NATO & EU Cooperation

Deterring Hybrid Warfare & Countering Terrorism

Hybrid Warfare: The Backbone of Modern Terrorism

- Over the past 15 years all NATO Members and Partners are fighting against internationally recognized terrorist organizations (Al Qaeda, Taliban, ISIS). Who employ both state and non-state actor methods.

- Recent years have shown the emergence of Hybrid terrorist organizations

  - Organizations that promote, conduct and support terrorist activity, while claiming legitimacy as a functioning state actor due to provision of goods and services to a local population, control of territory, political representation etc.

Strategies to Degrade and Destroy

- Formula of Terrorism & Counter Terrorism

- Requires
  - Prevention & Preemption
  - Centralized Coordination
  - Deterrence
  - Rapid Response Capability
  - Financial Measures
  - International/Inter-Agency Cooperation

NATO's Role in Countering Terrorism

- NATO's new Intelligence Division, with its secure communications links to Allied capitals, serves as a key asset for enhancing the exchange of classified information among internal security agencies on a real-time basis.

- NATO is enhancing its role in the fight against terrorism with: more AWACS flight-time, more information-sharing and air-to-air refueling; NATO's membership in the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIL.

- JFC Naples officially opens its new NATO Strategic Direction South Hub on Sept. 5 2017.

Pt. II – An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure

Capacity Building Initiatives

- ## Iraq

  - Between 31 July and 3 August 2017, over fifty representatives from eight Iraqi ministries participated in a workshop on civil-military relations at the al-Nahrain Center for Strategic Studies in Baghdad. It was aimed at bolstering civil-military cooperation in dealing with terrorism and crisis management

  - In the next few months, 350 Iraqi officers will be trained in the NATO course. This training focuses on military medicine, civil military planning and on countering improvised explosive devices

- ## Jordan

  - A border security symposium for the Jordanian Armed Forces in March 2017 and a multi-year project in the domain of counter improvised explosive devices (C-IED) which was recently approved by NATO Allies

  - NATO funded and established a Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) in Amman on 19 July 2017. The CERT was set up as part of a NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) project to enhance Jordanian cyber defence capabilities

EU's Role in Countering-Terrorism

- Agencies, Bodies & Databases
    - Club de Berne
    - European Maritime Agency
    - EU Mil Ops
    - Europol
        - European Counter-Terrorism Center (ECTC)
    - Schengen Information System
    - Frontex
    - EU Terrorism Watch List
    - EU Satellite Center
    - EU Intelligence and Situation Center (INTCEN)

NATO & EU's Existing Cooperation in CT

- Coordination on cyber security and defence, including in the context of their missions and operations, exercises and on education and training

- Coordination on exercises, including on hybrid threats, by developing parallel and coordinated exercises

- Defence and security capacity building and fostering resilience of partners in the east and south

- Existing joint databases such as the Schengen Information System and the EU Terrorism Watch List along with key agencies such as Europol, Club de Berne, Frontex, Five-Eye Intelligence Community, EU Satellite Center and the EU Intelligence and Situation Center (INTCEN) provide essential assistance to national agencies in tracking, monitoring, apprehending and neutralizing terrorists.

Paris Attacks

- 4 operatives entered through Leros, Greece with fake IDs, two of which were already in a database:
  - 1 was on an EU watch list;
  - 1 had an open terrorism warrant on his head;
- 6 were wanted on international terror warrants;
- 1 was under police surveillance with wire taps and hidden cameras;
- 7 were on a terrorism watch list;
- 12 of them had been stopped, questioned and even arrested at some point during their back and forth travels from Syria;
- Attacks in Paris were coordinated and directed over the phone from Jihadists based in Belgium;
- Explosives used in the Paris attacks were made in Belgium;
- Salah Abdelslam, a Belgian national and the key suspect in the planning of the Paris attack, successfully evaded authorities for 4 months before being captured;
- 4 days after his arrest, a sophisticated terrorist attack was carried out in the Brussels Airport and metro station.

Barcelona – Las Ramblas Attack

- A group of 12 jihadists has been blamed for a series of attacks in and around the Spanish city of Barcelona, killing 15 people.

- Two of the suspected jihadists were killed in an explosion at a house there shortly after 23:00 on Wednesday night.
  - Iimam Abdelbaki Es Satty, believed to be the ringleader. The other was Youssef Aallaa.

- Police found 120 gas canisters in the wreckage and now believe the house was being used as a bomb factory and headquarters by the jihadists

- The use of vehicular terrorist attacks indicate a new trend: A documented 32 vehicular terrorist attacks since 2006, collectively resulting in the deaths of at least 183 people and the injury of at least 959 others

- Terrorist groups like al-Qaeda and ISIS have long called for—and claimed responsibility for—vehicular terrorist attacks. Al-Qaeda's second issue of *Inspire* magazine, released in October 2010, contained an article calling for vehicular attacks and referring to a pickup truck as a potential "mowing machine" that can be used to "mow down the enemies of Allah".

BARCELONA

5PM THURSDAY, AUGUST 17
13 people killed as Fiat van speeds through Las Ramblas

70miles

CAMBRILS

1AM FRIDAY, AUGUST 18
Five men wearing fake suicide belts shot dead by police after launching another van attack

Recommendations for NATO

- NATO should enhance the regional partnerships in the area via joint training exercises that includes a strategic communications task-force that target internet and telecom providers.

- NATO can use its Summits and Ministerial Meetings to coordinate resources and set a strategic direction.

- Adjust the 2% rule to ensure a portion of defense budgets are dedicated to outfitting, modernizing and training counter-terrorism units

- NATO can serve as the primary coalition hub for anti-terrorism campaigns.

- Provide political, financial, operational and logistical support to members and partners for:
  - Border and port security,
  - Investigation teams
  - Military advisors

Recommendations for EU

- Mandate that high value intel collected by any national security agency is transmitted within 24 hours of recording to a central system and that it is permitted to cover non-EU nationals
  - Support with both a bio-metric shared database for border crossings (that Frontex can access) and a 'Stoneghost' database for sharing intelligence on terrorism and organized crime
- Formulate joint investigation teams (JITs) with Europol that transfer best practices to national authorities
- Stage regular joint training exercises and simulations with an emphasis on emergency preparedness and civil emergency response that involves all relevant agencies
- Create a publicly accessible 'No Visit List" that identifies ideological radicals who pose a threat to the security of a country and who will be prohibited from entering EU
- Create a specialized team of lawyers trained to prosecute terrorism cases, while judges selected to hear terrorism cases should have the background and training to preside over them
- Support creation of civil society advisory boards to local and federal authorities

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING