

EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE 2005-2020

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EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

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FOREWORD

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EUROGENDFOR



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Convinced of its added value for European Security and Defence Policy, the five founding fathers agreed in Noordwijk in 2004 to establish EUROGENDFOR. The European Union, as well as other international organisations, would thus have access to pre-organised, robust and rapidly deployable police capacities for international crisis management operations.

Today, fifteen years later, EUROGENDFOR has proven to be a powerful asset. Being mainly composed of police forces with military status, the organisation's record shows a growing involvement in many peace support operations and missions. It also shows its ability to respond flexibly, to pool the knowledge of experts from different gendarmerie forces and to developed strong partnerships with a wide spectrum of international institutions in the area of supporting crisis management.

During the Dutch presidency in 2019, EUROGENDFOR focused on three key words: *future, focus* and *flexibility*. Because changes in terms of speed, complexity, uncertainty and ambiguity will affect the world in which EUROGENDFOR could be deployed, the question was raised whether EUROGENDFOR was prepared for this future. Trends were analysed, key uncertainties were identified, and subsequent future scenarios and policies developed. Policies and associated deployment concepts that make us more agile and even more flexible.

There is an increasing potential for EUROGENDFOR at the moment. There is a great need for tailor-made specialised teams, with high quality and rapid deployment in crisis situations. An example of this is the pilot for the EUCAP Sahel Niger mission with a specialist team. That team, bringing together the expertise of EUROGENDFOR, the FRONTEX agency, and the German *Bundespolizei*, trained mobile border teams to combat terrorism and illegal migration. In this respect, EUROGENDFOR can be considered a perfect platform for bringing together different expertise from the member states and other agencies in such teams.

I would like to commemorate the sacrifice of our personnel, who fulfil their missions in very demanding areas of operations, far from their families all over the years.

I wish to acknowledge the work and dedication of all the successive commanders of the EUROGENDFOR's Permanent Headquarters and their staffs. Their work was and still is of essential value, and also sets an example for the future. A future in which matters such as cooperation, flexibility, agility, and an integrated approach will prove to be of increasing importance.

Lieutenant General Hans Leijtens

Commander of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee



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This book describes the organization of the European Gendarmerie Force, the evolution since its foundation, as well as its engagements. It is aimed at highlighting the added value of the project.

The first, formal step was undertaken with the Declaration of Intent, agreed by France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain, at the Defence Ministers' meeting held on 17 September 2004 in Noordwijk (the Netherlands). On 18 October 2007, the Treaty establishing EUROGENDFOR was signed in Velsen (the Netherlands). The five founding Countries were joined by Romania and, later, by Poland. Turkey and Lithuania are also part of the organization, respectively with Observer and Partner status. This marks the evolution and the development of the initiative, still ongoing.

The dual nature of the Gendarmerie forces composing EUROGENDFOR provides this initiative with an added value to participate in stability operations: such a special status allows the fulfilment of all policing functions, grounded on capabilities stemming from a police approach and mind-set, and embedded in a military background. As such, our organization possesses those abilities required to operate in policing fields in destabilised areas, in any mission, and under any chain of command. The European Gendarmerie Force, through its Member States, possesses the capacity to deploy single gendarmes or teams, for specific strengthening tasks, and also robust, pre-organised units, for substitution missions requiring executive functions.

Since its foundation, EUROGENDFOR has been used, under the aegis of the main International Organizations, in various theatres of operations, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Afghanistan, Haiti, Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, and Mali. The flexibility, effectiveness, and dedication to the tasks at hand, constitute the common basis to each bearer of the EUROGENDFOR insignia.

A long distance has been covered since the signature of the Treaty, and several successes have been achieved by EUROGENDFOR.

A special remembrance of these successes is provided by the memory of those personnel who, wearing the EUROGENDFOR colours, offered their services and their youth in its entirety: may the example of our Fallen Comrades guide our steps in our daily activities.

Colonel Giuseppe Zirone

EUROGENDFOR Commander





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THE BIRTH OF EUROGENDFOR

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II - THE BIRTH OF EUROGENDFOR

With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty on 01 December 2009, the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), formerly known as the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), “Provides the Union with an operational capacity drawing on civilian and military assets”.

The CSDP is an essential component of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and can be considered as one of the most active and dynamic aspects in the complex and multifaceted process of European integration.

The creation of a High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, as well as the decision taken by the Council of the European Union on 26 July 2010 to set up a European External Action Service (EEAS), showed a willingness to raise the profile on the international stage, enhancing the EU’s military and political capability, and therefore, its credibility in the field of defence.

In December 1999, the European Council decided to strengthen its Common Security and Defence Policy; in particular, it was agreed that by 2003, Member States voluntarily cooperating in EU-led operations would have been able to deploy in the field within 60 days, and to sustain, for at least one year, military forces up to 50,000-60,000 personnel, capable of performing the full range of the

Petersberg tasks defined in June 1992, which can be summarized as humanitarian and rescue missions, peace-keeping, and crisis management, including peace-making.

Following a consistent approach, in June 2000 the European Council welcomed the setting-up and first meeting of a committee for the civilian aspects of crisis management. In this respect, Member States, cooperating voluntarily, stated that by 2003 they would have been able to provide up to 5,000 police officers for international missions across the range of conflict prevention and crisis management operations.



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They also established the procedure for being able to identify and deploy up to 1,000 police officers within 30 days.

Reflecting on the 2003 European Security Strategy, the Headline Goal 2010 requires Member States to be able to respond with rapid and decisive action by applying a fully coherent approach to the whole spectrum of crisis management operations covered by the Treaty of the European Union.

The aim of the efforts made since the Cologne, Helsinki and Feira EU Councils, is to give the European Union the means to fully play its role on the international stage, and to assume its responsibilities in case of crisis by adding to its already existing range of instruments, an autonomous capacity able to take decisions and action in the fields of security and defence.

The progress of the Common Foreign and Security Policy in the past years, enhancing the fact that the security of Europe was becoming more and more a responsibility of the European people, paved the way to common efforts in the field of policing. An increasing trend to establish partnerships and cooperation at various levels and intensity, in police as well as in judiciary matters, appeared after the Helsinki Council, further enhanced by the approval of the European Union Global Strategy (EUGS) in 2016.

International police operations, especially those under the aegis of the United Nations, began to grow significantly in the



late 90's. This context, characterized by the constant and growing demand for international police operations, constituted the ground for the establishment of the European Gendarmerie Force which, although not embedded in the EU structure of the Common Security and Defence Policy, was meant to be a valuable tool for its implementation.

In September 2003, the French Defence Minister proposed the setting up of a multinational Gendarmerie-type force. The original idea was to offer an operational, pre-organized, robust, and rapidly deployable police force, able to perform all police tasks within the scope of crisis management operations, not only to the European Union, but also to the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-





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Operation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and other international organizations or *ad hoc* coalitions.

At the meeting held in Rome on 01 March 2004, it was established that the European Gendarmerie Force would act as a body outside the European Union, while confirming its main recipient being the European Union. The willingness of the Countries to be involved in such an initiative, led to the drafting of a Declaration of Intent, tailored for European police forces with military status, preceding the establishment of a dedicated founding Treaty.

At the meeting held in The Hague on 18 and 19 May 2004, the “Declaration of Intent” was drafted, foreseeing following agreements on the composition of the High Level Interdepartmental Committee (CIMIN), legal and financial aspects, and composition of the Permanent Headquarters. The latter, in particular, was meant as a permanent structure devoted to the full-time planning of EUROGENDFOR operations. During a meeting held on 23 and 24 June 2004 in Madrid, the idea to locate the headquarters in Vicenza was agreed, and the relevant European Union authorities were officially informed of the initiative undertaken by five of its members: France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.



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The Declaration of Intent was signed by the said five Countries at the Defence Ministers' meeting held on 17 September 2004 in Noordwijk (the Netherlands). The EU High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, Mr. Javier Solana, welcomed the establishment of the European Gendarmerie Force. Mr. Solana declared: *"I very much welcome the establishment of the European Gendarmerie Force with the signature today of a Declaration of Intent by France, Spain, Italy, Portugal and the Netherlands. I am happy that the proposal made by French Defence Minister Michele Alliot-Marie a year ago is coming to fruition so rapidly. I am looking forward to this force becoming operational next year. It promises to be a useful tool that the EU, as well as other relevant organizations, will be able to draw*



on, in field-covering activities such as security and public order missions, monitoring and advice, and training as well as criminal investigations, which experience has shown are a crucial part of crisis management".

On 23 January 2006, the Permanent Headquarters was officially inaugurated during a ceremony that took place at the "Generale Chinotto" barracks in Vicenza, at the presence of the Ministers of Defence and Interior of all participating countries.





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EUROGENDFOR was declared fully operational on 20 July 2006, after two successful exercises held in Saint-Astier (France) in June 2005, and in Valdemoro (Spain) in April 2006.

On 18 October 2007, representative from the same Countries signed the Treaty of Velsen, in the Netherlands, establishing *“a European Gendarmerie Force, which shall be operational, pre-organized, robust, and rapidly deployable, exclusively comprising elements of police forces with military status of the Parties, in order to perform all police tasks within the scope of crisis management operations.”* With the aim of developing and enhancing the EUROGENDFOR capabilities, a further document defining the status of members, observers, and partners of EUROGENDFOR, as well as their rights and obligations, was signed in Amsterdam on 15 November 2007.

The setting up of this unique tool in the field of policing has the ambitious aim of contributing to the development of the “European Security and Defence Identity and the strengthening of the Common European Security and Defence Policy”, as stated in the Treaty establishing the force.

On 07 December 2008, the Romanian Gendarmerie was admitted as an EUROGENDFOR member. The Lithuanian Public Security Service was granted with the partner status on 15 December 2009, while the Turkish Gendarmerie became an observer on 13 May 2009. The Polish Military Gendarmerie became EUROGENDFOR full member in 2013.





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EUROGENDFOR PARTICIPATING FORCES

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FRENCH GENDARMERIE NATIONALE

Foundation year: 1791

Strength: 130,000 active and reserve

General Commander/Director: General Director

Status: Police force with a military status

Specifics: Founded in the 14th century, the Gendarmerie Nationale is a police force with a military status. It is the heiress to the *Maréchaussées*, the Constabularies of France, which were for centuries the only organisation with police duties in France. At that time, they were part of the army. The establishment of the current Gendarmerie structure, based on territorial brigades acting as basic command units, dates back to 1720. In 1791, the Constabularies became known as the *Gendarmerie Nationale* and a law was passed in 1798 to define its missions in the field of law-enforcement and criminal investigation.

Centuries later, a new law was passed on 3 August 2009. The Gendarmerie had been under the authority of the Minister of Defence since its creation. With this law, it became placed under the authority of the Minister of the Interior for what regards its organisation, management, doctrine, and



infrastructure. Its missions include general law enforcement, the protection of public order, intelligence, judiciary missions and anti-terrorism, alongside the defence and protection of France's national interests.

From then on, the Minister of the Interior had authority over all the Gendarmerie's missions, with two exceptions: the judiciary police missions, which are under the control of the Ministry of Justice, and the military missions, which are under the control of the Minister of Defence (especially when participating in military operations abroad). Specialized Gendarmerie branches –such as the Nuclear Armament Security Gendarmerie, the Air Transport Gendarmerie, the Air



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Gendarmerie, and the Maritime Gendarmerie— have remained under the sole authority of the Minister of Defence.

With a jurisdiction throughout the national territory, including military compounds, in towns as well as in the countryside, the Gendarmerie Nationale is in charge of public safety, guarantees the protection of individuals and their properties, enforces the law and maintains public order. It rescues and also warns the population against major threats. The scope of its actions covers the whole spectrum of police missions while it also contributes to the military defence of the nation.

Administrative Missions: Enforcing a continuous watch, favouring community policing and maintaining a reassuring presence night and day are the objectives of all 3,100 Gendarmerie territorial units. To accomplish their duties, these units are often backed by mobile units and supported by specialized units provided with specific means, including 29 air support units – 6 of them stationed overseas, 21 mountain rescue units and 2 groups of speleologists. The Gendarmerie also has its divers, canine and nautical units. In 2018, the Gendarmerie conducted 5,629 search and rescue missions in the mountains, 576 actions at sea and 376 on rivers.

Judiciary Police: The National Gendarmerie dedicates one third of its time conducting investigations regarding criminal law violations, recording them, collecting evidence and

seeking out offenders, acting either as detectives or as constables. This work is carried out under the direction and control of the Criminal Prosecution Services. In coordination with the territorial units, 396 specialized units carry out high-stakes investigations.

Public Order: The Mobile Gendarmerie is a 13,931-strong force, which acts as a general reserve at the disposal of the government. It can intervene anywhere in mainland France or in the French overseas territories. Besides public order management, it also performs a wide range of missions including general policing during major events. The National Gendarmerie Intervention Group (GIGN) is a national special intervention unit, which can be deployed within the national territory or abroad to carry out special operations in the wake of serious events (e.g. terror attacks, organized crime or hostage-taking situations). Additionally, 1,024 gendarmes are devoted to the protection of nuclear power plants and 2,732 are in charge of collecting and processing operational intelligence.

Military Missions: The Gendarmerie performs military missions which can be of vital interest for the nation, such as the control and protection of strategic nuclear armament. It is also in charge of military police duties over the French Armed Forces, whether they are stationed in France or committed abroad. Also, Gendarmes can be deployed on civilian or military missions abroad.





ITALIAN CARABINIERI

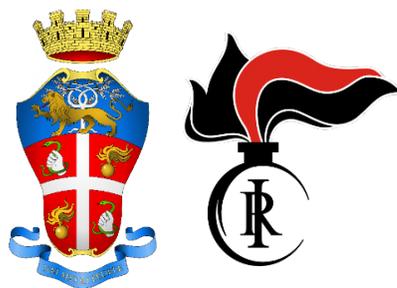
Foundation year: 1814

Strength: 118,000

General Commander/Director: Career Officer in Carabinieri.

Status: Corps having the status of an Armed Force, reports to the Ministry of Defence (MoD) through the Chief of Defence.

Specifics: The Carabinieri report to the Minister of Defence, through the Defence Chief of Staff, for Military Police and the military operations abroad, including Stability Policing operations. As Police Force, they are placed under the Minister of the Interior, to guarantee the National Law Enforcement, maintaining of Public Order and ensuring the Public Security. Additionally, the Carabinieri Special Departments which have been set up to protect the widespread community interests report to the relevant Ministries: Health, Environment and Protection of Land and Sea, Agrifood and Forestry Policies, Labour and Social Policies, Culture and Tourism, Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. For the execution of judicial police activities and investigations related to any kind of crime, the Carabinieri report to the judicial authority,



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according to the national System of Law. Finally, civil protection tasks, in the event of disasters, are carried out in coordination with the Department of Civil Protection within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. As Armed Force (under the MoD), the Carabinieri concur, to the integrated defence of the Italian Homeland, to the safeguard of the Italian institutions and it is the sole Military Police Force for the Army, Navy and Air Force. Carabinieri are also involved in military operations overseas and are responsible for the security of Italian diplomatic seats abroad. The Carabinieri Corps is divided into six main organizations (General Headquarters, Training, Territorial, Forestry, Environmental and Agrifood, Mobile and Special, Specialized and Military Police). In particular, the Territorial organization coordinates almost 5,400 commands spread all over the country (80% of the total Corps' strength). Specialized organization includes the Carabinieri Special Operations Group (ROS), responsible for dealing with organized crime, namely any subversive activities, internal and international terrorism and more complex crime phenomena, the Carabinieri Scientific Investigation Department (RACIS); the Carabinieri National Heritage Command, in charge of the protection of the national artistic heritage.

At the moment, Carabinieri are deployed in 18 operations and 13 theatres of operations, under the aegis of UN, NATO, EU, Multilateral coalitions or bilateral training missions. In most of the Stability Policing Operations carried out, the Carabinieri



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implemented a specific model tailoring its framework to the different scenarios (up to 5,000 Carabinieri can be deployed overseas throughout a year). The Multinational Specialized Units (MSU) concept was an Italian proposal, being developed during the Balkans Campaign of 1997. It is a regimental-size unit, mainly manned by police forces with military status, logistically self-sufficient, equipped with combat capabilities and at the same time capable to operate anywhere as a police force with general competence through specialized assets, integrated in multinational units under NATO (i.e. military) authority. The MSU concept evolved into the “Stability Policing Unit” (SPU).

Stability policing activities are conducted with the aim of establishing, in a Host Nation, a safe and secure environment, restoring public order and security, and establishing the conditions for meeting longer term needs with respect to

governance and development. This may be accomplished by the replacement or reinforcement of indigenous police forces. SPU are specialized units with specialized policing skills, generated for the specific purpose of conducting SP operations. Gendarmerie-type Forces (GTF) are military forces that possess a unique set of ordinary police skills and expertise as they perform ordinary police tasks in their home Countries on a daily basis as their core business, in addition to their military tasks. For this uniqueness, which represents their centre of gravity, GTFs can efficiently and profitably run and staff a SPU integrated, time by time, by MPs and conventional military forces.

NATO entrusted the development of this concept to Italy, which established the Carabinieri-led NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence, in the same compound of the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units and EUROGENDFOR.





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ROYAL NETHERLANDS MARECHAUSSEE

Foundation year: 1814

Strength: 6,000

General Commander/Director: Lieutenant General

Status: Gendarmerie Corps with a Military status and performing police tasks.

Tasks: The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (RNLM) stands guard over the security of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, including the Netherlands' territories in the Caribbean. It is deployed globally at locations of strategic importance, from royal palaces to the EU external borders, and from airports in the Netherlands and the Caribbean to theatres of war and crisis areas all over the world. The RNLM has 3 core tasks: border control tasks; security and surveillance; international and military police tasks.

1. Border police. RNLM personnel check persons crossing the border and combats cross-border crime at all locations where it is in the interests of the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, that means guarding the European external border at airports, seaports and along the coast. It also carries out Mobile



Security Monitoring at internal borders within the Schengen area.

By participating in Frontex, the European border control agency, and the deployment of a Border Security Team on Chios, the RNLM makes an important contribution to the control of Europe's external borders in other EU member states. RNLM criminal investigators investigate criminal offences that come to light during the performance of the border police task. They investigate, for instance, criminal organisations which are involved in people smuggling and human trafficking. RNLM migration control dogs assist in finding concealed persons (stowaways) in, for example, trucks and buses crossing the border.

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2. Security and surveillance. The RNLM protects important objects and people. The High Risk Security platoons guard and protect the objects in the Netherlands that carry an increased risk of attacks. The RNLM also protects civil aviation against terrorism, drugs trafficking and people smuggling. Guard dogs help in protecting objects, buildings, airports, and military sites and vehicles.

3. International and military police tasks. The RNLM acts as a police force for all Defence elements. For that reason, RNLM brigades and posts are stationed at barracks, military air bases and naval ports, as well as with units of the Netherlands armed forces abroad. The RNLM also serves as a police organisation for all foreign armed forces stationed in the Netherlands and RNLM personnel are posted to various international military headquarters.

The military police task of the RNLM is preventive, service-oriented and reactive. Examples of preventive activities are patrols, traffic duties, maintaining order during exercises, the escort of convoys and giving advice and information to commanders and their personnel.

The reactive activities of the RNLM focus on monitoring observance of the Road Traffic Act and environmental legislation, as well as the investigation of criminal offences committed by military personnel (even if those personnel are off duty).

RNLM investigators investigate these criminal offences. The Caribbean Brigade of the RNLM carry out police tasks relevant to Dutch military personnel, the military personnel of the (former) Antillean and Aruban militias and at the military locations in the Caribbean parts of the Kingdom. Dutch military personnel work all over the world during armed conflicts or peacekeeping missions.

RNLM personnel almost always go with them, as they are the police force for military personnel abroad as well. They deal with offences, accidents and so on, in which military personnel are involved. During a police mission, the RNLM assists in the reconstruction of the police force in the mission area. They observe the way the local civil police force functions and train and advise police officials.

The deployment of special police and RNLM units is sometimes required to end a life-threatening situation. The Dutch national police force's Special Intervention Service, which includes RNLM personnel, can, for example, act as an arrest team or end a hostage situation.

RNLM Special Assistance Units help to maintain public order when the RNLM riot control unit requires assistance, for instance in the event of violent rioting or a serious terror threat. The Special Assistance Units can also be deployed worldwide in support of local police forces in the event of disasters or conflicts.





POLISH MILITARY GENDARMERIE

Foundation year: 1812

Strength: 3,000

Commander: Major General

Status: Polish Military Gendarmerie (MG) is a military law enforcement agency. In its current form, it was created in 1990 as an independent part of the Polish Armed Forces.



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Specifics: The MG cooperates with non-military structures and is responsible for the national security during the time of peace, war and crisis. The Military Gendarmerie Commander is subordinated directly to the Minister of Defence. The legal fundamentals for the daily work of the Gendarmerie are found in the Constitution, the Act on the Military Gendarmerie dated 24 August, 2001, National Security Strategy as well as various supplementary decrees.



Insignia: In addition to military uniforms, gendarmes wear scarlet berets.

Structure: The Military Gendarmerie's strength currently amounts to three thousand men, spread across the whole country. All the force is divided into territorial and specialized units performing their duties close to tactical units. Each Territorial Unit is responsible for a certain area with all general tasks assigned to the Military Gendarmerie. MG Detachments are subordinated to Territorial Units. Additionally, there are two Gendarmerie specialized units conducting a particular role in fighting terrorism, drug trafficking or conducting close personal protection. Also, Military Gendarmerie has its own logistic support unit and training centre.



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The Gendarmerie HQ's structure reflects the tasks and activities the formation fulfils. Apart from sections and branches supporting and controlling the formation from within, there are four core branches related to primary tasks: criminal analysis, investigation, prevention divisions and staff that is responsible for the administrative, technical and logistic support.

The involved institutions are: Central Anti-corruption Office, Internal Security Agency, Military Counter-intelligence. The Ministry of Defence is directly related to the primary bodies, with the Gendarmerie forces in a supporting role.



Capabilities: There are three primary functions which are fulfilled by the Military Gendarmerie:

- maintaining law and order within the armed forces;
- preserving the security of forces engaged in operations;
- engaging in tasks related to crisis management.

Deployments: The Military Gendarmerie, due to its proficiency, experience and capabilities is being deployed to mission areas accordingly to current world threats. As up to the end of 2019 the Polish Military Gendarmerie took part in numerous missions led by NATO, United Nations and European Union.





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PORTUGUESE GUARDA NACIONAL REPUBLICANA

Foundation year: *Guarda Nacional Republicana* was founded on 03 May 1911, whereof its predecessor the Royal Police Guard dates back to 10 December 1801.

Strength: 23,000

General Commander: Lieutenant-general

Status: Law Enforcement Agency constituted by military personnel organized in a special corps of troops

Specifics: The mission of the *Guarda Nacional Republicana* (GNR) is to ensure legal democracy, internal security and citizens' rights, within the national security and protection systems, as well as supporting the execution of the national defence policy.

As a Gendarmerie force, the GNR has a double dependency: during the peacetime is subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs for recruitment, administration, discipline and operational control and is also subordinate to the Ministry of National Defence for "standardization and normalisation" of military doctrine, armament and equipment. In wartime or crisis situations, the GNR can be placed under the operational control of the General Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, through its General Commander.



In Portugal, its mission is carried throughout approximately 94% of the national land territory and 12 miles of the territorial sea, maintaining an active and effective contact with almost 54% of the population.

In terms of macrostructure, GNR is generally organized by the Command Structure, Units and Educational Establishment.

The Command Structure is constituted by the superior command and its functional commands, namely the Operational Command, the Internal Resources Administration Command and the Training and Doctrine Command.

The Territorial Units out the main GNR activity. They are organised into three hierarchical levels and follow the administrative organization of the country. There are 18 continental district commands and 02 regional command - Madeira and Azores archipelagos.

Due to its extends safety and security responsibilities GNR encompasses units with specialized capabilities, such as coastal control, taxes and customs, road traffic security, safety

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and civil protection, ceremonial state duties, special operations and riot control.

Due to the international commitments assumed by Portugal and due to its gendarmerie nature, GNR has been assuming its responsibility to collectively pursue the common goal of worldwide security.

GNR had been increasing the number of personnel deployed in the joint effort of crises management operations within the compass of the UN, NATO, EEAS, EUROGENDFOR and FRONTEX. Among which, it could be highlighted its presence with small operational units in Timor-Leste, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq and Afghanistan, as well with individual presence of officers all over the world, namely Kosovo, Macedonia, Ukraine, Georgia, Romania, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Haiti, Colombia, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Palestine, Tunisia, Somalia and Sahel Region countries.

Additionally, together with international partners, the GNR is engaged in empowering human beings' educational skills by delivering certified international education and training in the area of civilian crises management. In preparation for mission deployments, the GNR is collaborating with training associations such as European and International Association of Peace Operations Training Centres and training centres like Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre or the European Union Police and Civilian Services Training.

In support of the G5 Sahel countries in the stabilisation of the region we are cooperating with CEPOL (European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training) to enable Middle East and North Africa countries in Counter Terrorism and deploying trainers under the GAR-SI SAHEL (Rapid Action Groups - Monitoring and Intervention in the Sahel) projects.





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ROMANIAN GENDARMERIE

Foundation year: 1850

Strength: 28,000

General Commander/Director: General Inspector in Romanian Gendarmerie

Status: Gendarmerie corps are under the command of a General Inspector, appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Specifics: The Romanian Gendarmerie was founded on the 3 April 1850, when the ruler Grigore Alexandru Ghica approved the decision of People Assembly and promulgated „The Rule for Reform of the Servants in Gendarmes”. Along with the Army, the Corps was modernized between 1866 and 1877, and distinguished itself in the Independence War (1877- 1878).

In 1893, the Rural Gendarmerie was established by the Law for the Organization of the Rural Gendarmerie as a military corps under the authority of the Ministry of Justice for policing the countryside and under the authority of Ministry of War for military police function.



The Romanian Gendarmerie was engaged during the Second Balkan War and the First World War with military police duties, policing the front, guarding important installations and organizing the evacuation during the 1916 retreat. The corps also saw actual combat during the 1917 campaign. The Gendarmerie oversaw the demobilization of the Army in July 1918 and the re-mobilization in October 1918 and maintained the public order in the new territories. Upon the entry of Romania into the Second World War on 22 June 1941, the Gendarmerie took over its military police duties again.

After the war, the Communist regime purged and disbanded (on 23 January 1949) the Gendarmerie, its personnel being

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redistributed to the newly created Directorate for Security Troops, modelled after the NKVD Internal troops.

The restart of the Romanian society transformation process which occurred in December 1989 readdressed the crucial role of democratic institutions and decisively contributed to the Gendarmerie reform and to the issuing of a new concept concerning the position and the role of police forces.

By Government Decision no. 0749 from 05 July 1990, the Gendarmerie structure and tasks, the legislation concerning Romanian Gendarmerie organization and function were adapted to help the process of reconstruction of the country, setting for good its democratic course.

The beginning of the new millennium was a turn point also for the Romanian Gendarmerie, as its internal development allowed it to open for the international environment. The experience gathered in managing the large social events occurred in Romania in the 90's shaped the Gendarmerie as a modern, professional and impartial police instrument of the state, able to function properly in performing independent tasks and to become a bridge between civil police and the military.

Today, the Romanian Gendarmerie is a specialized institution of the State with military status within the Ministry of Internal Affairs which, according to the law, exercises its attribution on

protection of public order and safety, citizens right and fundamental liberties, public and private property, crime prevention and detection and other infringements of laws into force, as well as protection of the State's fundamental institutions and countering of terrorist acts.

As Romania became a member of the European Union, early 2007, its Gendarmerie identified civilian missions and military operations as an appropriate frame for adding its contribution to the European efforts in providing international security.

Romanian gendarmes are involved in several missions such as EULEX Kosovo (IPU), EUMM Georgia (monitors and observers on the ground), EUJUST LEX Iraq (training Iraqi police officers in Romania), and the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan.





SPANISH GUARDIA CIVIL

Foundation year: 1844

Strength: 78,000

General Commander/Director: Civilian General Director with rank of Secretary general.

Status: Armed Institution with military status.

Specifics: The Guardia Civil was created on 28 March 1844 to provide Spain with a nationwide public security force capable of facing the alarming situation of insecurity generated by crime at the time. Francisco Javier Girón y Ezpeleta, second Duke of Ahumada, was inspired by the French Gendarmerie model to set up this new Corps, the first one to be implemented in Spain at a national level. The principles of its organization and its moral code defined a Guardia Civil as a professional military serviceman with strong discipline, capacity of sacrifice, and a spirit worthy of esteem. This last characteristic earned the Institution the nickname “Benemérita” (well esteemed), which became official as of 4 October 1929, when the Guardia Civil obtained the Big Cross of the Charity Order.

The Guardia Civil model was exported overseas to Cuba (1891), the Philippines (1897), Morocco (1912), and the Spanish

III



Guinea (1963). The Corps participated in the Spanish-American war of 1898 and the Spanish Civil War of 1936.

Organization: The Guardia Civil, as an armed Institution with military nature has a dual dependency: from the Ministry of the Interior for public security services; and from the Ministry of Defence for military missions. In case of war, state of siege, or for the fulfilment of missions with military nature, the Guardia Civil integrates within the structure of the Ministry of Defence, and reports directly to it.

Central Organization: Reporting directly to the General Director are the Technical Cabinet, the International Cooperation Secretariat, the General Director’s Office Secretariat, the Legal Advisor, the Senior Advisory Board, and the Guardia Civil Advisory Board.



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The executive management –commanded by an Officer with the rank of Lieutenant General– is organized, at the central level, in three organs: the Deputy Director for Operations; the Personnel Command; and the Support Command.

Territorial organization: The Guardia Civil is responsible for the security of an area comprising 84% of the Spanish national territory and 35% of its population, and it is organized, territorially, in 17 regions, 54 Provincial Headquarters, 221 Companies, and 1,967 Police Stations.

Specialized Units: Under the direct supervision of the Special Units Headquarters, the most representative specialities are as follows: the Reserve and Security Unit, specialized in crowd and riot control; the Counterterrorism Operations Unit; the Air Service; the K-9 Service; the Maritime Service; the Traffic Control Service; the Explosives and Nuclear, Radioactive, Biological, and Chemical Ordnance Disposal Service; the Mountain Rescue Service; the Security and Protection Service; the Royal House Security Unit; and the Presidency Security Unit.

Missions: The Guardia Civil performs its general missions on the whole national territory and its national waters, with the exception of province capitals and some municipalities determined by the government. The Guardia Civil oversees the execution of the laws, helps and protects people and their properties, and protects public buildings. It is also in charge of the protection and security of authorities, the preservation or

restoring of law and order, and the prevention and investigation of crimes. Apart from the former competencies, the following domains are under the exclusive responsibility of the Guardia civil: control of weapons and explosives; customs control and the fight against smuggling; road traffic surveillance and the security on interurban roads; control of land communication routes, coasts, borders, ports, airports, and other essential infrastructures; nature and environment protection; and the interurban transfer of prisoners.

International Cooperation: One of the permanent goals of the Guardia Civil is to strengthen its capacities through collaboration with police and gendarmerie forces from other countries, and with international organizations or agencies. In this regard, the Guardia Civil contributes to numerous missions and operations, mainly under UN, NATO, or EU mandate. It also participates in numerous international forums and initiatives, and maintains a close cooperation with EUROPOL, INTERPOL and the FRONTEX agency. The Guardia Civil is a member of the FIEP association, as well as the European Gendarmerie Force.

Within the framework of international police cooperation, it has special significance the creation of the Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCC) with France, Portugal, and Morocco, where intelligence is exchanged related to cross-border criminality, the illicit traffic of merchandise and drugs, and illegal immigration.





III

LITHUANIAN PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE

Foundation year: 1991

Strength: 1,300

General Commander/Director: Career Officer

Status The Public Security Service under the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter - PSS is a statutory institution in the state of constant special readiness. Its main purpose is to ensure public order in extraordinary situations and to defend the State as a part of the armed forces in wartime.

Specifics: The PSS is accountable to the Minister of the Interior and it acts independently and follows its own Public Security Service law. In the event of war time the PSS becomes a military force and acts under commanding of the Chef of Defense. The organizational and territorial structure of PSS consists of a Headquarters, 4 subordinate Territorial units and Training Center. The territorial units and Training Center consist 83 % of total strength. Having full spectrum of police tasks PSS take part in all kind of police operations. However, PSS is not empowered to pretrial and criminal investigation.

Missions: to restore and/or ensure public order in cases of extraordinary situations and emergencies; within its



competence, to eliminate hazards posed to human life or health and property in cases of extraordinary situations and emergencies; to ensure the organization and performance of convoy operations of detained persons, arrested and convicted between imprisonment institutions, courts, circuit courts in all territory of Lithuania and carry out extraditions; to ensure the protection of important state properties: facilities, buildings and state reserve; to search for runaway and missing persons, corpses and evidences; to strengthen forces of the Lithuanian police, the State Border Guard Service, the Fire and Rescue Department, the VIP Security Department and assist these institutions in implementing their functions.

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PSS is the body carrying out in all kind of high-risk situations when it concerns disasters, mass scale public order operations, intrusion to important state objects, disorder in imprisonment institutions, security of exterior EU border including Kaliningrad transit system, hybrid threats.

From 2008 PSS took part in Civilian Crisis Management Missions and Military Operations organized by various international organizations, including UN, EU, NATO, OSCE, FRONTEX. Since 2008 officers of the PSS carried out international missions in Kosovo, Haiti, Afghanistan, Cyprus, Liberia, Central African Republic, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq and South Soudan.





III

TURKISH GENDARMERIE GENERAL COMMAND

Foundation year: 1839

Strength: 164,090

General Commander/Director: Lt. General in Gendarmerie Corps

Status: The Gendarmerie of the Turkish Republic is an armed general law enforcement organization, which maintains security, public safety and public order and executes the duties ascribed to it by laws and Presidential Decrees. The Gendarmerie General Command is subordinated to the Ministry of Interior.

Specifics: Turkish Gendarmerie General Command HQ is located in Ankara, the capital city of Turkey. In general, the main bodies are HQ Divisions and departments subordinated to Deputy Commanders, Gendarmerie Public Order Corps Command, Gendarmerie Regional and Provincial Commands and Coast Guard Academy. The Academy is subordinated to the Ministry of Interior but their requirements are provided by Gendarmerie General Command.

The units at the Gendarmerie General Command HQ are organized as branch offices at Regional and Provincial



Gendarmerie Commands, as sections at District Gendarmerie Commands and as Public Order Teams at Gendarmerie Station Commands in terms of carrying out and following the duties in relation to preventing crimes, enlightening committed crimes and bringing the criminals to justice. Currently, there are:

- 6 Gendarmerie Regional Commands throughout Turkey under a brigadier / major general's command,
- 81 Gendarmerie Provincial Commands, in all provinces of Turkey under a Brigadier General's or Colonel's command,

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- 934 Gendarmerie District Commands, under an officer or non-commissioned officer's command,
- 2,050 Gendarmerie Station Commands, under a junior officer's or non-commissioned officer's command.

The personnel of the Gendarmerie General Command consist of officers, non-commissioned officers, specialist gendarmeries, specialist sergeants, conscripts, civil servants and workers.

Gendarmerie Organization, Duties and Authorities Law No. 2803 set up three domains of responsibilities:

Civil duties of the Gendarmerie: Maintaining safety, public order and public security, prevention and prosecution of smuggling, taking and applying necessary measures to prevent crimes, ensuring the external protection of the state penitentiaries, other duties assigned by additional laws and regulations.

Judicial duties of the Gendarmerie: Carrying out the procedures specified in the laws regarding the crimes committed and to perform the related judicial services.

Military duties of the Gendarmerie: Carrying out military services assigned by laws and presidential decrees.

In addition to these three domains, Law No. 2,803 also gives mobilization and warfare tasks to the gendarmerie. In case of mobilization and war, certain Gendarmerie units, which will be determined by a Presidential decree, enters into the command of the Force Commands and the remaining units continues its civil, judicial and military duties.

Finally, Gendarmerie units, upon the request of the Chief of General Staff and with the approval of the Minister of Interior, or, in the provinces, upon the request of the commander of the garrison and with the approval of the governor, may perform the military duties assigned to them.





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IV

GENDARMERIES COMMON GROUNDS

2005





IV

IV - GENDARMERIES COMMON GROUNDS

The establishment of the first gendarmerie forces in Europe dates back to the end of the XVIII century. Those forces stemmed from the reorganization of previously existing units, some of them consisting of municipal guards in local communities, while others were specialized assets devoted to escorting the king or to policing the mobilized armies.

The performance and efficiency of local municipal guards was considered as largely inadequate to face the requests of the societies in that historical phase, so a restructuring was deemed as necessary.



In order to enhance efficiency and robustness, the military model was adopted as a reference, and as such, the newly constituted gendarmerie forces were assigned with military status. These police corps, entitled with general policing functions, had a nation-wide structure, led by a unique, centralized command. The personnel were selected among those possessing a military background. The enrolment in such new structures was only permitted to individuals distinguished, in previous assignments, for their good behaviour and proper conduct. Moreover, they were required to have literacy skills, thus enabling them to read and write reports. This may be seen as a basic requirement for a police force, but it was a quite uncommon ability at the beginning of the XIX century. Other main features of gendarmeries, as police forces with military status, was their ability to operate in rural and austere environments, far from bases in urban areas. This enabled gendarmeries to tackle road brigands, operating far from towns.

Nowadays gendarmeries, operating in more than fifty countries around the world, normally perform the full spectrum of police functions. Preventative tasks, community policing and judicial police, including the capability to handle investigations and fight against organized crime, are among them. Moreover, gendarmeries developed a wide range of policing specialized expertise such as traffic police, environmental protection, combating terrorism, scientific investigations, public

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order management, intelligence, maritime service, borders, customs, and others. All these police functions are meant to provide policing services to the population.

The “military status” grants gendarmerie forces with the affiliation to both the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior. Some of the EUROGENDFOR gendarmerie forces are a stand alone armed force, like the traditional ones, under the Ministry of Defence and the Defence General Staff, while others only respond to the Ministry of Interior. Whatever the hierarchical affiliation could be, when exerting civilian police duties, all of them fall under the functional authority of the Ministry of Interior.

Depending on national laws and regulations, when performing judicial police and investigation tasks, their personnel operate under the authority of Prosecutors and Magistrates. For other specialized functions, they could operate under, or in coordination with, other civilian ministries (Environment, Culture and others) or agencies (Customs). Usually, gendarmeries support national agencies in civil protection tasks, also taking advantage of their presence throughout the country. Some gendarmeries developed, or maintained, stronger bonds with the Army, while others shifted towards a more civilian approach, with their Commanding Generals, or General Directors, coming from other organizations or bodies.

The military status, anyhow, enables gendarmeries to work under the military chain of command in specific situations.





IV

Due to this inner characteristic, they operate in both internal and external security (within or outside the Country).

Assets from gendarmerie forces might be deployed in missions abroad, under any chains of command. This provides the organization leading the mission, with a capability which might be deployed since the outset of the operation (therefore together with the military component), and remain in the crisis area to support those actors (normally civilian) engaged in security sector reform functions.

Gendarmeries are capable of deploying a wide range of assets, from teams to robust units: as such, tasks as community policing, tackling serious and organized crimes, and an effective management of public order can be effectively performed.

The relevant set of policing functions are devoted to the local populace, towards which the inner police nature and mind-set will be applied.

The employment of gendarmerie forces in operations encompass the temporary substitution of local Police, because no longer existing or critically ineffective, and their strengthening, in order to support the re-establishment of the rule of law. The level of involvement, and the set of assigned tasks and functions, shall be clearly defined since the beginning of the mission, although they might evolve during the stabilization process.

Gendarmerie forces are naturally suited for such function, namely stability policing. Indeed, this capacity cannot be expressed by single police officers.

The availability of more nation-wide police forces with general competence, can be seen as a feature enabling a broader breath of democracy.



TRATADO

entre el Reino de España, la República Francesa, la República Italiana, el Reino de los Países Bajos y la República Portuguesa por el que se crea la Fuerza de Gendarmería Europea
EUROGENDFOR

TRAITÉ

entre le Royaume d'Espagne, la République française, la République italienne, le Royaume des Pays-Bas et la République portugaise, portant création de la Force de Gendarmerie Européenne
EUROGENDFOR

TRATTATO

tra il Regno di Spagna, la Repubblica Francese, la Repubblica Italiana, il Regno dei Paesi Bassi e la Repubblica Portoghese, per l'istituzione della Forza di Gendarmeria Europea
EUROGENDFOR

VERDRAG

tussen het Koninkrijk Spanje, de Franse Republiek, de Italiaanse Republiek, het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden en de Portugese Republiek tot oprichting van het Europees Gendarmeriekorps
EUROGENDFOR

TRATADO

entre o Reino de Espanha, a República Francesa, a República Italiana, o Reino dos Países Baixos e a República Portuguesa, visando a criação da Força de Gendarmerie Europeia
EUROGENDFOR

TREATY

between the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Portuguese Republic, establishing the

EUROGENDFOR

Velsen, 18.10.2007

Por el Reino de España:

2020

Pour la République française :

Per la Repubblica Italiana:

Voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden:

Pela República Portuguesa:

V

LEGAL FRAMEWORK



V - LEGAL FRAMEWORK

DECLARATION OF INTENT

The legal framework of the initiative consists of few documents, which define scope, mission, framework, structure, financial, logistic and legal aspects.

In particular, the first reference is the “Declaration of Intent”, signed in Noordwijk (the Netherlands) on 17 September 2004 by France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. This was the first formal step towards the establishment of the European Gendarmerie Force.

The Declaration indicates the rationale of the initiative, being to provide Europe with the capability to conduct all police missions in crisis management operations, through substitution and/or strengthening of local police, contributing to the implementation of the European Security and Defence Policy, also through the development of an area (external to the European Union) of freedom, security, and justice.

In this view, the document refers to the contribution to crisis response operations, as foreseen in the Petersberg Declaration. EUROGENDFOR assets can therefore be deployed under any chain of command, in order to provide public security and order in crisis management operations.

V

It is stated that EUROGENDFOR is, first and foremost, at the disposal of the European Union, but it could also partake in interventions conducted by the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and other international organizations or *ad-hoc* coalitions. In any cases, the EUROGENDFOR operational deployment requires an unanimous decision by the Member States.

The Declaration also indicates the structure of the initiative, with the strategic level, namely the High Level Interdepartmental Committee (CIMIN), the Permanent Headquarters, and the deployed Force (see chapter VI).

Furthermore, the document indicates a rapid reaction capability of EUROGENDFOR, which should be able to deploy up to 800 personnel within 30 days from the decision to intervene, with tasks adherent to the mission at hand.

The Declaration also establishes that full membership is granted to European Union Member States possessing a police force with military status. EU candidate Member States having police forces with a military status could be granted with an Observer Status. This provision is further deepened in the Treaty.

The document refers to a dedicated Treaty for the establishment of functions and status of EUROGENDFOR,

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and its members. Before the entry into force of the Treaty, the Party States agreed to apply to the EUROGENDFOR personnel (primarily those employed at the Permanent Headquarters, and those possibly deployed to a mission) the provision of the Status of Forces Agreement between the Parties and the North Atlantic Treaty, signed in London on 19 June 1951.

TREATY OF VELSEN

The EUROGENDFOR Treaty formally establishing the European Gendarmerie Force, was signed in Velsen (the Netherlands) on 18 October 2007. This document counts 47 articles, grouped in 11 chapters. It deals with EUROGENDFOR object and principles; missions, engagement and deployment; organizational aspects; Permanent Headquarters facilities; protection of information; personnel provisions; privileges and immunities; jurisdictional and disciplinary terms; legal and financial provisions; membership and accession modalities.

As stated in article 1, EUROGENDFOR is exclusively composed of police forces with military status, capable of performing all police tasks, through substitution or strengthening of local police forces, during all phases of a crisis management operation (article 4).





EUROGENDFOR members are represented in all of the bodies and structures of the initiative, namely the High Level Interdepartmental Committee, the Working Group and the Financial Board. As such, all national positions are expressed in any seat, and this is necessary for building the decision making process, based on consensus.

EUROGENDFOR members are expected to comply with the obligations established in the Treaty, as well as with the decisions adopted by the CIMIN; this includes the contribution to the common costs and commitments stemming from operations.



V

Completing the Declaration of Intent, article 7 of the Treaty states that CIMIN, consisting of representatives of the appropriate ministries of each party, shall be the decision-making body governing EUROGENDFOR. Among other tasks, the Committee exercises political control and gives strategic direction to EUROGENDFOR, appoints the EUROGENDFOR Commander and provides him/her with directives, decides on the participation in missions and under which conditions. The role and responsibilities of the EUROGENDFOR Commander are defined in articles 8 and 9.

Articles from 10 to 32 deal with personnel and premises, establishing in article 13 that EUROGENDFOR Personnel and their family members must respect the laws in force in the Host State or in receiving third States.

As per article 33, a Financial Board, comprising financial experts designated by each Party, is set up. It provides the CIMIN with advise on financial and budgetary matters. The Financial Board main tasks are to examine the draft budget and medium-term expenditure planning proposed by the EUROGENDFOR Commander to be approved by the CIMIN, and to present the yearly report concerning the final budget of annual expenses.

According to article 43, EU Member States and EU candidate countries possessing a police force with military status may apply for Observer Status as a first step for accession. Article

44 foresees that EU Member States and EU candidate countries that have a force with military status and *some* police skills may apply for Partner Status.

EUROGENDFOR Observers and Partners are entitled to attend the High Level Interdepartmental Committee meetings and its Working Groups, unless otherwise stated, not partaking in the decision making process. They may also attend the Financial Board sessions, and specialized *ad hoc* working groups. Moreover, Observer and Partner States may participate in EUROGENDFOR missions and exercises, respecting the spirit of the Treaty, and complying with the decisions adopted by the CIMIN. Observers may station a permanent liaison officer at the Permanent Headquarters, if so agreed by CIMIN.



AGREEMENTS WITH EXTERNAL ENTITIES

EUROGENDFOR signed several agreements with other organizations and entities.

- 2014: General Administrative Arrangement between the European Gendarmerie Force and the European External Action Service (EEAS) on the Cooperation under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).
- 2014: Technical Arrangement between the European Gendarmerie Force and the NATO Military Police Centre of Excellence (NATO MP COE) concerning mutual cooperation.
- 2015: Cooperation Agreement between the European Union Advisory Mission for Ukraine (EUAM) and the European Gendarmerie Force.
- 2016: Technical Arrangement between the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), the NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence (NATO SP COE), and the EUROGENDFOR Permanent Headquarters regarding cooperation in the area of Stability Policing.



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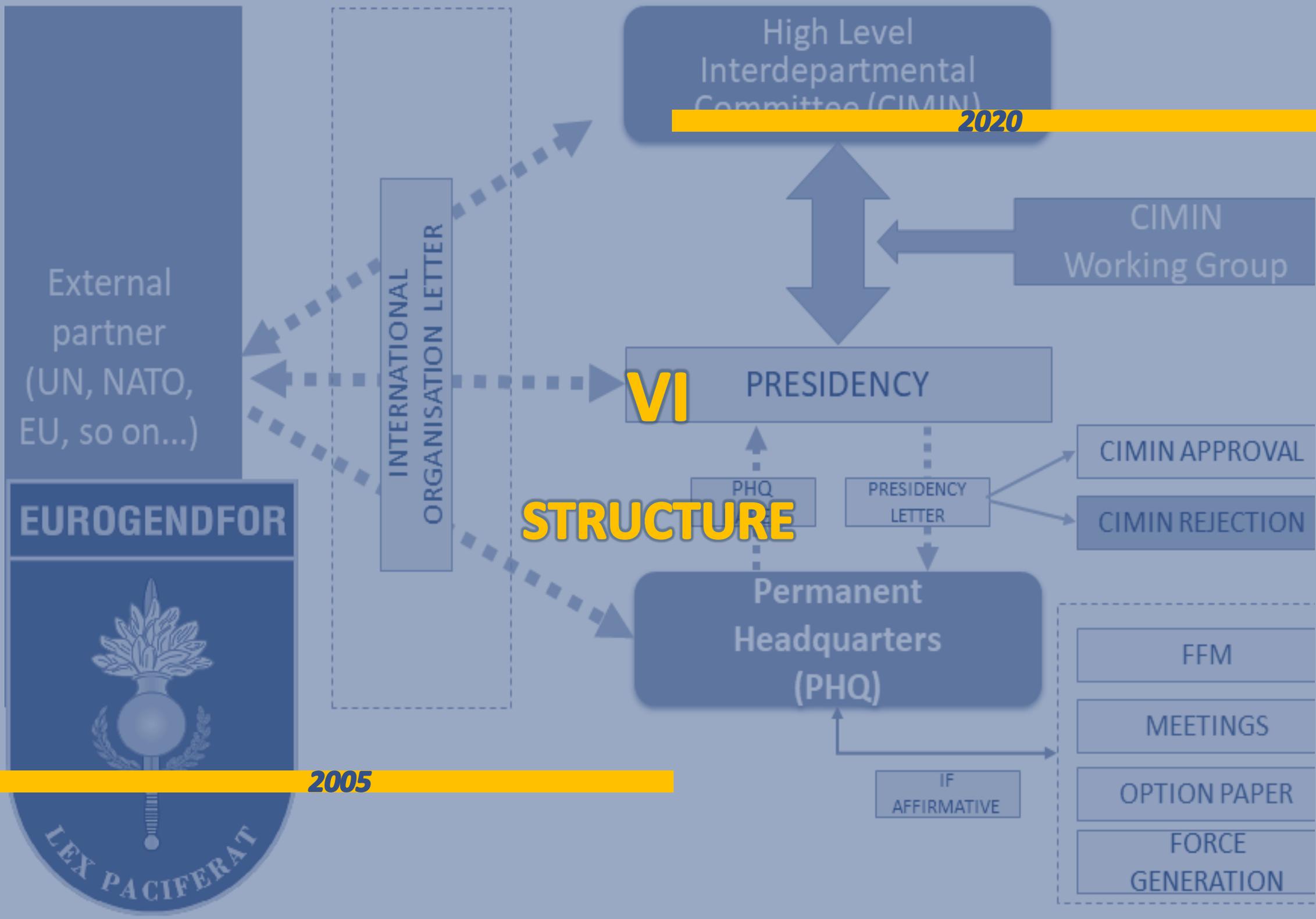
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- 2016: Framework Paper for EUROGENDFOR's cooperation with the United Nations – Department of Peacekeeping Operations.
- 2018: Training Framework between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and EUROGENDFOR.
- 2018: EUROGENDFOR Cooperation with the European Security and Defence College.
- 2018: Framework Administrative Arrangement between EUROGENDFOR and EEAS Field Security Division.







VI

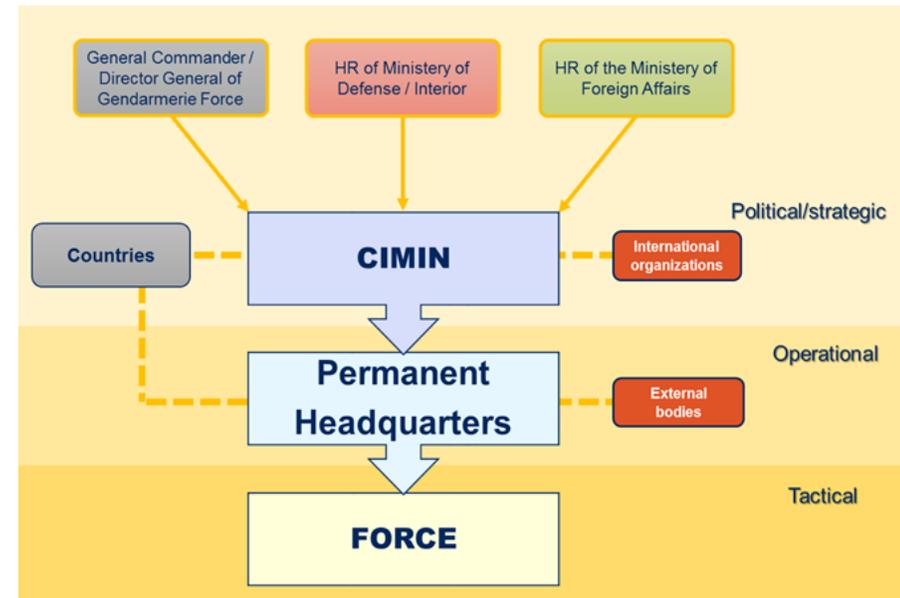
VI - STRUCTURE

POLITICAL - STRATEGIC LEVEL - THE CIMIN

The High Level Interdepartmental Committee (CIMIN) embodies the political-strategic level of EUROGENDFOR.

Consisting of representatives of the appropriate ministries and structures governing the participating forces, the Committee provides guidance to the initiative, adopting decisions unanimously. CIMIN meets at least once a year, whenever it is required or upon request of a Member State. It is supported by the Working Group and the Financial Board.

As the decision-making body, CIMIN ensures the political coordination and provides strategic direction to EUROGENDFOR; establishes and maintains relationships with relevant international organizations; appoints the EUROGENDFOR Commander and provides him/her with guidance; decides on the role and structure of the Permanent Headquarters and Force Headquarters, ensuring their management and evaluation; appoints the chairman of the Financial Board; and decides on the status of partner or observer countries. With regard to the participation of EUROGENDFOR in missions, the High Level Committee defines, where appropriate, the framework of cooperation with international organizations, outlines the participation of contributing countries, and evaluates the requests for



cooperation by third countries, international organizations, and others.

CIMIN also establishes the rotation criteria for the Permanent Headquarters key positions, monitors the implementation of the Treaty objectives, and approves major administrative, financial, and budgetary matters. To support the Committee in its tasks and to serve as point of contact, a CIMIN Presidency is annually designated by the EUROGENDFOR Member States, on a rotational basis. The CIMIN Presidency in 2019 is held by the Netherlands, followed on a yearly base by France, Poland, Romania, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and again by the Netherlands in 2026.

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OPERATIONAL LEVEL - THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

The Declaration of Intent states as “*EUROGENDFOR will have a multinational, modular, and projectable headquarters. This will be directed by the EUROGENDFOR Commander and will consist of a multinational core that could be reinforced, if needed, by agreement of the parties*”. Representing the EUROGENDFOR operational planning and conduct capacity, the Permanent Headquarters located in Vicenza (Italy) is the only EUROGENDFOR permanent structure, consisting of 38 personnel, with the possibility, in case of need, to be augmented up to 50.



The Permanent Headquarters could be designated as Operational Headquarters for a EUROGENDFOR operation, being part of its chain of command. In this context an operation room will be activated at the Permanent Headquarters in order to provide 24/7 service in supporting and backing up the ongoing operation.

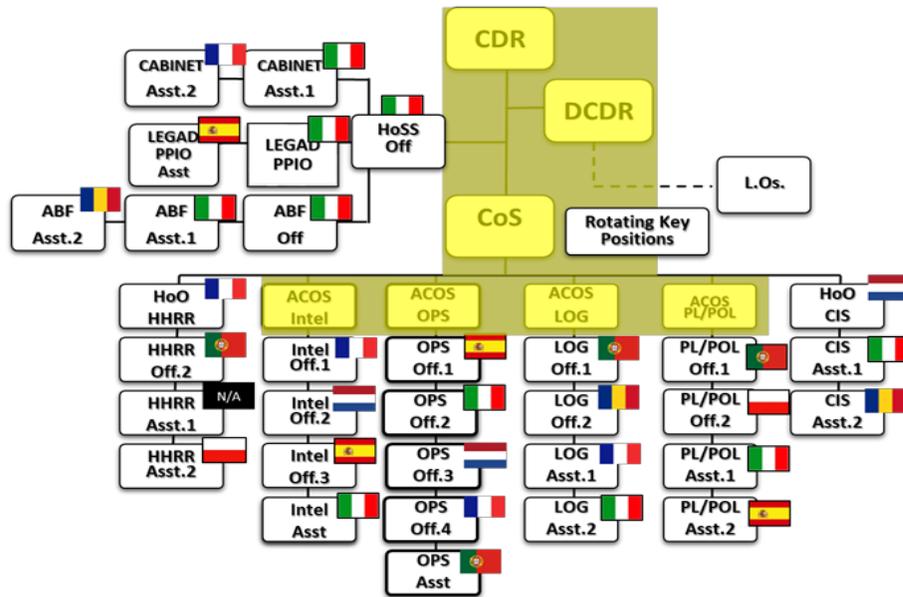
The main Headquarters tasks are: to develop the EUROGENDFOR doctrine, implementing it, taking into account lessons learned; to plan and execute all necessary measures to ensure the EUROGENDFOR rapid deployability; to plan and run up to two operations at the same time; to provide the capacities of rapidly planning all operations from the activation and development of Fact Finding Missions to the production of the Operation Plans; to facilitate the deployment of the mission(s) by preparing all the arrangements, including i.e. specific training requirements and packages, the force generation, the definition of the Use of Force and Rules of Engagement (RoE), and the co-ordination of strategic transportation; to ensure the link between the political strategic level, the participating countries and the relevant International Organisations, reporting to the CIMIN; to support and backup the Force deployed in the field, once the mission is ongoing, in co-ordinating logistics, intelligence, information and operations; to monitor the areas of possible operational intervention and to prepare prudent planning for those areas.





VI

The Permanent Headquarters structure includes the Commander (CDR), Deputy Commander (DCDR), Chief of Staff (CoS), and seven branches, four of them (Intelligence, Operations, Plans and Policy, and Logistics) led by Assistants of the Chief of Staff (ACOSs), which represent the “Key Positions”; the latter rotate among member states on a two-year basis. The remaining positions do not rotate among nations, and the personnel is normally posted for three-year assignments.



As per article 8 of the Treaty, the EUROGENDFOR Commander leads the Permanent Headquarters, establishing regulations for its functioning; implements the CIMIN

directives; when mandated by the Parties through CIMIN, negotiates and concludes technical agreements or arrangements necessary for the proper functioning of EUROGENDFOR and for conducting exercises or operations carried out on the territory of a third State; draws up the budget for common costs of EUROGENDFOR and, the yearly report; commands EUROGENDFOR Forces, where appropriate. The Commander avails him/herself of the Supporting Staff branch, led by the Head of Supporting Staff, who coordinates three offices: Administration, Budget & Finance; Legal Advisor/Press and Public Information Officer; and the Commander’s Cabinet. The current EUROGENDFOR Commander is an Italian Carabinieri Officer (2019-21), then rotating every other year to a Portuguese (2021-2023), a Dutch (2023-2025), and a Polish (2025-2027).

The Deputy Commander assists the Commander in his/her duties, replacing him/her when needed, and coordinating the activities of the Welfare and the Visibility and Public Information Boards.

In compliance with the directives given and objectives determined by the Commander, the Permanent Headquarters activities are implemented by the staff. The Chief of Staff coordinates Intelligence, Operations, Plans & Policy, and Logistics divisions, and the Human Resources and Computer Information System (CIS) offices.

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The Intelligence division is in charge of intelligence matters, linked with the crisis areas. It takes care of the relevant information dissemination to the Operations and Plans & Policy divisions. The Operations division is in charge of operational matters, elaborating and disseminating the planning and conducting operational guidelines.

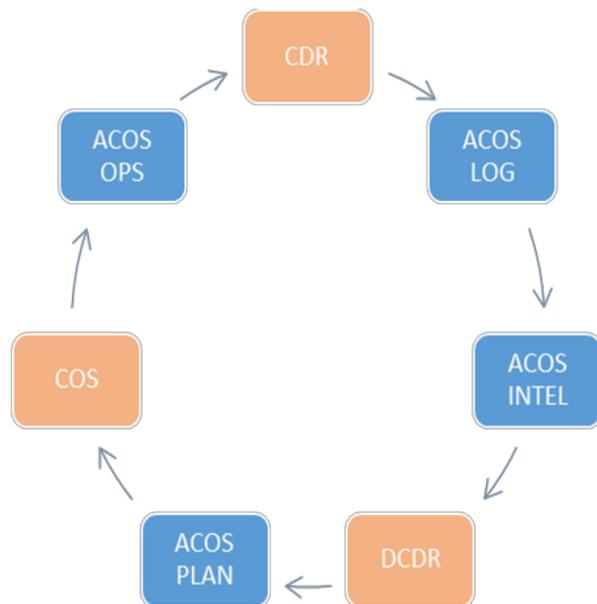
The Plans & Policy division is in charge of planning and training matters. It develops the relevant planning for the identified scenarios of intervention and the subsequent plans for the deployment and employment of the forces, elaborating the relevant studies and proposals in the field of training.

The Logistics division supports the Headquarters in its field of competence and contributes to the elaboration of doctrine and concept in the logistics matter.

The Human Resources office deals with the daily management and training of the Permanent Headquarters staff, while the CIS office maintains the communication capabilities and develops the IT and communication tools.

In addition to the above, each nation appoints a Senior National Representative in charge of discipline and administration for all national matters of the contingents posted at Permanent Headquarters. Officers that are designated for relevant positions in missions, such as EUROGENDFOR Force Headquarters' key positions or points of contact, attend an induction training within the Permanent Headquarters facilities prior to their deployment to the mission area.

EUROGENDFOR is currently enhancing its cooperation, at operational level, with other major International Organizations. The national contributions to the EUROGENDFOR Permanent Headquarters, in terms of seconded personnel (including Officers, Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers), are as follows: Italy 11, France 6, Spain 5, Portugal 5, The Netherlands 4, Romania 4, Poland 3, plus a Turkish Gendarmerie Liaison Officer.



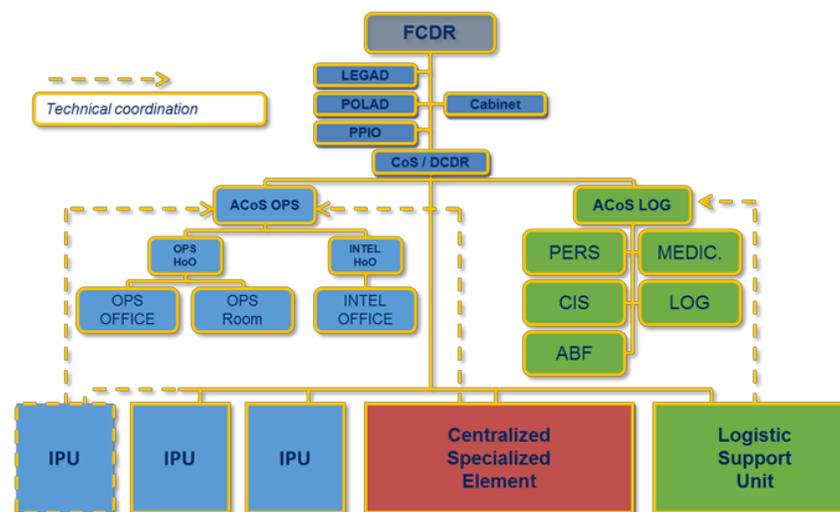


VI

TACTICAL LEVEL

The EUROGENDFOR Force is defined in the Treaty of Velsen as “The personnel of the police forces with military status assigned by the parties to EUROGENDFOR to fulfil a mission or an exercise, following the transfer of authority, and a limited number of other personnel designated by the Parties in an advisory or supporting role”. To this effect, the EUROGENDFOR Force is not a stand-by (or permanently-assigned) force, since it is generated on an *ad hoc* basis depending on the type of mission to be assigned. In particular, the possibility to deploy up to 800 police officers within 30 days from the “notice to move” as foreseen by the Declaration of Intent.

A standardized EUROGENDFOR Force will be led by a Force Commander and will consist of a Force Headquarters, a Mobile Element, generally formed by one or more Integrated Police Units (IPU) – a robust police concept in the EU similar to the UN Formed Police Units or the NATO Multinational Specialized Units –, a Centralized Specialized Element, and a Logistic Support Unit. The Permanent Headquarters, in close coordination with the National Points of Contact, will facilitate the process to generate the force and select the Force Commander, who will be appointed by the CIMIN. The Headquarters will also facilitate the deployment and initial running of the future operations by temporarily providing the initial core of the Force Headquarters.



The Specialized Element may include a wide range of specialized police assets, including forensics, investigation, SWAT, document forgery, border police, or dedicated monitoring, mentoring, training, and advising units, amongst others, according to the specific needs of the mission. The picture shows a sample of a force composition chart for a EUROGENDFOR Force deployable on the ground, under any chain of command. In order to face the challenges related to the rapid deployment of EUROGENDFOR forces, a catalogue of capabilities is developed, allowing the Headquarters to have a realistic insight on what the EUROGENDFOR forces could consist of, and on their state of readiness, thus facilitating the planning phase. It’s worth mentioning how the deployment of a EUROGENDFOR Force in a “substitution” role, requires an executive mission mandate.



2020

VII

SYMBOLS AND VALUES

2005





VII

VII - SYMBOLS AND VALUES

The European Gendarmerie Force logo is based on symbolic figures representing the double nature of the forces composing EUROGENDFOR, and also European values and traditions.

A first version of the EUROGENDFOR logo (central grenade on a vertical sword surrounded by twelve stars) was adopted by the CIMIN in 2005. The logo was modified in 2007, to the current version.

The general shape of the logo is a rounded shield (square on top and round at the bottom). Its topmost part is formed by a black rectangle bearing the word "EUROGENDFOR" written in yellow block capitals. The lower part bears, on a "pantone reflex blue" colour background, the following elements:

- Argent, a two-edged sword in pale point upwards, which marks the military status of the forces, and is also the symbol of justice, the weapon destined to enforce the law and its rule;
- Argent, a laurel and oak wreath, supporting the sword, to indicate the characteristics of honour and nobleness and strength;



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- Argent, a grenade with a large shell and blazing flames which, being the traditional distinction of elite troops, marks the common military origins of the gendarmerie forces;
- The EUROGENDFOR motto “LEX PACIFERAT” in gold colour, signifying “*the law shall bring peace*”, underlines the strict link between the enforcement of the rule of law and the restoration of a safe and secure environment, a cornerstone for EUROGENDFOR commitment.

The logo, in the form of a badge, is worn by personnel serving in the Permanent Headquarters, as well as by those deployed in missions under EUROGENDFOR.

The personnel from each gendarmerie force, part of the initiative, wear their own national uniform and equipment, with the exception of the flat beret, in pantone reflex blue colour, with a round version of the logo.





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PACIFICERAT



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ADDED VALUE OF EUROGENDFOR

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VIII – ADDED VALUE

As mentioned in Chapter II, gendarmerie forces have developed a wide range of specialized police expertise. This expertise, notwithstanding, may not be considered different in nature from the one developed by civilian police forces, both locally organized or nationwide. The gendarmerie-model military status provides gendarmerie corps with a double dependency from the Ministries of Interior and Defence, enabling them to work under the military or the civilian chain of command, as needed. It is this double dependency which allows them to stand astride between the internal and external security concepts.

The police model of gendarmeries has, therefore, proven to be very useful and effective during crisis management operations, mainly in their initial phases at the conflict's outbreak, usually characterized by a destabilized and insecure situation. It is during this sensible phase that local police forces find themselves unable to act due to the violent surroundings, while the armed forces lack the necessary skills to perform police duties in a low-key conflict. This "security gap" asks for the deployment of robust police units with appropriate training and equipment, capable of operating in destabilized environments, and possessing self-protective capabilities to deal and interact with the civilian population.

The rapid planning and deployment, as well as the logistical resources needed, demand a potential for coordination and integration within the military structure, and possibly a temporary dependence from the military chain of command, while it de-escalates. These latter requisites, that normally exceed the capabilities of the civilian police forces, are especially suited for the gendarmerie-type forces as they are able to rapidly deploy, to act under the military chain of command, and to fit in the transition process from military to civilian command.

EUROGENDFOR, is one of the most recently established instruments dedicated to the maintenance of an area of freedom, security, and justice in crisis-affected locations with an impact in Europe. It brings together police forces with military status from seven EU countries, able to perform all police tasks within the scope of crisis management operations.

INTERVENTION SCENARIOS

The figure on the next page provides a visualization of the two main scenarios (war and crisis) where the capabilities of gendarmerie forces represent their utmost added value, especially when coordinated through EUROGENDFOR.

The first one is during war situations, where they provide a police capacity to the deployed military forces, which are conceived and prepared to "win wars", rather than to police

EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE 2020

populations. The second one is in crisis situation, where the capabilities of civilian police forces can be overwhelmed by the level of violence in an determined area or country. Moreover, gendarmerie forces can provide capacity-building support to partner nations, also in peaceful scenarios.

The Declaration of Intent clearly emphasizes that EUROGENDFOR shall be able to manage every aspect of the various phases of the crisis response operations:

1. During the initial stage, carrying out stabilization operations, ensuring order and security, and substituting or strengthening weak or non-existent local police forces;

2. During the transition phase, continuing to fulfil its mission as part of a military expeditionary force, facilitating the coordination and co-operation with local or international police units;
3. During disengagement, facilitating a smooth transfer of responsibilities from the military to the civilian chain of command.

Given the above-mentioned situations, EUROGENDFOR faces three possible intervention scenarios: substitution; strengthening; and other scenarios, such as humanitarian aid or planning support.

It seems important to underline how, although not foreseen by the Declaration of Intent or the Treaty of Velsen, EUROGENDFOR demonstrated its ability to perform the assigned tasks also within *ad-hoc* financed projects, outside of the framework of missions established by other international organizations. Such is the case of EU or nation-funded capacity-building projects with other partners. This capability, according to EUROGENDFOR's doctrine, would fall under the scope of strengthening interventions.

SUBSTITUTION

The substitution intervention is carried out in mission areas where the State institutions suffer a significant breakdown, and the civil order needs to be restored.





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EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE 2020

In this context, an elevated level of insecurity and criminality arises due to the lack of a proper enforcement of the rule of law, often with an outgrowth of organized crime which poses an obstacle to the effective re-establishment of a secure environment.

To some extent, it will be necessary to substitute local police forces, either because they no longer exist, or because they are not able or willing to cope with law and order. Normally in such cases, the performance of the local police does not reach those standards normally recognised by the international community. Furthermore, local police lack training and equipment. The international police presence in the conflict area may be mandated to perform all or just some of the police functions, thus being entitled to executive police powers, and shall therefore be armed.

Normally, the operation would evolve from purely substitutional in the initial phases to a strengthening one in the last phases, with a progressive hand-over of responsibilities to the local police. Within this intervention mode, EUROGENDFOR may be requested to provide a police presence during the first phase of the mission, mainly through a mobile element, some specialized elements, and the logistic support for them.

During the following phases, other countries could participate in the police operation, by deploying specialized, territorial, and/or strengthening elements. EUROGENDFOR would then progressively reduce its presence, depending on the evolution



of the situation. If requested, EUROGENDFOR could also facilitate a smooth and seamless transition from a military to a civilian public security responsibility, including the possibility that the EUROGENDFOR deployable HQ could be used as the core of the future police HQ.

The substitution intervention is the most demanding for EUROGENDFOR, as it requires the provision of huge resources to grant effective solutions to aspects related to the territorial control, general policing, performance of specialized police functions, and the running of coexistent strengthening activities with the necessary logistic support. The total strength of the deployed force depends on the situation in the conflict area and has to be timely adjusted according to





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its evolution, from substitution to strengthening. In general terms, a substitution intervention would entail the establishment of one or more IPUs, FPU, and/or MSUs.

STRENGTHENING

This intervention level is characterized by a high level of insecurity and criminality due to the lack of a proper rule of law system, in particular if the presence of organized crime jeopardizes the security environment. The international police presence in the conflict area would not have executive powers and, therefore, they would not carry out executive police duties in the host country. On a case by case basis, exceptional situations might justify the need for self-defence means for EUROGENDFOR personnel, including the presence of a protection element.

The international police officers would be tasked with monitoring, mentoring, and advising functions, as well as training the local police forces in order to raise their professional standards according to a code of conduct compatible with international human rights regulations. These activities might encompass the restructuring of the local police, including screening and vetting programs.

The composition of the EUROGENDFOR force to be deployed depends on the results to be achieved, ranging from a reduced targeted operation for strengthening specific police fields of expertise, to a comprehensive strengthening operation that includes the whole restructuring of the local police system. In

this particular scenario, the intervention of international police officers could consist in deployment of individuals or specialized teams, and consequently, the employment of structured units is not foreseen. The organization and structure of the operation will be tailored according to those police fields of expertise to be strengthened, encompassing the required expertise to monitor, mentor, advice, and train the local police.



OTHER POSSIBLE EMPLOYMENTS

HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS

Humanitarian operations generated in response to natural or manmade disasters, unsafe environments, lack of adequate infrastructure, internally displaced population, migration waves of refugees, etc., are contemplated as a possible scenario for a EUROGENDFOR intervention. In these particular cases, due to the insecure environment and the lack of appropriate infrastructure, EUROGENDFOR's nature fits the requirements of robustness, flexibility, interoperability, and the ability to rapidly deploy, with adequate logistics and movement control capacity. This means that Integrated Police Units and specialized teams (i.e. forensic and canine) would be the most suitable components to be deployed in disaster areas, with their strength tailored according to the particular affected area.

PROVISION OF PLANNING CAPACITIES

Apart from the support that the EUROGENDFOR PHQ provides to the CIMIN, as above mentioned, and without being involved directly in a specific mission, EUROGENDFOR could be requested to provide assistance in favour of an international organization, especially in cases of rapid deployment need, and/or in operations involving a significant amount of police resources.



MONITORING MISSIONS

Monitoring missions are aimed to assess the general situation in a country or a region. They are characterised by their impartiality, and in their reactive, rather than proactive role. Their most valuable assignment is the collection of information, which will constitute the basis for further steps to be undertaken by relevant organizations.

Monitoring missions are distinct from other forms of conflict prevention and crisis management interventions as they lack coercive deterrent capacity, and are not entitled with inspection authority.





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ADDED VALUE KEY POINTS

EUROGENDFOR could be seen as a specific police response to the challenges that the international community is facing in the framework of crisis management, in conflict and postconflict situations, and also in conflict prevention situations, according to the public security needs.

Key points on added value provided by EUROGENDFOR to crisis management operations could be summarized as:

- Rapid reaction, with the capability to deploy up to 800 police officers within 30 days, including robust police units (Stability Police Units). The deployment of these units, especially in the first stage of a crisis management operation – generally the most critical – is essential to overcome the so-called security and deployment gaps, when the military forces are responsible for typical police tasks, generally before the deployment of an effective international police presence;
 - Rapid planning capacity provided by the PHQ, committed to planning and conducting the deployment of forces;
 - Possibility to act under a civilian or military chain of command, and even to ensure the transition from a military to civilian control in crisis management operations;
 - Capability to operate in a non-benign environment due to the robustness of its assets, which allows them to be deployed in destabilized environments from the outset of the crisis;
- Improved interoperability due to common training, similar planning methodology, and doctrinal concepts;
 - Experience related to involvement of the EUROGENDFOR participating forces in a wide range of crisis management operations over the last years, especially in the most robust ones.

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PAST ENGAGEMENTS

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IX – PAST ENGAGEMENTS:

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUFOR MISSION (BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA)



Following the end of the Balkan war with the ratification of the Dayton Peace Accords in 1995, NATO assisted in the implementation of the agreements with the Joint Endeavour Operation (IFOR), followed by the Joint Guard Operation (SFOR).

The European Union, understanding the relevance of building a sustainable security situation in the Balkans and as a manifestation of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), took over the NATO efforts and launched in December 2004 the EU Force Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR) mission – also known as Operation Althea – to ensure the continued compliance with the Dayton/Paris Agreement, and to contribute to a safe and secure environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The EUFOR mission was provided with a robust military presence, and with an Integrated Police Unit (IPU).



From November 2007 to October 2010, EUROGENDFOR took over the responsibility of manning the IPU Force HQ and providing the internal coordination with other national contributions in the framework of the EUROGENDFOR-led IPU. The participation in the Operation Althea was the first EUROGENDFOR operational commitment since its creation.

The IPU was located in the Italian-managed “Camp Butmir 2”, nearby Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), and was constituted by: a Force HQ and one Mobile Element composed of seven specialized elements (six from EUROGENDFOR countries plus one from a third country).

CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN MINUSTAH MISSION (HAITI)



The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), launched by Resolution 1,542 of the UN Security Council, was operational from April 2004 to October 2017.

On 12 January 2010, Haiti was struck by an earthquake of magnitude 7.0, the country's most severe in its last 200 years' history. The epicentre, located on the outskirts of the Port-au-

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Prince, resulted in widespread damage and near devastation of the capital city, with more than 3 million people affected. The headquarters of the mission in the capital was among the buildings that collapsed, and the mission chief, his deputy, and the acting police commissioner died as a result.

Many cases of violence and looting, mainly in Port-au-Prince, were reported at the time. The security forces tried to control looters and to stop pillaging, although police officers were outnumbered by the mass of looters. The deteriorating security and the urgent efforts to speed up aid deliveries led to declare the state of emergency on 17 January 2010.

Following the UN request for urgent deployment of self-sustainable police units with crowd control skills to fill the most urgent security gaps in Haiti, the CIMIN officially launched, on 08 February 2010, the EUROGENDFOR mission in Haiti with two self-sustainable Formed Police Units (FPUs), provided by France and Italy, and one self-sustainable SWAT (Special Weapons And Tactics) platoon provided by Spain. In addition EUROGENDFOR collaborated with the EU contribution to Haiti, seconding an officer to a coordination cell named EUCO-Haiti based in Brussels, to exchange information related to civil and military resources provided by the member states.

Established in Port-au-Prince, all EUROGENDFOR assets were integrated within the MINUSTAH chain of command,

reaching an overall contribution of 300 police officers in July 2010.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATO ISAF MISSION (AFGHANISTAN)



The NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was created in accordance with the outcomes of the Bonn Conference, held in December 2001. The initial tasks of the ISAF mission were to secure Kabul and its surrounding areas in order to allow the Afghan Transitional Authority to establish its government. In 2003, NATO assumed command of the ISAF mission, taking over from the UN.

In 2009, following the Coalition's efforts to achieve security and stability in Afghanistan, the international community's strategy moved on to a new phase of transition, beginning to hand over the ownership of the process of stabilization to the Afghan authorities. Within this transition strategy, and with the aim of enabling the Afghan government to effectively provide sustainable security, during the Strasbourg-Kehl summit of April 2009, the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan (NTM-A) was established, to complement existing training and development capability programs like the European Union Police Mission. The mission of NTM-A, in coordination with other international initiatives and key





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stakeholders, aimed at developing capable and self-sustainable Afghan National Security Forces, and the development of a professional Afghan National Police.

In October 2009, the CIMIN decided to engage EUROGENDFOR in Afghanistan to contribute to the development of the Afghan National Police. The mission officially started on 08 December 2009, and a symbolic ceremony took place on Christmas Eve 2009 at Camp Eggers, Kabul, in which the CIMIN Presidency and the EUROGENDFOR Commander presented the EGF blue beret to the relevant Force.

The EUROGENDFOR contribution to the development of the Afghan National Police was based on four pillars: providing experts within the NTM-A command structure; training and mentoring the Afghan National Police; and contributing to the development of pre-deployment training requirements and standards for the Police Operation and Mentoring Liaison Teams. The contribution to the mission numbered in more than 400 police officers by 2014.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EU EUFOR RCA MISSION (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)



For the first time in its history, the participation of EUROGENDFOR in a mission was envisaged since the very first stages of the planning process. In January 2015, EUROGENDFOR participated in the EU evaluation mission led by the Crisis Management and Planning Directorate with European Union Military Staff representatives. By that time the Permanent Headquarters started its planning process, and a force sensing was carried out among the EUROGENDFOR Members States. EUROGENDFOR was also involved during the planning process by means of the provision of planning experts to the EUFOR RCA Operational Headquarters located in Larissa (Greece). These experts, drafted the police aspects part of the Mission Operation Plan,

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advising first the Operation Commander, and then the Force Commander, in all police matters.

Eventually, EUROGENDFOR was able to supply 102 police officers to the mission in the capacity of Operation Commander Gendarmerie adviser, Force Headquarters staff personnel, and one Integrated Police Unit composed of three platoons, one SWAT/reserve platoon, one investigation team, and one intelligence cell.

EUFOR RCA provided temporary support to achieving a safe and secure environment in the Bangui area, with a view to the hand-over to the UN led mission MINUSCA. The Force



contributed to the national and international efforts taken to protect the population most at risk, setting the conditions for providing humanitarian aid. Within this scope, EUROGENDFOR was tasked to contribute to the fight against impunity, and to the provision of a safe and secure environment within Bangui's districts 3 and 5, some of the most unsafe areas. Additionally, EUROGENDFOR assured impartiality and credibility with the population, whilst deterring violent initiatives from local militias and criminal elements. Throughout, it maintained the ability to react proportionally to any security situation, from criminal activities to sub-warfare, and from a preventive stance to a more reactive one. Launched on 01 April 2014, EUFOR RCA finished its mandate on 15 March 2015.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EU EUAM MISSION (UKRAINE)



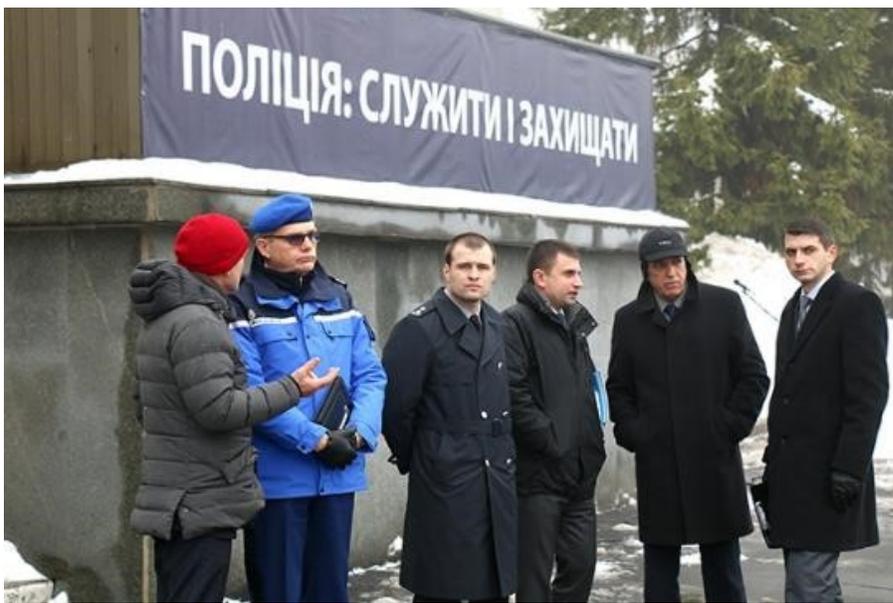
In November 2015, EUROGENDFOR received a request from the European Union Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM) for the rapid deployment of four trainers in crowd and riot control, to form Ukrainian instructors.

After receiving a dedicated induction training at the Permanent Headquarters, four police officers were deployed to the mission on 09 January 2016. Once in Kiev, they





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conducted a two week “Train the Trainers” session, followed by two weeks of assistance to the Ukrainian trainers during their first training delivery.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EU EUBAM RAFAH MISSION



In November 2015, two members of the Permanent Headquarters joined the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Rafah (EUBAM Rafah) in order to set up a joined EU-Palestinian Authorities deployment plan for the eventual case the mission was reactivated. The deployed members spent five weeks in the mission,

assessing both organizations. The same Permanent Headquarters developed a plan that included the possibility for EUROGENDFOR to act as a bridging force for a rapid deployment, and which was accepted by the EU and presented to the Palestinian Authorities in May 2016. The plan is still valid and pending, ready to be implemented should the need arise.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EU EUMM MISSION (GEORGIA)



The EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM) is an unarmed civilian monitoring mission established by the European Union on 15 September 2008.

Over 200 civilian monitors were initially deployed by the EU Member States to contribute to the stabilisation process following the August 2008 conflict. They monitored the compliance with the dispositions of the EU-brokered Six-Point Agreement of 12 August, signed both by Georgia and the Russian Federation, and with the Agreement on Implementing Measures of 08 September 2008.

The Mission started its activities on 01 October 2008, beginning with the supervision of the Russian armed forces’ withdrawal from the areas adjacent to South Ossetia and

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Abkhazia. Ever since, the mission patrols the Administrative Boundary Lines between both areas. The mission's efforts have been primarily directed at observing the situation on the ground, reporting on incidents, and through its presence in the relevant areas, contributing to an improved security situation. Over time, the strength of the mission decreased to around 115 police officers, a number estimated not to be sufficient to deal with multiple or enduring hotspots in the AOR. In order to create a plan to cover any eventual contingency, the mission command requested support from EUROGENDFOR, and a dedicated working group was established within the Permanent Headquarters. A specific contingency plan was developed, aimed to increase the number of personnel in the mission to the required amount, but not exceeding the mandated figure. The contingency plan, which also foresaw the potential deployment of EUROGENDFOR officers to the mission, was accepted by the EU in April 2016.

Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia), to operate under a new, broader civilian maritime security mandate in Somalia, including the Somaliland region. The mission's purpose was to enhance the country's maritime civilian law enforcement capacity by assisting the federal and regional authorities in the development of legislation, strengthening of a justice system in the maritime domain, and advising the Somali Ministry of Internal Security and the Somali Police Force. The mission would support the development of the coast guard and maritime police functions in and around the main Somali ports, and the implementation of additional assistance to a broader police development.

In 2018, EUROGENDFOR contributed with two members to the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability Directorate request for supporting EUCAP Somalia, to develop the revision of the existing operations plan.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EU EUCAP MISSION (SOMALIA)



As per the decision adopted by the Council of the European Union on 12 December 2016, the European Union Maritime Capacity Building Mission to Somalia (EUCAP Nestor) was renamed as EU Capacity





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CURRENT ENGAGEMENTS

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X - CURRENT ENGAGEMENTS

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EU EUCAP SAHEL MALI MISSION



Following the 2012 UN Security Council Resolution 2,085, France conducted the military operation “Serval” in Mali to drive back rebel forces. In June 2013, the European Union conducted a technical assessment mission (TAM), with the participation of one EUROGENDFOR PHQ member. In September 2013, the EU conducted a second TAM, again with the presence of a EUROGENDFOR PHQ expert.

On 15 April 2014, the European Council launched the European Union Capacity Building Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali), a civilian mission under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) command, to strengthen the internal security forces in Mali. The mission supports the Malian government in ensuring the constitutional and democratic order and in setting down the conditions for a lasting peace, as well as in maintaining its authority throughout the entire territory, by providing advices at central level, and delivering training to the three Malian internal security forces: Gendarmerie, National Police, and National Guard.

On 17 April 2014, the CIMIN decided to allocate EUROGENDFOR personnel to the mission, with 1

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gendarmarie experts who perform the said advising and training tasks.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATO RESOLUTE SUPPORT MISSION (AFGHANISTAN)



On 31 December 2014, the NATO ISAF mission ended, giving way to the NATO-led Resolute Support Mission (RSM), which started on 01 January 2015. The change was more than a mere modification of the mission’s name: it was the apex of thirteen years of efforts spent in the organization of the Afghan



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National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF), and the Afghan Security Institutions (ASI), these structure taking on the difficult challenge of supporting and defending their very own nation.

With the transition of the NATO support from a combat function to a train, advice, and assist mission, the number and type of participating forces changed. As such, the EUROGENDFOR contribution to the mission also switched to a new role, focusing on advising the local key players in the Afghan Ministries.

Although EUROGENDFOR numbers have significantly decreased, as the new mission consolidated its efforts and physical presence into strategic locations and bases, it is still actively contributing to the international effort.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION EUTM CAR MISSION (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)



On 19 April 2016, the European Union Council approved the launching of the EU Training Mission in Central African Republic, a military training mission based on a three pillars approach: strategic advice, operational training and education. The mission is based in Bangui and was expected to operate for an initial period of



two years, although the Council extended its mandate for an additional two-year period, until 19 September 2020.

EUTM CAR, in close coordination with MINUSCA, supports Host Nation authorities in the implementation of the Defence and Security Sector Reform, by advising the Cabinet of the President, as well as the Ministries of Defence and Interior. The mission also carries out its duties advising and training the Armed Forces and the Gendarmerie, to enhance their overall capacities.





CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUBAM LIBYA MISSION



Following an invitation extended by the Libyan authorities, the European Union Council launched in May 2013 the EU Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya), under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).

EUBAM Libya supports the Libyan authorities in securing the management of the country's land, sea, and air borders. Key priority areas include the policing and fighting against organized crime and counter-terrorism, and the border management, including customs and the fight against smuggling and trafficking of human beings.

EUROGENDFOR has been contributing to this mission since September 2016, covering relevant positions where gendarmerie fields of expertise are crucial, such as Head of Operations, and Maritime Border and Migration Advisers.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION LIAISON AND PLANNING CELL (EULPC) AT THE EU DELEGATION IN TRIPOLI (LIBYA)

The European Union Liaison and Planning Cell (EULPC), established in April 2015 and embedded within the Delegation of the European Union to Libya, is the main security analysis provider for the International Community in Tunis.

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The EULPC focuses its attention on security aspects in Libya and continues to provide key security, intelligence and planning expertise to EU actors, as well as to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya.

EUROGENDFOR is contributing to the Cell by deploying one planner/police expert, who provides police expertise in the effort of the Cell. Furthermore, the Officer facilitates possible collaborations in law enforcement areas.



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CONTRIBUTION TO THE MINUSMA MISSION (MALI)



In July 2018, EUROGENDFOR deployed a Serious and Organized Crime Support Unit (SOC -SU) team to the Police Component of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), to support the Malian internal security forces in their efforts to efficiently tackle organized criminal and terrorist groups.

Located in Bamako, the team is composed of nine experts, divided in two fields of expertise: analysis (strategic and operational intelligence, and police databases), and special investigation techniques. The team is particularly dedicated to advising and training the Malian Central Office Against Drugs (OCS), and the Specialized Investigations Brigades.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CMCF NIGER BORDER MODULE (NIGER)



In 2017, the Nigerien National Police requested the support of the EUCAP Sahel Niger mission to set up a Mobile Company for Border Control (CMCF), in charge of patrolling the borders of Niger.

In 2018, the project was financed by Germany and the Netherlands, under the aegis of EUCAP Sahel Niger, with the





support of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX), and the European Gendarmerie Force.

The EUROGENDFOR PHQ, facilitated the CMCF Border Module coordination by enabling contacts among involved actors, sharing of relevant information, running the pre-deployment training; facilitating logistic settings and the deployment of trainers. Also, relevant training material was provided, aiming at standardizing efforts and results.

The mentioned pre-deployment training was conducted at the EUROGENDFOR PHQ in August 2019, with the support of EUCAP Sahel Niger representatives and the Nigerien national authorities.

The training activities were successfully delivered by the multinational team from 23 September to 8 October 2019 at the National Police School in Niamey.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EULEX KOSOVO MISSION



On the basis of the Council Joint Action 2008/124/CFSP, dated 04 February 2008, the European Union Rule of Law mission in Kosovo (EULEX) was established, under the umbrella of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1,244. Its main

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goal was to establish sustainable and independent rule of law in Kosovo.

The EULEX mission requested EUROGENDFOR to provide support with an “*over-the-horizon*” reserve force (OTHR) able to rapidly deploy to Kosovo.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUFOR ALTHEA MISSION (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)



Operation Althea is a United Nations Chapter VII mission developed for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) by the European Union Force (EUFOR), and supported by NATO, with a mandate renewed annually by the UN Security Council.



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EUFOR contributes to the establishment of a safe and secure environment in BiH, and focuses mainly on capacity-building and training, by building up the capacity of the armed forces of the country.

EUROGENDFOR participates in the mission by providing liaison officers to the law enforcement agencies present in the area. Also, a possible deployment of gendarme-type personnel in the local observation team houses is foreseen.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LCTT PROJECT (TUNISIA)



The “Support to the Tunisian Authorities in the Fight against Terrorism” project (LCTT, from the French name) is based in Tunis and financed by the European Union through the Instrument contributing to Peace and Stability. The Project, implemented by the French agency CIVIPOL, in partnership with the European Gendarmerie Force, was launched in May 2019, with a planned end in April 2021.

This initiative works in close cooperation with the Tunisian Counter-Terrorism Fusion Centre, the Counter-terrorism Division of the Ministry of Justice, the Directorate General of Prisons and Rehabilitation, and the National Guard. Within this project, EUROGENDFOR is in charge of implementing a training program to reinforce the capacities of the Tunisian National Guard in different

fields of expertise, such as crowd and riot control, counter improvised explosive devices, cyber-criminality, crime scene management, or intelligence gathering and analysis.

The support provided by EUROGENDFOR to set up a Mobile Training Team within the Tunisian National Guard, to increase their training capacities, is based on the “train the trainers” concept. Coordinated by the EUROGENDFOR PHQ, the expert trainers are recruited among the member states.

A first part of the project was implemented from May 2017 to December 2018, with 115 police officers trained – 65 of them as trainers. With this project, EUROGENDFOR consolidates its role not only as a force able to be deployed in any crisis management scenario, but as a reliable partner in providing specific expertise in favour of European Union projects.





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EUROGENDFOR COMMANDERS

2005





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Brigadier General Gérard DEANAZ
(French Gendarmerie)



2005 – 2007

Colonel Giovanni TRUGLIO
(Italian Carabinieri)



2007 – 2009

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Colonel Jorge Manuel Gaspar ESTEVES
(Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana)



2009 – 2011

Colonel Cornelis Pieter Christofor (Kees) KUIJS LLD
(Dutch Royal Marechaussee)



2011 – 2013





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Colonel Francisco ESTEBAN PEREZ
(Spanish Guardia Civil)



2013 – 2015

General Brigadier Phillippe RIO
(French Gendarmerie)



2015 – 2017

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Colonel Lucien GAVRILĂ
(Romanian Jandarmeria)



2017 – 2019

Colonel Giuseppe ZIRONE
(Italian Carabinieri)



2019 – 2021





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PACIFICERAT



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2020



IN COMMEMORATION OF OUR FALLEN COMRADES

Major (SPA - GC) José M. GALERA CÓRDOBA	Afghanistan	25/08/2010
Lieutenant (SPA - GC) Abraham L. BRAVO FERRAZ	Afghanistan	25/08/2010
Appuntato Scelto (ITA - CC) Manuele BRUNO	Afghanistan	25/06/2012

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EUROGENDFOR FALLEN COMRADES

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Captain JOSE MARIA GALERA CORDOBA, married, was born at Albacete (Spain) on 28 January 1977.



In 1998, he entered the General Military Academy in Zaragoza until 2000, when he continued his studies at the Guardia Civil Officers Academy (Aranjuez), obtaining the rank of Lieutenant in 2003. On 17 May 2008, he was promoted to Captain.

From 2003 to 2005, he was stationed in the 3rd Company (Requena) of the Guardia Civil's Provincial Command of Valencia.

From 2005 to 2008, he was a member of the 2nd Company (San Sebastian) of the Rapid Action Group-Grupo de Acción Rápida (GAR).

On 1 July 2008, he was seconded to the Special Training Centre (Logroño) until 21 December 2008, when he was definitely appointed as Head of the Department of Special Techniques, where he taught as specialised trainer, as well.

Over the course of his professional career, he lectured in conferences, seminars, and courses, both at national and international level, and he completed professional courses focused, inter alia, in Judicial Police (2003), Special Counter Terrorist Tactics and Techniques (2004), Close Protection Techniques (2006), Parachuting Course (2007) and Crowd and Riot Control (2009).

On 9 March 2010 he was deployed within the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan, where he was killed in action in a terrorist attack on 25 August 2010.

He was posthumously awarded the European Gendarmerie Force Golden Medal for Gallantry and promoted to the rank of Major.

EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE 2020

Second Lieutenant ABRAHAM LEONCIO BRAVO PICALLO, single, was born at Vimianzo (A Coruña) on 12 October 1976.



From 1995 to 1997 he served in the Army as a specialist infantry soldier.

From 1997 to 1999 he joined the Air Force as a specialist soldier in office automation.

In 1999 he entered the Guardia Civil Academy in Úbeda (Jaén), finalising his academic period.

His first professional assignments were at the Guardia Civil Stations of Negreira (A Coruña) in 2000, Sepúlveda (Segovia) from 2001 to 2002, and Boceguillas (Segovia) from 2002 to 2003.

In January 2003, he completed the Special Counter Terrorist Tactics and Techniques Course, becoming a member of the Rapid Action Group-Grupo de Acción Rápida (GAR) from 30 May 2003 to 3 June 2004, when he was promoted to Sergeant

and assigned a new position in the Station of El Vendrell (Tarragona).

On 4 May 2005, he was appointed as specialised trainer in the Special Training Centre (Logroño), completing the Parachuting Course in 2006.

After being promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in 2007, he remained posted as specialised trainer in the Special Training Centre (Logroño), complementing his trainer activity with lectures in conferences, seminars, and courses according to his field of expertise.

On 9 March 2010 he was deployed within the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan, where he was killed in action in a terrorist attack on 25 August 2010.

He was posthumously awarded the European Gendarmerie Force Golden Medal for Gallantry and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.





XII

Manuele BRAJ was born in Galatina (LE) in the southern Italy region of Puglia on 18 January 1982, growing up in the nearby town of Collepasso.



He joined the Italian Carabinieri, entering the 13th Carabinieri Regiment "Friuli Venezia Giulia" in Gorizia, a city near to the Slovenian border, serving abroad in Albania twice, in Kosovo, and in Iraq, being first promoted to the rank of "Carabiniere Scelto", and then to the rank of "Appuntato".

In 2012, he was on temporary duty in the EUROGENDFOR training centre of Adraskan (Afghanistan), within the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan. A member of the Shooting Range/Fire Arms squad of the Police Speciality Training Team, in an environment characterized by high and persistent risk coming from submerged pockets of hostilities, he committed every personal resource to the accomplishment of the assigned task, dedicating himself with untiring behaviour and deep conviction to the training and support activities for the benefit of the local police.

On 25 June 2012, while supervising the shooting practice in the local base's shooting range, Manuele BRAJ was mortally wounded by the devastating explosion caused by a rocket, launched by members of a terrorist cell against the observation post where he was on duty with other soldiers.

The highest spirit of abnegation, the conscious dauntlessness and extraordinary professionalism, constantly expressed by Appuntato Scelto Manuele BRAJ allowed the achievement of the scopes of the dangerous mission, highlighting the prestige of the European Gendarmerie Force at international level. He was a clear example of outstanding military virtues, highest sense of duty, and absolute dedication to the service

During his military career, he was awarded the Italian medal for peacekeeping operations, the Italian medal for humanitarian support operations, the NATO non-Article 5 medal, The European Union Common Security and Defence Policy Service Medal.

He was posthumously awarded the Italian Honour Cross for the victims of terrorist actions or hostile acts while in military or civil operations abroad; the Italian Golden Medal to the victims of terrorism; the European Gendarmerie Force Golden Medal for Gallantry and promoted to the rank of Appuntato scelto.

He was survived by his wife Federica, married in 2008, and their son Manuel, born just eight months before Manuele's death.

EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE 2020





Glossary

ACOS: Assistant Chief of Staff

ANDSF: Afghan National Defence and Security Forces

ANP: Afghan National Police

ANSF: Afghan National Security Forces

AOR:

ASI: Afghan Security Institutions

BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina

CDR: Commander

CEPOL: The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training

CFSP: Common Foreign and Security Policy

CIED:

CIMIN: High Interdepartmental Committee (from the French *Comité Inter-Ministériel de haut Niveau*)

CIS: Computer Information Systems

CIVIPOL: International technical cooperation operator of the French Ministry of the Interior

CMCF: Mobile Company for Border Control (from the French *Compagnie Mobile de Contrôle des Frontières*)

CoESPU: Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units

COS: Chief of Staff

CPX: Command Post Exercise

CRC: Crowd and Riot Control

CSDP: Common Security and Defence Policy

DCDR: Deputy Commander

EAPTC: European Association of Peace Operations Training Centres

EEAS: European External Action Service

EPCTF: European Police Chiefs Task Force

ESDC: European Security and Defence College

ESDP: European Security and Defence Policy

EU: European Union

EUAM: European Union Advisory Mission

EUBAM: Union Border Assistance Mission

EUCAP: European Union Capacity Building Mission

EUCO: European Union Coordination Cell

EUFOR: European Union Force

EUGS: European Union Global Strategy

EULEX: European Union Rule of Law mission in Kosovo

EUJUST LEX: European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq

EULPC: European Union Liaison and Planning Cell

EUMAM: European Union Military Advisory Mission

EUMM: European Union Monitoring Mission

EUPCST: European Union Police and Civilian Services

EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE 2020

EUPM: European Union Police Mission

EUROGENDFOR: European Gendarmerie Force

EUTM: European Union Training Mission

FACA: Central African Armed Forces

FHQ: Force Headquarters

FIEP: Association of national Gendarmeries and Police Forces with Military Status (from the French acronym for *France-Italie-Espagne-Portugal*)

FPU: Formed Police Unit

Frontex: European Border and Coast Guard Agency

FSD: Field Security Division

G5 Sahel: institutional framework for coordination of regional cooperation in development policies and security matters in West Africa

GAR: Rapid Action Group (from the Spanish *Grupo de Acción Rápida*)

GIGN: French National Gendarmerie Intervention Group (from the French *Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale*)

GNR: Portuguese National Republican Guard (from the Portuguese *Guarda Nacional Republicana*)

HEAT: Hostile Environment Awareness Training

HQ: Headquarters

IAPTC: International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

IBERPOL: Escuela Iberoamericana de Policía

IFOR: Implementation Force

INTERPOL: International Criminal Police Organization

IPU: Integrated Police Unit

ISAF: International Security Assistance Force

IT: Information Technology

K-9: Canine Units

KAIPTC: Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre

LCTT: Support to the Tunisian Authorities in the Fight against Terrorism project (from the French *Projet de soutien à la lutte contre le terrorisme en Tunisie*)

Lt: Lieutenant

LtGen: Lieutenant General

MG: Polish Military Gendarmerie

MINUSCA: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (from the French *Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations unies pour la stabilisation en Centrafrique*)





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MINUSMA: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

MINUSTAH: United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (from the French *Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti*)

MoD: Ministry of Defence

MSU: Multinational Specialized Units

MTT: Mobile Training Team

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NATO MP COE: NATO Military Police Centre of Excellence

NATO SP COE: NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence

NTM-A: NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan

OCS: Malian Central Office against Drugs (from the French *Office Central des Stupéfiants*)

OHQ: Operational Headquarters

OPLAN: Operation Plan in Complete Format

OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

OTHR: “Over-the-Horizon” Reserve Force

PAT: Police Advisory Team

PCCC: Police and Customs Cooperation Centres

PHQ: Permanent Headquarters

POMLT: Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Team

PSSS: Lithuanian Public Security Service

RACIS: Italian Carabinieri Scientific Investigation Department

RCA: Central African Republic (from the French *République Centrafricaine*)

RNML: Royal Netherlands Marechaussee

ROS: Italian Carabinieri Special Operations Groups (from the Italian *Raggruppamento Operativo Speciale*)

RSM: Resolute Support Mission

SASE: Safe and Secure Environment

SFOR: Stabilization Force

SOC-SU: Serious and Organized Crime Support Unit

SOFA: Status of Forces Agreement

SWAT: Special Weapons and Tactics

TAM: Technical Assessment Mission

TCCC: Tactical Combat Casualty Care

UN: United Nations

UNSCR: United Nations Security Council Resolution

UNSMIL: United Nations Support Mission in Libya