networks Interagency Exploitation and Analysis Course (ATIX) 17.1

According to the Program of Work (POW) 2017, the CIED COE hosted the Attack the Networks Interagency Exploitation and Analysis Course (ATIX) course in the period of 8-12 May 2017. This course is developed in collaboration with the European Defense Agency (EDA)

and focused on IED exploitation process, its products and analysis to support AtN using both military and law enforcement techniques and procedures. The course addressed to: Staff Officers, senior NCOs from upper tactical and operational level HQs (including J2, J3, J5), Legal Advisors and Interagency Liaison roles; C-IED personnel (Staff and those who perform exploitation and analysis) and Law enforcement (Police, Justice) that could support military operations or benefit from exploitation.



During the course, C-IED COE tried to bring into discussion new but very actual topics such as Financial Exploitation Activity Support to counter threat finance and Maximizing the virtual space for exploitation activity. In addition, like in the other iterations, a strong point was represented by real cases of exploitation process related to some of the latest terrorist attacks around the world. The course was



attended by 25 students coming from different nations and organizations such as ESP, DEU, NLD, USA, SWE, FRA, CAN, BEL, AUT and of course CIED COE.



C-IED Training to BRC II-ESP Army

One day conferences about:

1. C-IED concept;
2. Tactics, techniques and procedures and LL process;
3. Detection, neutralization and mitigation.

C-IED and WIT Training to BRIMAR-ESP Navy

From 9th to 11th May 2017, the C-IED COE organized a C-IED Workshop at the Spanish Marine Compound in San Fernando (Cadiz), Spain. The workshop covered different topics from the Operational to the Tactical Level. IED threat, integration of unmanned aerial systems into C-IED operations and Route Clearance, new doctrinal concepts are some of the topics covered by theoretical sessions. Other than that, two specific workshops for EOD personnel have been delivered about manufacturing of electronic IEDs and Homemade Explosives.



WIT Course in Spain

From 5th to 23rd June 2017, the C-IED COE organized the WIT Training 17.2 in Madrid and Cadiz (Spain). This training has been the first contact with the maritime environment for the VNCF WIT Project. For the very first time the course covered IED incidents in both land and maritime scenarios. The aim of this course was to provide essential WIT training to the attendees, prior to arrival in Theatre. The training was the balance among lectures, review sessions and practical exercises.

21 student from 14 Nations attended the training (Austria, Belgium, Germany, United States, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain). The course was supported by 7 instructors from the C-IED COE (Germany, Portugal, Romania and Spain (3)), and 6 international instructors from 5 nations (United States, Romania, Hungary, Netherlands and Ireland).



C-IED Staff Officer Course (CSOC) 17.2

The 2nd CSOC in 2017 was conducted from 12-16 June 2017. The aim of the CSOC is the same as it was for CSOC 17.1 in April.

The CSOC training audience in this iteration had relatively wide C-IED experience at operational level and upper tactical level compared to the previous CSOC. The Training Audience includes students from 11 countries of which four nations (GBR, ROU, EST, IRL) participated for the first time. Students from 1(DEU/NLD) Corps, HQ MND (SE), JDEAL and two 7NNN (seven non-NATO-nations) countries (AUT, IRL) joined the course. This mix of 24 students with a lot of mission experience and participation of Airforce, Navy and Police made the course very comprehensive. EOD, Engineer, maneuver, Intel, WIT, G3 and G5 participants could network and learn from each other experiences.

The briefings were mainly delivered by COE personnel. Mentors for the syndicate work in the practical exercises did their mentoring work, but also delivered presentations in the course. The content



of this course is based on well rated previous courses and it will improve continuously.

Analyst's Notebook Users Course (ANUC) Course 17.2

A second edition of the ANUC (Analyst's Notebook Users Course) in 2017, was conducted at the CoE premises with the aim of providing to the students the assessment of a professional training for the data investigation and analysis solution "IBM i2 Analyst's Notebook" software.

The course is addressed to all the Military, Law Enforcement members and civilians involved in and dealing with investigation, information and intelligence activities.

Due to the always yearly high demand of applicants and in order to reach the largest possible number of students, the CoE has been forced for the first time, to call the 2nd course of 2017 after the one that took place last January.

The final selected students were from the Belgium Military Police, the British Intelligence Corps, the EUROCORPS HQ (with a Polish representative), the Hungarian Reconnaissance Battalion and from the Spanish Intelligence Regiment, Guardia Civil, National Police and Government Department.



COURSES AND TRAINING

C-IED COE participation or supporting

NATO Global Programming Analysis Course

Global Programming is SACT's response to MC 458/2 (Education, Training and Exercise & Evaluation Policy) to lead a NATO unified effort to develop effective, efficient and affordable education and training solutions. NATO School in Oberammergau provides a course to give an insight on Global Programming and the methodology used.

The aim of the course is to provide students a conceptual framework of Global programming, being able to interpret a Strategic Training Plan and participate in a Training Requirements Analysis (TRA) and in the analysis phase of a Training Needs Analysis (TNA).

NATO Systems Approach to Training Course

As the NATO Department Head (DH) for C-IED, C-IED COE fills an important role to support the institutionalization of C-IED within NATO, which includes the whole process from individual training and courses to collective training and exercises. As part of our solutions to cover educational gaps in C-IED we are responsible to develop training solutions along the NATO guidance in education and training. NATO School in Oberammergau (NSO) offer a course with the aim to develop the necessary skills and knowledge in order for students to apply the NATO SAT processes necessary to produce Course Control Documents (CCDs) supporting the delivery of NATO certified Education and Individual Training (E&IT) solutions and ensure the deliverables are consistent with BI-SC E&ITD 075-007.



After the attendance at the course participants are able to explain Global programming (Methodology and TNA Policy), to define a Training strategy, to generate an Instructional strategy, to explain Course Delivery (Development & Implementation) and direct E&IT improvements (Evaluation & Quality Assurance).

Threat Network Analysis Course

The Threat Network Analysis Course, TNAC, provide an introduction to the analysis and understanding of threat networks not only SOF members but also Intelligence community and CIED community of Interest in Attack the Networks approach. Analysts will study networks based on human and technological factors, using structured analytical techniques and network analysis software. The topics include the importance of understanding a threat network, Human Network Analysis in support Targeting (HNAT) concepts, the importance of analytical techniques and analyzing threat networks in their environments.

NATO Joint Electronic Warfare Course

The C-IED COE, at the behest of the NATO School Oberammergau (NSO), provided an instructor to support their NATO Joint Electronic Warfare course held February 13-17, 2017. The C-IED COE taught a class on electronic defense against radio controlled IEDs while also discussing the aspects of electronic warfare that support the C-IED pillars of attack the networks and prepare the force. The presentation resulted in a great deal of interest and follow-on questions from the students. This is the second time the C-IED COE supported the course. Both iterations resulted in the electronic warfare community gaining a better understanding of how to best work with the C-IED community in support of the commander's objectives. This is a fruitful collaboration and should continue in the future to better prepare our militaries to operate during coalition operations.

Initial EOD Staff Officer Training Course

The C-IED COE, at the request of the Explosives Ordnance Disposal Centre of Excellence (EOD COE), provided several classes during their Initial EOD Staff Officer Training (IEODSOT) course held in Trencin, Slovakia over February 5-17, 2017. The C-IED COE taught on NATO C-IED doctrine, the role of EOD in C-IED operations, and the impact of IEDs at the tactical, operational and strategic level. It was the first time the C-IED COE supported the course. This was a good opportunity to teach EOD staff officers and NCOs on the critical role they play in C-IED operations. We will continue this support while constantly searching for future collaborative opportunities with our sister centers of excellence.

Maritime Interdiction Operations in a C-IED Environment Course

NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Centre (NMIOTC), located in Crete, provides theoretical and practical training to NATO personnel and Non NATO partners, within Maritime Interdiction Operation (MIO) context. In the time frame 27-31 March a NATO C-IED COE member participated in the Course from the 12000 series "Maritime Interdiction Operations in a C-IED (Attack the Networks) Maritime Environment". The aim of the course to educate and train international boarding team personnel in NATO TTPs to undertake expedient weapons intelligence tasks on board vessels and other maritime infrastructure in support of C-IED operations.





The participation of this training event was really valuable. The students received an extensive view on the challenges facing the boarding teams in terms of equipment capacity to be considered in the mission planning process and how this constrains could affect the collection of possible forensic evidence while conducting searches on maritime platforms. In addition to this it was a great opportunity to discuss C-IED related topics on the tactical level as well as to get valuable impressions from tactical exercises which will support COE's planning process for the maritime part of future WIT trainings later this year.

Support to Small Arms and Light Weapons and Mine Action Course

The M3-116-A-17 Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Mine Action (MA) Course has been conducted at NATO SCHOOL Oberammergau, 12 – 16 June 2017.

The main objective of this course is to provide students with an introduction and a comprehensive orientation on significant substantive, political, and technical issues that will be encountered when dealing with SALW, conventional ammunition, and MA.

C-IED COE has supported the course with a lecture on the topic “Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices” that NATO considers as crucial to the understanding of this course.

The around 15 students from very various backgrounds were very interested while receiving information about the IED threat, the IED categories, the CIED concept and the current Tactical Technique Procedures (TTPs).

EXERCISES

Northern Challenge 2017

C-IED COE offered its support to the Northern Challenge 2017 Exercise during the Initial Planning Conference (IPC) held in Keflavic (Iceland) during 13-16 March. The intent of the C-IED COE planners was to review Lessons Learned from previous exercises and discuss about the scenario and C-IED reporting and exploitation relevance.

Trident Juncture 2018

C-IED COE successfully supported the Trident Juncture 2018 (TRJE18) initial planning Conference (IPC) during the period 10-12 May 2017. TRJE18 is planned to be one of the largest NATO exercises ever (with a LIVEX + CPX part) and will be conducted as a NATO Article 5 operation within a Hybrid scenario in Northern Europe (Finland, Sweden, Norway and Iceland). C-IED COE participation in TRJE18 provided the opportunity to directly influence and engage JFCNP, JWC, ACT and other entities involved in the TRJE18 process and set the conditions for a successful exercise from a C-IED perspective, including the validation of AJP 3.15 (C).

Camaleon I/2017

The Spanish exercise is defined as a specific function of Intelligence where DOMEX (Document and Media Exploitation) activities are developed from the collection of samples / evidences to the extraction of information and its analysis. It is organized by "San Marcial" Spanish Army Division, located in Burgos.

The Visitor Day was the last 7th June and the Director and exploitation experts from the COE were observing the evolution of the execution phase of the exercise.



EVENTS

Hosting the NATO Electronic Warfare Working Group

The NATO Electronic Warfare Working Group – Joint (NEWWG(J)) 1-17 convened from 30 January to 03 February 2017 at the C-IED COE. The COE also hosted the command and control (C2) of Electronic Warfare (EW) workshop the previous week to help the group prepare for the NEWWG(J).

COL Gomez, the director of the C-IED COE, welcomed the participants and provided opening comments that emphasized the important links between the C-IED and EW communities. The NEWWG(J) chairman, CDR Gero Barbara, briefed the attendees on the developments since their last working group and also highlighted the lack of understanding of C-IED across the EW community and stressed the importance of engaging with C-IED to effectively combat the enemy threats.

This was a great example of C-IED engaging with an enabler community to better synchronize our efforts across the numerous capabilities that C-IED coordinates in support of the commander's end state.

C-IED Annual Discipline Conference

In keeping with the guidance provided by the Bi-SC Directive 75-2 and in line with its role as the Department Head (DH) for C-IED training, the C-IED COE leads the C-IED Annual Discipline Conference (ADC) under Joint Force Trainer (JFT) purview. The ADC, hosted by the DH and co-chaired by the DH, RA and ACT JFT representative, convenes Subject Matter Experts (SME) from across the C-IED Community of Interest (COI) to ensure that training requirements and solutions

remain aligned with NATO's needs.

On Feb 28th and Mar 1st the Annual Discipline Conference (ADC) 2017 for C-IED was conducted in Madrid. Purpose of the ADC was the annual review on the status of the existing training gaps and also to identify and discuss new operational requirements in the field of C-IED training.

The focus on this year's ADC was the discussion on how to find solutions for the main new requirements: the need for (1) a generic training model for partners, including minimum requirements and common terminology, (2) a NATO approved C-IED Train the trainer course (3) implementation of sufficient C-IED training in the RSM pre-deployment training and (4) the development of a threat network for NATO training and exercises. These operational requirements are implemented in the Discipline Alignment Plan (DAP), which was drafted after the conference, and in which the requirements/gaps were analyzed and recommendations are made to find solutions for the training gaps.

Sweden Joint HQ and National C-IED Coordinator Staff Visit

On occasion of the official Flag Ceremony of Sweden as a new member of the C-IED COE, the new Swedish Armed Forces C-IED Coordinator, Major General Mats Helgesson and a delegation of the

Operational Joint Command, visited the Center on the 1st March.



After a COE overview and threats update presentation by the C-IED COE Director both parts were discussing



priorities, limitations and challenges and the way for an efficient and fruitful information sharing.

A special team of the delegation was briefed by the Defeat the Device branch personnel on research and experimentation projects.

DAT PoW Annual Spring Workshop during the Counter-Terror Expo

Defence against Terrorism Programme of Work (DAT PoW) Workshop was held as part of Security & Counter Terror Expo event in Kensington Olympia, London (GBR) on 03-04MAY2017. This Expo is leading national security event in GBR. It is a world-class showcase of the capabilities, strategies and intelligence to keep nations, infrastructure, business and people safe. The event connects buyers and specifiers from the entire security sector within counter terrorism, law enforcement and corporate security.

C-IED COE was invited by NATO ESCD to participate on DAT PoW Workshop and to present two projects, the Fictitious Training Threat Network (FTTN) and Technology Workshop. Both COE-projects are currently running under the umbrella of NATO ESCD. The COE presented their projects in front of ESCD DAT community of interest and received information about ESCD's initiatives.

Lessons Learned Workshop 2017

The Counter Improvised Explosive Devices Centre of Excellence (C-IED COE) conducted its sixth Counter-Improvised Threat Lessons Learned workshop (CIT LLWS) from 22 to 24 May 2017 at the C-IED COE, Hoyo de Manzanares in Spain.

18 nations were represented with a total of 86 participants including 27 speakers, coming from: ARMY, NAVY and AIR FORCE from several

countries, DEU BKA, ESP National Police, Mossos, Guardia Civil, CNI, PRT National Police, EUROPOL, European Defense Agency, HUMINT and EDO COEs, SWE Security Service, USAREUR, UNMAS, JIDO, NATO HQ, Vision Security Group, Terrogence, SHAPE, JFC, Turkish National Defense University.

The main purpose of the WS was to feed the NATO Lessons Learned Database for the improving of NATO and national operations, to increase the knowledge of missions with a high IED threat and to enhance interaction in the multinational C-IED community.

The achieved objectives were to update the participants in enemy tactics, techniques and procedures (ENY TTPs) from current operations in order to gain Observations and Lesson Identified (LI).



Therefore the COE decided to open our perspective in the workshop not to focus especially on Counter-IED IOT learn from the Improvised Threats in a first step

before the COE started a discussion about our last support in NATO exercises and the outcome for the institutionalization of C-IED within the Alliance and its partners. The Col in our workshop received information about different activities around Defense Capacity Building (DCB) engagement with partners and discussed alternative opportunities to support this kind of program / activity in the future. The workshop facilitated and enhanced interaction



in the multinational C-IED Community of Interest (CoI) under the headline “Information exchange out of theatre” IOT identify the info sharing-gap in the CIED LL community. In a panel the attendees discussed the Lesson Learned process amongst the COEs IOT develop “C-IED links” between each COEs and IOT gain Lessons Identified (LI) and develop further/closer cooperation between them.

The event has been a great success and gave a high visibility for the C-IED COE. All attendees highlighted the quality of the briefers and the full spectrum of the themes that allow them to have networking opportunities.

A report will be produced before end of June and will be uploaded on NLLP Unclass.

All briefings are saved on ACT TRANSNET:
<https://portal.transnet.act.nato.int/Pages/home.aspx>

1st Annual Africa C-IED Working Group

The purpose of the 1st Annual Africa C-IED Working Group was to garner the widest participation from the international community, share current C-IED activities, create a common operating picture through information sharing, and explore the alternative strategy of institutionalizing training through the creation of Regional C-IED Training Centers in Africa; an approach designed to graduate professionally trained soldiers who occupy



a C-IED Military Occupation Specialty. Although some major stakeholders were not present, to include the French and Belgians, more than 50 participants from five nations and 24 organizations attended the working group, all whom are active in Africa.

“Kenya is saturated with people and organizations willing to help.”
– Lt Col Paul Gilby





PROJECTS

Mobile Training (MTT) C-IED Training to Iraqi Forces in Besmayah

During the Warsaw Summit NATO decided to conduct Defence Capacity Building (DCB) training in Iraq. NATO Emerging Security Challenges Division (ESCD) requested the Counter IED Centre of Excellence (C-IED COE), as the main stakeholder in the Science for Peace and Security (SPS) C-IED training project, to assist in the planning and delivery of a tailored C-IED training course in Iraq.

The C-IED COE coordinated with the Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command – Iraq (CJFLCC-I) Ministerial Liaison Team (MLT) to identify possible training gaps and avoid redundancies with ongoing CJFLCC-I training efforts. Following those coordination efforts, the C-IED COE agreed to lead this training iteration with the understanding that it would be a pilot course to set conditions for SHAPE's follow-on training effort planned for later in 2017. The C-IED COE course focus was on IED Clearance Train the Trainer (T3) skills.



NATO SPS requested the C-IED COE to develop and conduct a 4 week course at the Iraqi Army Bomb Disposal School (IABDS) located in

Besmayah, Iraq with a start date of no later than 31JAN17.

The C-IED COE assembled a training team that included C-IED COE personnel (CZE Army, ESP Army and USA Army) with voluntary national contributions (VNC) instructors from Spain (Army, Navy and Guardia Civil) and the USA (U.S. Army Europe- USAREUR).

A total of 27 Iraqi personnel from the Iraqi Ministry of Defense (12); Ministry of Interior (9); and Counter Terrorism Service (6) were trained. The overall training iteration



was successfully conducted as planned. However, as with any pilot course, there were several areas identified that could be improved for future iterations.

UNMAS IEDD Standards Writing Group 1st UN Mine Action Service led Disposal Standards Writing Group

The C-IED COE, on behalf of NATO, participated in the 1st UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) IED Disposal (IEDD) Standards writing group held in Beijing, China 7-9 March 2017. Over the last decade, humanitarian mine action (HMA) non-governmental organizations and UN missions have regularly encountered IEDs in the various environments where they operated. They frequently attempt to apply International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), but that was never the intent of IMAS. It does not appropriately address today's



complex scenarios and does not contain IEDD operator minimum capability requirements. Additionally, there are no standards on the humanitarian clearance of IEDs in rural or urban settings. The IEDD standards will be completely separate from, but complementary to IMAS.

The intent of this project is to define the requisite capabilities to operate in an IED environment, establish minimum standards for training, evaluating, and equipping IEDD operators, and determine how to safely survey IED threat areas and conduct a land clearance once the area is cleared of explosive hazards. For now, this only applies to UN operations and missions. If member states want these to become International Standards by which other bilateral training / capacity building is measured, they will have to bring it up as a discussion point during a UN General Assembly.

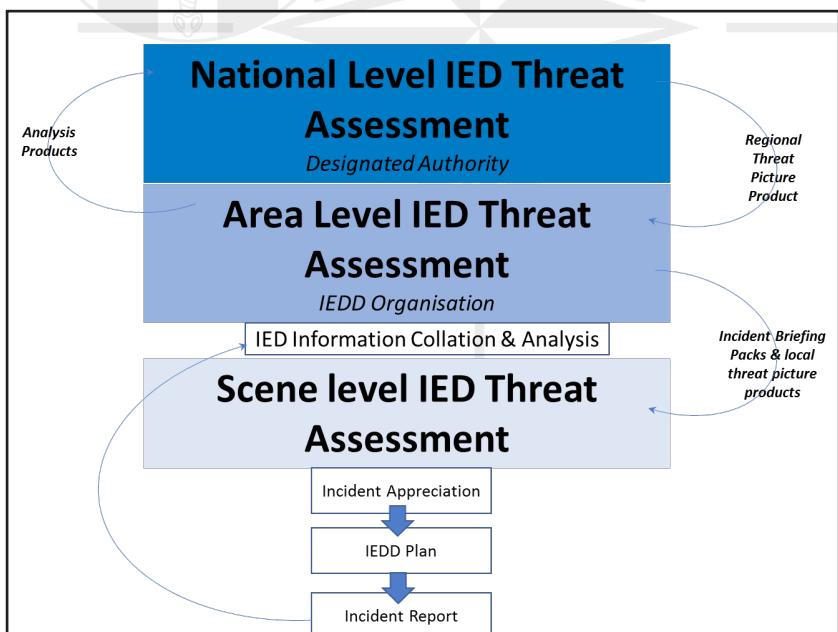


China and Belgium are the co-chairs for the initiative with UNMAS acting as the coordinator. The other nations that participated in the writing group are Canada, Ireland, Egypt, Russia, the USA, Cambodia and Australia, with NATO also invited as a technical partner. Additionally, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and the UK are also

participating, but were unable to attend the meeting in Beijing. The next meeting is scheduled for 29 – 31 May in Brussels, Belgium with the intention of having the new IEDD standards finalized prior to the UN General Assembly in September 2017.

2nd UN Mine Action Service led Disposal Standards Writing Group

The C-IED COE, on behalf of NATO, participated in the 2nd UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) IED Disposal (IEDD) Standards writing group held at Egmont Palace in Brussels, Belgium from 29 May to 01 June 2017. The meeting was hosted by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with opening comments from a high ranking representative. It was the second of two planned writing group meetings to develop IEDD standards for the humanitarian clearance of IEDs in rural or urban settings. This effort is in response to the massive number of IEDs being encountered in conflict areas where there are UN





peacekeeping missions or active humanitarian de-mining activities. Whereas the first meeting focused on defining the IED threat and explaining the IEEDD capabilities, training, and equipment necessary to conduct humanitarian IEEDD operations, this meeting primarily addressed the necessary systems and processes such as risk assessments, technical and non-technical surveys, land clearance, and information management.

China and Belgium are the co-chairs for the initiative with UNMAS acting as the coordinator. The other nations that participated in the 2nd writing group are Canada, Ireland, Russia, the USA, the UK and Australia, with NATO and the UN Office of Military Affairs invited as technical partners. Additionally, Spain, the Netherlands, France, Egypt and Cambodia are also participating, but were unable to attend the meeting in Brussels. There is the potential for a third meeting to be held in New York City at the end of August 2017 to finalize the new IEEDD standards prior to the UN General Assembly in September 2017.

Exploratory Meeting for TOE on Technical Exploitation

An exploratory meeting was held In Copenhagen, Denmark from 14-16 March 2017, with Participants from Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, NATO IS, Emerging Security Challenges Division, NATO SOF HQ and C-IED CoE.

The meeting objective was to develop a proposal and recommendation for a NATO Technical Exploitation Program of Work (TechEx POW) and within this framework identify a model to establish and maintain a NATO Technical Exploitation COI on Technical Exploitation.

As a result participants confirmed the general need to address

the NDPP requirements regarding quantitative, qualitative and interoperability requirements for technical exploitation.

Nations participating agreed on the need, interest and intention to form a single Team of Experts (ToE) focused on technical exploitation. The aim of such a ToE would be to act as a subject matter expert and advisory coordination body whose aim is to improve the synchronization and coordination of technical exploitation activities in NATO, across the DOTMLPF spectrum. The ToE will be placed under the umbrella of the C-IED WG and it would not claim ownership of all NATO technical exploitation activities; instead it would monitor all activities, identify new ones and offer a pool of SME for advice and consultation, with the intention of achieving commonality across inter-related work strands that span NATO stovepipes.

Jordan Armed Forces C-IED training BIFEC Course in Hoyo de Manzanares

The Basic Field Exploitation Course (BIFEC) for Jordan Armed Forces was conducted during 17- 28 April 2017 at the premises of the C-IED COE in Hoyo de Manzanares (Madrid). By request of NATO Emerging Security Challenges Division (ESCD) and under the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Multi-Years-Plan for Jordan, the Counter Improvised Devices Centre of Excellence (C-IED COE) organized and conducted the 2nd interaction of the Basic IED Field Exploitation Course (BIFEC) for Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF).

This course has selected audience Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Corporals of all arms services, and the aim is to provide an overview of the execution of C-IED field exploitation. This includes tactical, technical and forensic field exploitation in order to obtain immediate intelligence and to collect and preserve evidences for further investigations.



This interaction was attended by 15 students (3 of them were support the course as interpreters) from Engineers Corps; Military Police, Special Operations Forces; Intelligence Service from Jordan Armed Forces and 3 Officers from the Jordan Public Service Department.

The C-IED COE relied on its own instructors from Attack the Network (AtN), Defeat the Device (DtD) and Prepare the Force (PtF) Branches, nevertheless, it is necessary a corporative and coordinated effort of several others Spanish Armed Forces Units. The logistic and real live support of the Army Engineers Academy (ACING); the Medical support provided by Spanish Navy through Joint Staff HQ, the EOD teams support from International Demining Centre (CID) and the use of demolition area in the “El Palancar” Range-fire to conduct practical exercise in post blast scenarios.

Mobile Advisory Team to Amman

A C-IED Mobile Advisory Team (MAT), made up of C-IED COE personnel with the support of a representative from US JIDO, conducted the next element of the NATO Jordan C-IED Defence Capacity Building (DCB) project. The MAT took part in several meetings and discussions in order to assist in the development of a JOR National C-IED Policy, Doctrine and other related national C-IED programs. This included lengthy discussion of the NATO C-IED Systems and inter-agency approach. The main goals of this initiative were to learn the current status of the Jordan National C-IED Policy, identify the need of NATO support and the way ahead for developing all related documents of that topic, give recommendation for standardized IED reporting system and Lessons Learned processes.

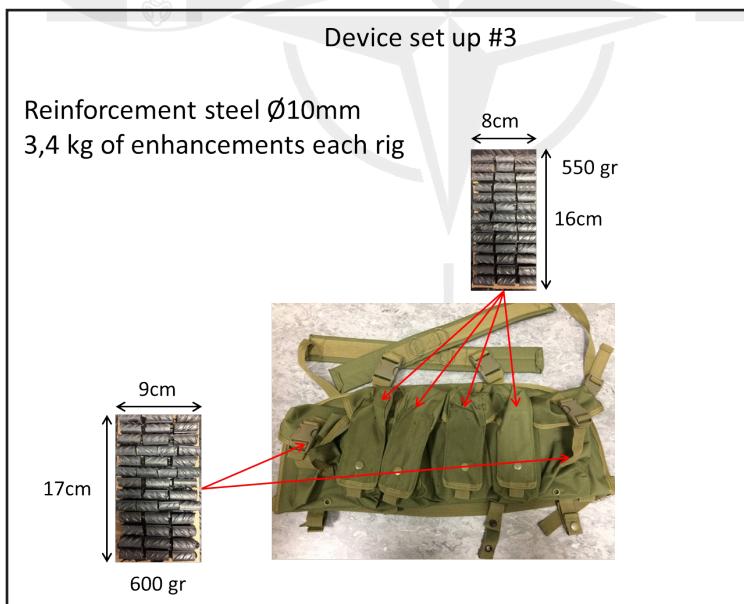
During the MAT, the team was able to meet with representatives from the JOR Armed Forces (JAF), Public Security Directorate (PSD), General Intelligence Directorate (GID) and the National Center for Security and Crises Management (NCSCM). At the end of the day the main objectives

of the MAT were achieved. Moreover, the real outcome was the strong clear support provided by the Vice Director of the NCSCM as he outlined the progress and process the JAF REC needed to follow for developing the JOR National C-IED Policy.

BKA/WTD-91-C-IED COE Suicide Vest Project

The German Bundeskrinibakant (BKA) and Wehrtechnische Dienststelle für Waffen und Munition (WTD-91) are conducting a data collection entitled “Explosive Vests – Project 2017.” The objective is to collect data on the effects of blasts and fragmentation from suicide borne improvised explosive devices (SBIEDs). This data will be used, along with other information, to develop safety measures and recommendations to mitigate potential injury and damage. Data will be collected in May 2017 at an outdoor testing range in Meppen, Germany.

The objective of the C-IED COE is to contribute to the BKA Explosive Vests –





Project 2017. The COE will provide designs and articles of four suicide vests for data collection, and will make additional contributions to the project as requested by the BKA. The C-IED COE will also plan, coordinate and support a similar data collection, conducted inside a building, during the autumn 2017 timeframe.

This meeting of BKA, WTD-91, and C-IED COE representatives was held in order to discuss specific plans, requirements, and tasks for these upcoming data collections.

EDA CAT C-IUSAT Demo Meeting

Deliverables of Counter Improvised Explosive Devices Interagency Unclassified Situational Awareness Prediction Tool (C-IUSAT) were shared with European Defense Agency (EDA) participant Member States (pMS) last December 2016; after the completion of the project in June 2016 and its initial presentation during EDA C-IED Project Team meeting in Madrid (Nov 2016).

To promote the knowledge of C-IUSAT among pMSC-IED stakeholders, Mr. Francisco Cifuentes (EDA C-IED and CBRNe) decided to organize a broader presentation of the tool. C-IED COE, with the support of its Technological partner in the project, the Technical University of Valencia (UPV), made all the necessary arrangements to present C-IUSAT at EDA premises in Brussels. The presentation includes an insight of C-IUSAT, a live demo showing all functionalities and a discussion on points of interest and possible improvements of the tool.

The purpose of the Demo was to present the practical functioning of the C-IUSAT, in order to raise awareness amongst the EDA final users, and to have an exchange of views about it.

NATO ESCD Project “Theoretical and Experimental Research into IED-EFP and IED-DFCs”

The Theoretical and Experimental Research into IED-EFP and IED DFCs is a NATO ESCD and C-IED COE funded project. The first goal is the characterization of homemade explosives, Ammonium Nitrate-based, determining the detonation and expansion characteristics by experimental tests (cylinder). The performance of those explosives in IEDs of EFP and DFFC types will be modelled and tested.

The well description and characterization of homemade explosives is essential to infer the possible effects, in term of action range and possible damage against vehicles and troops. In particular, for EFPs and DFFCs, the ability to quickly and accurately estimate the target penetration depth of the slug / fragments is desired for both offensive and defensive reasons. Developing this research, we can predict and understand the behavior of these IEDs and their targets (armored vehicles or others protective shields). Results of this research may be used to enhance NATO technologies initiatives in several domains.

Expert Meeting on C-IED Information System Architecture

On 31 May the C-IED COE supported and hosted 2017 an expert meeting on NATO C-IED INFORMATION SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE co-chaired by NATO HQ and NCIA. Representatives (in total 15) from Spain, France, Germany, Netherlands, NATO BICES-organization, EOD COE (via WEBINAR) and C-IED COE participated.

The purpose of this meeting was to prepare a GAP-analysis: An Inventory of already existing systems (NATO/ national); Need for further synchronization of NATO/ National systems and Identify requirements.



During the C-IED Conference in June in Crete, Greece the chairman (NATO HQ) presented the outcome of this 1-day event.

The way ahead is that during the next C-IED TF meeting or – if the new C-IED policy is in place- during the NC-IED SG, a lead nation is available who will strongly support the preparation of the architecture document.

Attack the Networks STANAG Writing Session

After the celebration of the 17th C-IED WG meeting last April 2017, it was agreed to celebrate a Writing Session to develop a Multi-Domain Attack the Networks (AtN) STANAG.

According to the Standardization Task received by the C-IED COE, the standard have to facilitate understanding and interoperability requirements to conduct C-IED activities in the land, maritime, cyber, information and air/space domains. The standard will facilitate the common understanding, the accurate analysis and fighting against threat networks among NATO nations. The standard will also support operations in and out theatre and will impact training requirements for elements involved in the intelligence cycle and AtN activities.

Fifteen experts in Attacking the Networks of NATO nations and specific organizations, as well as personnel from the C-IED COE were working in the Writing Session that took place at the C-IED COE premises on 26-30 June 2017.

The aim of the abovementioned Writing Session was to advance in the development of the Multi-Domain Attack the Networks STANAG, with a view to produce a First Draft in time for the 18th C-IED WG meeting in Spain 13-17 November 2017.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND WORKING GROUPS

NATO Biometrics Architecture Working Group Meeting

During last NATO Biometric Program Coordination Group (NBPCG) Senior Leader meeting held on November 2016 it was agreed to establish an Architecture Working Group (AWG) to lead the development of the NATO Biometrics Reference Architecture. As a result, the AWG was held in the NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCIA) in The Hague with the participation of biometric sharing specialists and to the purpose of drafting a plan to establish the required Architecture for the development of a NABIS (NATO Automated Biometrics Information System) deployed in BICES. This capability will promote interoperability and biometrics data sharing services in NATO.

The AWG provided the opportunity to clarify the scope, the objectives and the approach in developing the NATO Biometrics Reference Architecture. In accordance with the new “NATO Architecture process” depicted below, every project inside NATO must be planned according to this process. Therefore, the main outcome of the AWG was the definition of the first two steps of the process: the “Architecture Vision” (definition of the scope, drivers and constraints of the project) and the “Architecture Description”. With regard to the “Architecture Vision”, the global aims were defined as follows:

- To enable biometrics information sharing among partner nations and with NATO commands.



- To provide guidance to Nations developing Biometrics sharing capabilities on how to connect to each other (add Nations already operating capabilities).
- To promote the compliance with Biometrics standards (STANAG 4715, AINTP-15).

1st Annual MILENG Discipline Conference

C-IED was identified as one of the 'other' areas which are addressed in other disciplines and therefore not covered in the MILENG ADC. The Purpose of the MILENG ADC was in fact the purpose of every ADC: review the existing DAP, review new Training Requirement and identify gaps in MILENG training. Additional discuss possible solutions for these gaps and plan the way ahead to find and work on those solutions.

MILENG Working Group Meeting

C-IED COE attended the first day of the MILENG WG in January 2017 divided into plenary meeting with several speakers in the morning and discussion groups for several topics in the afternoon. The discussion focused on the relationship between MILENG, EOD and C-IED. A very interesting topic, but the relationship was not discussed. All the available time was spend on the discussions about the transformation from Engineer to MILENG. Outcome of the discussion was, that MILENG has more a coordinating function, where it was more activities in the past.

Another discussion focused on the idea whether Route Clearance and Area Clearance should not be combined in one activity. Conclusion was a recommendation to investigate this more deeply and this should end in an official advice.

NATO LEGAD Annual Conference

As the follow-up of the previous Centres of Excellence Legal Advisor's Conference run in Sofia (Bulgaria) in February 2016, the annual NATO CoEs LEGAD's Conference was hosted in 2017 by the NATO Mountain Warfare CoE between 21 and 23 February 2017 in Bled, Slovenia.

These annual conferences are organized as a forum for active participation and experience sharing, exchanging lessons identified, lessons learned and best practices on the legal aspects concerning the administration and operation of the NATO CoEs as NATO legal community within the NATO bodies, also merging experiences from CoEs, national MoDs and Defence Staffs.

The 2017 Conference was organized as usual by NATO ACT HQ (Allied Command of Transformation Head Quarters) and co-chaired by the representatives of the TNB SACT HQ (Transformation Network Branch of the Supreme Allied Commander of Transformation) and the Legal Advisor of the NATO MW CoE.

In his welcoming words to the attendees, Colonel Alberto Zamboni, Deputy Director of the NATO MW CoE stressed and pointed out the significant position of the LEGADs within the CoEs structure, namely as a significant tool allowing the Director and the rest of the CoEs Staff to take the right decisions in accordance with the applicable legal framework.

The Conference was attended by 40 participants including, in addition to the CoEs LEGADs attendees, one of the Staff Legal Advisors of NATO HQ SACT, Legal Advisors representing NATO Nations, Ministries of Defence, Armed Forces and NFIUs Legal Advisors (NATO Force Integration Units).



In his closing remarks, Colonel Boštjan Blaznik (the NATO MW CoE Director) expressed that, in the future, special consideration should be given to the modalities of CoEs engagement with Industry as an important tool of the CoEs contribution to the NATO transformational efforts. He also noted that with the participation of LEGADs from MoDs and General Staffs, the CoEs are strengthening their internal visibility within the FNs and SNS (Framework Nations and Sponsoring Nations).



The outcome of the Conference (to create a common understanding of the Legal Advisors' challenges and to seek practical solutions to those challenges) was achieved.

The next annual NATO CoEs LEGAD's Conference will be hosted by the NATO MP CoE (Military Police) in Bydgoszcz (Poland) in 2018.

ACT Training Synchronization Conference

NATO Individual Training and Education Conference (NITEC) were designed to provide a forum of discussion between NATO and Allies. During the conference the Individual Training for 2017 was presented and the Production Planning Process (PPP) updated. The objective was to enhance co-ordination of NATO E&IT with national programs in order to achieve full synchronization.

Education Training Technology (ETT) Forum provided stakeholders and updated on latest e-learning solutions (with Demo), highlighted the new JADL version and act as JADL User Group meeting.

The Department Head Forum addressed the practical applications of Global Programming. Topic of the event was “Integration and Collaboration” with focus on integrating individual and collective needs and collaboration amongst Department Heads on common training goals.

COE 2018 Program of Work Workshops

The aim of the 2018 Program of Work (POW) workshops is to promote early engagement of the participants in the NATO (Early) inputs to 2018 NATO COE POW, coordinated between COE's and NATO requestors. In March the first workshop in Naples allowed COE's to brief the support to NATO, agreed by their COE's Steering Committee, and NATO Commands to provide an initial overview of their early inputs to the 2018 COE POWs while also providing feedback to the COE's regarding the support previously received from COE's in 2016. In June in Norfolk the coordination between COE's and NCS of NATO Rfs was finalized.

LAND OPS Training Requirements Analysis Data Collection

For the NATO LAND OPS discipline ACT has organized and conducted a Training Requirements Analysis (TRA), from 14-16 Mar 17, at the USAREUR HO, in Wiesbaden, Germany. This TRA was conducted in order to examine the NATO LAND OPS training landscape focused on the Land Operations Education and Training requirements of the NATO Command Structure (NCS), when preparing for deployment, the NATO Force Structure (NFS), as well as for assisting NATO Nations and partners as approved by the NAC.

ACT JFT and the Department Head for Land based operations in



NATO (USAREUR) has been identified a number of other areas with reflection on Land Ops in NATO. However, these areas are addressed as part of other disciplines and therefore wouldn't be covered in the TRA. C-IED is one of these disciplines.

The C-IED COE participated in these TRA with the DH C-IED (on behalf of the Director BC PtF) and DDIR.

C-IED Training Framework for Africa (Writing Session)

The intention of the writing session was to create a common training framework for C-IED, specific for Africa countries, under the auspices of a common C-IED training model, designed by C-IED COE together with other stakeholders around the world. The scheduled event took place at the C-IED COE premises from 21 to 23 March 2017.

The training framework structure contains aim of the course, pre-requisites for the target audience and content of the training. The developed training frameworks for IEED and Search followed a logical concept of a specialist career, starting with basic (level 1), continuing with an intermediate level (level 2) and finishing with an advanced level (level 3).

The high level of representativity during this writing session and the pro-activity of all attendees, give to the COE product, the needed credibility and legitimacy. The Common C-IED Model and Standard must be continued in the level of detailed agreed by main stakeholders and linked with the current writing session content (C-IED Training Framework for Africa).

The agreement between US AFRICOM and C-IED COE included to follow on these process with a syndicate during the US AFRICOM

Conference (1st Annual C-IED WG) and to finish these project with a TNA at C-IED COE these year, always planned for June and July 2017.

C-IED Task Force Meeting

From 13 to 15 June, the ACT C-IED Conference was held at the NATO Maritime Interdiction Operations Training Center (NMIOTC) in Crete. Other than an update from different nations and organizations in C-IED with focus this year in Technical Exploitation, the ACT C-IED Capability Monitor, Commodore Amorten Groenningsaeter, notice the possibility to disband C-IED capacities from ACT due to the lack of manpower. All participants disagreed with this possibility, due to the fact that the C-IED Action plan approved by the NAC last May 2016 is far from be finished.

At the same time and during half a day, a named “CBRN-CIED experiment” was supposed to take place; this experiment consisted in filling a confuse list of questions about priorities for Level 1 and 2 Technical exploitation activities.

NATO Biometric Program and HNAT Coordination Group

The scheduled Q1 meeting of the NATO Biometrics Programme Coordination Group (NBP) – HNAT Working Group took place at the NMIOTC premises in Crete from 21 to 23 March 2017.

The purpose of the meeting is to review the status of the priorities set in the NATO Biometrics Programme for 2017, as well as to follow up the activities stemming from the Programme of Work and its Action Plans.

WCO Program Global Shield Kick Off Meeting

The World Customs Organization (WCO), in partnership with the Government of Thailand, launched the WCO Security Project during



a ceremony held in Bangkok, Thailand on 23 March 2017 with the participation of 17 Customs administrations from the Asia Pacific region.

The WCO Security Project aims at supporting Member administrations in South East Asia and the Pacific Islands to respond to the security challenges posed by the threat of terrorist attacks.

A panel discussion featuring speakers from INTERPOL, IATA, delegates from Indonesia and Pakistan Customs and the C-IED COE focused on the security threats faced by the region and explored the ways that the Project could support Customs administrations in addressing them.

The Security Project is expected to promote and deliver efficient and effective counter-terrorism measures through the promotion of close cooperation among the various stakeholders, including Customs Administrations, related law enforcement agencies, and international organizations and businesses.

WCO SG Mikuriya making a speech during the launching ceremony of the WCO Security project.



NATO COE Lessons Learned Workshop

Following the COE-NATO LL Workshop 2016 and the short COE LL Meeting Session before the NATO Lessons Learned Conference on 28 November 2016, HQ SACT Innovation Doctrine & Lessons Learned Branch has conducted this 2017 COE-NATO LL WS, opened to all the COEs.

The purpose of the workshop was to continue the LL information sharing and coordination between COEs and NATO Command Structure (NCS). Additionally Hands-on Syndicate work to improve the skillset of COE Lessons Learned Officers in Information Sharing (NLLP and COI) and Analysis.

The desired outcome was to implement a Federated Approach in Joint Analysis and Lessons Learned between ACT, ACO and COE's in order to increase the Alliance's ability as a fast learning organization.

Capability Area Group Meeting

The C-IED COE participated in the first Capability Area Groups (CAGs) meeting for NATO Defence Planning Process 2021 (NDPP21) at Allied Command Transformation Staff Element Europe (ACT SEE) in Mons, Belgium on 22 March 2017. The aim of the CAGs meeting was to provide an overview of NDPP21, initiate step 2 (determine requirements), review lessons learned from the NDPP17 cycle, and conduct a review of the capability hierarchy, codes, and statements.

The C-IED COE provided guidance on the capability hierarchy and planned to conduct a thorough review of the C-IED capability codes and statements with the nations during the next C-IED Working Group. It is critical that the C-IED COE continues to actively engage with ACT SEE throughout the NDPP21 cycle to ensure that C-IED is accurately reflected and planned for during future NATO operations. The next CAGs meeting will be held 20-22 June 2017 in Mons, Belgium.

17th C-IED Working Group

The 17th C-IED Working Group was held in Izmir, Turkey over 4-6 April 2017. The C-IED COE Director was the chairman of the working group which included 16 nations, both strategic commands, and three centers of excellence.



The working group provided statuses on the core C-IED STANAGS in the revision process and made a great deal of progress on a multitude of other C-IED doctrine related tasks to include AlntP-10, ACIEDP-2, AMWDP-01 and technical exploitation reporting formats. Additionally, the group discussed the development of STANAGS for multi-domain Attack the Networks, Threat Weapon and Protection System Performance, and Technical Exploitation Interoperability Standards.

The USA's Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Organization (JIDO) informed the working group that the latest version of the WTI lexicon is now referred to as the IED Technical Exploitation lexicon and will be published NLT mid-May 2017. Also, ACT briefed that the Commander's and Staff C-IED handbook is going through a revision and the new version will be published as a level 3 doctrine publication.

Lastly, the C-IED WG reviewed the current C-IED related capability codes and statements for the NATO Defence Planning Process 2021. In the future, the C-IED Steering Group will take over this responsibility. The next C-IED WG will be held in Spain in November 2017.

NATO SCI-286 (Technology Roadmaps Towards Stand-off Detection in Future Route Clearance) Meetings

A meeting of NATO SCI-286 Task Group members from ITA, NED, and the C-IED COE was hosted at the IDS (Ingegneria Dei Sistemi) Corporation facility near Pisa, Italy on 4-5 Apr 2017. During the meeting, demonstrations were given for two IDS systems: Minerva vehicular mounted Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), and the Black Knight integrated Counter-UAS detection, tracking, and countermeasure system.

The 4th meeting of the SCI-286 task group, titled “Technology Roadmaps Towards Stand-off Detection in Future Route Clearance” was held at the DGA Land Systems (DGA Techniques terrestres) facility in Bourges, France on 6-8 June 2017. The objective of this three-year Task Group is to create a roadmap of stand-off IED detection capabilities for future mounted route clearance operations, suitable for all relevant environments and evolving threats. The results from the sub-group efforts during the preceding six months were presented and discussed at length, and each of the sub-groups each created actions to be completed before the next meeting. The overall outcome was a plan for the next phase of development of the roadmap, in which the three approaches will be combined to create a unified 5, 10, and 20-year roadmap of future IED stand-off detection technologies and implementations.

35th Allied Joint Operations Doctrine Working Group

The 35th Allied Joint Operations Doctrine (AJOD) Working Group was held in Berlin, Germany at the Julius-Leber Kaserne over 24-27 April 2017. This working group reports to the Military Committee Joint Standardization Board (MCJSB) and consists of two sub-panels focusing on doctrine support and terminology. It brings together the two NATO strategic commands with the national representatives, the custodians of all Allied Joint Publications (AJP), and the applicable centers of excellence. ACT provides updates on the Allied Joint Doctrine Campaign Plan and synchronizes all doctrine forecasted for promulgation with NATO major joint operation exercises for validation. The C-IED COE briefed the working group on the current status of AJP-3.15(C), which is currently in the four month ratification period ending in July 2017, other C-IED doctrine projects, and our support to NATO exercises. We also confirmed that AJP-3.15 (C) will be evaluated during the execution of Trident Juncture 2018. This is a critical event for the C-IED COE as NATO’s subject matter expert for all C-IED doctrine, education, training, exercises, and evaluations.



NATO SCI-298 (Identification and Neutralization Methods and Technologies for C-IED) Meeting

The 1st meeting of the SCI-298 Research Task Group, titled “Identification (ID) and Neutralization Methods and Technologies for C-IED” was held at the NATO Collaboration Support Office (CSO), in Paris, France on 9-10 May 2017. The objectives of this three-year RTG are to create an inventory of all conceivable technologies and methods for the identification and neutralization of IEDs, and to assess the suitability and current and future performance of these technologies and methods for representative threat items in relevant scenarios.

The goals of this initial meeting were to determine the scope of the project, determine the specific tasks required to conduct the analysis of ID and neutralization technologies, and to create a Program of Work.

NATO SET-238 (Side-Attack Threat Detection Strategies, Technologies and Techniques) Meeting

The 3rd meeting of the SET-238 Research Task Group (RTG), titled “Side-Attack Threat Detection Strategies, Technologies and Techniques” was held at the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) facility in Stockholm, Sweden on 2-4 May 2017. The objectives of this three-year RTG are to broadly identify current capability gaps in detection technologies and identify promising technologies that address detection of side-attack weapons in the context of route clearance operations. The purpose of the 3rd Meeting of the RTG was to discuss member nation and organization presentations and contributions, the Program of Work, surrogate target construction and emplacement scenarios, and the Task Group’s final technical report.

UN-NATO Staff Talks

The purpose of the event is to exchange information on United Nations and NATO related topics, Institutional priorities, geopolitical developments, support to peace operations, intelligence policy, WPS, and situation and developments on main conflict areas.

54th EOD Working Group

The 54th NATO EOD Working Group meeting was held from 09- 12 May 2017 in Ljubljana, Slovenia and hosted by Slovenian Armed Forces. The objective of the EOD WG is to provide subject matter expertise in the EOD discipline in terms of reviewing and enhancing the current standards and doctrine according to the dynamic IED threat as well as knowledge exchange hub between the contributing national representatives. This particular meeting also aimed to establish “EOD in the Maritime Environment” Team of Experts, which will provide guidance and oversight to the EOD WG for EOD in a Maritime Environment.

Constructive panel discussions were followed by noteworthy developments of several standardization publications improving the Alliance capabilities to face the EOD/IEDD threat.

The NATO C-IED COE looks forward to continuing its attendance to this working group helping to harmonize the EOD/C-IED publications and be in close touch to the Defeat the Device community.

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3rd COE Financial Controllers Conference

The event took place in Varna (Bulgaria), 15th to 18th of May. The purpose of the conference was to establish and maintain a Community of Interest (COI) in order to foster interoperability and to exchange best practices and share lessons learned regarding financial aspects related to the administration and operation of COEs.

C-IED Capability Codes and Statements Review Meeting

The C-IED COE participated in a C-IED Capability Codes and Statements (CC/CS) review meeting held at Allied Command Transformation Staff Element Europe (ACT SEE) in Mons, Belgium on 02 June 2017.

ACT SEE has the lead on the Defence Planning Staff Team for the Capability Requirements Review 2020 (CRR20), which supports the NATO Defence Planning Process 2021 (NDPP21). The meeting was attended by the C-IED COE, MILENG COE, SHAPE J2X Biometrics, SHAPE J3 C-IED, SHAPE JENG, ACT SEE CBRN Capability Manager, ACT SEE MILENG & C-IED Capability Manager, NCIA, ESCD, and the ACT SEE lead for land CC/CS. The meeting was chaired by the head of the Joint

Enabling cell within ACT SEE's Capability Requirements branch.

Following the Capability Area Groups (CAG) meeting in March 2017, the C-IED COE led a review of the current C-IED CC/CS during the C-IED WG held in Izmir, Turkey in April 2017. Based on lessons learned from operations in Afghanistan and observations from several NATO high visibility exercises, the C-IED COE also developed ten new C-IED CCs/CSs for a C-IED task force-like organization at the Corps and Division levels.

The new C-IED CCs/CSs were discussed and agreed upon during the meeting and will be inserted into the draft of CRR20 during the next CAG meeting in June 2017. That will be the second of five CAG meetings to review the CC/CS before they are finalized and sent to the Bi-SC for approval in June 2018. It is imperative that the C-IED COE continues to actively participate in this effort to ensure the institutionalization of C-IED within the NATO Defence Planning Process.

Military Committee Land Standardization Board (MCLSB) 2017 Away Meeting

The Military Committee Land Standardization Board (MCLSB) meet 3 times a year, two of them in NATO HQ – Brussels and one, the so called Away Meeting– is sponsored in a rotation location among Nations.

The objective of each meeting is to provide an update report on the NATO Standardization activities at Board level and inside each Working Group (WG), as well as for the WGs to receive guidance from the chairman of the MCLSB. This time, the away meeting has been held in Budva (Montenegro).

During the WGs Annual report day, 17 NATO Nations plus the hosting Nation representatives were present and up to 8 WGs chairmen (or reps) were briefing to the MCLSB. C-IED COE member was representing C-IED WG Chairman on this day.



PRODUCTS AND REPORTS

C-IED Discipline Alignment Plan 2017

The ADC was held on February 28th and March 1st 2017 at the C-IED COE in Madrid, Spain. Attendance and participation by the appropriate NCS, NFS, and ETF stakeholders is key to fully exploring all topics and accomplishing the ADC's core tasks. Unfortunately, at the 2017 C-IED ADC some key stakeholders were not present. For future ADCs the calling letter will be reviewed and updated as necessary, and key stakeholders are strongly encouraged to attend.

The formal output 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 DAP and provide coordination if necessary.

The aim of the DAP is to collect the main achievements and the way ahead in the development and enhancement of the C-IED discipline. Governing factors are NATO's training needs based on NATO's operational requirements, the NATO C-IED Action Plan (AP) and SACEUR's Annual Guidance on Education, Training, Exercises and Evaluation 2018 (SAGE18). It also serves as a request of the DH for assistance and as a coordination tool within the Community of Interest (COI).

The finally revised DAP 2017 is currently waiting for the final signature by ACT JFT commander.

IED Incidents Monthly Summary

The C-IED COE Attack the Network branch analysts have started the provision of monthly IED incidents collection around the world, starting May 2016. This Report is designed to provide specific information

on the IED attacks on 5 continents during the month. The content of this Report has been extracted from the information gathered from C-IED COE collaborators and open sources. At the end of every report appear tables that show the trends for IED types on each continent, and information from 2017 on, assessments on highlighted incidents in every continent are also included.

The Report should not be regarded as an official NATO Document.

Update of Fake Detectors Report

Multiple companies offer these types of “Magic Wand” devices for explosives detection, promising that they can detect both small and large quantities of explosives at near and very far ranges. These so-called explosive detectors are described as handy, easy to use, and deployable by anyone after a short training class. Manufacturers commonly advertise these devices as effective for detection of concealed explosives in various scenarios such as checkpoint controls and for search measures in preparation of VIP visits.

Due to the absence of scientifically proven methods of operation, unclear results after several tests of the device conducted by different agencies and organizations, and related reports, the NATO C-IED Centre of Excellence Defeat the Device Branch dissociates itself from the company’s declarations of detection capability, reliability, accuracy.

Although two suspicious devices mentioned in the report are legal to distribute and purchase, none of the manufacturers and responsible companies were able to scientifically prove their marketing claims related to detection performance. It can’t be ruled out that other similar fake devices are available or will be constructed, developed, or marketed in the future. The sure way to identify these fake detectors is to inspect the interior of the device.



Technical Report I/2017: Improvised Batteries for Manpads

After Cold War, the subsequent "small wars", and the last conflicts resulting from the so-called "Arab Spring", there is an impressive lack of control regarding the military depots from fallen regimes, weapons trafficking through their boundaries or captured military materiel. Accordingly, and reinforced by the suspected & potential transfer from externally-supportive governments, there are huge amounts of Man Portable Air Defense (MANPAD) systems all around the world (but especially inside conflict areas, e.g. Libya, Syria...), although they would be almost un-useful without operating batteries and other essential parts.

Although initially designed for military use in air defense at low altitude, the potential availability of shoulder-fired surface-to-air missile systems under the hands of threat networks is a persistent threat to not only military forces in the battlefield but to fixed and rotary wing aerial vehicles outside areas of operations (e.g. areas surrounding airports at homeland).

Several official and unofficial sources are reporting/showing the intents of designing/using improvised power sources with portable missile systems, in order to substitute the officially-issued batteries needed to fire the referred land-to-air missiles.

This report is releasable to the public.

Technical Report II/2017: IEDs Hidden in Batteries from Electronic Devices

United States & United Kingdom are taking measures to restrict laptops, tablets, e-readers, cameras, and other electronic devices bigger than a smart phone inside passenger's cabin in airplanes directly flying to the referred territories from a group of countries/airports/flying companies considered as subject to a bigger threat than the rest.

The targeting audience of the report is the C-IED Community of Interest. The report is trying to explain the potential threat from IEDs based on batteries from electronic devices.

Chemical IEDS. Current Status and Trend Threat

This is the last version of the report about Chemical IEDS made on November 2016.

UAS Report I/2017: Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems by Non-State Actors

The increase in the use of Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) by Non-State Actors like Threat Networks (including terrorist ones, but not only) has been quite noticeable during last years, but it has been increased during last months. The reduced pricing & uncontrolled availability of commercial UAS along with their quickly evolving capabilities are to develop a progressively higher threat & risk to security in both homeland and areas of operations.

The report is non classified but sensitive and limited to Military and Law Enforcement.

UAS Report II/2017: Overview and Description of Current UAS Countermeasures

With the rise of new technologies, terrorist groups have demonstrated the knowledge and the will to use Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) for purposes of reconnaissance, surveillance or propaganda. We have read in newspapers some examples of different terrorist groups and different scenarios.

The execution of an attack using an UAV with explosives is beginning to appear successfully in Syria and Iraq. This kind of threat has to



be considered not only in conflict areas but also in our homeland. Regardless of the result, an UAV loaded with an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) could overflight a mass event population, sport event, religious concentration and provokes a tragedy.

The aim of this report is to present an overview of the most common counter measures of Unmanned Aerial Systems in order to joint disperse information and to try to aware of this new threat and to improve some capabilities of nations and organizations.

The report is non classified but sensitive and limited to Military and Law Enforcement.

UAS Report III/2017: Control Counter-Measures for UAS

The objective of this information paper is to present a brief summary of the threats and implications of the use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) as Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (UAS VBIEDs), and to give a brief overview of some of the countermeasure technologies used to take over the command and control functionality of UAS.

UAS Report IV/2017: Unconventional Weaponization of UAS

There is currently a trend towards the use of UAS as a weapon system itself, with special (but not only) reference to Daesh in Iraq & Syria from summer 2016 to today.

This report is directly referring to every type of UAS Vehicle Borne IED (UAS VBIED), in addition to UAS designed to drop improvised grenades. Tangentially, some improvised weapons mounted on UAS are also included in this study. Although they are not technically considered IEDs, they are relevant when discussing the overall UAS threat.

Countering IEDs UAVs Simulation Based Study

The main objective of this document is the risk assessment and countermeasures deployment analysis of a potential terrorists' employment of UAVs with IEDs payloads in an urban scenario (coastal city) and upon a long-term epoch (year 2035). The approach of this case study is based on simulation of different terrorist strategies and TTPs. This report will provide information about the case study details, results and findings. It could be consider a pioneer project because its methodology fuses possible future capabilities in UAVs, IED, counter measures in simulated models by computer.

Quick Look Reports I/2017: Attack in St. Petersburg

At approximately 1420 local time a blast occurred on a metro train car of St Petersburg's #2 line. The blast happened in the interior of one of the passenger cars. The event happened while the metro was traveling between Sennaya Ploshchad Station and Tekhnologicheskiy Institut Station. The metro did not stop but continued to Tekhnologicheskiy Institut Station where an evacuation could be effected and it was accessible to first responders. Reports so far are 11 people killed and as many as 50 injured.

Afterwards a second device was discovered and rendered safe by police at the Ploshad Vosstaniya Station prompting a shutdown of the entire metro system until it could be searched and cleared. The second device was concealed within a briefcase or laptop bag and had a fragmentation effect utilizing ball bearings. St Petersburg metro is used by more than 2 million people daily. Russian officials named Akbarzhon Jalilov, a 23 year old Kyrgyzstan native, as the primary suspect in the attack. This is the first terrorist attack in St Petersburg in recent history.

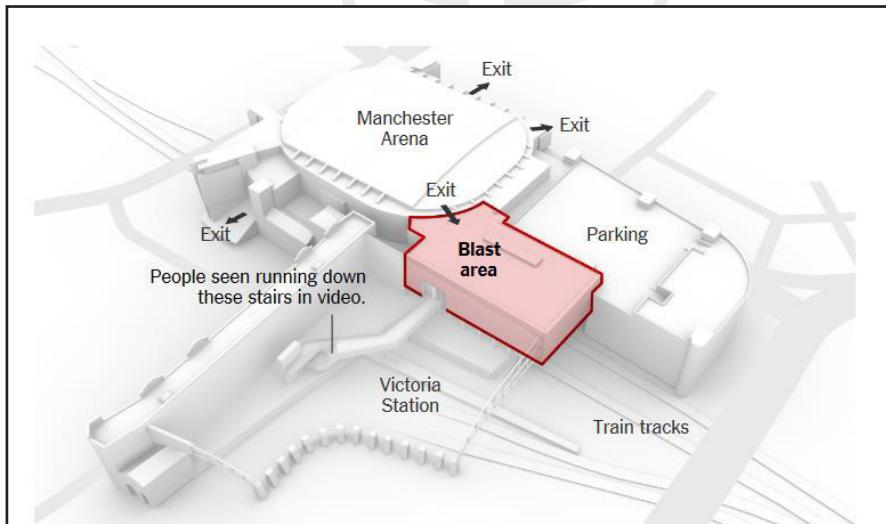


Quick Look Reports II/2017: Suicide Attack in Manchester

The event day was the 22nd of May. This terrorist attack was the worst in the UK since the London bombings on July 2005, where there were 52 killed.

At 22:33h, an explosion in foyer of the Manchester Arena at Ariana Grande concert was announced to Manchester Police. Thousands of young fans and their families were filing out of Europe's largest indoor arena when the suicide terrorist activated the IED. Victims described seeing smoke and being thrown across the floor by the blast. At least 22 people killed and another 59 injured.

Assessment: Attacks on soft targets, especially children and young people, have been promoted by Daesh since last year. Also, Jihadist publications mention to use any mean to attack western countries. The attacks in Europe during the last months, Paris, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, etc. show that Jihadist terrorists use any means they have



From New York Times

available to commit an attack making difficult to establish a clear pattern. They will use terrorist cells when possible because this provide more capabilities and make possible commit complex attacks or use more sophisticated devices increasing the number of victims and the strategic effect of their attack. Lone actors will be an effective way to act when the possibility of establishing the aforementioned cell does not exist due to the law enforcement pressure.

Daesh will promote change on their TTPs when needed. Difference on the moment of the attack from Paris attacks to Manchester's one shows it, choosing the moment of people leaving the event than trying to enter on it and face to security checking.





VISITS

Egyptian Military Technical College

The Military Attaché, Arab Republic of Egypt in Spain, and faculty and cadets from the Egyptian Military Technical College were invited to visit the C-IED COE. Attendees were briefed on the C-IED COE mission, international and interagency roles, and training activities. A discussion followed regarding NATO C-IED COE training courses which are available to Egypt.

The Defeat the Device Branch then briefed the group on the technical projects being undertaken at the COE, and answered questions regarding IED detection technology performance.



USA DASA

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Defense Export and Cooperation (DASA DE&C) Ann Cataldo and members of her staff visited the C-IED COE on 30 Jan 2017, accompanied by COL (OF-5) Ortiz, Chief, U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) Spain and members of his staff. DASA Cataldo was given an introductory briefing by the DIR of the COE concerning its mission, roles, international collaboration activities, and events.

DASA Cataldo's office oversees the U.S. Army

Exchange Scientist and Engineer Program (ESEP), under which USA Department of Defense Civilian Scientist is currently assigned to the COE as a Research Analyst. The ESEP Scientist gave an overview of the projects and efforts that he has completed during the ESEP assignment, and discussed ideas for future collaboration opportunities. All present then held a wide-ranging discussion about the role of the ESEP position and its value to Spain and the COE.



At the conclusion of the visit, DASA DE&C and ODC staff were given a tour of the C-IED COE laboratory, where multiple IED simulants were discussed and demonstrated.



To Interpol in Lyon

On February 14th , a visit was paid to INTERPOL, to explore possible ways to cooperate. Contact was made with personnel from the CBRNe Sub-Directorate. Information was received on INTERPOL's information sharing tools, on the Counter Terrorism Strategy, on the status of the Global Alliance to combat the IED threat, as well as on different programs and projects related to the prevention of and the fight against chemical and explosives terrorism. C-IED COE DIR presented COE's role and activities, and expressed interest in cooperating in a number of areas.

Agreement was reached to cooperate in training (hosting an HME course run by INTERPOL, sending participants to INTERPOL courses and receiving lecturers in COE courses – funded by the COE), in receiving and as appropriate contributing to orange and purple notices, and in checking with INTERPOL the information to be included in COE reports.

Swedish Ambassador and Swedish Joint HQ Delegation

The 1st of March the new Sweden Armed Forces C-IED Coordinator, Major General Mats Helgesson, was visiting the C-IED COE with a selected delegation of Staff Officers and research and developments experts from the industry and academia.

In recognition of the fact that since the end of December 2016, the signature of the Technical Arrangement that concludes the joining process of Sweden to the C-IED COE was completed by the previous members of the center, the Swedish Ambassador to Spain



visited the Center and was present during the Sweden's flag raising ceremony.

The C-IED COE Director and staff hosted three distinguished guests during the ceremony: the Spanish Chief of Defense Staff General Admiral Fernando Garcia Sanchez, the Swedish Ambassador Lars-Hjalmar Wide and the Sweden Armed Forces Counter IED Coordinator.

Spanish National Defence Course

Aware that "national defense is not just a question of the military," once again the Higher School of Armed Forces (ESFAS), part of the CESEDEN (National Defense Superior Center), develops the National Defense Course. The course is addressed to civil officials who occupy or may occupy in the future, charges related to national defense. Among the activities of the course, visits are made to institutions and units or agencies, participating in forums and attending seminars and conferences related to the essential aspects of security and defense.



Participants in the visit were able to verify the interagency nature of the C-IED COE, where personnel from the Armed Forces, Law Enforcement and bodies and agencies of the university and research world work day-to-day in support of the international community.



Austrian Defence Attaché

The Austrian Defence Attaché to Spain visited the Center of excellence on the 24th of March as intent of consolidation of relationship between Austria and the C-IED COE. The Austrian participation in our courses is very active and they usually send experienced personnel to our big events: Interagency Workshop, Lessons Learned Workshop and Technology Workshop.

As a full member of the European Defence Agency (EDA) we meet at the C-IED Project Team meetings and other European events or projects (JDEAL, IED Detection program....).



EDA Head of Unit Land and Logistics

Mr. Johann Fischer, European Defence Agency Head of Unit Land and Logistics visited the Center on the 28th of April. He is engaged with the full spectrum of capability development, including C-IED.

The collaboration between EDA and C-IED COE has been satisfactory in several aspects: CIUSAT, IED Detection Program, C-IED PT meetings, JDEAL, Manual Neutralization Techniques and Exercises and Team of Experts on Electronic Countermeasures for Radio Controlled IEDs or the most recent about the development of a Fictitious training Threat Network.

The support of the Attack the Networks pillar (AJP-3.15) might be room to link the exploitation subject and ongoing projects up and running in this domain.

To Romania to Supervise Future WIT Facilities

The CIED COE is exploring ways to remove info sharing barriers between national police, military and government agencies. This is the “inter-agency approach” that is constantly identified in our papers and lessons learned documents. These barriers occasionally, are required by national law, but are more frequently related to policy or historical organizational cultures and practice. They create artificial structures between the JOA and domestic national security agencies, which are easily exploited by Violent Extremist Organizations (VEO) and networks.

Between 2012 and the end of 2016 a series of Weapons Intelligence Team (WIT) training projects resourced via the Conference of National Armaments Directors' (CNAD) Voluntary National Contribution Fund (VNCF) mechanism trained over 450 Allied and Partner operators, delivering significant support to Nations' fulfillment of their NATO Defence Planning Process requirements to provide the WIT capability. During the C-IED Annual Discipline Conference 2016 the SHAPE J3, in his role as the CIED Training Requirement Authority, validated WIT training as an operational requirement and endorsed the need for the continuation of WIT training in 2017-2018, acknowledging that there are several nations that cannot train/build this capability on their own. To support this continuing requirement the C-IED Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Madrid, Spain will continue to organize WIT training for NATO in 2017-2018 under the CNAD's VNCF mechanism. Seven WIT courses are envisioned during this two-year period with the first course starting in January 2017, plus one refresher course for WIT instructors.

The C-IED COE, in cooperation with Spain, Hungary and the Netherlands host the WIT courses in a rotating cycle. Romania supported all WIT iterations, by sending qualified instructors and has offered now to participate in these process IOT host one iteration, requiring review of



the potential training sites and logistics capacity. Between 2nd and 5th May 2017, a C-IED COE team visited the training facilities from ROU EOD Training Base.

As main outcome it was mentioned that the WIT course is a highly regarded course that Romanian Armed Forces are willingly to support. In this direction, a further plan of integrating Romanian offer into the WIT scheme of maneuver has been developed, IOT held the first iteration of WIT-courses in 2018 in Rm. Vâlcea, Romania.

Minister of the Embassy of Israel to Spain

The 25th of May the C-IED COE Director and the Executive Officer received the informal visit of the Minister – Embassy of Israel in Madrid, Mr Yinam Cohen. Once Israel has re-established its relationship with NATO, cooperation and contacts with the COEs which it considers are of greatest interest having been the first step of the new line of working with NATO.

In that way, the Minister has confirmed the interest of Israel to work closely with the Center and explore the possibility of a future adhesion as a member.

NATO Defense College Spanish Association

Spanish former graduates on the NATO Defense College in Rome have created an Association with the intention of maintaining the knowledge and update on the NATO issues, concepts and doctrine developments. A delegation of this association visited the C-IED COE on 31st of May.

The Director presented them an overview of the Center, an update of the Improvised Threat and the NATO C-IED doctrine. To finalize the tour, they walked-around the IEDs Laboratory and the President signed the Book of Honor.

To Spanish National Police Facilities

On June 1st, a delegation of twenty people from the CIED-COE visited the Spanish National Police Canillas Compound. The purpose of the contact was to visit the TEDAX-NRBQ (EOD-CBRN) facilities and to attend a conference about the I3 system.

The aim of attending the I3 conference was to search for ways to develop an intelligence tool in the CoE. The National Police Information system was showed, emphasizing the TEDAX tool.

During the visit to TEDAX facilities, which aim was to increase awareness about working methods and to share experiences, COE personnel has known the main structure of TEDAX, how they work, brief history, and threats they have faced. It was especially interesting the exhibition of historical materials (booby traps).

NLD Ambassador to Spain

Mr. Matthijs van BONZEL, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Spain visited the NATO C-IED COE, Hoyo de Manzanares, Madrid, on 29 June 2017. The Ambassador was welcomed by Col Juan GOMEZ MARTIN, the director of the C-IED COE and Major Ricardo PIETERSE, the Dutch National Representative (SNR). At the beginning of similar visit traditionally all National Representatives of the Sponsoring Nations greeted the Ambassador and his company.

During the first part of the visit, the most commonly used and recently the most dangerous IEDs were introduced and described to him in the laboratory of the COE.

Next the COE director briefed about the NATO actual C-IED concept and the C-IED COE's missions and tasks. Followed by a short discussion about



the Dutch Defense Forces and C-IED COE continuous and successful cooperation, and COE director emphasized the Dutch Defense Forces active collaboration in the C-IED effort.

During the lunch both parties stated the visit was very useful and successful.



MEDIA RELEASE

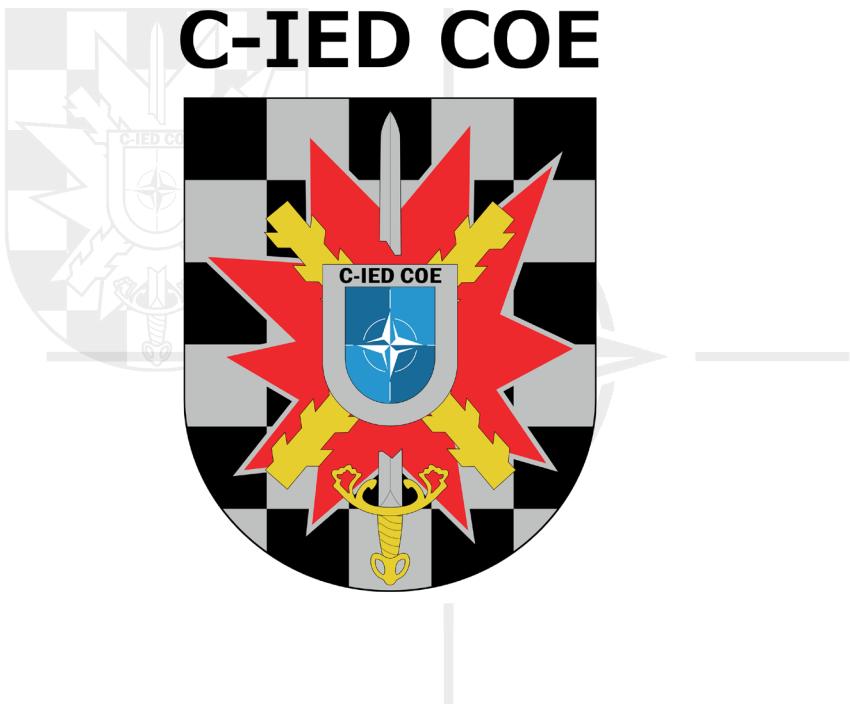
Several Note Press and videos about the C-IED COE and the different activities related with its mission were published and released during the first six months of this year:

- NATO Channel promotional video about the C-IED Training mission in Iraq that performed C-IED COE personnel in February.
- Dossier about the C-IED COE published in the Spanish E-magazine: estrelladigital.es
- Key events and activities of the C-IED COE published at the Spanish armed forces web page.



UPCOMING EVENTS 2nd SEMESTER 2017

- CIAC to Jordan Armed Forces; Amman, 3-7 Jul
- Technical Exploitation ToE; Brussels, 11-13 Jul
- European EOD Network- EEODN ; 7-11 Aug
- WIT 17.3; Hungary, 5-21 Sep
- JDEAL WS; 5-7 Sep
- C-IED Training to UN staff; Madrid, 11-14 Sep
- AtNOC 17.2; Madrid, 25-29 Sep
- CSOC 17.3; Madrid, 2-6 Oct
- EDA PT; Brussels, 2-6 Oct
- Northern Challenge 2017; Iceland, 2-12 Oct
- AJOD Meeting; 10-12 Oct
- Technology WS; Madrid, 24-26 Oct
- Ardent Defender; Canada, 16 Oct – 3 Nov
- MYP JOR: Basic Search and IED Clearence for JAF; Amman; 1 Oct – 31 Oct
- WIT Refresher course; Madrid, 30 Oct – 3 Nov
- Trident Javelin 2017; 3-17 Nov
- SLS to Hun Armed forces; Budapest, 6-8 Nov
- BIFEC for Egypt; 13-24 Nov
- TNA C-IED training Standard; Madrid, 20-24 Nov
- C-IED COE SC-meeting, 27-29 Nov
- NATO MCLSB C-IED WG 12-14 Dec





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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