



Civil-Military Cooperation Centre of Excellence CCOE

Public Affairs Office (PAO)
PO-Box 907013

NL-2509 LS The Hague
The Netherlands

Tel: +31(0) 889 566442
E-mail: PAO@cimic-coe.org
Web: www.cimic-coe.org

Evolution of the Centers of Excellence (COE)

The Prague Summit in 2002; reorganization of NATO's military command structure . After the summit, Allied Command Atlantic became Allied Command Transformation (ACT). ACT became responsible for transforming the Alliance into a leaner, more efficient organization.

Specifically, ACT ensures that the Alliance is able to face future challenges by enhancing training, conducting experiments to test new concepts and promoting interoperability within the Alliance.

Role of the Centers of Excellence

COEs generally specialize in one functional area and act as subject-matter experts in their field. COEs must act as a catalyst for NATO transformation and open activities to all Alliance members. COEs must not duplicate nor compete with current NATO capabilities, but instead offer an area of expertise not already found within NATO. To this end, all COEs must have subject-matter experts in their field of specialization.

What is a NATO-accredited COE?

A NATO-accredited Centre of Excellence (COE) is a multi-nationally or nationally established and sponsored entity, which offers recognized expertise and experience within a defined subject matter area to the benefit of the Alliance within the four pillars of NATO's COE program.

A COE is not part of the NATO Command Structure (NCS) or of other NATO entities, but forms part of the wider framework that contributes to the functioning of the Alliance.

Different types of participating nations

There are three different types of participants for COEs: "Framework Nations", "Sponsoring Nations" and "Contributing Nations".

Principles:

- No cost to NATO;
- Conform to NATO procedures, doctrines and standards;
- No duplication with existing assets;

- Relationships with Strategic Commands through Memorandum of Understanding agreements;
- Relationships with partners are supported and encouraged.

Pillars of support:

NATO COEs conduct their Programme of Work (POW) guided by the 4 following current pillars

- Education and Training (including Exercise and Evaluation);
- Analysis and Lessons Learned;
- Concept Development and Experimentation;
- Doctrine Development and Standards.

As of 2022 there are 28 Centres of Excellence:

- Centres of Excellence – Allied Command Transformation
- Air Operations (CASPOA)
- Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC)
- Cold Weather Operations (CWO)
- Combined Joint Operations from the Sea (CJOS)
- Command & Control (C2)
- Cooperative Cyber Defence (CCD)
- Counter Improvised Explosive Devices (CIED)
- Counter Intelligence (CI)
- Crisis Management and Disaster Response (CMDR)
- Defence Against Terrorism (DAT)
- Energy Security (ENSEC)
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)
- Human Intelligence (HUMINT)
- Integrated Air & Missile Defence (IAMD)
- Joint Air Power Competence Centre (JAPCC)
- Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological, & Nuclear Defence (JCBRN)
- Maritime Geospatial information, Meteorology and Oceanography (MGEOMETOC)
- Maritime Security (MARSEC)
- Military Engineering (MILENG)
- Military Medicine (MILMED)
- Military Police (MP)
- Modelling and Simulation (M&S)
- Mountain Warfare (MW)
- Naval Mine Warfare (NMW)
- Operations in Confined and Shallow Waters (CSW)
- Security Force Assistance (SFA)
- Stability Policing (NSP)
- Strategic Communications (STRATCOM)