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Our Reference: 1705/NWN724/014/13

23 January 2013

TO: See Distribution (pp ix – x part I and vii – vii part II and III)

SUBJECT: **EXERCISE PLAN for Exercise DYNAMIC MOVE 2013 (DME 13)**

REFERENCES: A. NATO Military Training and Exercise Programme 2011-2016 (MTEP).
B. Bi-SC Collective Training and Exercise Directive 75-3 (CTE&D) dated 28 Oct 2010.
C. EXERCISE DYNAMIC MOVE 2013 – EXERCISE SPECIFICATION dated 25 April 2012

1. **RESPONSIBILITIES.** Maritime Command Northwood (HQ MARCOM) is the Officer Conducting the Exercise (OCE) for DYNAMIC MOVE 2013(DME 13) and thus issues this Exercise Plan parts I, II and III.
2. **PROMULGATION.** The attached HQ MARCOM EXPLAN pt I, II and III for DME 13 has been developed in accordance with the policies at the references as agreed with the nations directly concerned.
3. **IMPLEMENTATION.** The EXPLAN is a living document and will require updating during the exercise planning process.
4. **DISTRIBUTION.** MCD SHAPE are requested to distribute copies of EXPLAN pt I, II and III to the participating Pfp nations accordingly. Sending Nations are requested to distribute copies of EXPLAN pt I, II and III to their respective exercise participants.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D.M. MacKeigan".

D.M. MacKeigan
Commodore, RCN
Deputy Chief of Staff Plans

DISTRIBUTION:

See distribution (pp ix – x of part I and vii– viii of part II & III) of attached EXPLAN.

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ALLIED MARITIME COMMAND NORTHWOOD

EXERCISE PLAN PART I

EXERCISE DYNAMIC MOVE 2013

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PART I
EXERCISE INSTRUCTIONS AND SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

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RECORD OF CHANGES

1. Changes to DYNAMIC MOVE 2013 EXPLAN will be made by signal.
2. Maritime Command Northwood will promulgate all changes.
3. Promulgated changes will be numbered sequentially from 01 to 99.

CH #	DATE OF CHANGE	AUTHORITY	DATE ENTERED	SIGNATURE

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<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>COPIES</u>
1. NATO		
	MC NAPLES (N7)	1
	MCD SHAPE	1
	EOD-TIC	1
	SNMCMG 1	1
	SNMCMG 2	1
	BALTRON	1
2. NATO NATIONS		
BELGIUM	BELGIUM NAVY HQ	1
	BE-NL MINE WARFARE SCHOOL EGUERMIN, NMW COE	1
CANADA	MARLANT HQ DRDC Canada	1 1
DENMARK	DANISH NAVY HQ	1
ESTONIA	ESTONIAN NAVY HQ	1
GERMANY	CINCGERFLEET	1
GREECE	GREEK NAVY HQ	1
LATVIA	LATVIAN NAVY HQ	1
LITHUANIA	LITHUANIAN NAVY HQ	1
NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS NAVY HQ	1
NORWAY	NORWEGIAN NAVY HQ	1
POLAND	POLISH NAVY HQ	1
SPAIN	SPANISH NAVY HQ	1

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TURKEY	TURKISH NAVY HQ	1
UK	UK Hydrographic Office	1
US	Mine Countermeasures Division 31	1

3. PARTNER NATIONS

SWEDEN	SWEDISH NAVY HQ	1
FINLAND	FINNISH NAVY HQ	1

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAW	ANTI AIR WARFARE
AAWC	ANTI AIR WARFARE COMMANDER
ACC	AIR COMPONENT COMMANDER
AOA	AMPHIBIOUS OBJECTIVE AREA
APOD	AIR PORT OF DEBARCATION
ASW	ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE
ASWC	ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE COMMANDER
ASuW	ANTI SURFACE WARFARE
ASuWC	ANTI SURFACE WARFARE COMMANDER
AWNIS	ALLIED WORLDWIDE NAVIGATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM
CAS	CLOSE AIR SUPPORT
C2	COMMAND AND CONTROL
OCC E&F	OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY CONCEPT, EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK
CC MAR	COMPONENT COMMAND MARITIME
CO	COMMANDING OFFICER
CPX	COMMAND POST EXERCISE
CRO	CRISIS RESPONSE OPERATION
CTG	COMMANDER TACTICAL GROUP
CTU	COMMANDER TACTICAL UNIT
DME	DYNAMIC MOVE
EXCON	EXERCISE CONTROL
EXDIR	EXERCISE DIRECTOR
EXPI	EXERCISE PLANNING INSTRUCTIONS
EXSPEC	EXERCISE SPECIFICATION
FER	FINAL EXERCISE REPORT
FIR	FIRST IMPRESION REPORT
FP	FORCE PROTECTION
FPC	FINAL PLANNING CONFERENCE
HICON	HIGHER CONTROL
HN	HOST NATION
ICI	ISTANBUL COOPERATION INITIATIVE
IED	IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE
IEF	INITIAL ENTRY FORCES
IO	INFORMATION OPERATION
IPC	INITIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE
I/W	INDICATION AND WARNING
JFC	JOINT FORCES COMMAND
JOA	JOINT OPERATION AREA
LCC	LAND COMPONENT COMMANDER
MCC	MARITIME COMPONENT COMMANDER
MD	MEDDITERRANIAN DIALOGUE
MIO	MARITIME INTERDICTION OPERATION
MLC	MARITIME LOGISTICS CONCEPT

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MPA	MARITIME PATROL AVIATION
MPC	MAIN PLANNING CONFERENCE
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
NCAGS	NAVAL CONTROL AND GUIDENCE OF SHIPPING
NEO	NON COMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATION
NOA	NOTE OF ACCESSION
NRF	NATO RESPONSE FORCE
OCE	OFFICER CONDUCTING THE EXERCISE
OPFOR	OPPOSING FORCE
OPR	OFFICER OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
OSE	OFFICER SCHEDULING THE EXERCISE
PFP	PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
PI	PUBLIC INFORMATION
RIP	REPLACE IN PLACE
PXD	POST EXERCISE DEBRIEF
RIM	RUNO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT
RMP	RECOGNIZED MARITIME PICTURE
ROE	RULES OF ENGAGEMENT
SCG	SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
SHAPE	SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED POWERS EUROPE
SLOC	SEA LINES OF COMMUNICATION
SOP	STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES
SOF	SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES
SOR	STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS
SN	SENDING NATION
SPOD	SEA PORT OF DEBARCATION
TA	TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENT
TCN	TROOPS CONTRIBUTING NATIONS
TOA	TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY
TG	TACTICAL GROUP
TU	TACTICAL UNIT
XO	EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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Main Order
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**HQ MARCOM
EXERCISE PLAN PART I
EXERCISE DYNAMIC MOVE 2013**

REFERENCES:

- A. NATO Military Training and Exercise Programme 2012-2017 (MTEP).
- B. Bi-SC Collective Training and Exercise Directive 75-3 (CTE&D).
- C. EX DYNAMIC MOVE 2011 Exercise Specification (EXSPEC).

All REAL Times: Local Time

All War Gaming times: ZULU time.

a. **TASK ORGANISATION** – see annex A

b. **SITUATION.**

(1) **GENERAL**

Exercise DYNAMIC MOVE (DME) series of exercises traditionally has been a bi-annual exercise that was organised every other year in the autumn. With effect from 2013 exercise will be an annual HQ MARCOM tactical level Mine Counter Measure (MCM) CPX/CAX designed to train participants from NATO and national commands, including PfP nations.

The Exercise will also prepare the command staffs of NATO's Standing MCM Groups for NRF certification and will form part of a work-up period of the Standing MCM Groups. It will also enable the exchange of experience and information between incoming and incumbent Command Staffs as well as other participants representing NATO and PfP Nation's MCM units. The intention for the exercise is to build international TG/TU command staffs capability to conduct a significant MCM operation with a full range of MCM assets.

(2) **Relationship to other exercises**

As DME 13 is specifically designed to train MCM staffs in Naval Mine Warfare (NMW), it must be viewed as a preparatory exercise to ensure a proper level of integration of the SNMCMG's Command Staffs, prior to the operational handover/ certification. There is no direct relationship with other exercises.

(3) **Partner participation**

DME 13 is open for PfP Nations which are part of the Operational Capabilities Concept Evaluation and Feedback (OCC E&F) programme and have units (MCM) with AFS vol. VIII evaluation level 2 which are part of OCC E&F pool of forces. This includes all planning conferences and the exercise execution phase.

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(4) Aim

The aim of exercise DME 13 is to enhance the participant's ability to conduct littoral and amphibious operations¹. The main focus will be:

- To exercise NMW tactics and procedures;
- To prepare command staffs of Standing NATO MCM Groups for NRF certification.
- To exercise the coordination of AWNIS, NCAGS, Water Space Management (WSM), FP and logistics;

(5) Desired End State

MCM operation will reduce the mine threat along the established Q-route system to acceptable level in order to conduct follow on amphibious operation (see footnote 1). On completion of the MCM operation routes for safe shipping will be established.

During the MCM operations FP plan will be established and executed.

CTGs and CTUs international Command Staffs will be fully integrated and able to execute C2 procedures IAW NATO doctrines.

c. MISSION

DME 13 is an exercise designed to provide force integration training for incoming Command Staffs of Standing MCM Groups allocated to the NATO Response Force (NRF) rotation 2013/14 (that will all come under Command of COM MARCOM from September 2012 as a consequence of the NCS-review), and to provide similar training opportunities for non NRF maritime units from NATO and PfP Nations. Additionally, DME13 will serve as a platform for evaluation of EXTACs, MCM planning and evaluation tools etc.

d. EXECUTION

(1) GEO-STRATEGIC SITUATION

- a) Exercise DME 13 simulates a non article 5 Crisis Response Operation (CRO) which involves the maritime NRF. The exercise uses the geography of the South China Sea (area of Spratly Islands and Palawan Passage) and is focused on a crisis between fictitious countries located there. The geostrategic situation developed for the exercise is entirely fictitious and does not have any political implications. The scenario uses real land contours. However, these contours as well as hydrographical data will be adapted to suit the exercise purposes. The scenario can be seen as a building block toward NRF certification during a MARINER LIVEX.
- b) The scenario will be further adapted to meet the approved training objectives for the Training Audience (TA). The basic plan for this scenario

¹ Although the exercise scenario refers to this, amphibious operation is not a part of the DME 13 exercise.

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is for the NRF to be trained for a deterrence posture with flexibility for a follow-on forces deployment (to lead full scale MCM operation in order to open the Q-routes system for amphibious task force (ATF) and commercial shipping).

(2) CONCEPT OF THE EXERCISE

a) Setting

- i. Within the CJTF organisation, Naval MCM forces will be represented by multinational TGs/TUs staffs working in separate cubicles. The number of active TG's and TU's will depend on the number of participants. Each of the active MCM TGs will conduct a similar exercise programme. HICON response cells, SMEs (LEGAD, LOGISTICS, Force Protection (FP), etc.) and other organisations and authorities will be represented by EXCON which will control the exercise through the use of directives and injects (Main Events List/Main Incident List – MEL/MIL).
- ii. Participants working in cubicles will be supported by controllers provided by NMW COE EGUERMIN. The controllers' primary task is to check whether decisions taken by CTG/CTU cells meet the standards required by the Naval Mine Warfare Gaming System (NMWGS). Their secondary task will be to advise on the use of the NMWGS interface and incorporated tools (MCMEXPERT, DARE) that support the decision making process. Controllers are not expected to influence the CTG/CTU decision making process.
- iii. NMWGS settings will be set up by EGUERMIN.

(3) Phases of DME 13

a) DME 13 will be executed in 2 (two) phases:

i. **Phase 1** (11 – 14 MAR 2013) – Preparation.

During the first phase of the exercise the CTF and CTGs will plan and issue their operational directives. The CTUs staffs will organise their TU Command Posts (cubicles) and prepare initial tasking for MCMVs under their Command. At the beginning of this phase an academic backdrop will be provided with lectures, briefings and training relevant to and focusing on the exercise. Attention will also be given to other (Joint) warfare disciplines and how these interact with MCM operations. During this phase of the exercise at least 1 (one) war gaming test run will be executed. The following objectives have been determined for Phase I:

- To familiarise participants with war gaming system capabilities;
- To exercise the process of planning and tasking subordinate staff;
- To develop understanding and co-ordination between CTF, CTG and CTU cells;

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- To prepare participants for phase 2.

ii. **Phase 2** (15 – 22 MAR 2013) – CAX session

During this phase the participants will plan and execute Naval Mine Warfare (MCM) operations in support of Non-article 5 CRO. NCAGS, AWNIS, Logistic and Medical Support, Force Protection, Anti-Surface Warfare (ASuW), Anti-Air Warfare (AAW) and ROE at all levels will be managed through the EGUERMIN NMWGS and MEL/MIL injects as directed by EXCON. MCM operations will be exercised in runs executed by NMWGS (4 runs per day). Participants will be responsible at this phase for tasking subordinate units in order to complete the MCM operation in the most effective way and with the use of the information provided by the exercise documentation (initial tasking) as well as information from NMWGs and results from the calculations provided by DARE and MCM EXPERT software (follow on tasking). Objectives determined for phase 2 are as follows:

- To exercise different aspects of the NATO maritime doctrine (during the war gaming sessions);
- To exercise NATO rules of engagements (ROE) based on MC 362;
- To increase participants efficiency in operating within a multinational staff environment;
- To increase capability of the training audience to participate in NATO-led CRO;
- To promote mutual understanding and confidence among participants (NATO and Partner Nations);

iii. The Exercise DME 13 Hot Wash-Up is planned for 22 MAR 2013. Participants are expected to prepare briefings (and feedback) in accordance with the EXPLAN part III.

- b) For the exercise timeline reflecting activities scheduled for phase 1 and 2 – see Appendix 4 to Annex G.

(4) Co-ordinating instructions. Overall co-ordination of DME 13 will be exercised by HQ MARCOM as OCE, and HQ MARCOM N7 Division Head as the appointed Exercise Director. During the execution phase EXCON will be responsible for the coordination of TA and response cells (and HICON / LOCON / SITFOR). EGUERMIN will coordinate with / through EXCON all matters referring to SIMPRESS.

- a) Diplomatic Clearance. Sending Nations and NATO Commands have to forward the following information to NMW COE EGUERMIN by 22 FEB 2013: rank, full names and passport numbers of the participants. MCD SHAPE upon national request will assist in the issue of VISA support letters for the PfP participants (if needed).

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- b) Security Clearance. Security clearance certificates are required. Copies of the participant's Security Clearances must be sent to NMW COE EGUERMIN by 22 FEB 13.
- c) Host Nation Relations. All exercise participants are governed by the NATO SOFA, PfP SOFA and the standing Cooperative Agreement between HQ MARCOM and NMW COE EGUERMIN.
- d) Exercise Artificialities. The geography uses the real land contours adapted to the scenario purposes. Countries and the geo strategic situation developed for the exercise purposes are fictitious and do not reflect any real world situation. Exercise artificialities are described in Annex F to EXPLAN Part I. Artificialities also will be explained during the briefing provided at the beginning of the exercise phase I.
- e) Safety and Security. The safety and the security of the exercise participants will be in accordance with NATO and national rules. The Safety and Security briefing will form an integral part of the induction briefings scheduled for 11-12 Mar 13 (for details see Annex G to Part I).
- f) Reporting.
 - i. Exercise and post-exercise reporting will be in accordance with EXPLAN Part 3.
 - ii. Accidents involving exercise personnel are to be reported immediately through the chain of command to COM MARCOM and all appropriate national channels.
 - iii. Every effort will be made by the OCE to distribute exercise documentation to all participants. However, the ultimate responsibility of the nations that take part in the exercise is to ensure that their participants hold all orders and are familiar with all publications and software relevant to the exercise before the beginning of the execution phase (STARTEX).
- g) EXPLAN effective date. The EXPLAN will be issued in three parts. Each part of the EXPLAN will be effective upon receipt for planning purposes. Changes to the EXPLAN Parts 1 – 3 will be issued as necessary.
- h) EXPLAN Changes. The EXPLAN is released as early as possible in order to ensure that the maximum planning time is provided to the training audience. Some information within the EXPLAN may become obsolete or be superseded over time or new guidance may come to light whilst the EXPLAN is in force. Any new information will be promulgated at the next change. Any inaccuracies highlighted or updates to this EXPLAN should be forwarded to the DME 13 OPR for inclusion at the next change.

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i) OPR Contact Details

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Tel. 0044 19239 56697

NSWAN: MC DIR PLANS N7T EXER SO PFP MD Bukowski M OF-3

E-mail: m.bukowski@mc.nato.int

e. **SERVICE SUPPORT**

(1) **Logistics concept**

- a) Participants are requested to arrange their own accommodation arrangements during the exercise. NMW COE EGUERMIN can also provide accommodation for participants. For details – see Annex G.
- b) Transportation from/to hotel will not be provided. Most of the recommended hotels are in walking distance to EGUERMIN. Also transportation from the point of arrival to the hotel is the participant's responsibility.
- c) Board. Lunch for the exercise participants will be available in EGUERMIN's all ranks mess. Conference fee collected during the in-processing will cover the lunch and beverages (coffee and tea) provided during the exercise. For details see Annex G.

(2) **Medical support**

There will be no medical facilities available in the base. However, if required, NMW COE EGUERMIN will liaise with the local medical facilities.

(3) **Personnel**

- a) Number of participants will be declared during the planning conferences by the delegates representing participating nations.
- b) Nations subscribing for participation in the exercise are obliged to participate in manning the EXCON cell.
- c) NMW COE EGUERMIN will provide personnel (controllers and trainers) to secure the conduct of the exercise and proper use of the Naval Mine Warfare Gaming System (NMWGS).

(4) **Host Nation Support.**

HQ MARCOM, as the OSE / OCE for this exercise will co-ordinate any HNS requirements. Appointed HN POCs are:

- a) **CDR Ludwig DAMMAN**, BE N, phone +32 59 56 34 06,
Unclassified email: Ludwig.Damman@mil.be.
- b) **CPO Frans Degriek**, BE N, phone +32 59 56 34 25,
Unclassified email: frans.degriek@mil.be.

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(5) **Funding.**

- a) The budget for this exercise is as detailed in Ref. A;
- b) All issues referring to the exercise budget will be negotiated between HQ MARCOM and the NMW COE EGUERMIN. Standard NATO/PfP funding rules apply, including common exercise cost sharing by sending nations.
- c) NATO common funding provided by ACO will be granted only in accordance with NATO Financial Regulations and within the limits foreseen within the Exercise and Training budget, in order to cover the minimum operational requirements.
- d) Should the provided funding prove to be insufficient, the viability of the exercise will be re-evaluated. Alternatively, changes to be incorporated in the exercise to reduce costs must be examined. A detailed cost estimate, along with an impact statement must be forwarded to HQ MARCOM N7 Fund Manager as soon as the shortfall has been identified.
- e) Costs will be identified, tracked and controlled through normal ACO accounting and fund management procedures.

(6) **Public Information.** The real-world Public Affairs policy for the exercise will be passive. However SIMPRESS training will be provided in order to familiarise participants with procedures related to media. For details – see Annex L.

(7) **Visitors and Observers.** Visitors and observers are invited to participate in the execution phase of the exercise. If a Visitors and Observers request is received during the exercise planning process, their visit including travel, accommodation and programme requirements will be coordinated through both OCE and HN points of Contacts (POCs).

f. COMMAND AND CONTROL.

- (1) Officer Scheduling the Exercise (OSE) is HQ MARCOM. The OSE has the authority to terminate or suspend the exercise.
- (2) Officer Conducting the Exercise (OCE) is HQ MARCOM.
- (3) Exercise Director (EXDIR) is HQ MARCOM N7 Division Head. The EXDIR has the authority to suspend temporarily the exercise activities.

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ANNEXES:

- A. Task Organisation and Participating Units;
- B. Geo-Strategic Situation, Exercise Setting and Scenario Overview;
- D. Exercise and Training Objectives;
- F. Modelling and simulations instructions;
- G. Real Live Support;
- K. Legal Instructions;
- L. Public Information Instructions;
- M. Visitors and Observers Instructions;
- BB. Exercise Process Lessons Learned Instructions;
- CC. Budget Instructions;
- ZZ. Distribution list

TASK ORGANISATION

1. TASK ORGANISATION

a) NRF SPRAFOR

- (1) The generic task organisation for exercise Dynamic Move 2013 (DME13) is as laid down in the appendix 1 to this annex;
- (2) Since 12 March throughout the rest of the Phase 1 and 2 training audience will be divided into TG and TU syndicates (cubicles);
- (3) The most senior ranking officer within the syndicate will be appointed as syndicate leader. Syndicate Leaders will be responsible for the tasks distribution and timely completion of these within the respective syndicates;
- (4) The NRF SPRAFOR task organisation will reflect the exercise C2 organisation (MCM CTG/CTU syndicates (cubicles)).
- (5) As it was agreed during the planning process, all active MCM TGs will exercise the same scenario in parallel. For this reason NRF SPRAFOR structure consists of one MCM TG;

b) ORBAT Of Pania

- (1) ORBAT of Pania reflect forces available for the Kingdom of Pania (Host Nation);
- (2) For details – see appendix 2

c) ORBATS Of Vesuvia and Santoria

- (1) ORBATs of Vesuvia and Santoria reflect only forces engaged in the crisis with Pania;
- (2) As operation SNOW WHITE is a maritime heavy operation(SJO(M)), the ORBATs don't reflect the land forces component (except forces belonging to amphibious task group);
- (3) For details – see appendices 3 and 4

APPENDICES:

1. Task Organisation - NRF SPRAFOR.
2. ORBAT of PANIA
3. ORBAT of VESUVIA
4. ORBAT of SANTORIA.

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Annex A to
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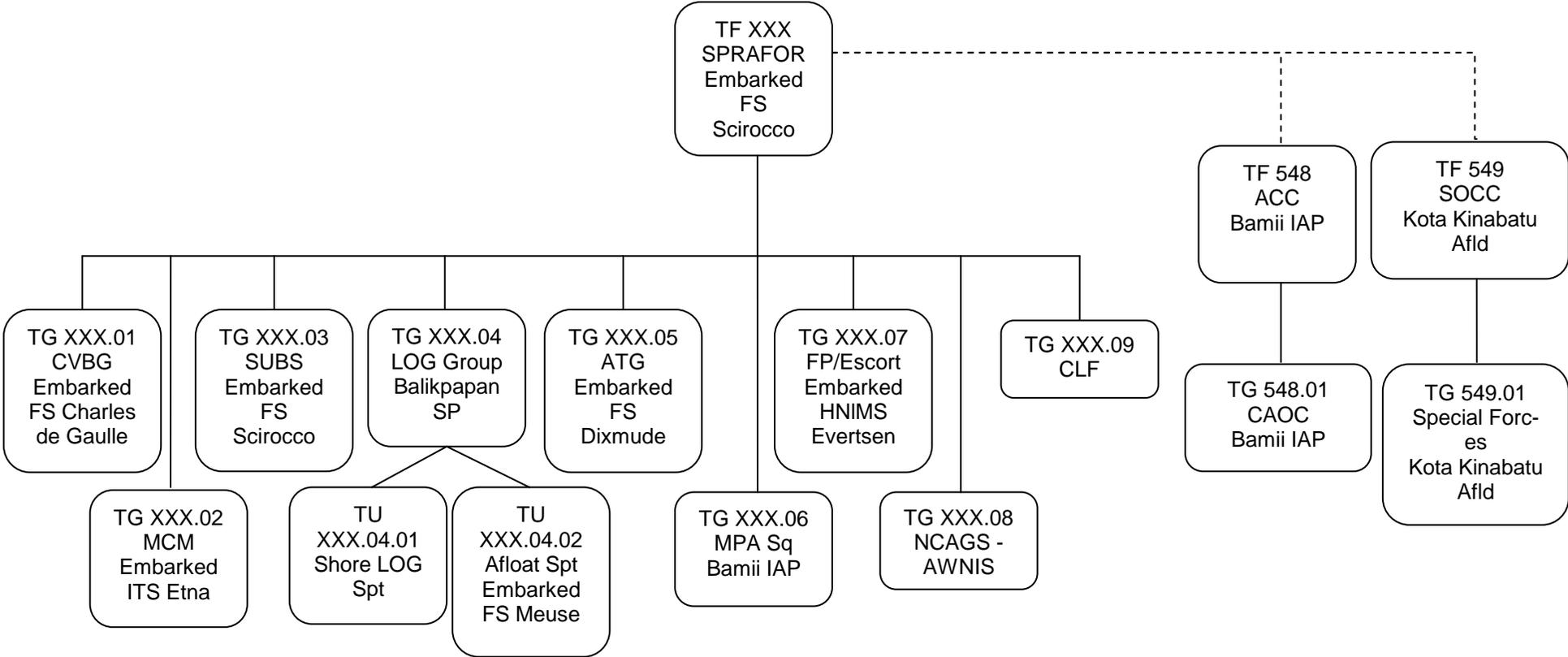
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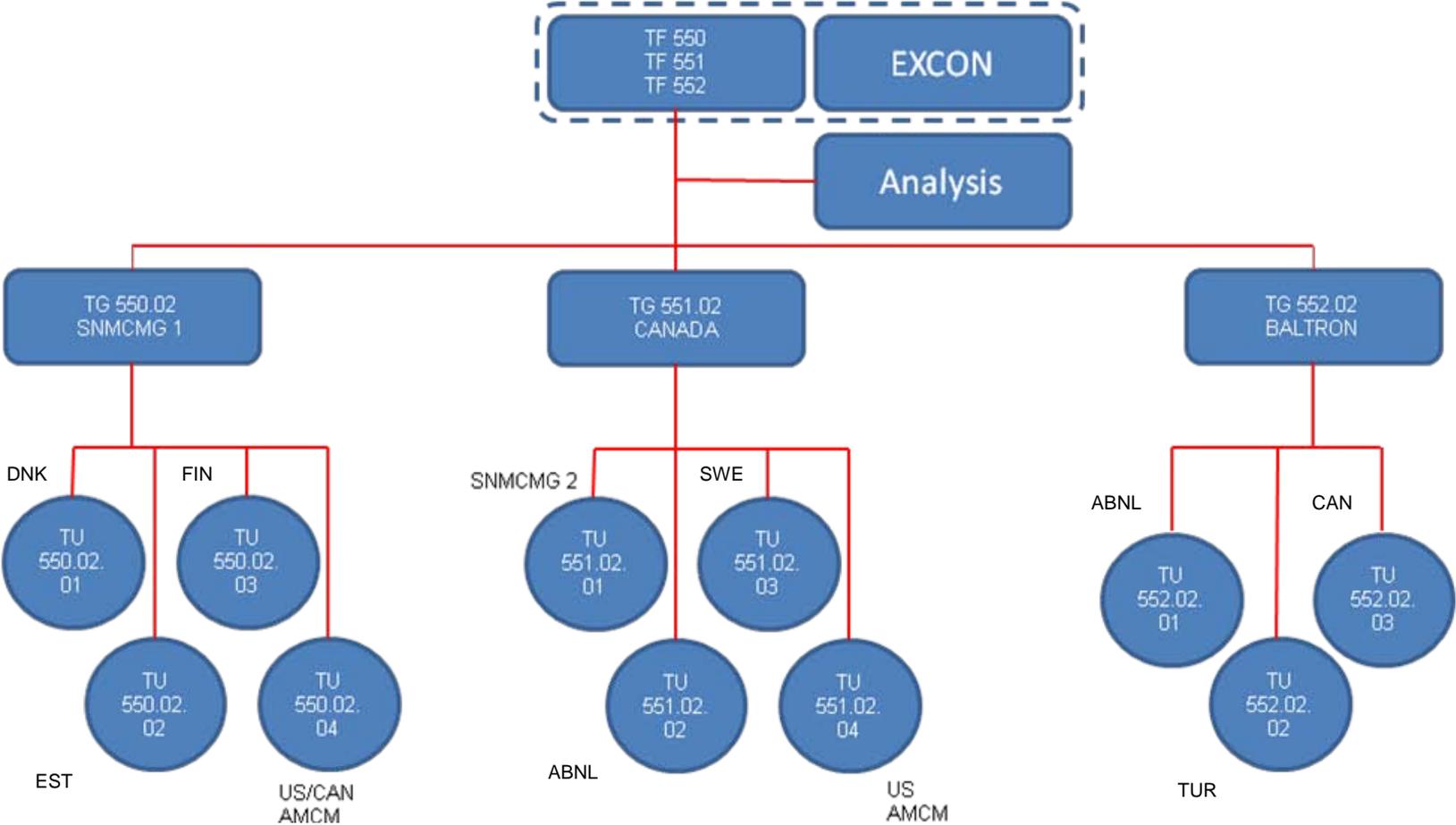
I-A-2

TASK ORGANISATION

1. NRF SPRAFOR TASK ORGANISATION



2. Exercise C2 organisation:



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APPENDIX 1 to
ANNEX A to
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3. NRF SPRAFOR FORCE COMPOSITION

Priority	Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Functional Category	Nation	TE Number
1	ACC	TF548				548
1	Combined Air Control Centre	C2 Air Operations	Squadron	Combat Support	Multinational	548.01
1	AEW Aircraft Aircraft	Surveillance Airborne Early Warning Aircraft	Element	Combat Support	NATO	548.01.01
2	Refuelling Boom and Drogue Aircraft	Air-to-Air Refueling Boom and Drogue	Element	Combat Support	USA	548.01.02
1	UAV HALE	Surveillance UAV HALE	Element	Combat Support	USA	548.01.03
2	Boom and Drogue Aircraft	Air-to-Air Refueling Boom and Drogue	Element	Combat Support	France	548.01.04
1	Transportation Airlift Strategic Aircraft	Transportation Airlift Strategic	Element	Support	Australia	548.01.05
1	Heavy Helicopter Aircraft	Transportation Helicopter Heavy	H/C	Support	UK	548.01.06
1	Heavy Helicopter Aircraft	Transportation Helicopter Heavy	H/C	Support	Germany	548.01.07
2	JFSOCC	TF549			Multinational	549
2	SOTG	TG549.01			Multinational	549.01
2	SOF Coy	Special Operations Commandos Company	Company	Unknown	Multinational	549.01.01
2	SOF Air	Special Operations Aviation Company	Company	Unknown	Multinational	549.01.02
1	SPRAFOR	FRMARFOR staff			France	
1	Support staff	Multinational reinforcing staff			Multinational	
1	CVBG	TG XXX.01				XXX.01
1	Charles de Gaulle	Aircraft Carrier	Ship	Combat	France	XXX.01.01
1	Dupleix	Anti Submarine Destroyer/Frigate Area	Ship	Combat	France	XXX.01.02
1	Jan Baert	Destroyer/Frigate AAW	Ship	Combat	France	XXX.01.03
1	Forbin	Destroyer/Frigate AAW	Ship	Combat	France	XXX.01.04
1	MCMTG	TG XXX.02				XXX.02
1	MCMTU1	TU XXX.02.01	Task Unit			XXX.02.01
1	Godetia	MCM Command & Support Ship	Ship	Combat Support	Belgium	XXX.02.01.01
1	Datteln	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Germany	XXX.02.01.02
1	Groemitz	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Germany	XXX.02.01.03
1	Bellis	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Belgium	XXX.02.01.04
1	Hirsolm	Drone control ship	Ship	Combat	Denmark	XXX.02.01.05
1	MSF 2	MH Drone	MCM Drone	Combat	Denmark	XXX.02.01.06

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Priority	Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Functional Category	Nation	TE Number
1	MSF 1	MH Drone	MCM Drone	Combat	Denmark	XXX.02.01.07
1	Cephee	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	France	XXX.02.01.08
1	Admiral Cowan	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Estonia	XXX.02.01.09
1	Alta	Mine Sweeper Coastal	Ship	Combat	Norway	XXX.02.01.10
1	Otra	Mine Sweeper Coastal	Ship	Combat	Norway	XXX.02.01.11
1	Makkum	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Netherlands	XXX.02.01.12
1	MCMTU2	TU XXX.02.02	Task Unit			XXX.02.02
1	Etna	MCM Command & Support Ship	Ship	Combat Support	Italy	XXX.02.02.01
1	Avra	Mine Sweeper Coastal	Ship	Combat	Greece	XXX.02.02.02
1	Glace bay	Mine Sweeper Coastal	Ship	Combat	Canada	XXX.02.02.03
1	Pegnitz	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Germany	XXX.02.02.04
1	Seehund1	MS Drone	MCM Drone	Combat	Germany	XXX.02.02.04.01
1	Seehund2	MS Drone	MCM Drone	Combat	Germany	XXX.02.02.04.02
1	Seehund3	MS Drone	MCM Drone	Combat	Germany	XXX.02.02.04.03
1	Imanta	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Latvia	XXX.02.02.05
1	Numana	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Italy	XXX.02.02.06
1	Lerici	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Italy	XXX.02.02.07
1	Turia	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Spain	XXX.02.02.08
1	MCMTU3	TU XXX.02.03	Task Unit			XXX.02.03
1	Czernicki	MCM Command & Support Ship	Ship	Combat Support	Poland	XXX.02.03.01
1	Alanya	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Ship	Combat	Turkey	XXX.02.03.02
1	Erdek	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Ship	Combat	Turkey	XXX.02.03.03
1	Goose bay	Mine Sweeper Coastal	Ship	Combat	Canada	XXX.02.03.04
1	Ledbury	Mine Warfare Mine Hunter Sweeper Coastal	Ship	Combat	UK	XXX.02.03.05
1	Remus 100 + team	AUV	AUV	Combat	UK	XXX.02.03.05.01
1	Ven	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Ship	Combat	Sweden	XXX.02.03.06
1	Katanpaa	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Finland	XXX.02.03.07
1	Hugin	AUV	AUV	Combat	Finland	XXX.02.03.07.01
1	Remus 100	AUV	AUV	Combat	Finland	XXX.02.03.07.02
1	Priboy	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Ship	Combat	Bulgaria	XXX.02.03.08

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Priority	Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Functional Category	Nation	TE Number
1	MCMTU4	TU XXX.02.04	Task Unit			XXX.02.04
1	Kearsarge	Amphibious Landing/Assault Platform Large	Ship	Combat	USA	XXX.02.04.01
1	Warrior	Mine Sweeper Ocean	Ship	Combat	USA	XXX.02.04.02
1	Herten	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Germany	XXX.02.04.03
1	Haarlem	Mine Hunter Coastal	Ship	Combat	Netherlands	XXX.02.04.04
1	Middleton	Mine Warfare Mine Hunter Sweeper Coastal	Ship	Combat	UK	XXX.02.04.05
1	Remus 600	AUV	AUV	Combat	UK	XXX.02.04.05.01
1	MCM01	MCM Helicopter	H/C	Combat	USA	XXX.02.04.06
1	MCM02	MCM Helicopter	H/C	Combat	USA	XXX.02.04.07
1	MCM03	MCM Helicopter	H/C	Combat	USA	XXX.02.04.08
1	MCM04	MCM Helicopter	H/C	Combat	USA	XXX.02.04.09
1	Hinnøey	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Ship	Combat	Norway	XXX.02.04.10
1	Hugin	AUV	AUV	Combat	Norway	XXX.02.04.10.01
1	Subs	TG XXX.03				XXX.03
1	Todaro	Submarine Air Independent Breathing	Ship	Combat	Italy	XXX.03.01
2	U35	Submarine Air Independent Breathing	Ship	Combat	Germany	XXX.03.02
1	Rubis	Submarine Nuclear	Ship	Combat	France	XXX.03.03
1	LOG Group	TG XXX.04	TG			XXX.04
1	Shore LOG	TU XXX.04.01	Task Unit			
1	Movement Control SPOD Unit	Transportation Movement Control SPOD	Section	Support	Multinational	XXX.04.01.01
1	Movement Control APOD Unit	Transportation Movement Control APOD	Section	Support	Multinational	XXX.04.01.02
1	MN Logistic Coordination Ctr (Maritime)	FLS BALIKPAPAN	Unit	Support	Multinational	XXX.04.01.03
1	Maritime Forward Logistic Site	FLS EIt TAWAU	Unit	Support	Multinational	XXX.04.01.04
3	Maritime Forward Logistic Site	FLS EIt BEGAWAN	Unit	Support	Multinational	XXX.04.01.05
2	Maritime Forward Logistic Site	ALSS DARWIN	Unit	Support	Multinational	XXX.04.01.06
1	Afloat support	TU XXX.04.02	Task Unit			XXX.04.02
1	Robert E Peary	Combat Support Ship	Ship	Combat Support	USA	XXX.04.02.01
1	Alster	Intelligence gathering ship	Ship	Combat Support	Germany	XXX.04.02.02
1	Meuse	Auxiliary Ship Replenishment	Ship	Service Support	France	XXX.04.02.03
2	Fort Victoria	Auxiliary Ship Replenishment	Ship	Service Support	UK	XXX.04.02.04

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Priority	Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Functional Category	Nation	TE Number
1	Melville	Survey Ship	Ship	Combat Support	Australia	XXX.04.02.05
1	ATG	TG XXX.05	TG		France	XXX.05
1	Dixmude	Amphibious Landing/Assault Platform Large	Ship	Combat Support	France	XXX.05.01
1	EDA-R2	Amphibious Landing Craft	Ship	Combat Support	France	XXX.05.01.01
1	EDA-R1	Amphibious Landing Craft	Ship	Combat Support	France	XXX.05.01.02
1	Caracal01	Combat Search and Rescue Helicopter	H/C	Combat Support	France	XXX.05.01.03
1	Scirocco	Amphibious Landing/Assault Platform Large	Ship	Combat Support	France	XXX.05.02
1	Assault boat02	Amphibious Assault Boat	Minor Vessel	Combat	France	XXX.05.02.01
1	EDA-R3	Amphibious Landing Craft	Ship	Combat Support	France	XXX.05.02.02
1	Caracal02	Combat Search and Rescue Helicopter	H/C	Combat Support	France	XXX.05.02.03
1	Assault boat01	Amphibious Assault Boat	Minor Vessel	Combat	France	XXX.05.02.04
2	Galicia	Amphibious Landing Ship Large	Ship	Combat Support	Spain	XXX.05.03
2	LCM1	LCM Heavy	Minor Vessel	Combat	Spain	XXX.05.03.01
2	LCM3	LCM Heavy	Minor Vessel	Combat	Spain	XXX.05.03.02
1	MPA	TG XXX.06	TG			XXX.06
1	RISING SUN	Maritime Patrol Aircraft	A/C	Combat	Japan	XXX.06.01
1	ZEPPELIN	Surveillance Maritime Patrol ASUW Aircraft	A/C	Combat	Germany	XXX.06.02
1	CISNE	Maritime Patrol Aircraft	A/C	Combat	Spain	XXX.06.03
1	OBELIX	Surveillance Maritime Patrol ASUW Aircraft	A/C	Combat	France	XXX.06.04
1	BRICKYARD	Surveillance Maritime Patrol ASUW Aircraft	A/C	Combat	USA	XXX.06.05
1	MELBOURNE	Surveillance Maritime Patrol ASUW Aircraft	A/C	Combat	Australia	XXX.06.06
1	FP/Escort	TG XXX.07	TG			XXX.07
1	Perth	Anti Submarine Destroyer/Frigate Area	Ship	Combat	Australia	XXX.07.01
1	Corte Real	Anti Submarine Destroyer/Frigate Area	Ship	Combat	Portugal	XXX.07.02
2	Nikiforos Focas	Anti Submarine Destroyer/Frigate Area	Ship	Combat	Greece	XXX.07.03
1	Leopold1	Anti Submarine Destroyer/Frigate Area	Ship	Combat	Belgium	XXX.07.04
2	Evertsen	Anti Submarine Destroyer/Frigate Area	Ship	Combat	Netherlands	XXX.07.05
1	Sundsvall	Corvette	Ship	Combat	Sweden	XXX.07.06

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Priority	Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Functional Category	Nation	TE Number
1	Leyte Gulf	Air Defence Cruiser TMD	Ship	Combat	USA	XXX.07.07
1	Magdeburg	Corvette	Ship	Combat	Germany	XXX.07.08
1	NCAGS-AWNIS	TG XXX.08	Unit	Combat Support	Multinational	XXX.08
1	NCAGS SCP (4)	Units in reporting ports	Unit	Combat Support	Multinational	XXX.08.01 to 04
1	CLF	TG XXX.09	TG			XXX.09
2	Armoured Bn	Armoured Battalion	Battalion	Combat	France	XXX.09.01
1	Red Devils	Amphibious Infantry Battalion	Battalion	Combat	Spain	XXX.09.02
1	Marsouins	Amphibious Infantry Battalion	Battalion	Combat	France	XXX.09.03
2	Bridge masters	Amphibious Engineer Combat Company	Company	Combat Support	France	XXX.09.04

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**ORDER OF BATTLE
THE ROYAL PANIAN ARMED FORCES**

Priority	CRD	Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Unit Strength
0	0	Panian Navy			0
0	0	Pontianak	C2 Maritime Operations	Port	1
0	0	Surabaya	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Nala	Destroyers/Frigates	Ship	1
0	0	Pulau Rengat	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Pulau Rupal	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Tanjung Kambani	Auxilliary Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Banjamarsin	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Makassar	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Fatahillah	Destroyers/Frigates	Ship	1
0	0	Banjamarsin HQ Support Unit	C2 Maritime Operations	Port	1
0	0	Karel Satsuitubun	Destroyers/Frigates	Ship	1
0	0	Abdul Halim	Destroyers/Frigates	Ship	1
0	0	Oswald Siahaan	Destroyers/Frigates	Ship	1
0	0	Begawan Fleet	C2 Maritime Operations	Port	1
0	0	Begawan HQ Support Unit	C2 Maritime Operations	Port	1
0	0	Adjudant 4	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Yos Sudarso	Destroyers/Frigates	Ship	1
0	0	Teluk Jakarta	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Adjudant 3	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Type 206-2	Submarines	Ship	1
0	0	Type 206-1	Submarines	Ship	1
0	0	Ahmad Yani	Destroyers/Frigates	Ship	1
0	0	Adjudant 1	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Teluk Lampung	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1

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Priority	CRD	Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Unit Strength
0	0	Adjutant 2	Mine Countemeasure Vessels	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Arun	Auxilliary Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Slamet Ryadi	Destroyers/Frigates	Ship	1
0	0	Natuna HQ Support Unit	C2 Maritime Operations	Port	1
0	0	Katon	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Krait	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Kapitan Patimura	Destroyers/Frigates	Ship	1
0	0	Teruk Langsa	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Kalakae	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Balikpapan	C2 Maritime Operations	Port	1
0	0	Tawau HQ Support Unit	C2 Maritime Operations	Task Element	1
0	0	Teluk Celukan	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Hiu	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Salawaku	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Teluk Sabang	Auxilliary Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Kobra	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Teluk Cirebon	Auxilliary Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Badau	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Wagio	Auxilliary Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Anakonda	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Teluk Cedrawasi	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Todak	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Suluh Pari	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Puerto Princessa HQ Support Unit	C2 Maritime Operations	Port	1
0	0	Welang	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Taliwangsa	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Layang	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Nusa Utara	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Lemadang	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Dili	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1

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Priority	CRD	Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Unit Strength
0	0	Kupang	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Patola	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Boa	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Balikpapan HQ Support Unit	C2 Maritime Operations	Port	1
0	0	Frans Kaisiepo	Corvettes	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Teluk Gilimanu	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Sultan Iskandar Muda	Corvettes	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Karimata	Auxilliary Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Teluk Manado	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Diponegoro	Corvettes	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Kujang	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Teluk Cedrau	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Sultan Hasanuddin	Corvettes	Minor Vessel	1
0	0	Teluk Peleng	Amphibious Warfare Ships	Ship	1
0	0	Cluritt	Patrol Vessels	Ship	1
0	0	Panian Air Force			0
0	0	Natuna	C2 Air Operations	Region	0
0	0	Sea Gulls	Maritime Aircraft	Squadron	6
0	0	146	Attack Fighter/Bomber : Super Etendard	Squadron	12
0	0	Bali	C2 Air Operations	Region	0
0	0	144	Fighter Bomber - Air Defence : F-16	Squadron	12
0	0	Grebes	Maritime Aircraft	Squadron	6
0	0	Banjarassin	C2 Air Operations	Region	0
0	0	248	Attack Fighter/Bomber F-16	Squadron	12
0	0	247	Attack Fighter/Bomber : F-5	Squadron	18
0	0	Kota Kinabatu	C2 Air Operations	Region	0
0	0	351	Attack Fighter/Bomber : F-5	Squadron	12
0	0	349	Attack Fighter/Bomber : F-16	Squadron	12
0	0	350	Attack Fighter/Bomber SE	Squadron	12

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Priority	CRD	Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Unit Strength
0	0	Eagles	Maritime Aircraft	Squadron	6
0	0	Samarinda	C2 Air Operations	Region	0
0	0	45	Attack Fighter/Bomber : F-16	Squadron	12
0	0	Albatros	Maritime Aircraft	Squadron	6

**ORDER OF BATTLE
 THE ROYAL VESUVIAN ARMED FORCES**

Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Readiness Category	Unit Strength
Vesuvia				0
VESAF				0
4th Wing				0
Attack Fighter/Bomber Squadron	Su 27	Squadron		24
Air Defence Fighter Advanced Squadron	Mig 29	Squadron		18
1st TPT Wing	Embraer 145	Squadron		12 to 15
1st Wing				0
Air Defence Fighter Advanced Squadron 3	Mig 35	Squadron		12
Air Defence Fighter Advanced Squadron 4	Mig 29	Squadron		12
Airborne Assault Wing				0
Transportation Airlift Strategic Squadron	IL 78	Squadron		18
Tilt Rotor Airlift Tactical Medium Squadron	Mil 26	Squadron		12
Attack Helicopter Battalion	Ka 50	Battalion		12
3rd Wing				0
Air Defence Fighter Advanced Squadron 2	Su 30	Squadron		18
Air Defence Fighter Advanced Squadron 1	Su 30	Squadron		18
1st MPA Sqn	CASA 235/295			12
1st Bomber Wing	Attack Fighter/Bomber	Squadron		15
2nd Wing				0
Attack Fighter/Bomber Prec. Day/Night Squadron 2	Su 27	Squadron		12
Attack Fighter/Bomber Prec. Day/Night Squadron 1	Su 27	Squadron		12

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Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Readiness Category	Unit Strength
VESN				0
SOF Support	SSM (Yugo)			04 to 6
FAC Sqn	OSA I & II			13
Patrol Crafts	Parchim I			15
	Shanghai II			8
Surface Group	Soho,			2
	Najin,			2
	Tral,			1
	Taechomg I / II			5
	Nanuschka			3
MCM Sqn	Kondor II			5
Assault fleet	LCL			25
	Frosch 1			12
	Frosch 2			2
Marine Brigade	Infantry Bn			2
	Mech Bn			1
Subs	Kilos			3 or 4

**ORDER OF BATTLE
 SANTORIAN ARMED FORCES**

Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Readiness Category	Unit Strength
Santoria				0
SANAF				0
1st AD Wing				0
Clark	F16C	Squadron		12
Subic bay	F16C	Squadron		12
Clark	F16C	Squadron		12
2nd MPA Wing (Subic)	19 CASA 235/295	Wing		0
3rd TPT Wing				0
Manila	C-130	Squadron		11
	Transall	Squadron		6
	Puma h/c	Squadron		13
COIN Wing				0
Maglaj	A1D Skyraiders	Squadron		10
	OV10 Bronco			5
	Puma h/c	Battalion		17
	UH1			13
	Cobra	Battalion		16

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Name	Type Unit (Description)	Echelon	Readiness Category	Unit Strength
SANN				0
Naval Air Wing (Manila)	Islanders, Bo105, Cessna 177	Wing		7 6 2
Patrol Forces				0
Tacloban	PB Small PB	Task Unit		31 2
San Fernando	PBF	Task Unit		8
Surface assets				0
Tacloban	PCE 827	Task Group		6
San Fernando	Jacinto Class Cannon Class Hamilton Class Cyclone Class	Task Group		3 1 1 1

GEO- STRATEGIC SITUATION, EXERCISE SETTING AND SCENARIO OVERVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION.

The scenario for DYNAMIC MOVE 2013 is entirely fictitious and has no resemblance to any real world situation. It has been designed solely to support the exercise aims and objectives. For the benefit of the Training Audience, four generic countries named Pania, Vesuvia, Santoria and the Mohavik Kingdom have been created. The Area of Operations (AOO) is geographically situated in the region of Southeast Asia, in the area of the South China Sea. The geography of this area has been modified in order to support the scenario and then, during the execution phase, to support the MCM operations conducted as a part of a Maritime Crisis Response Operation with joint aspects, conducted under UN mandate.

The information in this document is fictitious and taken from UNCLASSIFIED sources. While it may resemble information in current NATO documents, it should not be considered as an official position of NATO, SHAPE, or any member nation of the alliance.

2. STRATEGIC CONDITIONS.

A significant part of the world's merchant marine traffic passes through the area. Approximately 30 percent of the world's shipping transit through the area of South Mohavik Sea (SMS)¹ and straits of Malacca, Lombok and Sunda to Pacific and Indian Ocean. Over 1,6 million m³ (10 million barrels) of crude oil a day are shipped through the Strait of Malacca and South Mohavik Sea. The biggest harbours in SMS basin are, among others, Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore (Mohavik Kingdom) and Manila (Santoria).

The north – south sea route from Japanesia and Mohavik Kingdom to Straits of Malacca, Lombok and Sunda passes through the Palawan Passage (sea route between Reef Islands² and Palawesi Island).

Countries with political influence in the Archipelago of Reef Islands / Palawesi Islands (Palawesi Island and group of islands north of Palawesi) are also able to affect the north – south sea route from Japanesia's and Mohavik Kingdom's harbours to the Strait of Malacca and therefore affect the global maritime trade.

3. THE REGIONAL ACTORS

a) PANIA

Kingdom Of Pania: established in the IX century in South East Asia, originally on Borneo Island. Later on, the country colonised The Palawesi Island and the archipelago of the Reef Islands. Since the XV century the Kingdom of Pania began to lose its position of the regional power and in the XVII century lost independence.

¹ South Mohavik Sea in real geography reflects the South China Sea.

² An archipelago created artificially in order to support the exercise scenario (see fig. 1). In real geography it reflects the archipelago of Spratly Islands.

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ANNEX B to
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The Panian territories became a part of Mohavik Kingdom Empire. Pania regained independence in 1928 and established itself as a constitutional monarchy. Nowadays Pania is a pro-western, democratic, constitutional monarchy with the government lead by Prime Minister (PM), Mr. MAHATHIR bin Abdul Mohammad. The Government is focused on pro business policies and on solving the problems in the Golden Coast area and the Islands (Palawesi Island and the Reef Islands archipelago). This policy is supported by the monarch – King NAJIB V

Political: Three main parties dominate Panian parliament. They are: Panian Workers Party (PWP) – leftists, Panian Citizens Party (PCP) – centrists and Panian Conservative Party (PCoP). Current government is formed by the coalition of PWP and PCP. Other minor parties are the Golden Coast Unification Party (GCUP) and parties representing national minorities. Although having high level of ambition, the GCUP doesn't play any significant role in the Parliament. It is believed that the GCUP officials are involved in stirring up skirmishes in the Golden Coast, the Archipelago and the Palawesi Island as well as backing the separatist movement in this area.

Pania has normal relations with most countries in the western sphere of influence. The country also maintains good relations with most of the neighboring countries. However, relations with Kingdom Of Vesuvia decreased because of the crisis on ethnic minorities in the Golden Coast Area, Palawesi Island and the Archipelago of Reef Islands. On the latest stage of the crisis The Kingdom of Vesuvia formed an alliance with Santoria.

Pania has never shown enmity towards the neighboring states and particularly Vesuvia. The only exceptions were the issue with Vesuvian ethnic minority in the Golden Coast, Palawesi Island and the Reef Islands, when Pania applied repressive policy on them after the influx of refugees from the Moinsderien and the Rope Island in 1970's and again in 2008 as a result of PS attack's in the area of the Golden Coast. Pania also have never violated the freedom of navigation for shipping through Palawan Passage and straits (Strait of Mindoro, Balabac Strait). The latest violations were caused by Palawesi Sharks (PS) and the GCUP militias, covertly supported by Vesuvia and Santoria.

Pania is a member of the UN, South Mohavik Sea League (not active regional organization), The Association of the South East Asian Countries (ASEAN) and the Council of the South Eastern Asia Countries (C-SAEC). Pania also recognizes the International Court of Justice (ICJ) jurisdiction.

Military: Pania's military establishment reflects their political posture. The country defence budget is about 1.5% GDP. The Royal Panian Defence Forces (RPDF) has relatively good defensive potential, but very little offensive capability. The RPDF consists of land, air and maritime branches under the control of a Chief of Defence. Military establishment is governed by the state government through the Ministry of Defence. The primary missions of the RPAF are to defend the integrity of the sovereign borders of Pania, as well as secure its energy infrastructure, search and rescue, and maritime integrity. The land component is a motorised force with armoured vehicles and tanks. The air component consists of a number of the

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multipurpose jet planes (F-16, F-5) and considerable number of MPAs. The primary missions are: to defend the Panian air space, monitor the maritime situation in the TTW, EEZ and approaches to EEZ and search and rescue (SAR) missions. Additionally air component cooperates with the state Border Police on patrolling for smuggling. Naval component consists of several Frigates and corvettes. These build the striking capability of Panian Navy. Navy has also several amphibious ships, patrol ships and MCM units dispersed in different naval bases. For details – see Appendix 1 to Annex A. The Coast Guard is incorporated into the Navy. Coast Guard is structured mainly for maritime search and rescue (SAR). They are also responsible for river security. Currently, there are approximately 100,000 in the armed forces with a reserve of 200-250,000.

Population: 155,692,000

Majority Ethnic Group: Panian

Majority Language: Iban, English;

Majority Religion: Islam (60%).

b) VESUVIA

Vesuvia is a democratic, constitutional monarchy, with a prime minister as head of government.

The country was established in the V century in South East Asian Vesuvian peninsula on the South Mohavik Sea. The Kingdom Of Vesuvia quickly colonized the Reef Islands and the Palawesi Island. Some harbours were also established on the Borneo Island in the area known as the Golden Coast. In the X – XIII centuries these were lost to the Kingdom Of Pania. In the XV century the Kingdom Of Vesuvia lost independence and became part of the Mohavik Kingdom Empire. The country regained independence in 1931 and became a constitutional monarchy. Currently Vesuvia with the conservative government lead by PM, Mr. IBRAHIM bin Ahmad Mustafa is the country focused on business development. In result of the crisis on the ethnic minorities in the Golden Coast area of Pania, the country is at the edge of the conflict with its neighbour.

Political: Vesuvian political scene is dominated by the Vesuvian Conservative Party (VCP). This party has been governing the country for more than 30 years. Other parties, Vesuvian Labour Party (VLP, left wing party) and Equal Rights Party (ERP, centrist party) have never been able to be part of or form a government.

Vesuvia maintain good relations with most of the neighbouring countries. Due to the crisis related to the Vesuvian ethnic minority in Pania, relations with this country decreased. Currently the relations with Pania are the worst since the regaining of independence.

The Kingdom of Vesuvia offered to deploy a force deployment to the area of the Golden Coast, Palawesi Island and Panian part of the Reef Islands archipelago in order to cool down the crisis in this area. When Pania rejected this offer, considering this as an attempt to take control over the crude oil and other natural resources in this area, Vesuvia formed a military alliance with Santoria.

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The latest aggressive rhetoric and an alliance formed with Santoria indicate that the country is keen to solve the problem in the Golden Coast and the islands with the use of military force.

Intelligence sources indicate that The Kingdom of Vesuvia covertly supports the PS militants. Also the GCUP militia was occasionally supported by Vesuvia, but this support was cut off as the long term goals of this organization that are not in the line with the goals of Vesuvia, were unveiled.

Vesuvia is a member of the South Mohavik Sea League (not active regional organization). The country is not the UN member but recognizes the International Court of Justice (ICJ) jurisdiction.

Military:

The Royal Vesuvian Armed Forces (RVAF) are trained and organised to fight as a national army in defence of the homeland, but possesses the capability to project military forces beyond its borders and appropriate doctrine to support such a deployment. Vesuvia maintains a regular military establishment with strength of 135,000, about 1.0% of the population. Conscripts form about 50% of the armed forces in total. The country military budget is approximately 5.0% of GDP. The RVAF in 2010 included land forces (70,000) with 60% conscripts, a Navy (30,000) with 40% conscripts and an Air Force/Air Defence Force (25,000) with 38% conscripts respectively. The forces are well trained, equipped with relatively modern weaponry. The RVAF have also sound doctrine and an aggressive mindset. For details referred to the force dispatched to deal with Panian crisis – see Appendix 3 to annex A.

Population: 133,147,000

Majority Ethnic Group: Vesuvian

Majority Language: Bahasa Indonesia, English

Majority Religion: Islam (86%).

c) SANTORIA

Santoria is a totalitarian regime governed by the president. Historically, Santoria became an independent country in 1931. At this time the country gained the independence from the Mohavik Kingdom. Previously Santoria existed as a province of the Mohavik Kingdom and earlier, the Kingdom Of Vesuvia.

Although the country is not the regional power, in 1965 it invaded the Moinsderien and Rope Islands (these belonged at that time to the Mohavik Kingdom), claiming that all native inhabitants are of Santorian ethnic origin. Santoria annexed both islands together with the natural resources (petroleum, natural gas).

Although Santoria has relatively rich natural resources, its economy is underdeveloped in comparison with other countries in the area. The Country's political and military structure is corrupted.

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Political: After solving the Moinsderien crisis by the international community, Santoria maintained correct, well balanced mutual relations with other countries in the South Mohavik Sea region.

As the crisis between Pania and Vesuvia developed, Santoria entered the military alliance with the Kingdom of Vesuvia. Possible reason for this is the hope to take control over Panian islands north of Palawesi Island together with the natural resources.

Santoria is a member of the South Mohavik Sea League (not active regional organization). The country is not a UN member. Vesuvia also does not recognize the International Court of Justice (ICJ) jurisdiction.

Military: The Santorian Armed Forces (SAF) consists of Land, Air and Naval component. Head of the SAF is the Chief of Defence, appointed by the President. SAF is trained to defend the integral territory of Santoria. The SAF's doctrine also stresses the need to project the power, but for many years authorities were unable to build or buy assets enabling them to put this doctrine in operation. Although the large number of soldiers in the service (about 200,000 active servicemen, about 50% are conscripts), SAF's equipment is obsolete and has to be modernised. Officially military budget for many years remain on the level of approximately 5 – 6% of GDP, but it doesn't translate into the modernisation of the SAF equipment. Reserves of the SAF range to about 400.000 reservists.

Population: 103,775,004

Majority Ethnic Group: Santorians

Majority Language: Tagalog, English

Majority Religion: Roman Catholic (92%)

4. PALAWESI SHARKS (PS) CAPABILITIES

Goal: Join the Golden Coast area, Palawesi Island and Panian part of the archipelago of the Reef Islands to Vesuvia.

Strength: 3500- 4000 active insurgents;

Background: Vesuvian ethnic minority in Pania;

Support: Covert support from Vesuvia and Santoria. PS has links with other terrorist organizations.

AOO: Palawesi Island, The Golden Coast province populating areas and various temporary locations in the archipelago of the Reef Islands;

Operational skills:

- Operate in groups of 10-20 militants;
- Use asymmetric warfare tactics: IEDs, bombing attacks, small boat attacks with use of RPGs and small arms.
- Possibly posses a number of sea mines stolen from Panian cargo vessel;

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- Can use a number of speed boats and fishing vessels of different size;
- According to intelligence, the organization possesses a number of SA-16 MANPADs.

5. The Golden Coast Unification Party (GCUP) CAPABILITIES

Goal: Separating the Golden Coast area, Palawesi Island and Panian part of the archipelago of the Reef Islands from Pania in order to establish there an independent country.

Strength: about 10 000 activists (2500 – 3000 in GCUP militia);

Background: Population living in the Golden Coast province, on the Palawesi Island and in the archipelago of the Reef Islands. Founded by the former Panian military members;

Support: Covertly supported by Vesuvia and Santoria. GCUP has links with the RPAF. The GCUP militia can be linked with other terrorist organizations.

AOO: Palawesi Island, The Golden Coast province populating areas and various temporary locations in the archipelago of the Reef Islands;

Operational skills:

- Political fraction – have a number of representatives in Panian Parliament;
- GCUP Militia - operate in groups of 10-20 militants;
- Use asymmetric warfare tactics: IEDs, bombing attacks, small boat attacks with use of RPGs and small arms.
- Through the links in RPAF can have an access to the Panian mine stock;
- Can use a number of speed boats and fishing vessels of different size;
- Possibly can use 10 – 12 light aircrafts;
- According to intelligence, the organization possesses a number of SA-16 MANPADs.

6. BACKGROUND

Pre - Colonial times: The Reef Islands archipelago and Palawesi Islands between Pania, Vesuvia and Santoria historically have first belonged to the ancient Vesuvia and then became a possession of the old kingdom of Pania. In the late XIII century, the Mohavik Kingdom was established. Then the country colonised the Reef Islands archipelago along with the other Islands in the area, becoming one of the most important global powers in the XVIII century. The Kingdom also invaded and colonised Pania, located in the south-eastern part of the South Mohavik Sea.

1928: Pania gained independence from the Mohavik Kingdom. Politically, the newly established country became a parliamentary monarchy. The Kingdom of Pania maintained a very good relationship with the Mohavik Kingdom.

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- 1931: Vesuvia and Santoria also gained independence from the Mohavik Kingdom. Santoria established a totalitarian regime, whilst Vesuvia became a parliamentary monarchy. Moinsderien Island, Rope Island and archipelago of Reef Islands as well as Palawesi Island remained under the Mohavik rule. Based on the ethnic mixture a significant number of ethnic Vesuvians living on those islands remained under Mohavik rule.
- 1960: Huge oil deposits were found in the vicinity of the Moinsderien and Rope Islands. At the same time, oil and natural gas were discovered in the archipelago of the Reef Islands. Diamonds and gold deposits were discovered in the Golden Coast area and Palawesi Island. Although the local population was forced to work as cheap labour in the mines, people did not get much benefit from this new-found wealth. After the initial oil exploration in the Reef Islands, the area was split in three different sectors, awarded to three different oil companies: Clam Oils, European Petroleum and Floridaco.
- 1965: Santoria announced that all native inhabitants of the Moinsderien and Rope Islands were of Santorian ethnic origin and subsequently invaded these islands, claiming them as an integral part of its territory. The poor living conditions following this invasion forced more than 30 000 islanders to emigrate from the Moinsderien and Rope islands to the Palawesi Island (Mohavik Kingdom). Part of them stayed there. Others migrated through the Palawesi Island to the Golden Coast area of Pania, seeking for better living conditions. Although this influx of refugees put strain on the Mohavik and Panian governments, diplomatic negotiations helped to stabilise the situation.
- 1970: After the change of the government in Pania, the living conditions of the Vesuvian ethnic minority in the Golden Coast area worsened. The new government policy restricted access to education and jobs for them. The international society recognised the problem in the area of the Golden Coast. International Organisations (IOs) promised help for Vesuvians living in the Golden Coast area and Palawesi Island. But this help never materialised. The situation of the ethnic Vesuvians living there became even worse, when they were forced to integrate into Panian society. Vesuvian minority were no longer allowed to maintain any of their ethnic roots such as their own culture, language and traditional customs.
- 1974: The South Mohavik Sea League was founded by Pania, Santoria, Vesuvia and Mohavik Kingdom. It was established in order to contribute to regional security and stability and to achieve a better mutual understanding in the area. At the same time, and as an act of good will, the Mohavik Kingdom gave the Palawesi Island to Pania and split up the archipelago of Reef Islands between Pania and Vesuvia. But no agreement was achieved on the limits of the territorial waters. The ethnic composition of the population of the Palawesi Island and Reef Islands consisted of 40% Vesuvians, 45% Panians, 10% Santorians and 5% other ethnic minorities.

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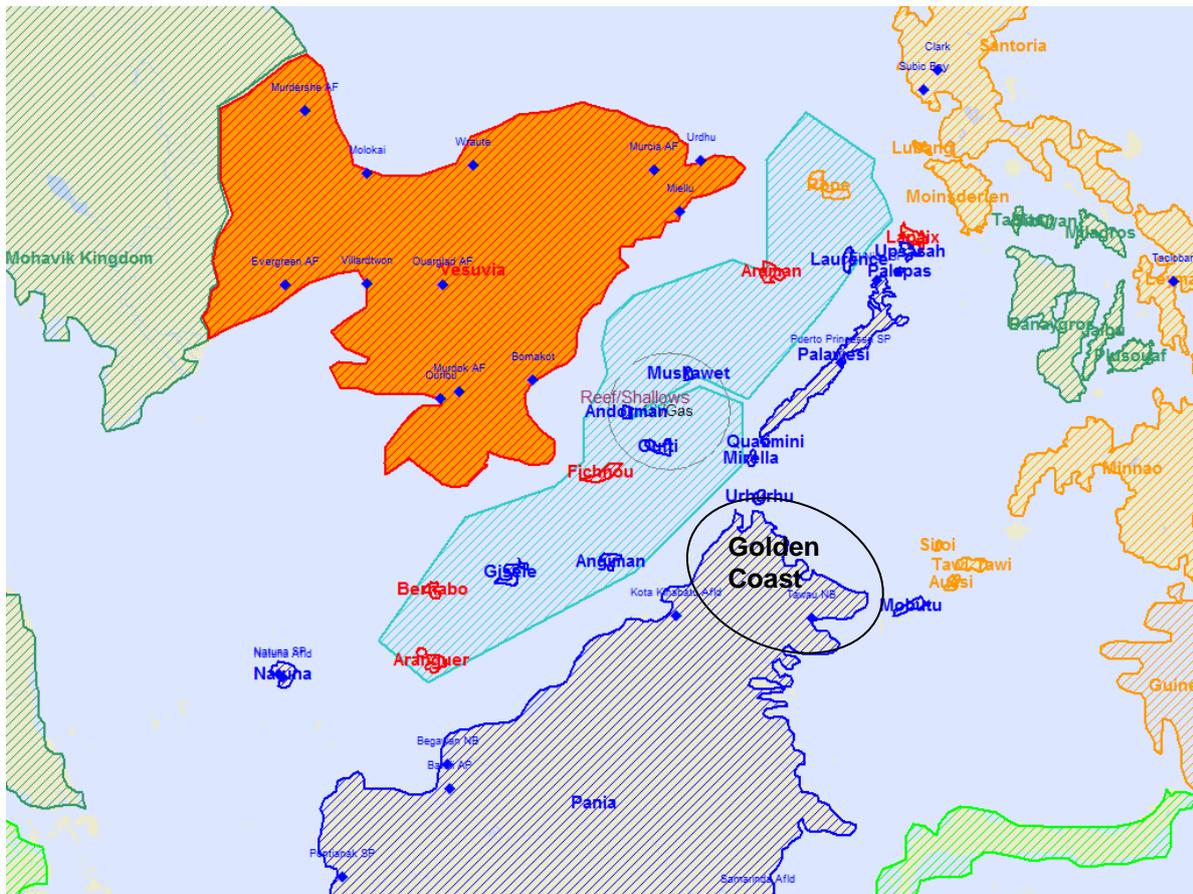


Figure 1 – South Mohavik Sea and surrounding countries

- 1975: Pania started to modernise the ports of Bandar Seri Begawan, Balikpapan and Bintulu. These became the main commercial ports. Naval bases were also established in those locations.
- 1979: Pania established the ports of Kota Kinabalu in the Golden Coast area and Puerto Princessa at the eastern coast of Palawesi Island. Puerto Princessa was built as an oil terminal. Naval bases were established there as well.
- 1987: In January, a new government was elected in Pania. Under the international pressure the new government started to liberalize the economy and to improve the living standards of the minorities in the Golden Coast area.
- 1991: After the long discussion the internationally recognized mid-line principle was used to define the territorial waters between Vesuvia and Pania. Although the boundaries were ratified by Pania and Vesuvia, the Vesuvian population and especially some radical political parties never agreed to them.
- 1995: The Vesuvian minority in the Golden Coast gradually regained some fundamental rights. Nevertheless, there was a growing impatience and a previously unknown organization, the Palawesi Sharks (PS), stated that the borders did not reflect the true ethnic situation. They claimed that the Golden

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Coast area together with the whole archipelago of the Reef Islands and the Palawesi Islands were originally Vesuvian territory. The PS called on everybody to support the unification movement.

To pay for an increased social welfare and education spending programme, Panian government significantly reduced the military budget. In addition, foreign investors were promised extremely lucrative conditions if they invested in Pania. Approximately 40% of the gold mines, 75 % of the diamond mines and the oil rigs were privatized and sold to major foreign mining companies. Foreign private security companies, mainly employing local guards but with their own external managers, were contracted for the day to day security of the mines.

1998: The first armed clash between the Panian police and Palawesi Sharks (PS) supporters happened. The authorities in Pania reported that it was merely a gang of thugs and that they were in full control. It was later found that the skirmish was almost certainly an attempt to seize control of a gold mine.

Over the next four years, the Palawesi Sharks continued with acts of terrorism, including abduction, bribery, ransom and extortion of the Panians in the Palawesi Islands and archipelago of the Reef Islands. It was commonly believed that the Vesuvian government was covertly supplying several armed ethnic groups within the Golden Coast area with weapons and explosives. Supposedly, these groups were also covertly trained by Vesuvia.

1999: In July, the Golden Coast Unification Party (GCUP) was formed in the Golden Coast province of Pania. This party was made up mainly of former military elite. Their short-term objective was to restore the Panian power base in the region. According to a party spokesman, the Panian government had become so soft that it no longer had any domestic or regional influence. The long-term objective of the GCUP was to unify the Golden Coast area with the Palawesi Island and the Reef Islands archipelago in one independent state. Since then, the GCUP is believed to have built up their own intelligence capability together with a limited, but very efficient, capability to conduct acts of terror.

2008: Unable to stabilise the situation and control the increasing violence in Golden Coast, Panian government adopted a more repressive policy against the ethnic Vesuvians.

The reactions to these policies were skirmishes and ethnic cleansing stirred by Palawesi Sharks' militants. Most of the Panians were expelled to the mainland. The first International Organisations (IO) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) entered the region to provide humanitarian aid. IOs and NGOs established ad-hoc refugee camps.

Vesuvia's government condemned the repressive policy against the Vesuvians in the Golden Coast. In very aggressive rhetoric they did not preclude the use of regular troops if Panian government was unable to stabilise the situation in the Golden Coast.

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The Panian government sent 2 Light Infantry Brigades to the Golden Coast area and to the Reef Islands in order to stabilize the situation and for law enforcement.

2009 March: The Palawesi Sharks (PS) conducted well-planned attacks against several IOs, NGOs and international mining companies based in Golden Coast, Palawesi Islands and archipelago of the Reef Islands. The PS militants were supported by ethnic Vesuvians. Several groups armed with light weapons and RPGs managed to take control over some of the gold and diamond mines as well as IO's and NGO's properties. Later the Panian Armed Forces regained the control over these mines, but IO and NGO properties remained under control of the militants. A total of 64 foreigners, most of them working for the IOs, NGOs and mining companies, were killed in the following skirmishes.

Attacks were coordinated with actions against Panians living in the area. These resulted in the death toll of an additional 620 victims.

It was alleged that Vesuvian SOF participated in the atrocities. The Panian Light Infantry Brigades were unable to control the situation in the whole Golden Coast area together with the Islands. Regular forces secured the key places - airports, harbours and main roads. They additionally provided escort to about 15,000 Panian refugees who fled the Golden Coast.

As the situation remained unstable, the mining companies increased the number of the security measures in order to guard the mines, protect the living areas and control the local employees.

The UN created five refugee camps within Panian borders.

2009 April: UNSC, in its resolution number 1814, established the UN Observation Mission in Golden Coast (UNOMIGC).

Under pressure of the International Community, the Panian government started negotiations with PS resulting in the Cease Fire Agreement.

The UN Observation Mission in Golden Coast (UNOMIGC) was deployed to the Golden Coast and The Reef Islands to monitor truce compliance. The rebels were told to leave the seized properties, to disarm and to refrain from any further violence.

According to the UN estimations, about 13,000 Panians (15% of the population in this area at that time) still remained in enclaves on Palawesi Island and the Reef Islands. Furthermore 15.000 Panians and about 5.000 other ethnic minorities stayed in the refugee camps south of Golden Coast.

2009 September: Due to the lack of the Panian government ability to defuse the crisis, the pro western oriented opposition party (Panian Workers Party) won the elections.

The new government favoured a peaceful settlement.

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Terrorist groups in the Golden Coast area and the Islands continued occasional attacks, mainly against Panian enclaves and IOs/NGOs.

2011 April: After months of internal discussion, the Panian government made a formal request to become a full member of the Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The government also expressed its interest in start cooperation with NATO on the operational basis. Aim of this initiative is to develop closer relation with the Alliance.

2011 May: Following a study, which proved that the fish stocks had dramatically diminished, the Panian government prohibited all non-Panians from fishing in the TTW of Pania around the Palawesi Islands and the archipelago of the Reef Islands. As this banned the Vesuvian fishermen from their traditional fishing grounds, the Vesuvian government expressed its disapproval and announced repressive actions against Panian flagged vessels.

Panian fishing vessels reported the harassments by the Vesuvian naval vessels. In few incidents Vesuvian Naval units manoeuvred in close vicinity of Panian fishing vessels, forcing them to change their speed and heading. Panian fishermen reported two incidents of damaging fishing gears (nets) by the Vesuvian naval units. These incidents were the results of manoeuvring the ships over the before mentioned equipment.

2011 June: At the forum of the Council of the South East Asia Countries (C-SEAC), the Vesuvian government repeated its claim to Palawesi Island and the Reef Islands archipelago.

On the 15th of June the collision between Panian trawler "Reef Princess" and a Vesuvian navy patrol boat was reported. The incident happened 15 nautical miles south from Qufti Island. As a result of this event the Vesuvian unit with only minor bow damages sailed away, without providing any assistance to the trawler or calling the SAR authorities. The trawler had damaged the astern part of the starboard side causing a leakage below the waterline. As a result of this collision one of the fishermen died and two were injured. The Panian Coast Guard conducted the SAR operation. Medical assistance was provided to the trawler's crew and the ship was towed to Qufti Island.

The Panian Government complained to the UN about the harassment on free shipping by Vesuvia.

2011 July: The Vesuvian government formally complained to the International Court of Justice about the Panian claims to the offshore oilfields in the archipelago of the Reef Islands (Disputable area – officially within the PANIAN EEZ, but VESUVIA claims it is within their EEZ).

A bomb exploded outside the police station located at the Puerto Princessa city centre on Palawesi Island, causing damage to vehicles and surrounding buildings. PS claimed the responsibility.

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The planned 4th Plenary Golden Coast Ethnic and Territorial Issue Negotiation Conference, which was to discuss the problem in the Golden Coast, were postponed to January 2012.

2011 October: Unidentified guerrillas, probably PS, were reported to be operating from the Reef Islands archipelago. They carried out multiple attacks against UN, IO/NGOs and international companies on Palawesi Island.

Vesuvia and Santoria signed a mutual agreement stating that, in any conflict, both Armed Forces would support each other.

Despite different goals, the GCUP and PS started a media campaign to discredit the government of Pania.

7. RECENT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2011 November: The bus terminal in Puerto Princesa was blown up resulting in 10 fatalities and over 20 injured. None of the organisations claimed responsibility for the attack. Investigation is ongoing, but so far without any results.

Panian Intelligence Service proved that Vesuvian Secret Service is supporting the PS with weapon and military training capabilities. The Government of Pania accused the government of Vesuvia of supporting the terrorist's organisations in the Golden Coast, thus adding fuel to the crisis.

Two weeks later, the Vesuvian Airborne Brigade conducted a combined joint exercise with amphibious forces and elements of the Santorian Armed Forces (SAF) at the Lapaix Island, close to the Palawesi Island.

No notification was provided to the international shipping community about the exercise. Exercise areas in the Mindoro Strait were closed without any notice. Ships transiting through this area were hampered.

After complaining on this to the UN, the Panian government warned Vesuvia, that in case they would continue to destabilize situation in the Golden Coast area, Pania would intervene.

2012 January: Terrorist attacks on the Islands and in the Golden Coast area are continuing.

UNSC issued resolution 1840 (see appendix 1) condemning the conflict and demanding immediate cessation of hostilities in the area of the Golden Coast and the Islands. The resolution also called on all states to prevent sale of the arms and ammunition to the countries in the disputable area as well as to refrain from any action that may contribute to increasing tensions.

2012 May: The Vesuvian Government offered to deploy troops to the Golden Coast area in order to help to stabilise the situation. The Panian government refused this offer and accused the Government of Vesuvia of stirring up tensions.

Since then, the situation is developing into a regional crisis as both Vesuvia and Santoria are changing their posture to a more aggressive.

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Vesuvian ships were spotted in the disputed archipelago of Reef Islands patrolling the areas close to Panian TTW. Harassment of the Panian flagged ships continues.

The oil companies operating in the Reef's oilfields reported incidents of harassment by Vesuvian Navy and Air Forces.

2012, 05 Jun: A Panian cargo vessel, bound for the port of Puerto Princessa was attacked by two heavily armed speed boats and subsequently hijacked. The vessel carried naval ammunition, including a large amount of sea mines. The incident happened 25 nautical miles South West of Mirella Island. A Panian MOD spokesman announced that some ammunition stolen included different types of sea mines.

Two more acts of armed robbery at sea were reported on June 12.

The first incident involved a Ro-Ro vessel under the flag of Panama, which was hijacked and diverted in an unknown direction. Two members of the crew succeeded to escape. They informed the Panian police authorities that the remaining 14 crew members were brutally killed. The incident happened 20 nautical miles west of Lapaix Island.

The second incident involved a Mohavik Kingdom passenger ferry which was attacked 50 nautical miles North of Angiman Island by an armed speed boat. Fired upon by heavy machine gun, the ferry was forced to stop. The pirates boarded the ship and hijacked a VIP Mohavik family, asking for a USD 10000000 ransom. Two weeks later, their dead bodies are found on a beach of one of the islands north of Palawesi Islands. The approximate locations of these events are shown in Figure 2.

There is growing awareness in the region that the problem can never be solved without the assistance of the international forces under the UN mandate. Prominent maritime organisations, like BIMCO, IFSMA, and ISF protested strongly against the harassments in the Eastern part of South Mohavik Sea. The maritime organisations continue to stress the fact that coastal states have to maintain law and order in their home waters and have the obligation to cooperate to the fullest possible extent in the repression of armed robbery at sea, on the high seas or in any other place outside the jurisdiction of any State. In many maritime nations, governments demanded explanations from the Panian and Vesuvian ambassadors about the on-going situation. The ambassadors confirmed the situation and they assured that their Governments were doing their utmost in trying to control the situation.

The UNSC members are buried under protest mail from "Maritime Governments" and Maritime Organisations. Subsequently a Council of South-East Asia Countries (C-SEAC) asked the governments of Pania and Vesuvia to solve the problems related to security in the area of the Palawesi and the Reef Islands.

2012, 25 Jun: The Prime Minister of Pania makes a plea for help to the UNSC.

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2012, 5 Jul: The UN Secretary General approached NATO Secretary General to provide military force in order to intervene with the crisis in the South Mohavik Sea.

2012, 25 Jul: The North Atlantic Council declared that in order to enforce UNSC Resolution 1840, a NATO lead multinational force will be set up in order to:

- Reinforce International Community diplomatic measures to respect the sovereignty of the countries and to decrease the regional crisis,
- Contribute to the stabilization of the security conditions and the improvement of the humanitarian situation in the Kingdom of Pania;
- Support the UNOMIGC to achieve its mission of observation of the 2009 Cease Fire Agreement.

2012, 1 Aug: The UNSC issued resolution 1899 (see appendix 2), that calls for a multinational naval force to:

- Promote International Community diplomatic measures to reinforce Maritime Arms Embargo
- Contribute to the stabilization of the security conditions and the improvement of the humanitarian situation in the Republic of Pania,
- Restore the safety of navigation through Palawesi Passage and straits of Mindoro and Balabac as well as SLOCs in Archipelago of Reef Islands.

A joint statement by the governments of Vesuvia and Santoria deplored this resolution and stated that, if only the Pania government would allow it, the problem could be solved locally. They also stated that external forces were neither wanted nor needed and would not be welcome in their part of the South Mohavik Sea area.

2012, 10 Sep: A Panian HUMINT source reported that a considerable amount of Santorian Navy MW personnel was deployed to the Vesuvian naval base of Urdhu.

2012, 3 Oct: An oil tanker under the flag of Pania sinks following a large underwater explosion. Further investigation concluded that this was caused by a mine. This incident happened in Palawesi Passage, 90 nm west from Puerto Princessa (Palawesi Island), and caused a major oil spill resulting in the death of hundreds of sea mammals, fish and sea birds. Local fishing was severely affected by this incident.

Three weeks later a second similar incident occurs in the vicinity of Mirella Island (south of Palawesi Island, in Northern part of Balabac Strait). This time, a Japanese flagged crude oil tanker was heavily damaged by an underwater explosion. The tanker was towed to Kota Kinabalu harbour (Pania).

2012, 24 Oct: SHAPE issued the Strategic Planning Guidance.

2012, 7 Nov: Triggered by incidents in the Strait of Balabac, C-SEAC makes an official announcement:

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“Due to the crisis between Pania and Vesuvia in the archipelago of The Reef Islands, Palawesi Island and the Golden Coast area of Pania, the Eastern part of South Mohavik Sea with Palawan Passage and the Straits of Balabac and Mindoro should be considered as an area of extremely high risk for shipping. Vessels of maritime nations, active in this region for commercial, research or other purposes are advised to avoid this area. Shipping with the intention to pass Palawan Passage and not calling on one of the ports in the Area are advised to take the route through seas of Celebes and Sulu.

Ship owners are requested to report cases of armed robbery at sea to the International Maritime Bureau Piracy Reporting Centre (IMB PRC) in Kuala Lumpur”.

2012, 7 Nov: JFCB in cooperation with HQ MARCOM started OPP.

November and December 2012 was marked with three more acts of armed robbery at sea that took place in the archipelago of Reef Islands. PS finally claimed the responsibility for two of the attacks.

2012, 20 Dec: C-SEAC issues guidelines for a safe passage through the shipping lanes in various archipelagos in South-East Asia and advises ship owners to follow these. Considering this new guidance and bearing in mind the increased insurance rates foremost, almost all shipping companies operating in the area comply and order their masters to avoid Eastern South Mohavik Sea and to sail via Strait of Lombok and Celebes and Sulu seas.

2013, 02 Jan: a Panian fishing vessel reported that an unknown cargo vessel was spotted dropping large objects in the water in the vicinity of Upsasah Island. Following the report, a Panian fast patrol boat approached the vessel and sent out a boarding team. The boarding team found 25 well camouflaged Manta mines stocked on the stern. The crew members were arrested but they denied any involvement in mine laying activities.

Next day, Vesuvian vessel fishing in the Calamian archipelago trawled a contact mine in its net. The mine exploded, killing 3 of the crew members.

Following these incidents, the Vesuvian government blamed the Government of Pania of inefficiency in its dealings with the deteriorating situation in the area of Golden Coast and Islands, and threatened Pania with direct military intervention.

The Panian Intelligence Service again reported evidence on the support to PS and GCUP irregular forces by the Vesuvia and Santoria. According to PIS, The Vesuvian and the Santorian Navy provides training and weapons to the terrorist organisations.

2013, 15 Jan: in the area of Reef Islands, workers on a Panian oil rig located 6 nautical miles East from the Andorman Island caught three persons in diving suits, trying to attach explosives to the rigs drilling unit. Divers were arrested and later identified as members of the PS.

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2013, 11 Jan: Following the UNSC resolutions, NATO activated NRF SPRAFOR (SPF). Some of the PFP countries³ were officially invited to contribute to its composition. On the 10 January 13, during the NRF CJSOR conference held in Northwood, invited PFP nations confirmed their force contribution.

2013, 16 Jan: The NRF 2013 ACTORD and G-Day (15 March 2012) for the whole operation are issued.

2013, 25 Jan: The Royal Panian Armed Forces reported that during last two weeks Vesuvian and Santorian Navy and Air Forces violated the TTW and airspace of Pania in the area north of Palawesi Island.

Clam Oils was forced to abandon one of its offshore oil platforms.

In spite of the ban for fishing in the Panian TTW, Vesuvian flagged fishing vessels were spotted in the area north of Palawesi Island and North East of Andorman Island.

Intelligence indicated that a large combined joint exercise, named “Combined Punch”, would take place with the Vesuvian and the Santorian forces in the South Mohavik Sea in early March 13.

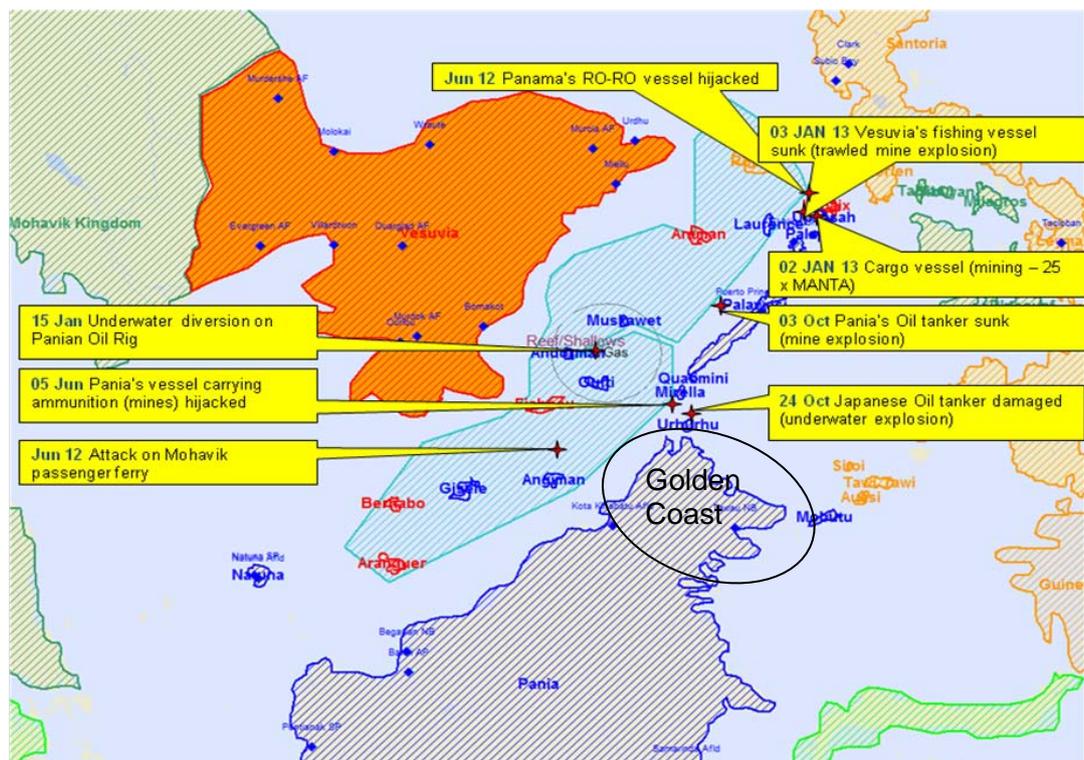


Figure 3 – Locations of recent events

³ PFP countries invited to Palawesi MARFOR are part of the Operational Capability Concept Evaluation and Feedback (OCC E&F) and have naval units with evaluation level 2 in accordance with AFS vol. VIII.

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2013, 1 Feb: Due to the constant crisis in the area of the Golden Coast and the Islands (The archipelago of the Reef Islands and Palawesi Island) which deteriorate living conditions of the population in this area, the Prime Minister of Pania asks the international community for humanitarian assistance. Three organisations responded to this call. These are UN World Food Program, Caritas Internationalis and International Red Cross and Red Crescent.

2013, 19 Feb: Intelligence sources reported that all major Vesuvian naval assets are at sea, deployed close to TTW of Pania in areas of Strait of Balabac and Strait of Mindoro.

2013, 22 Feb: PS threaten NATO that any NATO units deployed to the area would be attacked by their strike operational teams. As intelligence sources report, the terrorists are supported by Vesuvian and Santorian armed forces.

These threats are deemed credible and the NRF have issues several Force Protection measures for all units.

2013, 25 Feb: The Embassies and the Consulates of the countries accredited to the Kingdom of Pania issue warning to their citizens, that in case of aggravation of the conflict in the area of the Golden Coast and Islands, they should be ready to leave the country. The information about evacuation will be issued later and will be agreed with the Command Staff of the International Forces (SPRAFOR – SPF)

2013, 01 Mar 13 NRF SPRAFOR established AWNIS in JOA.

2013, 11 Mar: Upon conducting CET/FIT en route, on 110400Z Mar the NRF SPRAFOR entered the JOA, prepared to start OPS phase 170000Z MAR.

2013, 11 Mar: UN World Food Program officials announces that the first convoy with HA is expected to arrive on scene not later than 21st March. Other International Organisations that responded the call for HA in the area of the Golden Coast and Islands informed the government of Pania, that ETA of their convoys is 21 – 22 March.

The spokesman of the COM SPRAFOR announces that the evacuation of the international personnel, if needed, will be executed through the ports of Puerto Princessa and El Nido on the Palawesi Island and Kota Kinabalu in the Golden Coast area of Pania. Kota Kinabalu Airfield can be used as well.

In order to prevent skirmishes and to secure the places of embarkation, 2 marine battalions will be deployed to Palawesi Island (1 battalion to Puerto Princessa and 1 battalion to El Nido).

APPENDICES:

1. UNSC Resolution No. 1840.
2. UNSC Resolution No. 1899.

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United Nations



Security Council

Resolution 1840 (2012)

Adopted by the Security Council, on 23 January 2012

The Security Council is;

Expressing its continuing concern with regard to the regional crisis between Vesuvia and Pania over its disagreement over The Reef Islands Archipelago, Palawesi Island and Golden Coast area of Pania in South Mohavik Sea,

Deeply disturbed after reports of harassment by Vesuvian naval units towards Panian flagged vessels,

Emphasizing further

1. the worries of Pania that ethnic Panians living inside the Golden Coast area and on The Reef Islands Archipelago as well as on Palawesi Island are being harassed by The Palawesi Sharks and The Golden Coast Unification Party terrorist organisations
2. the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which Panians can live securely inside the province.

Affirms further the necessity:

1. To guarantee freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;
2. To guarantee the security of inhabitants that live in inside the Golden Coast area and on the Palawesi Island in PANIA and on the Panian islands being part of the Reef Islands Archipelago.

Alarmed at the violations of international humanitarian law in the disputable area of the archipelago of the Reef Islands, Palawesi Island and the Golden Coast area of Pania.

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Determined that there exists a breach of the peace in the Strait of Balabac and Mindoro Strait of the South Mohavik Sea.

1. Condemns the crisis and all armed actions at sea;
2. Demands an immediate cessation of hostilities;
3. Demands that the Palawesi Sharks and the Golden Coast Unification Party terrorist groups disarm its armed forces in the Golden Coast area and on Palawesi Island and on islands that are part of the Reef Archipelago and belong to Pania.

Calls on all states to refrain from any action that might contribute to increase tension and to impede or delay a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the crisis between Vesuvia and Pania.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations

1. **Decides:**

- (a) That all states shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the Kingdom of Vesuvia and disputable areas in The Kingdom of Pania, from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories.
- (b) That The Kingdom Of Vesuvia shall cease the export of all arms and related materiel and that all states shall prohibit the procurement of such items from The Kingdom of Vesuvia by their nationals, or using their flagged vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of The Kingdom of Vesuvia.

2. **Calls upon** all States, in particular States neighbouring The Kingdom of Vesuvia, to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to and from The Kingdom of Vesuvia and disputable areas in The Kingdom of Pania, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by this resolution for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions.

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3. **Decides** to authorise all States to, and that all States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph 1 of this resolution, seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a state other than the originating or destination states for disposal) items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 1 of this resolution and decides further that all States shall cooperate in such efforts.
4. **Requires** any State when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 2 above, to submit promptly an initial written report to the Arms Embargo Committee established within UNSC containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds of inspections, the results of such inspections, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for transfer are found, further requires such States to submit to the Committee, at a later stage, a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report.
5. **Encourages** States to take steps to strongly discourage their nationals from travelling to The Kingdom of Vesuvia and The Kingdom of Pania to participate in activities on behalf of the Vesuvian or Panian authorities that could reasonably contribute to the violation of human rights.
6. **Decides** that an investigation team will be dispatched to The Golden Coast area in Pania in order to investigate the crisis and report to the Security Council,

UNSC decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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United Nations



Security Council

Resolution 1899 (2012)

Adopted by the Security Council, on 01 August 2012

The Security Council is:

Recalling its resolution 1840 (2012).

Welcoming the commitment of NATO and PFP nations in their effort to stabilize the South Mohavik Sea region.

Deeply concerned by reports of continued harassment of the shipping by the Kingdom of Vesuvia and violent actions taken by the Palawesi Sharks terrorist groups in the Golden Coast area and the impact that such violence may have on the regional stability, freedom of passage and the protection of UN personnel, as well as on the civilian populations of this region in the Kingdom of Pania.

Noting the conclusion of the Secretary-General that in order to enable the United Nations, and any appropriate international organization or alliance as may be assigned, to carry out its mandate successfully and effectively, that full cooperation of the parties with one another and with the United Nations and the relevant other organizations is required.

Taking note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Pania to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council dated 25 June 2012, conveying the consent of the Kingdom of Pania to the Security Council for urgent assistance in securing the territorial waters off the coast of the Kingdom of Pania for the safe conduct of shipping and navigation.

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Stressing the urgency of deployment of the capable multinational force to the area of Golden Coast of the Kingdom of Pania, the Archipelago of the Reef Islands, and the Palawesi Island on the South Mohavik Sea.

Recognizing the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution established a peace-keeping mission under the name UN Observation Mission in Golden Coast (UNOMIGC) for an initial period of six months, subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial phase only upon a review by the Council.

And acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. **Authorizes:**
 - a. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization to lead the multinational force deployed to the area of the Golden Coast and the archipelago of the Reef Islands at the South Mohavik Sea of the Kingdom of Pania.
 - b. The member states acting through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and in cooperation with the Kingdom of Pania to establish for a planned period of six months an enhanced force under unified NATO command and control in order to prevent further acts of terror and stabilize the regional security.
 - c. The member states acting under paragraph 1a and 1b above to operate in the territorial waters of The Kingdom of Pania.
 - d. The multinational forces under the lead of NATO to enforce a No Fly Zone directed at preventing military aircraft belonging to the Kingdom of Vesuvia flying over the territory of the Kingdom of Pania. The Multi National forces under the lead of NATO are restrained from flying over the territory of the Kingdom of Vesuvia.
 - e. The multinational forces under the lead of NATO to counteract terrorist activities at sea in the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Pania and international waters in the area of the Archipelago of the Reef Islands and the Palawesi Island at the South Mohavik Sea, with the use of rules of the international law.
2. **Recognizes** that the Kingdom of Pania requested the response force referred to in paragraph 1 above to take such actions as required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with UNSC decisions.
3. **Requests** the multinational forces to assist in non-combatant evacuation operation involving civilian elements from the Palawesi Island and the Golden Coast area of Pania as well as from islands that

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are part of the Reef Archipelago and belong to the Kingdom of Pania, if such an operation will be executed.

4. **Decides** that the paragraph 2 of resolution 1840 (2012) shall be replaced by the following paragraph: "Calls upon all states, in particular States states of the region, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo established by paragraph 1a and 1b of resolution 1840 (2011), to inspect in their territory, including seaports and airports, and on the high seas, vessels and aircrafts bound to or from the Kingdom of Vesuvia and disputable areas of the Kingdom of Pania, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 1a and 1b of resolution 1840 (2012) as modified by this resolution, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel, calls upon all flag States to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections.
5. **Authorizes** the multinational forces under the lead of NATO to enforce an embargo of weapons and other military supplies bound for the Kingdom of Vesuvia and disputable areas of the Kingdom of Pania, pursuant to its resolution 1840 (2012) and paragraph 4 of this resolution.
6. **Requests** States and Organizations which are taking action under paragraph 4 above on the high seas to coordinate closely with each other and the Secretary-General and further requests the states concerned to inform the Secretary-General and the Arms Embargo Committee established within UNSC (Committee) immediately of measures taken in the exercise of the authority conferred by the paragraph 4 above.
7. **Requires** any Member State whether acting nationally or through organizations or arrangements, when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 4 above, to submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for inspection, the results of such inspection and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for transfer are found, further requires such Member States to submit to the Committee, at later stage, a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report.

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8. **Urges** member states, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance in favor of the affected population and of the democratization process in Pania.
9. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

EXERCISE AND TRAINING OBJECTIVES

1. EXERCISE OBJECTIVES

- (1) To increase efficiency of participants for operating within a multinational staff environment;
- (2) To prepare the Command Staffs of SNMCMGs for the NRF certification in accordance with the NRF concept (at CTG level);
- (3) To prepare the national NMW Command Staffs assigned to take part of SNMCMGs;
- (4) To exercise NATO Naval Mine Countermeasure (NMCM) procedures and tactics;
- (5) To exercise the interpretation of NMW data to affect command decisions;
- (6) To exercise NATO maritime procedures for Command, Control and Communications during tactical floor / CAX session phase;
- (7) To integrate new NATO members and Eligible PfP Countries to NATO Naval Mine Countermeasure (NMCM) procedures and tactics;
- (8) To exercise and evaluate experimental tactics (EXTACs) (within the margin/limits of the exercise).
- (9) To develop co-ordination between NMW, NCAGS and AWNIS;
- (10) To develop the understanding of logistic planning, control and support in NMW;
- (11) To exercise NMW Force Protection tactics and procedures.
- (12) To exercise NATO rules of engagements (NATO ROE – MC 362);
- (13) To exercise correct information exchange using MCM Formatted Signal Messages in accordance with APP-11 (latest revision);

2. TRAINING OBJECTIVES:

- (1) Correct use of MCM Exclusive Planning Evaluation and Risk Assessment Tool (MCM EXPERT) and Decision Aid Risk Evaluation (DARE) tool;
- (2) Correct use and interpretation of the NMW EXTACs. Specific attention will be paid to:
 - EXTAC 861 (A): MCM Risk Directive Matrix;
 - EXTAC 865 (A): Naval Mine Warfare (NMW) OPSTAT MCM format;
 - EXTAC 869 (A): Mine Danger Area Management;
 - EXTAC 871: Naval Mine Warfare (NMW) OPTASK and OPREP NMW Message Text Formatt (MTF);
 - EXTAC 783 (B) Force Protection for NMCM Operations.
- (3) To exercise tasking, command and control of organic MCM assets (UUV/AUV/CDE/Helicopters);

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(4) To develop understanding for co-ordination between Amphibious and NMW staffs

3. NATO TASK LIST

(1) Section 4 – Effective engagement:

- OT 4.2.9.9.1 Plan, Order, and Coordinate Mine Warfare (MW) Operations;
- OT 4.2.9.10 Conduct Mine Hunting Operations;
- OT 4.2.9.11 Conduct Minesweeping Operations;
- OT 4.2.9.12 Conduct Clearance Diving Operations;
- OT 4.2.11 Plan Maritime Operations;
- TT 4.1.4 Develop Tactical Plans and Orders;
- TT 4.1.0 Contribute to Joint Operations;
- TT 4.3.0 Conduct Maritime Operations;

(2) Section 5 – Effective Command control and communication (C3)

- OT 5.11.7 Operate Under NATO Maritime C2 Concept and Procedures;
- TT 5.5.2 Provide lessons learned for further doctrinal development.
- TT 5.7.4 Operate within a NATO Staff Environment;
- TT 5.9.0 Use an Operational Language;
- TT 5.9.2 Use Information Technology;
- TT 5.9.3 Prepare Maritime Orders and Instructions

MODELLING AND SIMULATION CONTROL PLAN

1. GENERAL

All the issues referring to the Naval Mine Warfare Gaming System (NMWGS) modelling and simulation (exercise artificialities) will be explained during the briefings provided at the beginning of the exercise. This annex outlines only modelling and simulation facts that refers to the exercise scenario and task composition.

2. SCENARIO.

- a) The scenario created for thi exercise is fictitious.
- b) Countries used in the scenario are located in south east Asia, but have fictitious names.
- c) The original land contours were used for the geography of Pania, Santoria and Mohavik Kingdom, but the geography of Vesuvia uses fictitious land contour. Also most of the islands in archipelago of the Reef Islands are fictitious and don't exist in real geography.
- d) The hydrographical data will be adapted to suit the exercise purposes.
- e) Scenario doesn't reflect any real geo-strategic situation and doesn't have any political implications.
- f) All listed UNSC Resolutions are fictitious.

3. NRF COMPOSITION.

At the current stage, PfP countries are not included into NRF. Nevertheless, for the purpose of the exercise, it is assumed that the PfP countries are invited to participate into the operation based on the NRF doctrine.

- a) NRF CJSOR is open to PfP maritime units.
- b) SPRATFOR is fictitious but reflects realistic composition.
- c) The exercise time slot does not include the CET/FIT phase.

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REAL LIFE SUPPORT

REFERENCES:

- A. MC 319/2 - NATO Principles and Policies for Logistics (Sep 2003)
- B. MC 326/2 – MC DIRECTIVE FOR NATO MEDICAL SUPPORT PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES (JUNE 2003)
- C. MC 0526 - Logistics Support Concept for NRF Operations (July 2005)
- D. MC 0551 - Medical Support Concept for NRF Operations (June 2006)
- E. ALP-4.1 - Multinational Maritime Forces (MNMF) Logistics (Aug 2001)
- F. ALP-4.1 - Supplement 1 - NATO SOP for operation of Advanced and Forward Logistics Sites (April 2001)
- G. ALP-4.1 - Supplement 2 – NATO SOP for the Force Logistics Co-ordinator/Group Logistics Co-ordinator (May 2005)
- H. ATP 16 (D) - Replenishment at Sea (RAS) (Mar 2003)
- I. BI-SC Position Paper - Maritime Medical Planning Guidance (Oct 1994)
- J. AJP-4.5(A) - Allied Joint Host Nation Support (HNS) Doctrine & Procedures (May 2005)
- K. AJP-4.10 (A) Allied Joint Medical Support Doctrine.
- L. BI-SC Directive 80-3 - BI-SC Reporting Directive Volume V (Logistics Reporting) (Jan 2000)
- M. MOU between BELGIUM and SHAPE/ACO (May 2006)
- N. Cooperative Agreement between The BE-NL Mine Warfare School (EGM) and Allied Maritime Component Command Headquarters Northwood, dated 30.Nov 2005

1. GENERAL.

This Annex amplifies general guidance contained in the References regarding Logistic Support, Medical Support and Host Nation Support (HNS) that will be provided in form of Real Life Support (RLS) to NATO and Partner Forces participating in Exercise DYNAMIC MOVE 13.

I.A.W. Ref A. Medical Support is an integrated part of Logistics and its associated organisations. Therefore, unless specifically mentioned differently, when this section mentions Logistic Support, it includes Medical Support.

2. LOGISTIC SUPPORT CONCEPT.

General. Logistic Support for DYNAMIC MOVE 13 will be conducted i.a.w. the principles and policies described in References A. – K., M. and N.

Requirements. Logistic Support will be based predominantly on MOU between BELGIUM and SHAPE/ACO and subsequently on Cooperative Agreement between The BE-NL Mine Warfare School (EGM) and Allied Maritime Component Command Headquarters Northwood (MC NWD) as well as on Statement of Requirements (SOR) agreed and signed by EGM and MC NWD.

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All specific requirements of MC NWD are to be stated within SOR - NLT 04 DEC 12 (FCC).

Details of logistic support in EGM Oostende (BEL) for participants from Sending Nations (SNs) are to be arranged separately by every respective SN and POC in EGM via e-mails or utilising SOR - NLT 28 FEB 13.

SNs are obliged to inform POC in EGM about important administrative requirements of their attendees like i.e. accommodation, car park spaces, dining, ID cards and passes that are to be coordinated bilaterally. The proper addresses of HN's POC are listed in the main body of DME 13 EXPLAN part I.

a. Non-organic Logistic Support Units.

(1) Staff of EGM Planning Section will act as the overall Real Life Support (RLS) Logistics Co-ordinator for exercise DME 13;

(2) General guidelines for students and authorities in EGUERMIN can be found at the webpage:

www.eguermin.org

The internet e-mail address of EGUERMIN is:

info@eguermin.org

(3) General information about Oostende can be found on internet:

www.oostende.be

3. HOST NATION SUPPORT (HNS) FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS.

a. General HNS planning and conduct will be primarily based on Ref J.

b. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – The MOU is the foundation document in the HNS planning process. The standing MOU between NATO and Belgium is extant and does not have to be activated for this exercise.

c. Bilateral HNS agreement. - Cooperative Agreement between The BE-NL Mine Warfare School (EGM) and Allied Maritime Component Command Headquarters Northwood (MC NWD) amplifies the concept and procedures for the provision of HNS common to all participants.

4. MEDICAL SUPPORT.

a. In accordance with NATO Directives and Refs B., D., I., J., K., M and N. nations are responsible for the provision of Medical Support to their own forces.

b. EGUERMIN does not have a medical centre anymore. Access to Role 1 - 3 support is to be acquired by the most appropriate means in civilian hospitals.

c. Standard emergency treatment procedures apply to all no-play casualties;

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d. Medical Reporting will be according to REF L Procedures.

5. Movement and transportation instructions.

a. Nations are responsible for the transport of personnel participating in the exercise. National rules apply.

b. No transport will be provided from the airport to hotels. This must be arranged by participants. After arriving to Brussels National Airport (Zaventem) participants should take the train from the airport to Brussels Nord station - last train departs at 2341 local time, 2241 to get connection to Oostende or to Brussels Midi - last train departs at 2341 local time, 2241 to get connection to Oostende (according to trip planner at <http://www.belgianrail.be/jp/sncb-nmbs-routeplanner/query.exe/en> checked 12 Nov 2012). The train from Brussels Midi to Oostende takes about 75 minutes.

c. Participants are expected to arrange all matters referred to transport to be present in BE-NL Minewarfare School EGUERMIN on 11th MAR 2013 at 08.00 (LT).

d. No transport will be provided from hotels to EGUERMIN. Most of recommended hotels in Oostende are in walking distance to the school.

6. Participants preparation and processing instructions.

a. Preparation: Before the beginning of the exercise participants must become familiar with:

- (1) NMW tactics and procedures iaw. alliance publications (see appendix 1 to this annex);
- (2) Use of the MCM EXPERT and DARE software. Participants are expected to be able to interpret the output calculations of these;
- (3) Exercise documentation (OPLAN, EXPLAN);

b. Processing:

- (1) Before the arrival following informations referring to participants must be provided to EGUERMIN's POCs:
 - (a). Rank, full name, passport or military ID card number for each member of the force, together with arrival details to include location, date, time and method of transport – not later than 22 FEB 2013;
 - (b). Copy of Security Clearance Certificate – including validity time, should be sent to EGUERMIN by e-mail, fax or letter - not later than 22 FEB 2013. On arrival participants should be able to present the copy of security clearance;
 - (c). For any nation arriving with vehicles, the following additional information should be provided:

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- (i) Type of vehicle(s);
 - (ii) Registration number(s);
 - (iii) Time and place of entry and departure.
- (2) On arrival the conference fee of 45€ (9 x 5€) will be collected during the in-processing. The conference fee will cover the costs of the lunches and beverages (coffee & tea) served during the exercise (lunch on Friday, 22 MAR – not included) ;
- (3) On receipt of deployment information from sending nations, EGUERMIN's security office will arrange the entry of the exercise participants into the respective exercise areas. Exercise and security badges will be issued during the in-processing.
- (4) Exercise/security badges will guarantee access to the naval barracks and the school. The badges should be worn at all times whilst within the barracks.
- (5) Exercise documentation. All necessary NATO publication referring to the exercise will be provided in law. Appendix 1 to this Annex by EGUERMIN. Publications will be provided for every cubicle.
- (6) Out-processing. At the end of the exercise all publications have to be returned to EGUERMIN. Attendees are requested to return their security passes and electronic badges to the reception office prior to their departure.
- (7) Participants who wish to have a copy of any documents related to the exercise should contact the Naval Mine Warfare Gaming System (NMWGS) coordinator.

7. Personnel lodging / Accommodation instructions

- a. Participants are requested to make their own accommodation arrangements.
- b. 39 single rooms and 2 double rooms will be available at EGUERMIN during the exercise. Prices: single room: 18 Euro/person/day; double room: 15 Euro/person/day. Every room is equipped with television, radio/CD player and refrigerator. Laundry facilities are available in room 313. Bookings can be done through the EGUERMIN POCs
- c. For the list of recommended hotels in Oostende – see appendix 2. Most of them are in walking distance to EGUERMIN.

8. Catering instructions

- a. Meals can be arranged at the BE-NL Minewarfare School EGUERMIN. Meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner/supper) are served at the all-ranks mess. An advance notice at minimum 6 weeks prior the exercise is required.
- b. Meals are served from Monday morning to Friday noon.
- c. The bar is open during lunchtime (1130-1400).

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d. Meal Time.

(1) Breakfast: 0645 – 0745

(2) Lunch: as the exercise is not interrupted over lunchtime, participants will have to take lunch in two shifts: 1st shift : 1230 – 1300; 2nd shift : 1300 – 1330

(3) Supper: 1730 – 1830

e. Rates. The conference fee collected during the in-processing will cover the costs of the lunches and beverages (coffee & tee) served during the exercise (lunch on Friday, 22 MAR – not included). Participants who wish to have additionally breakfast and dinner will be requested to sign up for these meals or book them in advance with accomodation at EGUERMIN. The total fee will be calculated and cashed at the same time. It will not be possible to pay on a daily basis. No bank cards, checks or credit cards are accepted.

(1) Breakfast: 2.00 €

(2) Lunch: 4.50 €

(3) Dinner: 3.00 €

9. Administration instruction

a. All necessary administration instructions will be provided during the in-processing and scheduled briefings (exercise timeline – see appendix 4).

10. Office / cubicles allocation plan

a. During the preparation stage of Phase 1 and throughout the Phase 2, the training audience will be divided into different cubicles as follows:

(1) EXCON

(2) Analysis cell;

(3) 3 CTG cells;

(4) 11 CTU cells

a. All cubicles will be located in the BE-NL Minewarfare School EGUERMIN.

b. For location plan of the cubicles – see appendix 3 to this annex.

11. Force Protection –local regulations

Live force protection will be organized in accordance with EGUERMIN's procedures and regulations.

Appendices:

1. Documentation supporting exercise DME 13;
2. List of recommended hotels in Ostende;
3. Cubicles location plan;
4. Exercise timeline
5. Exercise manning list

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DOCUMENTATION SUPPORTING EXERCISE DME 13

No.	PUBLICATION	PARTS	CLASSIFICATION
1	AHP 1	The whole document	
2	ATP 6 Vol 1	Fig 1-1 The MW family tree Fig 1-2 The Flow of MW activity Par 0105 4 to 8 Par 0110 2 a (1) (a)(i) Channel Width	
3	ATP 6 Vol 2	Par 0103 e Par 0103 3 d Par 0109 1 Par 0201 4 h (1) I Par Conventional MW OPS Room Par 0307 5 Diving stages CH 3 Annex C section III anchorage management CH 11 Annex A CH 12	
4.	ATP 24 vol I	The whole document	
5	APP 11	The whole document	
6	AXP 5 (C) NATO Experimental tactics and amplifying tactical instructions	EXTAC 419 Provision of air defence to maritime units operating in inshore waters.	
7	AXP 5 (C) - MW Supp	The following EXTACS, 7.a – 7.g	
7.a	EXTAC 861 (A) MCM Risk Directive Matrix	The whole document	
7.b	EXTAC 865 Naval Mine Warfare (NMW) OPSTAT MCM Format	The whole document	
7.c	EXTAC 869 Mine Danger Area Management	The whole document	
7.d	EXTAC 871 NMW OPREP & OPTASK Message Text Format	The whole document	
7.e	EXTAC 783 Ann E Force protection in NMW Ops	The whole document	

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LIST OF RECOMMENDED HOTELS IN OSTENDE

1. **BERO**, Hofstraat 1a, B-8400 OOSTENDE
Hotel with swimming pool, sauna, whirlpool, solarium, private garage
Tel. : .. 32 59 702335
Fax : .. 32 59 702591
-

2. **BURLINGTON**, Kapellestraat 90, B-8400 OOSTENDE
Tel. : .. 32 59 701552
Fax : .. 32 59 708193
-

Remarks:

1. Hotels listed above have special prices for personnel visiting EGUERMIN.
2. Most of the other hotels in walking distance to the EGUERMIN don't have special rates for military personnel visiting the NMW Centre of Excellence. It is possible to find them through the web sites like:
 - www.booking.com
 - www.trivago.com
 - www.visitoostende.be/en/hotels

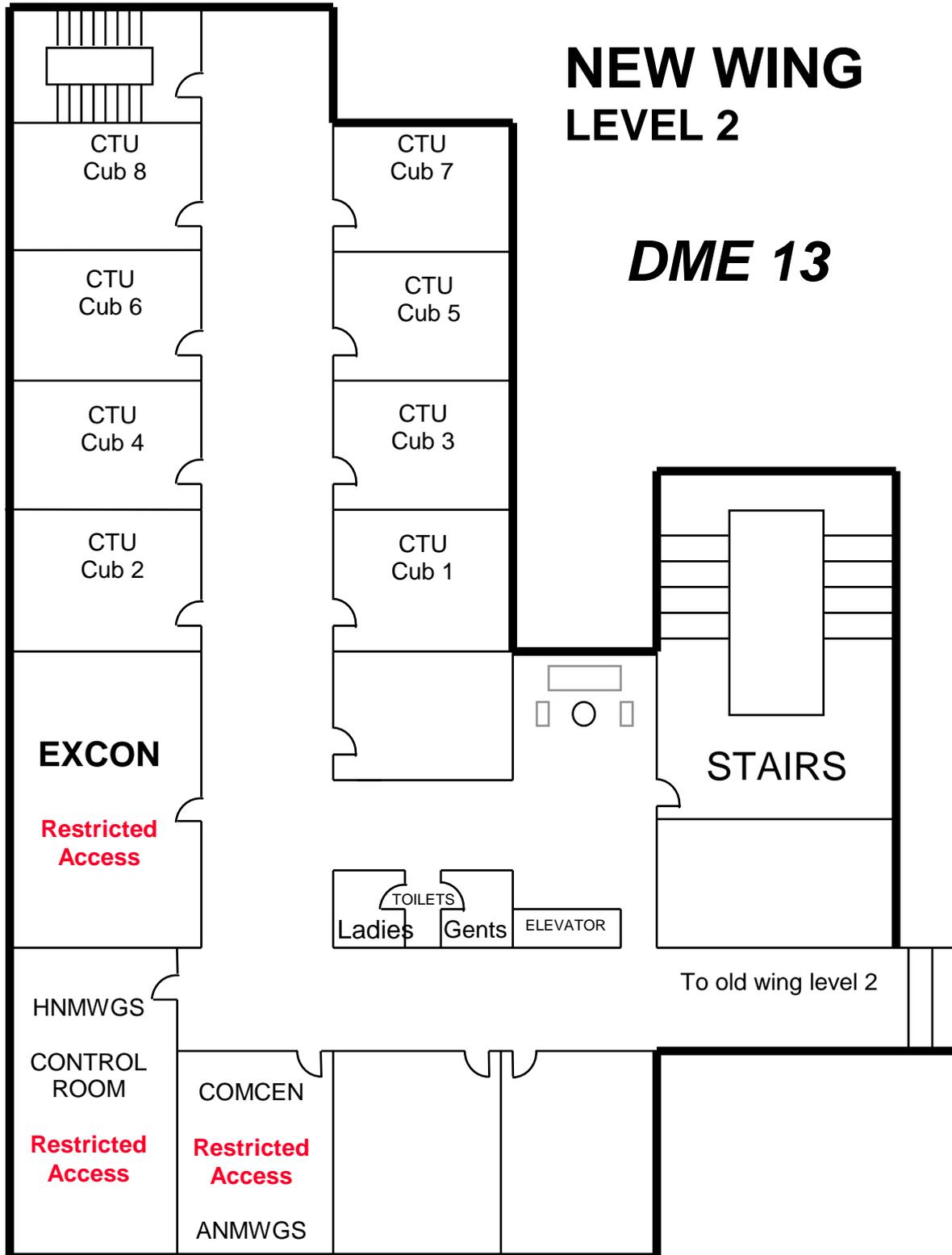
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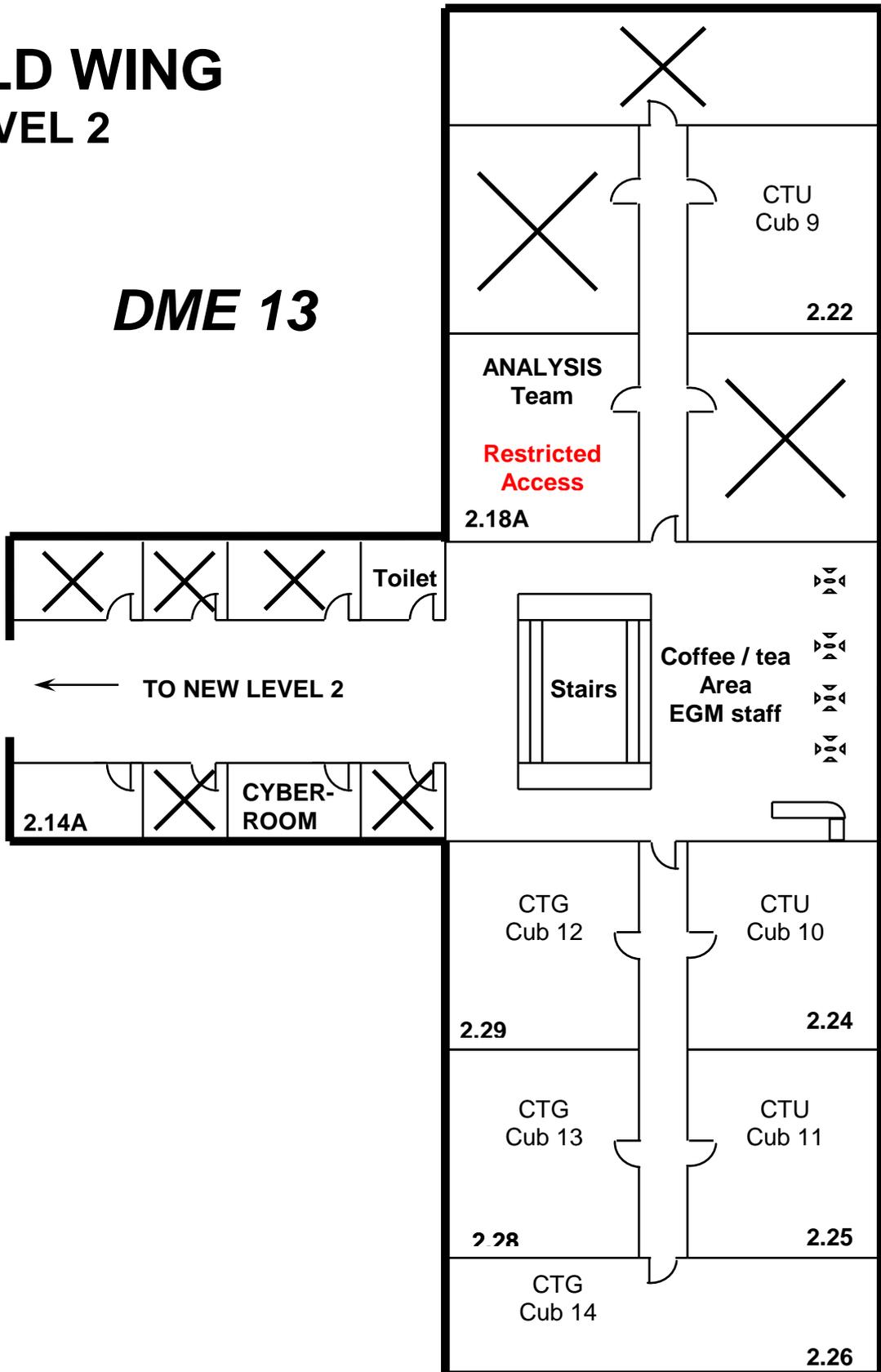
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CUBICLES LOCATION PLAN



**OLD WING
LEVEL 2**

DME 13



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**TIMETABLE
DYNAMIC MOVE 13**

NMW COE - EGUERMIN – Oostende, Belgium, 11-22 March 2013

SERIAL NUMBER	TIME	TOPIC	LEAD	LOCATION	PARTICIPANTS
PHASE 1 Monday, 11 March 2013					
	0800 - 0930	In-processing	EGUERMIN	Front entrance	ALL
	0930 - 0945	Opening remarks	EGUERMIN/EXDIR	Building R	ALL
	0945 - 1015	Coffee Break	EGUERMIN	Building R	ALL
	1015 - 1100	Admin brief Info Sec brief War game brief (logistic, amphibious simulation)	EGUERMIN	Building R	ALL
	1100 - 1230	Scenario brief (orientation)	MARCOM	Building R	ALL
	1230 - 1330	Lunch	EGUERMIN	Mess	ALL
	1330 - 1415	Amphibious brief (special interactions with MCM focused, Amphibious Command Structure – MCM staff interaction)		Building R	
	1415 - 1500	NCAGS/AWNIS (Include how it is being played in the Ex)	EXCON NCAGS/AWNIS	Building R	ALL
	1500 - 1530	Coffee Break	EGUERMIN	Building R	ALL
	1530 - 1600	CTF Direction and Guidance / ROE	MARCOM	Building R	EXCON, CTGs, CTUs

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SERIAL NUMBER	TIME	TOPIC	LEAD	LOCATION	PARTICIPANTS
	1600 - 1630	NATO MCM tools overview (EXPERT / DARE)	EGUERMIN	Building R	ALL
	1630 - 1700	CTG/CTU Time			
	1700 - 1900	Ice Breaker			
Tuesday, 12 March 2013					
	0800 - 1000	EXTAC briefings: 783 Force Protection 861 MCM Risk Directive Matrix 865 OPSTAT MCM 869 MDA management 871 OPTASK & OPREP NMW	EXTAC custodians/ MARCOM	Building R	ALL
	1000 - 1030	Coffee break	EGUERMIN	Building R	ALL
	1030 - 1100	KATAPAA Class MH	FINLAND	Building R	ALL
	1100 - 1130	EODTIC brief	UK	Building R	ALL
	1130 - 1200	AUV brief (Tactical employment considerations)	CANADA/FINLAND	Building R	ALL
	1200 - 1230	AMCM brief (tactical employment considerations)	USA	Building R	ALL
	1230 - 1330	Lunch	EGUERMIN	Mess	ALL
	1330 - 1400	Analysis and evaluation brief	MARCOM	Building R	ALL
	1400 - 1430	EXCON/CTF Directions and Guidance to CTG (if required)	EXCON		CTG staff
	1430 - 1700	CTG/CTU cubicles set up and preparation	CTG / CTUs		ALL
In parallel with other topics	0800 - 1630	MCM planning tools refreshing training	EGUERMIN	Room 1.18	MAX 15 VOLUNTEERS

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SERIAL NUMBER	TIME	TOPIC	LEAD	LOCATION	PARTICIPANTS
Wednesday, 13 March 2013					
	0800 - 1630	CTG OPDIR planning	CTG		CTG staff
	0800 - 1630	CTG/CTU cubicles set up and preparation	CTG / CTUs		ALL
	0800 - 1630	MCM planning tools refreshing training	EGUERMIN		MAX 15 VOLUNTEERS
	1230 - 1330	Lunch	EGUERMIN		ALL
	1330 - 1430	Analysis Team Briefing to Trainers	ANALYSIS TEAM		Analysis, EXCON and EGUERMIN Staff
Thursday, 14 March 2013					
	0900 - 0930	Brief tasking application			
	0930 - 1230	System Familiarization Runs	EGUERMIN		CTUs
	0900 - 0930	Briefing CTG 1 to CTF	CTG		CTG staff
	0930 - 1000	Briefing CTG 2 to CTF	CTG		CTG staff
	1000 - 1030	Briefing CTG 3 to CTF	CTG		CTG staff
	1230 - 1330	Lunch	EGUERMIN		ALL
	1330 - 1630	EXCON/CTG/CTU planning	EXDIR		ALL
Friday 15 March 2013					
	0800 -1630	EXCON/CTG/CTU planning	EXDIR		ALL
	1230 - 1330	Lunch	EGUERMIN		ALL
	1330 - 1430	Finalize tasking signals	CTUs		CTUs
	By 1500	Initial tasking orders issued	CTUs		CTUs

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SERIAL NUMBER	TIME	TOPIC	LEAD	LOCATION	PARTICIPANTS
Saturday 16 March 2013					
	0900 - 1500	CTG/CTU Time			
Sunday, 17 March 2013					
		Cultural Day			ALL
PHASE 2 Monday 18 March 2013					
	0800	RUN 1 (0000 – 0600)	EGUERMIN		ALL
	0900 - 0930	Briefing CTG to CTF	CTG		CTG staff
	By 0930	CTUs to CTG NMW OPREP	CTUs		CTUs staff
	1030	RUN 2 (0600 – 1200)	EGUERMIN		ALL
	1230 - 1315	Lunch	EGUERMIN		ALL
	1330	RUN 3 (1200 – 1800)	EGUERMIN		ALL
	By 1500	CTUs to CTG NMW OPREP and LOGREP	CTUs		CTUs staff
	1530	RUN 4 (1800 – 2400)	EGUERMIN		ALL
	By 1700	CTG to CTF NMW OPREP	CTG		CTG staff
	By 1700	Analysis Team Coordination			
PHASE 2 Tuesday 19 – Thursday 21 March 2013					
	0745	Analysis Team De-Briefs to CTG's	Analysis Team	CTG cubicles	Analysis Team / CTG's
	0800	RUN 1 (0000 – 0600)	EGUERMIN		ALL
	0900 - 0930	Briefing CTG to CTF	CTG		CTG staff
	By 0930	CTUs to CTG NMW OPREP	CTUs		CTUs staff
	1030	RUN 2 (0600 – 1200)	EGUERMIN		ALL
	1230 - 1315	Lunch	EGUERMIN		ALL

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SERIAL NUMBER	TIME	TOPIC	LEAD	LOCATION	PARTICIPANTS
	1330	RUN 3 (1200 – 1800)	EGUERMIN		ALL
	By 1500	CTUs to CTG NMW OPREP and LOGREP	CTUs		CTUs staff
	1530	RUN 4 (1800 – 2400)	EGUERMIN		ALL
	By 1700	CTG to CTF NMW OPREP	CTG		CTG staff
	By 1700	Analysis Team Coordination			
Friday, 22 March 2013					
	0830 – 0900	Analysis Team De-Briefs to CTG's	Analysis Team	CTG cubicles	Analysis Team / CTG's
	0900 - 1100	Exercise Hot Wash Up	OPR		ALL
	1100 - 1115	Closing remarks	EXDIR		ALL

Remarks:

1. 19, 20 or 21 Mar 2013 – SIMPRESS training. Lead – EGUERMIN, SIMPRESS trainers. Participants – All.

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DYNAMIC MOVE 13 Manning List

EXCON					
Line	Rank	Spec	Function	Command /Nation	Name/post nr
1.	OF5	OPS	Exercise Director	MARCOM	N-7
2.	OF4	MW	DEP. EXER. Director	MARCOM	N-7117
3.	OF4	MW	EXCON DIRECTOR	NORWAY	Cdr sg. Erik HANSEN
4.	OF 3-4	-	EXER ADMIN & PIO	EGUERMIN	Cdr Ludwig DAMMAN
5.	OR5-6	-	ADMIN	EGUERMIN	CPO Frans Degrieck
6.	OF4	OPS	EXCON Coordinator	CANADA	Lt Cdr Tyrone DAVID
7.	OF3-4	MW	MW OPS EM	POLAND	Lt Cdr Romuald STARK
8.	OF3-4	MW	MW OPS EM	ESTONIA	Lt Cdr Risto SAIMLA
9.	OF3-4	MW	MW OPS EM	DENMARK	Lt Cdr Richard KINGO ANDERSEN
10.	OF3-4	MW	MW OPS EM	POLAND	Kpt. mar. Dominik CIUPA
11.	OF3-4	MW	MW OPS EM	SWEDEN	Lt. Thomas EKLUND
12.	OF3-4	MW	MW OPS EM (AUV)	CANADA	Lt J.J. CHIASSON
13.	OF3-4	MW	MW OPS EM (AMCM)	US	Lt Antoine MORRISON
14.	OF3-4	NCAGS	SO NCAGS EM	ABNL	TBD
15.	OF3-4	NCAGS	SO NCAGS EM	GERMANY	Cdr Rieper
16.	OF3-4	ROE	LEGAD	MARCOM	Lt Adele FRITH (in MC HQ Northwood – via phone / e-mail (NU))
17.	OF4	AWNIS	SO AWNIS	UK HYDRO	Lt Cdr Chris Parry
18.	OF4	AWNIS	DEPUTY SO AWNIS	GERMANY	Lt Dirk Schinschick
19.	OF 2-4	OPS	Wargame system operator	SPAIN	Lt Vicente Juan Olmos BLAZQUEZ
20.	OF3-4	FP	SO FP EM	CANADA	Lt Cdr Todd BACON
21.	OF3-4	FP	SO FP EM	MARCOM	Lt Frederic GATTE
22.	OF3-4	OPS	SO MAR OPS EM	MARCOM	Cdr Philippe Plumier
23.	OF3-4	LOG	SO LOG	MARCOM	TBD

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Line	Rank	Spec	Function	Command/Nation	Name/post nr
Analysis Cell					
1.	CIV		HEAD ANALYSIS TEAM	MANP	Mr Peter VAN MIERLO
2.	CIV		ANALYST (DRDC)	CANADA	Mr Aaron PERCIVAL
3.	CIV		ANALYST (DRDC)	CANADA	Mr Mark STODDARD
4.	OF 3-4	MW	DEBRIEFER		
5.	OF 3-4	MW	DEBRIEFER		
6.	OF 3-4	MW	DEBRIEFER		
7.	OF 2-4	MW	SME NMW		
8.	OF 2-4	MW	SME NMW	GERMANY	TBD
9.	OF 2-4	MW	SME NMW	GERMANY	TBD
10.	OF 3	MW	OBSERVER	CANADA	Lt Cdr Simon GOWAN

Remarks:

1. US Navy evaluation team will conduct evaluations of US Navy personnel performance in accordance with national procedures. Evaluation team is not expected to interfere with the conduct of exercise.

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Line	Rank	Spec	Function	Command/Nation	Name/post nr
MCM TG 1 (SNMCMG 1 - POL)					
1.	OF4	MW, OPS	CTG	SNMCMG1	Cdr Piotr SIKORA
2.	OF3-4	MW	SO MW	SNMCMG1	PSO
3.	OF3-4	MW	SO MW	SNMCMG1	LtCdr Jaroslaw TUSZKOWSKI
4.	OF2-3	MW	SO MW (DARE Operator)	SNMCMG1	Lt Michal DZIUGAN
5.	OF2-3	MW	ASS SO MW	SNMCMG1	Lt Michal WICKA
6.	OR6-8	MW	Plotter	SNMCMG1	TBD
7.	OF2-3	AWNIS	SO AWNIS	NORWAY	TBD
MCM TG 2 (CAN)					
8.	OF4	MW, OPS	CTG	Canada	Cdr Niall Hanratty
9.	OF3-4	MW	SO MW	Canada	Lt Cdr Stephan JULIEN
10.	OF3-4	MW	SO MW	Canada	Lt Cdr Patrick MONTGOMERY
11.	OF2-3	MW	SO MW (DARE Operator)	Canada	Lt Cdr Peter KOCH
12.	OF2-3	MW	ASS SO MW	Canada	Canada TBD
13.	OR6-8	MW	Plotter	Canada	CPO2 Karl HESJEDAHL
14.	OF2-3	AWNIS	SO AWNIS	ABNL / The Netherlands	Lt Cdr Van Der Ruit
15.	OF2-3	AWNIS	Deputy SO AWNIS	GERMANY	TBD
MCM TG 3 (BALTRON)					
16.	OF3-4	MW, OPS	CTG	BALTRON	Lt Cdr Egidijus OLESKEVICIUS
17.	OF3-4	MW	SO MW	BALTRON	Cdr j.g Janis Auce
18.	OF3-4	MW	SO MW	BALTRON	Lt j.g. Mindaugas KLOVISKIS
19.	OF2-3	MW	SO MW (DARE Operator)	BALTRON	Lt s.g. Guntis Skunstins
20.	OF2-3	MW	ASS SO MW	BALTRON	Lt Cdr Kristis Kristlibs
21.	OF1-2	MW	Plotter	BALTRON	Lt s.g. Janis Petersons
22.	OF2-3	AWNIS	SO AWNIS	ABNL /The Netherlands/	Lt Droppert
23.	OF2-3	AWNIS	Deputy SO AWNIS	GERMANY	TBD

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Line	Rank	Spec	Function	Command/Nation	Name/post nr
MCM TU 1					
1.	OF3	MW	CTU	Finland	Finland
2.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Finland	Finland
3.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Finland	Finland
4.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Finland	Finland
5.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	Finland	Finland
MCM TU 2					
6.	OF3	MW	CTU	ABNL	ABNL
7.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	ABNL	ABNL
8.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	ABNL	ABNL
9.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	ABNL	ABNL
10.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	ABNL	ABNL
MCM TU 3					
11.	OF3	MW	CTU	ABNL	ABNL
12.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	ABNL	ABNL
13.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	ABNL	ABNL
14.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	ABNL	ABNL
15.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	ABNL	ABNL
MCM TU 4					
16.	OF3	MW	CTU	US	US
17.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	US	US
18.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	US	US
19.	OF2-3	AMCM	SO Airborne MCM (AMCM)	US	US
20.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	US	US
21.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	US	US

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Line	Rank	Spec	Function	Command/Nation	Name/post nr
MCM TU 5					
1.	OF3	MW	CTU	Denmark	Lt. Cdr. K. P. Hansen
2.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Denmark	Lt. Cdr. J. Groenkjaer
3.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Denmark	Lt. Cdr. A. P. Johansen
4.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Denmark	TBD
5.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	Denmark	TBD
MCM TU 6					
6.	OF3	MW	CTU	SNMCMG2	Cdr M. SEIPEL
7.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	SNMCMG2	LtCdr S. RAETZER
8.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	SNMCMG2	TBD
9.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	SNMCMG2	PO B. Bartels
10.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	SNMCMG2	PO R Luikenga
MCM TU 7					
11.	OF3	MW	CTU	Estonia	Lt s.g. Villu KLESMANN
12.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Estonia	Lt s.g Egon KAUR
13.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Estonia	Lt s.g. Tanel LEETNA
14.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Estonia	Lt Marek MARDO
15.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	Estonia	Estonia
MCM TU 8					
16.	OF3	MW	CTU	Sweden	Sweden
17.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Sweden	Sweden
18.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Sweden	Sweden
19.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	Sweden	Sweden
20.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	Sweden	Sweden
MCM TU 9					
21.	OF3	MW	CTU	TURKEY	Lt Cdr Suat GURDAL
22.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	TURKEY	Lt Cdr Abdullah YILDIZ
23.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	TURKEY	Lt Onur CELE
24.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	TURKEY	Lt Emrah GULASLAN
25.	OF2-3	MW	Operator	TURKEY	Lt Murat AKSU

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MCM TU 10					
1.	OF3	MW	CTU	SWEDEN	SWEDEN
2.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	LATVIA	LtCdr A. Grebežs
3.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	LATVIA	LtCdr Martins Cirulis
4.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	SWEDEN	SWEDEN
5.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	SWEDEN	SWEDEN
MCM TU 11					
6.	OF3	MW	CTU	US / CANADA	US / CANADA
7.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	US / CANADA	US / CANADA
8.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	US / CANADA	US / CANADA
9.	OF2-3	MW	MW Officer	US / CANADA	US / CANADA
10.	OR6-8	MW	Operator	US / CANADA	US / CANADA

LEGAL INSTRUCTIONS

REFERENCES:

- A. NATO Military Training and Exercise Programme 2011-2016 (MTEP).
- B. Bi-SC Collective Training and Exercise Directive 75-3 (CTE&D) dated 28 Oct 2010.
- C. EX DYNAMIC MOVE 2011 Exercise Specification (EXSPEC), dated 9 Feb 11.
- D. NATO SOFA.
- E. NATO – PFP SOFA.
- F. MC Northwood – EGUERMIN Corporative Agreement, dated 30 Nov 2005
- G. SH/MIC/PRD/20120210 “MCD Partnership Programmes Management Guidance”, dated 10 Feb 2012.

GENERAL: All legal matters regarding the execution of exercise Dynamic Move 13 are governed by references A - G.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS INSTRUCTIONS

1. General:

- a. The real-world public affairs policy for the exercise will be passive.

2. Real world media

- a. Press information on the exercise may be released by MC HQ NORTHWOOD PAO and the BE-NL Mine Warfare School EGUERMIN, NMW COE.
- b. No real world media conference is planned for the exercise. This applies also for any other contacts.

3. SIMPRESS

- a. SIMPPRESS training will be provided by the simpres training team arranged by EGUERMIN. The training will be a generic part of the exercise (date of the training – to be specified).
- b. Aim of this training is to familiarise participants with procedures related to media.
- c. The SIMPRESS will not affect the exercise battlerhythm.
- d. Prior the SIMPRESS training CTF (EXCON) will issue directions and guidance (D&G) on media contacts to CTGs. CTG will be responsible for issuing the D&G to subordinate TUs.
- e. Syndicate leaders will be responsible for appointing the personnel responsible for contact with the media.
- f. Training team will interview personnel responsible for contact with the media (one per syndicate) in respective cubicles. Debrief on the interview will be provided for the cubicle by the trainers.

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I-L-2**

VISITORS AND OBSERVERS INSTRUCTIONS

REFERENCES:

- A. NATO Military Training and Exercise Programme 2012-2017 (MTEP).
- B. Bi-SC Collective Training and Exercise Directive 75-3 (CTE&D) dated 28 Oct 2010.
- C. EX DYNAMIC MOVE 2013 Exercise Specification (EXSPEC), dated 27 March 12.

1. General:

- a. In accordance with References B-C, exercise Dynamic Move 2013 (DME 13) is a NATO Maritime CAX planned to take place in BE-NL Mine Warfare School EGUERMIN - NATO Mine Warfare Centre Of Excellence (NMW COE) in Ostende, Belgium. The exercise is open for participation to partners with declared MCM forces in the OCC E&F Pool of Forces that have reached OCC Level 2.

2. Visitors

- a. Visitors from SHAPE, MCD and sending nations are invited to observe parts of the execution phase of the exercise. If during the exercise planning process, a visitors request is received, their visit including travel, accommodation and programme requirements will be co-ordinated through both OCE and HN Points of Contact listed in reference C.
- b. No personal invitation letters are planned to be sent.

3. Observers

- a. The exercise observers will be free to move and observe all the exercise activities during phase 2 but an escort officer will be attached to them.
- b. During phase 1, the observers will not be authorised to attend the classified presentations.
- c. No NATO documents will be distributed to the observers. Requests for NATO unclassified documents should be made in the usual way via the respective national authorities or via the respective Liaison Teams at the MCD SHAPE.
- d. The observers will not have any access to NATO classified publications.
- e. The observers sending nations are advised to send their respective observers for phase 2 only.
- f. It is recommended to send no more than two observers per nation.
- g. A detailed programme for the exercise observers will be issued after observers notification.

4. Co-ordination instructions

- a. Overall co-ordination of all visitors and observers related activities will be exercised by OCE through the DME 13 EXCON coordinator (or DME 13 OPR).

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EXERCISE PROCESS LESSONS LEARNED INSTRUCTIONS

REFERENCES:

A. Bi-SC Collective Training and Exercise Directive 75-3 (CTE&D) dated 28 Oct 2010.

1. General:

- a. Feedback from all exercise process activities is vital to continue the transformation of alliance capabilities and improvement of the NATO military programme.
- b. To make proper use of that feedback, lessons must first be properly identified and disseminated, followed by analysis and, when appropriate, the application of corrective action to produce actual Lessons Learned.
- c. The process must be continuous in nature and clearly understood.
- d. These instructions apply to all observations linked to exercise process stages and activities as well as other useful categories such as Essential Operational Capabilities, NATO Task List tasks, Doctrine, Operations, Training, Materiel, Personnel and Facilities.

2. Lessons Identified/Lessons Learned Format

- a. For Lessons Identified Form for this exercise – see appendix 1 to this annex.

Appendices:

1. Lessons Identified form.

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LESSONS IDENTIFIED FORM FOR EXERCISE DYNAMIC MOVE 13

ORIGINATOR :	
Title:	Observation Date :
Event :	

Title

--

Observation: (Please use additional pages if required)

--

Discussion: (Please use additional pages if required)

--

Conclusion: (Please use additional pages if required)

--

Recommendation: (Please use additional pages if required)

--

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APPENDIX 1 to
ANNEX BB to
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt I
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

Comment: (Please use additional pages if required)

--

Name:	Rank:	Service:
Country:	Phone:	Fax:
E-Mail:	Exercise Post:	Parent HQ:

Additional explanation of the lessons identified form.

1. **Title.** This should encapsulate the essence of the LL in such a way as to give a reasonable indication as to content. A short but explicit title will make it easier to use when passed through the staffing process and the lessons learned database.
2. **Observation.** A short description of what happened. The observation can describe a success or a failure and should be limited to a single problem or issue. It should be based on facts, which are correlated and verified.
3. **Discussion.** The discussion explains why it happened. Reasons for success or failure should be mentioned; circumstances are discussed.
4. **Conclusion.** The conclusion is a statement, which completes the observation and discussion. The conclusion is derived in a logical manner from different aspects as mentioned in the discussion and it will explain the observation
5. **Recommendation.** Here it is advised what to do to repeat the success or how to avoid the same failure. This recommendation may be advisory where the overall LL is designed to be of broad and ongoing applicability. On the other hand, the recommendation may be a tasking when there is a specific recommended action that is required.
6. **Comment.** This is a free field, which may serve a variety of purposes at the choice of the originator.

BUDGET INSTRUCTIONS

REFERENCES:

- A. NATO Military Training and Exercise Programme 2012-2017 (MTEP).
- B. Bi-SC Collective Training and Exercise Directive 75-3 (CTE&D) dated 28 Oct 2010.
- C. EX DYNAMIC MOVE 2013 Exercise Specification (EXSPEC), dated 27 March 12.
- D. NATO SOFA.
- E. NATO – PFP SOFA.
- F. MC Northwood – EGUERMIN Corporative Agreement, dated 30 Nov 2005.
- G. SH/MIC/PRD/20120210 “MCD Partnership Programmes Management Guidance”, dated 10 Feb 2012.

1. General:

All budget matters regarding the execution of exercise DYNAMIC MOVE 11 are governed by References A - G.

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ALLIED MARITIME COMMAND NORTHWOOD

EXERCISE PLAN Part II

EXERCISE DYNAMIC MOVE 2013

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**EXPLAN PART II
EXERCISE CONTROL**

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<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>COPIES</u>
1. NATO		
	MC NAPLES (N7)	1
	MCD SHAPE	1
	EOD - TIC	1
	SNMCMG 1	1
	SNMCMG 2	1
	BALTRON	1
2. NATO NATIONS		
BELGIUM	BELGIUM NAVY HQ	1
	BE-NL MINE WARFARE SCHOOL EGUERMIN, NMW COE	1
CANADA	MARLANT HQ	1
	DRDC Canada	1
DENMARK	DANISH NAVY HQ	1
ESTONIA	ESTONIAN NAVY HQ	1
GERMANY	CINCGERFLEET	1
GREECE	GREEK NAVY HQ	1
LATVIA	LATVIAN NAVY HQ	1
LITHUANIA	LITHUANIAN NAVY HQ	1
NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS NAVY HQ	1
NORWAY	NORWEGIAN NAVY HQ	1
POLAND	POLISH NAVY HQ	1
SPAIN	SPANISH NAVY HQ	1
TURKEY	TURKISH NAVY HQ	1

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UK	UK Hydrographic Office	1
US	Mine Countermeasures Division 31	1
3. PARTNER NATIONS		
SWEDEN	SWEDISH NAVY HQ	1
FINLAND	FINNISH NAVY HQ	1

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DYNAMIC MOVE 13

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAW	ANTI AIR WARFARE
AAWC	ANTI AIR WARFARE COMMANDER
ACC	AIR COMPONENT COMMANDER
AOA	AMPHIBIOUS OBJECTIVE AREA
APOD	AIR PORT OF DEBARCATION
ASW	ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE
ASWC	ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE COMMANDER
ASuW	ANTI SURFACE WARFARE
ASuWC	ANTI SURFACE WARFARE COMMANDER
AWNIS	ALLIED WORLDWIDE NAVIGATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM
CAS	CLOSE AIR SUPPORT
C2	COMMAND AND CONTROL
OCC E&F	OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY CONCEPT, EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK
CC MAR	COMPONENT COMMAND MARITIME
CO	COMMANDING OFFICER
CPX	COMMAND POST EXERCISE
CRO	CRISIS RESPONSE OPERATION
CTG	COMMANDER TACTICAL GROUP
CTU	COMMANDER TACTICAL UNIT
DME	DYNAMIC MOVE
EXCON	EXERCISE CONTROL
EXDIR	EXERCISE DIRECTOR
EXPI	EXERCISE PLANNING INSTRUCTIONS
EXSPEC	EXERCISE SPECIFICATION
FER	FINAL EXERCISE REPORT
FIR	FIRST IMPRESSION REPORT
FP	FORCE PROTECTION
FPC	FINAL PLANNING CONFERENCE
HICON	HIGHER CONTROL
HN	HOST NATION
ICI	ISTANBUL COOPERATION INITIATIVE
IED	IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE
IEF	INITIAL ENTRY FORCES
IO	INFORMATION OPERATION
IPC	INITIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE
I/W	INDICATION AND WARNING
JFC	JOINT FORCES COMMAND
JOA	JOINT OPERATION AREA
LCC	LAND COMPONENT COMMANDER
MCC	MARITIME COMPONENT COMMANDER
MD	MEDITERRANIAN DIALOGUE
MIO	MARITIME INTERDICTION OPERATION
MLC	MARITIME LOGISTICS CONCEPT

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MPA	MARITIME PATROL AVIATION
MPC	MAIN PLANNING CONFERENCE
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
NCAGS	NAVAL CONTROL AND GUIDENCE OF SHIPPING
NEO	NON COMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATION
NOA	NOTE OF ACCESSION
NRF	NATO RESPONSE FORCE
OCE	OFFICER CONDUCTING THE EXERCISE
OPFOR	OPPOSING FORCE
OPR	OFFICER OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
OSE	OFFICER SCHEDULING THE EXERCISE
PFP	PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
PI	PUBLIC INFORMATION
RIP	REPLACE IN PLACE
PXD	POST EXERCISE DEBRIEF
RIM	RUNO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT
RMP	RECOGNIZED MARITIME PICTURE
ROE	RULES OF ENGAGEMENT
SCG	SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
SHAPE	SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED POWERS EUROPE
SLOC	SEA LINES OF COMMUNICATION
SOP	STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES
SOF	SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES
SOR	STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS
SN	SENDING NATION
SPOD	SEA PORT OF DEBARCATION
TA	TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENT
TCN	TROOPS CONTRIBUTING NATIONS
TOA	TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY
TG	TACTICAL GROUP
TU	TACTICAL UNIT
XO	EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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HQ MARCOM
EXERCISE PLAN PART II
EXERCISE DYNAMIC MOVE 2013

REFERENCES:

- A. NATO Military Training and Exercise Programme 2012-2017 (MTEP).
- B. Bi-SC Collective Training and Exercise Directive 75-3 (CTE&D).
- C. EX DYNAMIC MOVE 2011 Exercise Specification (XSPEC).

All REAL Times: Local Time
All War Gaming times: ZULU time.

EXERCISE CONTROL (EXCON)

a. EXCON MISSION

1. Dynamic Move 13 is a computer assisted exercise (CAX) designed to provide force integration training for incoming Command Staffs of Standing MCM Groups allocated to the NATO Response Force (NRF) rotation 2013/14 and to provide similar training opportunities for non NRF maritime units from NATO and PfP Nations. Additionally, DME13 will serve as a platform for evaluation of EXTACs, MCM planning and evaluation tools etc. Exercise will be supported by EXCON, located at BE-NL Mine Warfare School EGUERMIN, NMW COE.
2. EXCON mission is to direct and control the exercise in order to establish the conditions necessary for achievement of the exercise aim, exercise objectives (EOs) and training objectives (TOs) by the training audience (TA).

EXCON will steer the exercise play - both in direction and tempo – as necessary to enhance learning opportunities, reinforce key lessons and achieve objectives defined in annex D to EXPLAN part I.

3. HQ MARCOM will lead and provide the core of EXCON personnel with augmentation from the nations contributing to the exercise. HQ MARCOM N7 Div Head is appointed as Exercise Director (EXDIR). EXDIR will assume the overall direction and control of the EXCON and the exercise.

b. EXECUTION

1. **Intent.** The EXCON organisation will provide the resources for supporting the EXDIR's role in the exercise. To achieve this, a tailored EXCON structure will be established. For details referring to EXCON structure – see annex A to EXPLAN part II.
2. **Exercise phase I.** Phase I of DME 13 will be conducted in timeframe of 11 – 15 March 2013. At the beginning of this phase a tailored training package will be provided (mainly by EXCON) in close cooperation with the EGUERMIN. The training will consist of set of the lectures and the refreshment training on MCM

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Main Order
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EXPERT and DARE tools. On completion of the training, EXCON will coordinate work in order to set up conditions for the STARTEX.

3. **Exercise phase II.** Phase II of DME 13 will be executed in timeframe of 18-21 March 2013. In this phase EXCON will direct and control the exercise in order to establish the conditions necessary for achievement of the exercise aim, exercise objectives (EOs) and training objectives (TOs) through the MEL/MIL injects.
4. **Hot Wash-up.** Hot Wash-Up for this exercise is planned for 22 March 2013. At this stage CTUs and CTGs cells will give briefings with the summary of the exercise. EXCON will summarise all the opinions and present Lessons Identified (LI).
5. **EXCON manning.** Nations contributing to the exercise are requested also to contribute to manning the EXCON. For details - See annex A to EXPLAN part II.
6. **EXCON TORs.** See annex B to EXPLAN part II.
7. **Coordinating instructions** – See annex C to EXPLAN part II.

c. SERVICE SUPPORT

Real Life Support (RLS) will be provided in accordance with ref. C and annex G to EXPLAN part I.

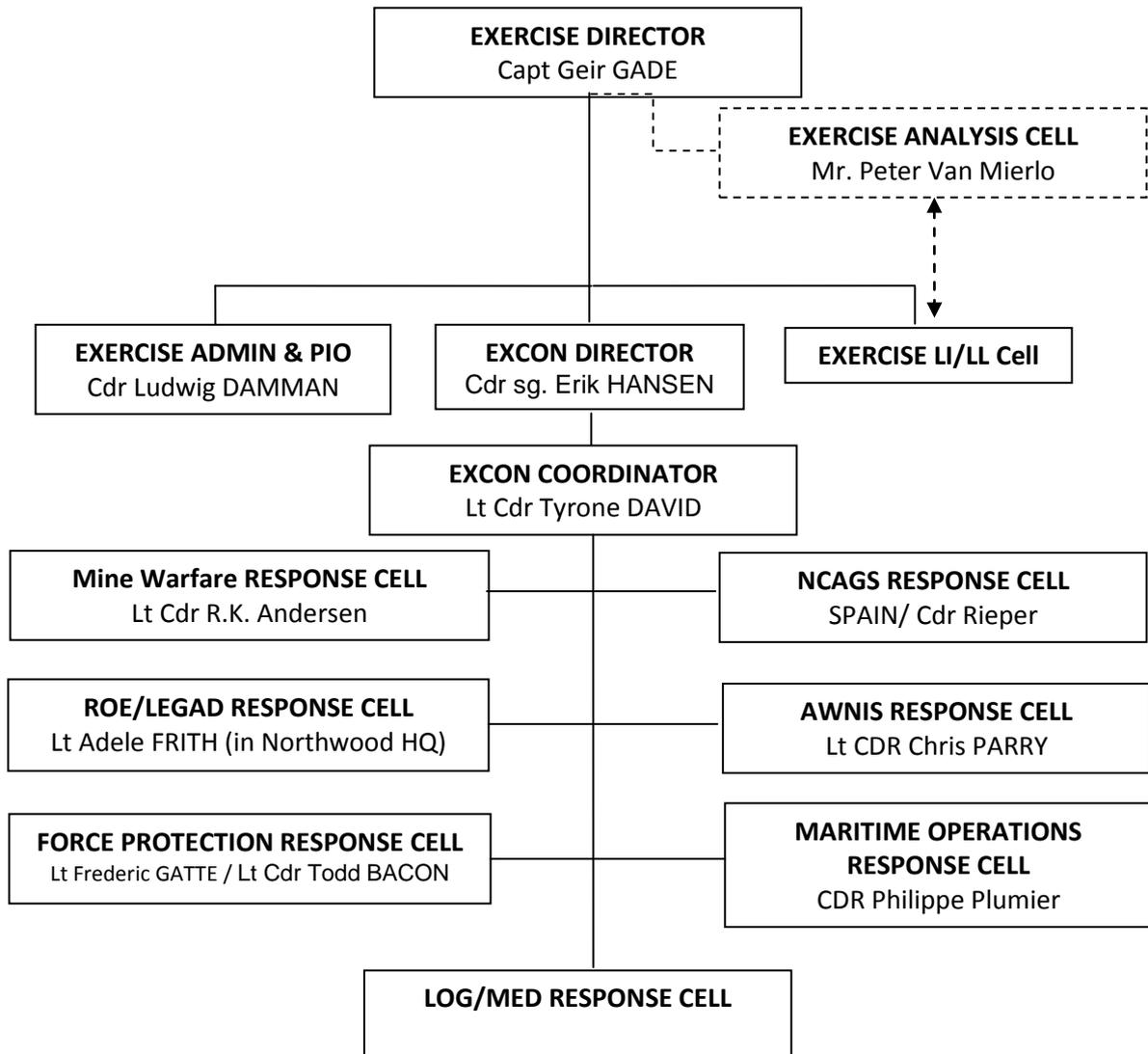
d. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

1. COM MARCOM assigns HQ MARCOM N7 Div Head as the Exercise Director (EXDIR). EXDIR will direct and control the exercise through EXCON.
2. Exercise analysis will be conducted by exercise analysis cell under the lead of nominated team leader and in coordination with EXDIR. Exercise analysis cell will be augmented by Naval Mine Warfare (NMW) experts from Nations, Commands, and COE's. The team will conduct 'in-stride' analysis in order to:
 - Provide daily feedback on previous days' events to exercise participants;
 - Refine NMW C2 requirements in support of the NSIP CP 9C0107 process;
 - Examine selected EXTACs.
3. EXDIR will coordinate and de - conflict all analysis and exercise activities.

ANNEXES:

- A. EXCON Structure
- B. Terms of reference
- C. EXCON Instructions

EXCON STRUCTURE



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EXCON TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. EXCON

a. **COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS.** The EXCON is responsible to the Exercise Director (EXDIR) for the conduct of exercise play at the operational and tactical levels in accordance with the exercise schedule. The EXCON is composed of a number of Response Cells (RC). All personnel manning the RCs report to the EXDIR through the EXCON Director. EXDIR duty is performed by the HQ MARCOM N7 Division Head.

b. **RESPONSIBILITIES.**

- (1) Direction and control of the exercise at the operational and tactical levels.
- (2) Advising the Exercise Director on emergency termination of the exercise.
- (3) Monitoring the development of the exercise. Taking appropriate action to ensure safety is maintained and the exercise objectives are met.
- (4) Inject incidents as directed, in order to drive the tempo of the exercise and check participant's reactions.
- (5) Provide suggestions to the EXCON Co-ordinator on changes to the MEL/MIL.
- (6) Act as instructors, advisors and facilitators for their designated area of expertise.
- (7) Collate and forward data for the Post Exercise Discussion (PXD), first impression report (FIR) and final exercise report (FER).
- (8) Collection of reports during the exercise and at ENDEX.
- (9) Co-ordinating opposing force (SITFOR) exercise play at the operational and tactical level.

2. **Exercise Director:** HQ MARCOM N7 Division Head is appointed Exercise Director and is responsible to the OCE (COM MARCOM) for the conduct of the exercise. He has the authority to control the exercise accordingly. The Exercise Director is responsible for:

- (1) Achievement of exercise aims and objectives and execution of the exercise DYNAMIC MOVE 13.
- (2) Overall direction, control and conduct of the exercise.

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3. **EXCON Director:** is responsible to the Exercise Director for all aspects of the organisation and management of the EXCON. EXCON Director assists to the Exercise Director in all aspects of the exercise. He liaises through the EXCON coordinator with specialist cell chiefs for single subject issues. He co-ordinates daily reports on the exercise and ensure their timely dispatch. He ensures that the EXCON is fully briefed / informed on the issues related to the exercise throughout the whole execution phase.
4. **EXCON Coordinator:** is responsible to the EXCON Director for all aspects of the organisation and management of the MEL/MIL. EXCON Coordinator informs the EXCON Director about the MEL/MIL plan for the day. He is the primary liaison point for the matters concerning the Host Nation. He cooperates with EXCON Director on coordination of daily reports on the exercise. He ensures that the EXCON is fully briefed on all (real life) Force Protection matters throughout the exercise. He is responsible to the Exercise Director for all EXCON administrative, travel, and funding issues. He leads the operational brief delivered daily in the EXCON.
5. **Assistant EXCON Coordinator:** assists the EXCON Coordinator in every administrative aspect during the execution of the exercise.
6. **Host Nation Support Officer:** will be responsible to the Exercise Director through the OPR for all host nation support and visitor issues.
7. **Event Managers:** The Event Managers are responsible to the EXCON Coordinator for the conduct of exercise play within their specialist area.

The Event Managers are responsible for:

- (1) Direction and control of the exercise at the operational and tactical levels.
- (2) Advising to the Exercise Director on the progress of the exercise (from the EXCON perspective). Advising the Exercise Director on emergency termination of the exercise.
- (3) Maintaining overall exercise situation awareness; specifically the interaction between real world and exercise play.
- (4) Monitoring the development of the exercise and taking appropriate action to ensure safety is maintained and the exercise objectives are met.
- (5) Injecting incidents as directed in order to drive the tempo of the exercise and check participant's reactions.
- (6) Making recommendations for additional injects or MEL/MIL injects modification.

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- (7) Monitoring of the exercise development. Taking appropriate actions to ensure safety and to meet the exercise objectives.
 - (8) Acting as advisors for their designated areas of expertise.
 - (9) Providing reports as required to the exercise OPR (to include daily briefs).
 - (10) Collating and forwarding data for the Post Exercise Discussion (PXD), First Impression Report (FIR) and Final Exercise Report (FER).
 - (11) Upon direction, terminating the event/incident inject as required.
 - (12) Collection of reports during the exercise and at ENDEX.
8. **LI/LL officer:** is responsible to the EXDIR for collecting LI through the all execution phase. Cooperate with EXCON Coordinator, EXCON Director and Analysis Cell. Provide inputs for daily briefing and PXD. Cooperate with Head of Analysis cell on drafting inputs to FIR and FER.
9. **Analysis Cell.** The Analysis Cell leader is responsible to the Exercise Director for all analysis aspects of the exercise. The Cell will be responsible for collection of observations, evaluations as well as assessments compiled throughout the exercise process and will develop the content of the FER. The analysis staff must analyse all the relevant data collected during the exercise, review the reports and reviews submitted. All observations evaluations and assessments should be consulted with the key individuals.
10. **Observers Cell.** The Observers Cell Staff will be responsible for organising and coordinating the visiting program of the observers. The Observers Cell will be activated after observers' notification.

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ANNEX C to
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DYNAMIC MOVE 13

EXCON INSTRUCTIONS

1. TASKS.

The tasks of the exercise Dynamic Move 13 EXCON are as follows:

- a. To direct and to control the execution of the exercise.
- b. To advise to the EXDIR on emergency termination of the exercise.
- c. To monitor the development of the exercise and to take appropriate action to ensure safety is maintained and the exercise objectives are met.
- d. To inject incidents as directed, in order to drive the tempo of the exercise and check participant's reactions.
- e. To provide suggestions to the Exercise Co-ordinator on changes to the MEL/MIL.
- f. To act as instructors, advisors and facilitators for their designated area of expertise.
- g. To collate and forward data for the Post Exercise Discussion (PXD), first impression report (FIR) and final exercise report (FER).
- h. To collect reports during the exercise and at ENDEX.
- i. To co-ordinate opposing force (SITFOR) exercise play at the operational and tactical level.
- j. To ensure the security, safety and the well-being of the exercise participants (through the HN LNOs).
- k. To ensure the security of the exercise equipment (through the HN Security Officer).

2. WORKING SCHEDULE AND TIMELINES.

- a. The EXCON working schedule is in accordance with Appendix 4 to Annex G to EXPLAN Part I - Exercise timetable.
- b. EXCON set-up will be established on 11 Mar 13 and will become operational from 120900A MAR 13 till 221200A MAR 13.
- c. It is not foreseen 24/7 EXCON manning.

3. COORDINATING MEETINGS.

- a. In accordance with Appendix 1 to this annex.
- b. Additional coordinating meetings will be scheduled as required.

4. DAILY EXERCISE GUIDANCE.

The daily EXCON brief will provide direction and guidance to the EXCON as approved by the Exercise Director.

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ANNEX C to
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- a. **Event Managers.** Event Managers will provide recommendations for the development of MEL/MIL to the EXCON Co-ordinator.
- b. **Guidance.** Daily Exercise Guidance will be promulgated by the Exercise EXCON Co-ordinator and will consist of:
 - (1) General guidance.
 - (2) MEL/MIL
 - (a) Summary of events for the past 24 hours.
 - (b) Current issues for the upcoming 24 hours.
 - (c) Future outlook beyond the next 24 hours.
 - (3) Approved changes to the MEL/MIL.

5. REAL LIFE SUPPORT.

- a. **General.** The Real Life Support will be organized in accordance with Annex G to EXPLAN Part I.
- b. **Transportation.** All transportation needs will be addressed to the HOST NATION LNO through the EXCON Co-ordinator.
- c. **IT support.** EXCON will be equipped with sufficient number of PCs, printers and fax machines. There will be established Internet and international phone connectivity.
- d. **Catering.** In accordance with Annex G to EXPLAN part I.
- e. **Medical Support. In accordance with Annex G to EXPLAN part I.**

6. HOST NATION LNOs.

- a. HOST NATION will provide the following personnel in support of the EXCON:
 - (1) HN Exercise Co-ordinator.
 - (2) Administrative assistant.
 - (3) IT assistant.
 - (4) War-Gaming Staff.

7. AFTER ACTION REVIEW REQUIREMENTS.

- a. All EXCON staff is required to fill-in the exercise evaluation questionnaires (iaw. EXPLAN part III) and to submit them to the EXCON Co-ordinator by 220900A MAR 13.
- b. Any exercise lessons identified (LI) must be submitted to the EXCON LI/LL cell by 220900A MAR 13 using the format illustrated in EXPLAN part III.
- c. EXCON staff is requested to prepare and submit their inputs (in PP briefing format) for the Hot Wash-Up to the EXCON Co-ordinator by 211200A MAR 13.

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ANNEX C to
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt II
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

APPENDICES:

1. EXCON Coordination Meetings

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II-C-4

EXCON COORDINATION MEETINGS

The EXCON co-ordination meetings are scheduled as follows:

Week 1:

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	11.03	12.03	13.03	14.03	15.03	16.03
07.00						As directed by EXCON DIR
08.00						
09.00				CTG to CTF brief 09.00 – 09.30		
				CTG to CTF brief 09.30 – 10.00		
10.00				CTG to CTF brief 10.00 – 10.30		
11.00						
12.00						
13.00			Analysis team brief (to trainers) 1330 - 1400			
14.00		EXCON/CTF D&G 1400 – 14.30				
15.00	EXCON/CTF D&G (OPLAN brief) 1530 – 16.00					
16.00						
17.00						
18.00						
19.00						

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APPENDIX 1 to
ANNEX C to
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt II
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

Week 2

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	18.03	19.03	20.03	21.03	22.03	23.03
07.00		Analysis de-brief	Analysis de-brief	Analysis de-brief		
08.00	EXCON coordination meeting 0800 – 0830	EXCON coordination meeting 0800 – 0830	EXCON coordination meeting 0800 – 0830	EXCON coordination meeting 0800 – 0830	Analysis de-brief	
	CTG to CTF update 0900 - 0930	Hot Wash-Up				
09.00	CTU to CTG NMW OPREP (by 09.30)					
10.00						
11.00						
12.00						
13.00						
14.00	CTU to CTG NMW OPREP (by 15.00)					
15.00						
16.00	CTG to CTF NMW OPREP (by 1700)					
17.00	EXDIR Guidance EXCON coord.	EXDIR Guidance EXCON coord.	EXDIR Guidance EXCON coord.	EXDIR Guidance EXCON coord.		
18.00						
19.00						

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**ALLIED MARITIME COMMAND
NORTHWOOD**

**EXERCISE PLAN
Part III**

**EXERCISE
DYNAMIC MOVE 2013**

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**EXPLAN PART III
EVALUATION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING**

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MARCOM, EXPLAN pt. III
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

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	SNMCMG 2	1
	BALTRON	1
2. NATO NATIONS		
BELGIUM	BELGIUM NAVY HQ	1
	BE-NL MINE WARFARE SCHOOL EGUERMIN, NMW COE	1
CANADA	MARLANT HQ	1
	DRDC Canada	1
DENMARK	DANISH NAVY HQ	1
ESTONIA	ESTONIAN NAVY HQ	1
GERMANY	CINCGERFLEET	1
GREECE	GREEK NAVY HQ	1
LATVIA	LATVIAN NAVY HQ	1
LITHUANIA	LITHUANIAN NAVY HQ	1
NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS NAVY HQ	1
NORWAY	NORWEGIAN NAVY HQ	1
POLAND	POLISH NAVY HQ	1
SPAIN	SPANISH NAVY HQ	1
TURKEY	TURKISH NAVY HQ	1

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UK UK Hydrographic Office 1

US Mine Countermeasures Division 31 1

3. PARTNER NATIONS

SWEDEN SWEDISH NAVY HQ 1

FINLAND FINNISH NAVY HQ 1

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MARCOM, EXPLAN pt III
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAW	ANTI AIR WARFARE
AAWC	ANTI AIR WARFARE COMMANDER
ACC	AIR COMPONENT COMMANDER
AOA	AMPHIBIOUS OBJECTIVE AREA
APOD	AIR PORT OF DEBARCATION
ASW	ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE
ASWC	ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE COMMANDER
ASuW	ANTI SURFACE WARFARE
ASuWC	ANTI SURFACE WARFARE COMMANDER
AWNIS	ALLIED WORLDWIDE NAVIGATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM
CAS	CLOSE AIR SUPPORT
C2	COMMAND AND CONTROL
OCC E&F	OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY CONCEPT, EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK
CC MAR	COMPONENT COMMAND MARITIME
CO	COMMANDING OFFICER
CPX	COMMAND POST EXERCISE
CRO	CRISIS RESPONSE OPERATION
CTG	COMMANDER TACTICAL GROUP
CTU	COMMANDER TACTICAL UNIT
DME	DYNAMIC MOVE
EXCON	EXERCISE CONTROL
EXDIR	EXERCISE DIRECTOR
EXPI	EXERCISE PLANNING INSTRUCTIONS
EXSPEC	EXERCISE SPECIFICATION
FER	FINAL EXERCISE REPORT
FIR	FIRST IMPRESSION REPORT
FP	FORCE PROTECTION
FPC	FINAL PLANNING CONFERENCE
HICON	HIGHER CONTROL
HN	HOST NATION
ICI	ISTANBUL COOPERATION INITIATIVE
IED	IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE
IEF	INITIAL ENTRY FORCES
IO	INFORMATION OPERATION
IPC	INITIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE
I/W	INDICATION AND WARNING
JFC	JOINT FORCES COMMAND
JOA	JOINT OPERATION AREA
LCC	LAND COMPONENT COMMANDER
MCC	MARITIME COMPONENT COMMANDER
MD	MEDDITERRANIAN DIALOGUE
MIO	MARITIME INTERDICTION OPERATION

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MARCOM, EXPLAN pt III
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MLC	MARITIME LOGISTICS CONCEPT
MPA	MARITIME PATROL AVIATION
MPC	MAIN PLANNING CONFERENCE
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
NCAGS	NAVAL CONTROL AND GUIDENCE OF SHIPPING
NEO	NON COMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATION
NOA	NOTE OF ACCESSION
NRF	NATO RESPONSE FORCE
OCE	OFFICER CONDUCTING THE EXERCISE
OPFOR	OPPOSING FORCE
OPR	OFFICER OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
OSE	OFFICER SCHEDULING THE EXERCISE
PFP	PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
PI	PUBLIC INFORMATION
RIP	REPLACE IN PLACE
PXD	POST EXERCISE DEBRIEF
RIM	RUNO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT
RMP	RECOGNIZED MARITIME PICTURE
ROE	RULES OF ENGAGEMENT
SCG	SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
SHAPE	SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED POWERS EUROPE
SLOC	SEA LINES OF COMMUNICATION
SOP	STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES
SOF	SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES
SOR	STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS
SN	SENDING NATION
SPOD	SEA PORT OF DEBARCATION
TA	TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENT
TCN	TROOPS CONTRIBUTING NATIONS
TOA	TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY
TG	TACTICAL GROUP
TU	TACTICAL UNIT
XO	EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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**HQ MARCOM
EXERCISE PLAN PART III
EXERCISE DYNAMIC MOVE 2013**

REFERENCES:

- A. NATO Military Training and Exercise Programme 2012-2017 (MTEP).
- B. Bi-SC Collective Training and Exercise Directive 75-3 (CTE&D).
- C. EX DYNAMIC MOVE 2011 Exercise Specification (EXSPEC).

All REAL Times: Local Time
All War Gaming times: ZULU time.

EVALUATION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

a. EVALUATION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING MISSION

1. EVALUATION

During the exercise evaluation of the exercise (phase 1 and 2) and selected EXTACs will be conducted in order to:

- Collect participants' feedback on the exercise for future improvement of its organisation and delivering product that meets participating nations expectations and sticks to the NATO operational standards;
- Collect participants' feedback on selected EXTACS for determining their weak points and ways for improvement before becoming a doctrine. Collected feedback will be send to the proper EXTACs custodians.

2. ANALYSIS

An In-stride debriefing Team (IDT) will be established. The mission of the IDT is to conduct 'in-stride' analysis in order to:

- Provide daily feedback on previous days' events to exercise participants;
- Refine NMW C2 requirements in support of the NSIP CP 9C0107 process;
- Examine selected EXTACs.

3. REPORTING

During the exercise all syndicate leaders (CTUs/CTGs, Analysis Cell Leader, EXCON Director/EXCON Coordinator) are responsible for delivering on time respective reports. It is to keep EXDIR informed about the conduct of exercise and provide information about all positive and negative aspects of the exercise.

After completion of the exercise OSE/OCE OPR is responsible to EXDIR / MARCOM N TREX for delivering on time:

- First Impression Report (FIR);
- Final Exercise Report (FER).

**NATO UNCLASSIFIED
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Main Order
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt I
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

b. EXECUTION

1. EVALUATION

- (a) In order to collect feedback defined in paragraph a.1., all syndicate leaders (CTUs/CTGs) are requested to forward respective questionnaires filled with syndicate's feedback to the EXCON LI/evaluation officer and/or OSE/OCE OPR.
- (b) All members of the EXCON cell and Analysis cell are requested to fill respective questionnaires individually and forward them to the EXDIR (carbon copy (cc) to EXCON Director/EXCON Coordinator, EXCON LI/evaluation officer and OSE/OCE OPR.
- (c) All syndicate leaders (CTUs/CTGs, EXCON, Analysis cell) will appoint debriefer in order to prepare short briefing referring to the feedback and lessons identified (LI) collected within the syndicate. Exercise Hot Wash Up will consist of the briefings provided by syndicates and will be summarised by the EXCON. For details – see annex F.
- (d) To see the timelines for respective questionnaires as well as the templates – see Annex C with appendices.

2. ANALYSIS

- (a) An “In-stride” Reconstruction & Analysis process aims to provide a debrief service to exercise participants during the course of exercise execution. The goal of the in-stride debrief service is to enhance the training value of the exercise by providing daily feedback to each of the three CTGs and its CTUs.
- (b) In addition, the process will support the examination of selected EXTACs as well as refine the NMW C2 requirements related to the NSIP CP 9C0107 Project TRITON. Furthermore, the in-stride approach will facilitate daily observations and the deliver Lessons Identified/Learned.
- (c) The debrief service will be conducted by the In-Stride Debrief Team (IDT), lead by HQ MC NAPLES Operational Analyst in close cooperation with 2 scientists from the Canadian Defense Research and Development Centre, and consisting of 3 de-briefers supported by 3 SME-NMW.
- (d) The de-briefers are senior officers who recently had command of a SNMCMG. The SMEs Naval Mine Warfare are operational officers with recent sea-going experience.
- (e) Each ex-COMSNMCMG, supported by a SME-NMW, will be assigned to a CTG and its CTUs, to provide the daily debriefs.

3. REPORTING

- (a) Reporting during the exercise will be in accordance with developed exercise C2 structure (see annex A to EXPLAN part I). For reporting all issues referring to the exercise (MCM operation) relevant NATO publications and formats will be in use.

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Main Order
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt I
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

- (b) All syndicate leaders (CTUs/CTGs, EXCON, Analysis cell) will forward to the EXDIR their First Impression Reports before the exercise Hot Wash Up (NLT 21 March 2013, 12.00 (LT)). For instructions and respective format – see annex E.
- (c) Analysis cell (operational analysis team) will forward exercise analysis report to the EXDIR (cc OSE/OCE OPR) NLT 15 day (05 April 2013) after completion of the exercise.
- (d) DRDC Canada analysis team will include all LI, main conclusions and comments in Analysis Cell FIR (and Hot Wash Up brief).
- (e) DRDC CANADA is requested to provide to HQ MARCOM the copy of DME 13 analysis report when it become available (preferably NLT 30 days after completion of the exercise).
- (f) EXCON LI/evaluation officer will forward exercise evaluation report to the EXDIR (cc OSE/OCE OPR) NLT 15 day (05 April 2013) after completion of the exercise.
- (g) OSE/OCE OPR will prepare the exercise FIR using the information provided in reports of the syndicate leaders. FIR will be developed within 15 days of completing the exercise (NLT 05 April 2013).
- (h) OSE/OCE OPR will prepare the exercise FER using the information provided in FIRs, HOT Wash Up briefs, Lessons Indicated, Evaluation Report and Analysis Reports. FER will be developed within 45 days of completing the exercise (NLT 09 May 2013).

c. SERVICE SUPPORT

Real Life Support (RLS) will be provided in accordance with ref. C and annex G to EXPLAN part I.

d. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

1. COM MARCOM assigns MARCOM N TREX Div Head as the Exercise Director (EXDIR). EXDIR will direct and control:
 - Exercise evaluation - through EXCON evaluation and LI officer/OSE OCE OPR;
 - Exercise Analysis – through Head of the Analysis Cell;
 - Exercise reporting – during the exercise execution phase through EXCON. After completion of the exercise development of all the exercise reports will be coordinated by the appointed OSE/OCE OPR.
2. All analysis and exercise activities will be coordinated and de – conflicted by EXDIR.

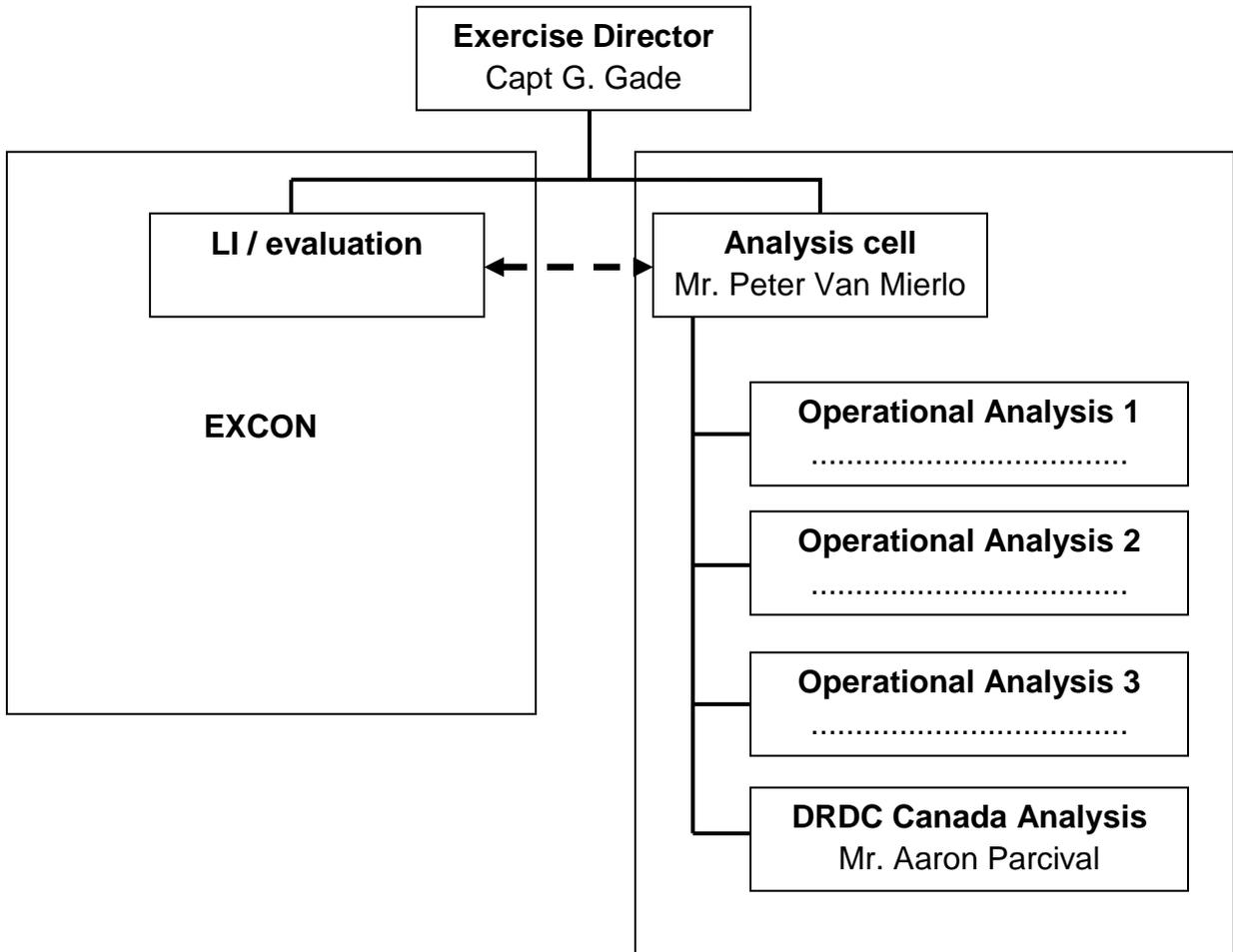
**NATO UNCLASSIFIED
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Main Order
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt I
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

ANNEXES:

- A. Evaluation and Analysis Structure;
- B. Terms of Reference and delineation of responsibilities;
- C. Evaluation plan;
- D. Analysis plan;
- E. First Impression Report (FIR) instructions;
- F. Hot Wash-Up instruction;
- H. Final Exercise report (FER) instruction.

EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS STRUCTURE



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ANNEX A to
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt III
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

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III-A-2

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND DELINEATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. EVALUATION

Evaluation (feedback) of the exercise and EXTACs used is the responsibility of syndicate (cubicle) leaders and EXCON /Analysis Cell members.

OSE/OCE OPR is responsible for collecting all requested information in accordance with Annex C.

2. ANALYSIS

In stride analysis is the responsibility of Exercise Analysis Team.

In -stride Debriefing Team (IDT) is responsible for providing daily de-briefs to participants. Debriefs will normally cover activities related to the previous day.

3. REPORTING

a. All syndicate (cubicle) leaders are responsible for:

- Providing requested reports in accordance with developed C2 structure and documentation/formats in use;
- Providing First Impression Report NLT 21 March 2013 1700LT;
- Providing 5-10 min briefing during the exercise Hot Wash Up (HWU) covering:
 - Feedback on the exercise;
 - Lessons Identified (LI);
 - Conclusions/summary of FIR.

b. Analysis Cell leader is responsible for providing to EXDIR an Analysis Report NLT 15 days after completion of the exercise.

c. OSE/OCE OPR is responsible for providing:

- First Impression Report within 15 days after completion of the exercise;
- Final Exercise Report within 45 days after completion of the exercise.

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ANNEX B to
MARCOM, EXPLAN part III
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

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III-B-2

EVALUATION PLAN

1. Evaluation will be reduced to feedback on the exercise (phase I/II) EXTACs that are in use.
2. Evaluation against AFS vol VII will not be conducted. However, some elements can/may be covered by In stride Debriefing Teams (IDT).
3. All syndicate (cubicle) leaders and EXCON/Analysis Cell members are obliged to submit relevant evaluation questionnaire to EXDIR (cc: OSE/OCE OPR):
 - For phase I – NLT 15 MAR 13, 1200(LT);
 - For phase II – NLT 21 MAR 13, 1200(LT);
 - For EXTACs - NLT 21 MAR 13, 1200(LT).
4. For evaluation questionnaires – see appendices.

Appendices:

1. Evaluation questionnaire for phase I;
2. Evaluation questionnaire for phase II;
3. Evaluation questionnaire for EXTACs.

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ANNEX C to
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DYNAMIC MOVE 13

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III-C-2

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APPENDIX 1 to
ANNEX C to
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt III
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE - PHASE 1

The questionnaire is an important tool for evaluation of the exercise DYNAMIC MOVE 13. Therefore it is of most importance to give as adequate information as possible in order to obtain important background information, necessary for making a good evaluation of DYNAMIC MOVE 13.

All cubicles and EXCON/Analysis cell members are required to answer this questionnaire. Not all questions apply directly to everyone. If not applicable for your function during the exercise, please indicate with "N/A" (not applicable) or choose option "do not know". Please write down your answers and comments clearly, when necessary indicate option you agree with by the circle.

1. General Information.

<i>General information</i>
<i>What is your nationality and home unit</i>
<i>Please indicate your area of expertise and your job / function at your home unit.</i>

2. Briefings.

Please indicate how satisfied you were with the different briefs taking into account the content and the relevance of the lesson. Add remarks as necessary.

Good = Good Sat = Satisfactory NA = Not Applicable
Jsat = just satisfactory Unsat = Unsatisfactory

Briefings						
Item	Good	Sat	Jsat	Unsat	NA	Remarks
1. War game brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					
2. Scenario brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					
3. Amphibious brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					

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APPENDIX 1 to
ANNEX C to
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt III
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

Briefings						
Item	Good	Sat	Jsat	Unsat	NA	Remarks
4. NCAGS/AWNIS brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					
5. CTF D&G / ROE brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					
6. MCM tools overview	<input type="checkbox"/>					
7. EXTAC 861 (A) MCM Risk Directive Matrix brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					
8. EXTAC 783 (B) Force protection in NMW Ops brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					
9. EXTAC 865 OPSTAT MCM	<input type="checkbox"/>					
10. EXTAC 869 MDA management	<input type="checkbox"/>					
11. EXTAC 871 OPTASK & OPREP NMW	<input type="checkbox"/>					
12. EOD TIC brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					
13. AUV brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					
14. AMCM brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					
15. Analysis and Evaluation brief	<input type="checkbox"/>					

3. Phase 1 feedback.

Feedback for phase 1	
	<i>Did the briefs provide sufficient information within their respective subjects? If not, which of them would you like to see expanded?</i>
	<i>Do you have recommendations for improvement and/or subjects to be included in future DYNAMIC MOVE exercises?</i>
	<i>Give your additional comments on the briefs provided during PHASE 1 of the Exercise.</i>
	<i>Was provided time and facilities adequate for planning and preparation?</i>
	<i>Any additional comments?</i>

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APPENDIX 1 to
ANNEX C to
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt III
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

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III-C-1-4

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE - PHASE 2

The questionnaire is an important tool for evaluation of the exercise DYNAMIC MOVE 13. Therefore it is of most importance to give as adequate information as possible in order to obtain important background information, necessary for making a good evaluation of DYNAMIC MOVE 13.

All cubicles and EXCON/Analysis cell members are required to answer this questionnaire. Not all questions apply directly to everyone. If not applicable for your function during the exercise, please indicate with "N/A" (not applicable) or choose option "do not know". Please write down your answers and comments clearly, when necessary indicate option you agree with by the circle.

1. Documentation.

<i>Exercise Phase 2 - Documentation</i>	
	<p><i>Was the exercise documentation provided prior to the exercise sufficient for you to prepare for the exercise?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>a. yes, fully</i><i>b. yes, however there were some gaps and limitations</i><i>c. no, but it did give some benefit</i><i>d. definitely not</i>
	<p><i>What additional information/documentation would you have liked to have (if any) access to prior to the exercise?</i></p>

2. War game.

Please indicate how satisfied you are with each day of the war game. In principle, there are 4 runs a day (at 0800, 1030, 1330 and 1530). Every run reflect a 6 hours time jump so the period of 24 hours is covered during each war gaming day.

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DYNAMIC MOVE 13

Good = Good *Sat* = Satisfactory *NA* = Not Applicable
Jsat = just satisfactory *Unsat* = Unsatisfactory

	War game					
Item	Good	Sat	Jsat	Unsat	NA	Remarks
<i>Day 1:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<i>Day 2:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<i>Day 3:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<i>Day 4:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<i>Day 5 (HWU – if applicable):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

3. Suitability of scenario.

Suitability of scenario
<p><i>Did the scenario established for phase 2 provide a good exercise environment suitable for the operations being simulated?</i></p> <p>e. <i>yes, fully</i> f. <i>yes, however there were some gaps and limitations</i> g. <i>no, but it did give some benefit</i> h. <i>definitely not</i></p> <p><i>Comments:</i></p>

Suitability of scenario

Were the briefs provided and preparation done in phase 1 adequate so that you were prepared for phase 2?

- a. yes*
- b. partially*
- c. no*
- d. do not know*

Comments:

4. Concept of the exercise.

Concept of the exercise

Was the division of the exercise into two phases necessary and realistic, and did the two phases complement each other:

- a. yes*
- b. partially*
- c. no*

Your personal opinion about exercise is:

- a. excellent exercise with improvement possibilities*
- b. good exercise , but I did not have opportunity to improve my skills*
- c. average exercise, some activities were not necessary*
- d. weak exercise with a lot of room for improvement*

Other:

Concept of the exercise
<i>In DME 13 phase 2, four days of war game were played. Do you think this was enough / too much in order to gain a good training benefit?</i>
<i>What are your recommendations for improvement?</i>
<i>Give your own comments on the Exercise if you have any.</i>

Evaluation questionnaire - EXTACs

EXTAC are, by definition, experimental. Their purpose is, among others, to be tested during exercises in order to verify their relevance. Comments from users are of particular importance. They are taken into account and, if deemed necessary, EXTACs might be amended accordingly. After this process, EXTACs might eventually be implemented as a doctrine.

Evaluation Questionnaire
1. <u>NAME OF THE EXTAC:</u>
2. <u>GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:</u>
3. <u>COMMENTS ON PARTICULAR POINTS.</u>
4. <u>CHANGE PROPOSALS.</u>

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APPENDIX 3 to
ANNEX C to
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt III
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

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III-C-3-2

ANALYSIS PLAN

1. The overall analysis plan will be briefed by the Analysis Cell Leader during the second day of PHASE 1.

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ANNEX D to
MARCOM, EXPLAN pt III
DYNAMIC MOVE 13

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III-D-2

FIRST IMPRESSION REPORT (FIR) INSTRUCTIONS

1. All syndicate (cubicle) leaders are requested to forward their First Impression Reports (FIR) to EXDIR (cc: OSE/OCE OPR) NLT 21 March 2013, 12.00(LT).
2. FIR will contain of respective cubicle leaders' first assessment of the exercise. This will form the basis for cubicle HWU briefing.
3. FIR should be a logical continuation of cubicle's evaluation questionnaire and Lessons Identified (LI) within a cubicle. These will form the basis to draw conclusions and to form propositions of changes.
4. For FIR format see Appendix 1.

Appendices:

1. First Impression Report Format.

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ANNEX E to
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DYNAMIC MOVE 13

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III-E-2

HOT WASH UP INSTRUCTIONS

1. The purpose of the Hot Wash Up is to provide a forum for DME 13 participants to discuss their first impressions from the exercise and all related activities.
2. Exercise DME 13 Hot Wash Up (HWU) will be executed on the 22 March 2013. It is integral part of the exercise.
3. For Hot Wash Up all the syndicate leaders (or appointed briefers) will provide 5 – 10 min briefing. Briefings will summarise cubicles' assessment of the exercise and Lessons Indicated (LI) within the cubical.
4. It is expected that Hot Wash Up briefings will relay on cubicles' feedback and LI. Briefings should also provide a logical summary of the FIR.
5. Hot Wash Up will be summarised by EXCON.
6. Template of the briefing will be developed during the exercise and will be distributed among participants. For Hot Wash Up schedule – see appendix 1.
7. All Hot Wash Up briefings (presentations) must be uploaded to NMWGS administrator (CPO (BEL N) Frans DEGRIECK) NLT 21 march 2013 1500 (LT).

Appendices:

1. Hot Wash Up Schedule

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FIRST IMPRESSION REPORT FORMAT

FM:

TO:

INFO:

NATO UNCLASSIFIED REL to DME13

SUBJ: DME 13 FIR

1. OVERALL APPRAISAL OF THE EXERCISE:

2. ASSESSMENT OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF EXERCISE OBJECTIVES:

3. ASSESSMENT OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF TRAINING OBJECTIVES:

4. ASSESSMENT OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE FIR SUBMITTER'S OBJECTIVES:

5. TOPICS REQUIRING URGENT /IMMEDIATE CORRECTION:
 - a. ITEM:
 - b. DISCUSSION:
 - c. RECOMMENDATION:
 - d. ACTION BY:
 - e. RECOMMENDED SUSPENSE:

6. LESSONS IDENTIFIED:

7. TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION (HWU):

- a. ITEM:
- b. DISCUSSION:
- c. RECOMMENDATION:
- d. ACTION BY:
- e. RECOMMENDED SUSPENSE:

BT

FINAL EXERCISE REPORT INSTRUCTIONS

1. Final Exercise Report (FER) is the OCE's authoritative report of an exercise to the higher authority (COM JFC Brunssum). It will contain an assessment of whether the exercise achieved the OSE's aim and objectives as laid down in the EXSPEC. It will include inputs from all participants as well as the final assessments of the exercise.
2. FER will be delivered NLT 45 days after completion of the exercise (09 May 2013). OSE/OCE OPR is responsible for timely development of the report.
3. FER will consist of conclusions drawn from the post exercise analysis of evaluations questionnaires, First Impression Reports and HWU presentations requested from participants as well as observations and lessons identified (LI) submitted by the cubicles.
4. Observations and lessons identified during the exercise will be implemented to the FER. All observations and lessons identified relevant to the exercise aim and objectives will be staffed internally in HQ MARCOM. Observations and lessons identified that are beyond the capability of the HQ MARCOM will be included to FER with proposed remedial /corrective actions for other (higher) authorities to action.
5. A catalogue of lessons identified during the exercise will be forwarded to the NMW COE – EGUERMIN. The NMW COE will process the inputs. This will be further discussed during the relevant meeting of panels and working groups.
6. All relevant conclusions drawn from the analysis of the exercise products (evaluation questionnaires, reports, observations, lessons identified, HWU presentations) must be implemented in order to optimise the planning process of the next iteration of the exercise.

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HOT WASH UP SCHEDULE

Friday, 22 March 2013

SERIAL NUMBER	TIME	TOPIC	LEAD	LOCATION	REMARKS
2200	0830 - 0835	Opening remarks	EXDIR		
2205	0835 - 0900	Analysis team debriefing (day before and exercise summary)	IDT/analysis team leader		
2210	0900 - 0930	CTGs debriefing	CTGs (appointed briefers)		
2215	0930 – 1030	CTU debriefing	CTUs (appointed briefers)		
2220	1030 - 1040	Break			
2225	1040 - 1100	EXCON and EGUERMIN remarks and discussion	EXCON/EGUERMIN		
2230	1100 - 1115	Closing remarks	EXDIR		

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