

EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

Lex paciferat



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General Leonardo Gallitelli

*Carabinieri Corps
The Commanding General*



*EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE
2010 Italian CIMEN Presidency*

Rome, 24th October 2010

Dear Friends,

Seven years ago EuroGendFor (EGF) was only an idea of a handful of States willing to provide the International Community with a new, up to date toolset suitable to Crisis Management Operations. Today, and in the foreseeable future the presence of "robust" Police Forces with military status to fill the security void, which typifies any destabilized environment, is increasingly required.

Day by day, EGF grew for importance enlisting, from the original 5 co-founders (France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, The Netherlands), a new Member (Romania) as well as an Observer (Turkey) and 2 Partners (Lithuania and Poland) and presenting itself on the international stage as an unique organization capable to deliver worldwide, under both a military and a civilian chain of command, the full spectrum of Police capabilities.

EGF, with its consolidated expertise in the field of crisis management operations, could in perspective also work as an useful tool towards a balanced and harmonized implementation of the Lisbon Treaty, namely as far as the provisions regarding the European ambition to further develop the dimension of its Defence Policy are concerned.

EGF personnel are currently in Afghanistan under NATO aegis, where unfortunately we have recently mourned the first two fatalities of our endeavor, to contribute to the stabilization and reconstruction of the Country by training and mentoring the local Police Forces, and in Haiti, in the framework of an UN-led mission, as well as in Bosnia Herzegovina, where its first Force Headquarters, operational since December 2007, is due to conclude its mission in consistency with the evolution of EUFOR ALTHEA.

We have just left behind a 7-year experience of achievements and tireless teamwork, that is to be considered as the most significant legacy, which through this book EGF bequeaths to those who will follow us and will be confronted by the new challenges that the International Community is called to face.

*Yours sincerely
Leonardo Gallitelli*



*European Gendarmerie Force
The Commander*

The present publication charts the growth of the European Gendarmerie Force from its founding routes in 2004 to its planned emergence as a tool able to conduct all police missions in crisis management operations within the framework of the Petersberg Declaration.

Looking back to the date of the EGF establishment and after a first phase devoted to the development of legal, operational and administrative procedures as well as a set of doctrinal documents, fundamental to be used as a common basis for operational commitments, EGF engaged in three major operations under European Union, NATO and United Nations umbrella.

The important steps taken so far allowed EGF to achieve high standards of readiness, operational capability and interoperability thus increasing its reliability within the international community. Reaching this level of functionality and performance has required the active support of EGF member states and the dedication of EGF Permanent Headquarters staff members.

Today the European Gendarmerie Force is a modern multinational police force occupying a significant place in the international arena. Thanks to its characteristics – rapid planning and deployment capability and the ability to operate in non benign environments under civilian or military chain of command – EGF provides the international community with a unique competence for the rapid deployment of expeditionary police missions.

The work is far from done and new challenges will come by, but EGF will be able to promptly and professionally face them contributing to peace and international security. The organisation will grow yet even stronger and more capable by building on the foundations of its young experience and by relying on the core values that characterize its work – a dedication to serve, a commitment to work with others and an ambition to succeed.



Colonel Jorge Esteves



The European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) is an initiative of five European Union Member States: France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, joined by Romania in 2008. It aims at creating a multinational police force with military status capable of performing the entire spectrum of police functions within the scope of international crisis management. EGF can be considered as an integrated tool designed to carry out police missions in different theaters, including destabilized ones, in support of the European Union (EU), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), United Nations (UN), Organisation pour la Sécurité et la Coopération en

Europe (OSCE) or possible ad hoc coalitions. According to the Declaration of Intent and the Treaty, EGF is featured as an "Operational, pre-organized, robust and rapidly deployable" force contributing to the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), even when deployed out of the European Union structures. The European Gendarmerie Force was founded on 17 September 2004, in Noordwijk (the Netherlands), where the Declaration of Intent was signed by the Ministers in charge, and declared operational on 20 July 2006, by the High Level Interdepartmental Committee (CIMIN). Ever since EGF's main goal has been to strengthen its operational capabilities to be ready to properly respond to eventual requests of



Vicenza (Italy) 25 June 2009 EGF Commander Handover Ceremony

engagement in the crisis management field. This path has led, at the end of 2007, to EGF's first participation in a crisis management operation, the European Union EUFOR "ALTHEA" operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This first operational commitment was followed, in 2009, by an EGF participation in the challenging NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan. Since February 2010 EGF has been providing support to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) after the devastating earthquake that shook the Haitian Republic.

The important steps taken so far, through its current commitments to EU, NATO and UN, have allowed EGF to achieve a considerable improvement in its planning capabilities and to gain a significant experience in operational commitments that have further developed the force itself, thus increasing its reliability within the international community.

Despite being a relatively young international organization, EGF has already proved to be a highly suitable tool for a range of crisis management operations contributing to peace and international security.





II – VICENZA AND “GENERAL CHINOTTO” BARRACKS



Lieutenant General Antonio Edoardo Chinotto, after whom the Barracks have been named since 1919, is a heroic figure of World War I that received, on December 17th, 1917, the Gold Medal for Military Valor to memory for his heroic participation in some of the most important battles of the conflict.

The European Gendarmerie Force Permanent Headquarters (PHQ) has been housed in Vicenza, at the “General Chinotto” barracks, since its establishment in 2005.

Vicenza is approximately 50 km from Venice, and is well connected by motorways, rail and has a small airport. The city was built at the foot of the Berici hills and it is known as a city of art, thanks to fine works of the famous architect Andrea Palladio (1508-1580) who built the cathedral, the city hall and a good number of magnificent villas. The barracks where the EGF headquarters are located are named after General Antonio Chinotto, hero of World War I.

THE “GENERAL CHINOTTO” BARRACKS

In the early 1900’s, a project for the construction of four new barracks was underway, but due to the outbreak of World War I, only the “General Chinotto ” barracks was completed. The new barracks, built under the direction of army corps engineers, were completed and ready for service in 1929.

The first unit to enter was the 2nd mountain artillery regiment. During World War II, the San Bortolo settlement suffered heavy bombing and the Chinotto, along with the Salvi barracks, were a major target for bombers. In 1946 the army barracks hosted a detachment of artillery and, from that year onwards, different units of the Italian Army were housed.



Vicenza (Italy) Gen. Chinotto Barracks

From 1955 to 1961, further to NATO agreements, a logistics unit to support a US Southern European Task Force (SETAF) battalion was also located in the nearby area called "Chinottina". Additionally, before the 80's, the Carabinieri “Pluto” Unit, which was formed to secure the US bases and which then dissolved in 1992, was accommodated in the Chinotto premises, thus marking the beginning of Carabinieri presence in that location.

On 1 September 1985, the 3rd Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) cadet battalion, renamed in 1994 as the 2nd cadet battalion, and subordinate to the newly formed 2nd cadet regiment in Florence, was established at the barracks.

Over the past 20 years, more than 10,000 Carabinieri have been trained at the "General Chinotto" barracks, attending either the second year of the NCO course or other specialized courses on various topics related to police activity.

On 1 March 2005, the Carabinieri force set up the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) at the "General Chinotto" barracks. The Centre draws its origin from an Italian initiative, supported by other G8 countries during the Sea Island (USA) summit (June 2004), aiming at increasing global capacity for sustaining peace support operations, with an emphasis on African countries.





III – FOUNDATION OF EGF AND SPECIAL EVENTS

With the entry of the Lisbon Treaty on 1 December 2009 into force, 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) combined with the strengthening of the existing ones, shows a growing willingness aimed at raising the profile on the international stage, enhancing EU’s military-political capability and, therefore, its credibility even in the field of defence.



In December 1999, in Helsinki, 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, had to be able to deploy within 60 days and to sustain for at least one year, military forces up to 50,000-60,000 persons capable of performing the full range of Petersberg tasks (defined in June 1992, which can be summarized as humanitarian and rescue missions, peacekeeping and crisis management, including peacemaking). Following a consistent approach, in June 2000 in Santa Maria da Feira the European Council welcomed the setting up and first meeting of the committee for civilian aspects of crisis management. In this respect, Member States, cooperating

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voluntarily, stated that by 2003 they would be able to provide up to 5,000 police officers for international missions across the range of conflict prevention and crisis management operations. They have also undertaken they would be able to identify and deploy up to 1,000 police officers within 30 days.

Reflecting the European Security Strategy (2003), the Headline Goal 2010, requires Member States to be able to respond with rapid and decisive action 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 the Feira Councils is to give the European Union the means to fully play its role on the international stage and to assume its responsibilities in the events of crisis by adding to its already existent range of instruments an autonomous capacity able to take decisions and action in the fields of security and defence.

As described above, 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 European peoples, paved the way to the creation of a European Gendarmerie Force.

An increasing trend to establish partnerships and cooperation at various levels and intensity, also in police and judiciary matters, appeared after the Helsinki Council.

International police operations began to grow significantly in the late 90’s.





Saint Astier (France) - 17 June 2005 EGEX 05
French Defence Minister Michele Alliot-Marie

confirming its intention to consider the force as a priority tool. Moreover, the willingness of the countries to be involved in such initiative led to the preparation of a Declaration of Intent, tailored for the European police forces with military status preceding the establishment of a true founding Treaty.

This context, characterized by a constant and growing demand for international police operations, paved the way for the creation of the EGF, a multinational police force that although not embedded among the structures of the Common Security and Defence Policy, was meant to be a valuable tool for its implementation.

The French Defence Minister Michèle Alliot-Marie first proposed the creation of the European Gendarmerie Force in September 2003. The idea was to offer the European Union but also UN, OSCE, NATO, other international organizations or ad hoc coalitions, an operational, pre-organized, robust and rapidly deployable police force able to perform all police tasks in the scope of crisis management operations.

This proposal was put forward during an informal meeting of Defence Ministers, held in Rome on 3 and 4 October 2003, where the project of the creation of a European Gendarmerie Force was shaped up.

At the following meeting held in Rome, on 1 March 2004, it was established that EGF would act as a body outside the European Union, while

Finally, at the working meeting held in The Hague, on 18 and 19 May 2004, a first draft of the corpus of the Declaration of Intent was prepared, foreseeing its integration with three agreements relating to major issues such as:

- the representatives of the ministers that will be part of the CIMIN;
- legal and financial aspects;
- composition of the PHQ, its functions and duties.

Concerning the PHQ, the idea was to create a police headquarters devoted full time to plan the EGF operations.

During a meeting held on 23 and 24 June 2004 in Madrid, the idea to locate the EGF PHQ in Vicenza was formalized and the EU was officially informed of the initiative undertaken by its five members: France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. The Declaration of Intent between France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain was finally signed at another meeting of Defence Ministers 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 adopted during this meeting.



Vicenza (Italy) 23 January 2006 EGF opening Ceremony

Summary of the remarks made by Mr Javier SOLANA, EU High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, at the informal meeting of EU Defence Ministers Noordwijk 17 September 2004

European Gendarmerie Force
“I very much welcome the establishment of the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) with the signature today of a Declaration of Intent by France, Spain, Italy, Portugal and the Netherlands. Happy that the proposal made by (French Defense Minister) Michele Alliot-Marie a year ago is coming to fruition so rapidly. Look 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, training as well as criminal investigations which experience has shown is a crucial part of crisis management.



On 23 January 2006, the EGF PHQ was officially inaugurated during a military ceremony that took place at the “General Chinotto” barracks in Vicenza in the presence of the Ministers of Defence and Interior of all participating countries.

The EGF was declared fully operational on 20 July 2006, after two successful Command Post Exercises (CPX) held in Saint-Astier (France) in June 2005 and in Madrid (Spain) in April 2006.

Two technical agreements on financial issues were signed in Madrid on 14 March 2006. On 18 October 2007, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain signed in Velsen, (the Netherlands) the Treaty establishing the European Gendarmerie Force (EUROGENDFOR).

With the aim of developing and enhancing EGF capabilities, an important document defining the status of members, observers and partners of the EGF, as well as their rights and obligations, was signed in Amsterdam on 15 November 2007.

EGF TREATY - Velsen (the Netherlands) 18 October 2007

Object

1. The object of this Treaty is to establish 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.
2. This Treaty defines the fundamental principles in respect of the objectives, the status, the modalities of organization and the operation of the European Gendarmerie Force, hereinafter referred to as EUROGENDFOR or EGF.



The creation 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 17 December 2008, the Romanian Gendarmerie was admitted as an EGF member.

The Polish Military Gendarmerie and the Lithuanian Public Security Service were granted with the partner status respectively on 8 March 2007, and on 15 December 2009, while the Turkish Gendarmerie became an observer on 13 May 2009.



IV - SYMBOLS AND VALUES

LEX PACIFERAT

The European Gendarmerie Force insignia are based on symbolic matching figures representing military status, judicial authority, European mythology, and EGF Member States.

A first version of the EGF logo (central grenade on a vertical sword and surrounded by twelve stars) was adopted by the CIMIN during the meeting held in Vicenza on 6 September 2005. The insignia were then slightly changed in 2007 when the EGF countries agreed on the removal of the twelve stars. In December 2009 during the CIMIN meeting held in Versailles the CIMIN adopted a low visibility badge.



The general shape of these insignia is the same compared to the current ones carried by Gendarmerie forces of European institutions. It is a “Spanish” type shield, square on top and round at the bottom.

EUROGENDFOR

COLOURS

Blue, whose heraldic meaning is truth and loyalty, is also Europe’s official colour.

Gold and silver are noble metals according to the range of heraldic enamels. Additionally yellow or gold symbolises generosity and elevation of the mind, while silver means peace and sincerity.



GEOMETRIC DESCRIPTION

The topmost part formed of a black rectangle, bearing the word "EUROGENDFOR", written in block yellow letters. The lower part bears, on a blue background, the following elements:

- a grey cruciform sword pointing upward;
- a grey flaming grenade, overlapped by the sword and surrounded by a grey laurel wreath;
- the EGF motto “LEX PACIFERAT” in gold colour.

SYMBOLIC DESCRIPTION

On a background of blue sky, the cruciform double-edged sword symbolizes the force. The laurel crown symbolizes the victory and the flaming grenade the common military roots of police forces.



LEX PACIFERAT

Grenade: the grenade is common to EGF branch-of-service traditional heritage and it is shaped as a grenade with large shell and blazing plume. The grenade traditionally stands for the courage of military troops recalling the first grenadiers' bravery while handling these unstable projectiles.

Wreath: it ideally highlights the double nature of EGF possessing both civil (laurels) and military (oak) capabilities.

Two-edged sword: the sword clearly marks the EGF military status being the tool of conclusive combat, the weapon of truth that acts for the triumph of law.

The EGF motto "LEX PACIFERAT", means "The law brings peace". It underlines the strict link between the enforcement of the rule of law and the restoring of a safe and secure environment, a cornerstone for EGF commitment.





DECLARATION OF INTENT

Through the Declaration of Intent signed in Noordwijk (the Netherlands), on 17 September 2004, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain committed themselves to join in the creation of a European Gendarmerie Force, providing Europe with a full capability to conduct all police missions in crisis management operations. The aim is to contribute to the development of the European Security and Defence Policy and to the creation of an area of freedom, security and justice.

PURPOSE AND MISSION

The signatory countries propose to cover every aspect of crisis response operations within the framework of the Petersberg Declaration, with particular regard to substitution missions. EGF can act under military command or civil authority in order to guarantee public security, and maintenance of public order in crisis management operations.

DECLARATION OF INTENT
Noordwijk 17 September 2004.

..... have decided to create a gendarmerie force, called EUROGENDFOR (EGF) which will be operational, pre-organized, robust and rapidly deployable, in order to perform all police tasks.

FRAMEWORK

EGF will be, first and foremost, at the disposal of the EU, but it could also respond to requests by UN, OSCE, NATO and other international organizations, or ad-hoc coalitions; its operational deployment requires a unanimous decision to be taken by Member States.

**COMMAND STRUCTURE**

The creation of a CIMIN, composed of representatives of the current Ministers of each Member State, will ensure political military coordination, appoint the EGF Commander and provide him with directives and guidance for employment. The EGF will have a multinational, modular and projectable headquarters based in Italy, headed by the EGF Commander and consisting of a multinational core that can be reinforced on demand and by agreement of the Party States.

FORCE STRUCTURE

Possessing an initial rapid reaction capability of approximately 800 persons within 30 days, in the event of an operation, besides its headquarters, EGF may consist of an operational component dedicated to missions of public security and public order maintenance, a crime fighting component and a logistic support one. Each Party State will have full freedom to decide if its units shall participate in an EGF operation.

ADMISSION

Full EGF membership will be open to EU Member States possessing a police force with military status. The possibility to have an observer status is envisioned for EU candidate Member States possessing police forces with a military status.

LEGAL ASPECTS

On this point, the Declaration of Intent refers to the future EGF Treaty which shall establish the precise functions and status of EGF and its members. Before the entry into force of the Treaty, the Party States agreed to apply the provision of the agreement between Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, signed in London on 19 June 1951 (usually referred to as NATO SOFA).



CIMIN Working Group meeting, Vilnius 15 September 2010

EGF TREATY

More comprehensive than the Declaration of Intent, the EGF Treaty, signed in Velsen (the Netherlands) on 18 October 2007, between France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, establishing the European Gendarmerie Force, can be considered as the EGF Charter.

Aim, status, modalities of organization and engagement, legal aspects and modalities of accession are among others addressed in this milestone document.

FORCE, CAPABILITIES AND STATUS

As stated in article 1, the EGF will be exclusively made of police forces with a military status in order to perform all police tasks within the scope of crisis management operations.

EGF must be capable of covering the full spectrum of police missions through substitution or strengthening, during all the phases of a crisis management operation (article 4).



Velsen (The Netherlands) 18 October 2007: French Defence minister Hervé Morin signing the EGF Treaty



The Dutch Defence minister Eimert van Middelkoop handing the EGF Treaty to the Italian Defence minister Arturo Parisi

EU Member States that have a police force with military status can apply for observer status as a first step to accession, while EU candidate countries that have a police force with military status can apply for observer status (article 43). Furthermore, EU Member States and EU candidate countries that have a force with military status and some police skills may apply for partner status (article 44).

EGF OBSERVERS

EU candidate countries that have a police force with military status may apply for observer status. EU Member States that have a police force with military status may also apply for observer status as first step to accession.

An EGF observer has the following prerogatives:

- To attend the ordinary sessions of CIMIN and the working group, unless otherwise stated, without participation in the decision making process;
- To take part in the special sessions of CIMIN, the working group(s), the Financial Board and specialized ad hoc groups, related to operations and exercises, to which Observer State is contributing or intends to contribute;
- To take part in EGF missions;
- To take part in EGF exercises.

An EGF observer is expected to respect the spirit of the EGF Treaty and to comply with decisions and documents that are approved by CIMIN (...)

EGF MEMBERS

Any EU Member State possessing a police force with military status may apply to CIMIN for accession to this Treaty.

An EGF member has the following prerogatives:

- To take part in EGF meetings, which are:
 - The High Level Interdepartmental Committee (CIMIN);
 - The Working Groups;
 - The Financial Board;
 - Specialized ad hoc groups.
- To take part in the decision making process;
- To take part in EGF missions;
- To take part in EGF exercises.

An EGF member has to comply with the obligations established in the EGF Treaty as well as decisions and documents that are approved by CIMIN, including:

- To contribute to common costs of EGF
- To draw up a national contribution to the EGF catalogue of capabilities and to keep this catalogue regularly updated.

EGF PARTNERS

EU Member States and EU candidate countries that have a police force with military status and some police skills may apply for partner status.

An EGF partner has the following prerogatives:

- To take part in the special sessions of CIMIN, the working group(s), the Financial board and specialized ad hoc groups, related to operations and exercises, to which Partner State is contributing or intends to contribute;
- To take part in EGF missions;
- To take part in EGF exercises;
- To station a permanent liaison officer at the PHQ, if so decided by CIMIN (case by CIMIN-decision).

An EGF partner is expected to respect the spirit of the EGF Treaty and to comply with decisions and documents that are approved by CIMIN (...)

AREA OF INTERVENTION

EGF forces can have a large scope of intervention on the ground such as:

- Carrying out security and public order operations;
- Monitoring, advising, mentoring and supervising local police in their day-to-day work, including criminal investigations;
- Performing public surveillance, traffic regulations, border policing and general intelligence work;
- Carrying out criminal investigations, including detecting offences, tracing offenders and transferring them to the appropriate judicial authorities;
- Protecting people and property and keeping order in public disturbances;
- Training police officers complying with international standards;
- Training instructors, particularly through co-operation programs.

SCOPE OF ACTION

As already defined in the Declaration of Intent, article 5 refers to the possible frameworks of action, stating that EGF may be placed at the disposal of EU and also UN, OSCE, NATO and other international organizations or an ad hoc coalition.

POLITICAL-MILITARY COORDINATION

Completing the Declaration of Intent, article 7 stipulates that, consisting of representatives of the appropriate ministries of each party - whose choice is a national responsibility – the CIMIN is the decision-making body governing the EGF.

Among other tasks, the CIMIN:

- Exercises political control and gives strategic direction to EGF;
- Appoints the EGF Commander and provides him with directives;
- Decides on the participation of EGF in missions; namely, conditions for engagement and deployment of the EGF are taken, on a case by case basis, by this body. Each operation shall be covered by a specific mandate (article 6).

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Composed of a financial expert designed by each party, a Financial Board is created (article 33) advising the CIMIN on financial and budgetary matters.

Its main tasks are to examine:

- The draft budget and medium-term expenditure planning proposed by the EGF Commander, to be approved by the CIMIN;
- The yearly report concerning the final budget of annual expenses established by the EGF Commander, providing specific advice to the CIMIN for its approval. From this point of view, three kinds of expenses related to EGF activities are defined: common costs, expenses of the host state (i.e Italy) related to the PHQ and national expenses (article 34).



Vicenza (Italy) 11 and 12 May 2010. EGF Financial Board meeting



VI – EGF – CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPABILITIES

GENDARMERIE TYPE POLICE FORCES – BRIDGING THE GAP

Gendarmerie-type forces are generally referred to as those following the French Gendarme model being police forces with a “military status”. In their home countries they perform a wide spectrum of police functions, from traditional prevention to judicial police, including the capability to handle investigations and the fight against organized crime. Furthermore, depending from country to country, they have developed a wide range of police specialized expertise such as traffic, environmental protection, combating terrorism, scientific police, public order, intelligence, maritime service, borders, fiscal service, etc...

The “military status” grants them with a double affiliation to the Ministry of Interior and to the Ministry of Defence, enabling them to work under the military chain of command in specific situations. They share features from both military and police institutions, thus

standing in an intermediary position astride internal and external security.

This police model has proven to be very useful and effective for crisis management operations, mainly in the initial phase of an operation (right after the conflict), usually characterized by a destabilized and insecure situation. During this phase of military responsibility regarding security the police functions should be carried out by police forces that are duly trained, equipped and have the experience and the appropriate police mindset to deal with the civilian population. This situation requires the deployment of robust police units, with appropriate training and equipment, capable of operating in destabilized environments and, at the same time, with self-protection capacities. The rapid planning and deployment, as well as the logistical resources needed, demand a coordinated/integrated planning with the military component and possibly a temporary dependence from



the military chain of command, which is ultimately responsible for security during this period. These requisites, that normally exceed the capabilities of civilian polices, are specially well-suited for Gendarmerie-type forces as they are able to rapidly deploy the needed police capabilities, can act under military chain of command and are able to assure the transition from military to civilian command. These characteristics allow the Gendarmeries to solve that famous “security gap”, the provision of robust police units and the fast deployment, which makes a clear reference to the capabilities highlighted by the gendarme-type forces in recent experiences, as the Balkans.

EGF - PURPOSE AND MISSION

The EGF, which can be considered as one of the instruments dedicated to the development and creation of an area of international freedom, security and justice, is the “youngest” among the multinational forces available to the international community for crisis management.

It brings together police forces with military status from six EU countries that are able to perform all police tasks within the scope of crisis management operations.

For this purpose France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, joined by Romania have decided to create a tool that is "Operational, pre-organized, robust and rapidly deployable", able to ensure effective presence, along with other potential participants, in all phases of a conflict and whose members possess policing and basic military skills.



EGF STRUCTURE

The EGF command structure is hierarchical and consists of three levels:



POLITICAL - STRATEGIC LEVEL

At political - strategic level, the EGF receives political guidance from the CIMIN composed of representatives of the Ministers responsible for EGF in each Member State. The CIMIN, decides unanimously, meets at least twice a year or whenever there is a need upon request of a participant, and is consistently supported in its activities by two working groups whose members meet regularly.

As the primary decision-making body, this committee has the following main tasks:

- Ensures the political-military coordination, the political control and gives strategic directions to the EGF;
- Appoints the EGF Commander and provides him/her with guidance;
- Decides on the role and structure of the PHQ and force headquarters assuring the management and evaluation;
- Appoints the chairman of the Financial Board;
- Decides on the possible attribution of the status of partner or observer to a third country;
- Decides on:
 - EGF participation in missions also defining, where appropriate, the framework in cooperation with international organizations;
 - participation of contributing countries in EGF missions;
 - requests of cooperation by third countries, international organizations and others.



Versailles (France) 15 December 2009 EGF CIMIN meeting



Rome (Italy) 20 May 2010. EGF CIMIN meeting

LEX PACIFERAT

The CIMIN also establishes the criteria of rotation for the key positions, it monitors the implementation of the Treaty objectives and approves major administrative and financial matters, the annual budget and the training program proposed by the EGF Commander.

To support the CIMIN in administrative matters and to serve as Point of Contact a CIMIN Presidency is designated annually by the EGF Member States on a rotation basis.

OPERATIONAL LEVEL

At operational level, activity of the EGF is ensured by the EGF PHQ based in Vicenza. It represents the most visible part of EGF as it is the only structure working on a permanent basis, consisting of 36 people, with the possibility, in case of operations, to be augmented up to 50 people.

The main features of the EGF PHQ can be summarized as follows:

- **Multinationality**, it is an instrument composed of police experts with military status from six EGF countries;
- **Projectability**, given the possibility to rapidly deploy part of it, even in highly destabilized theaters;
- **Modularity**, by framing-up or disassembling pre-arranged, interchangeable and timely available modules intended as functional aggregation of assets - means and/or human resources -, grounded on operational necessities and based on participating countries' expressed capabilities.



Coimbra (Portugal) 17 December 2008 EGF CIMIN meeting



EUROGENDFOR

Among its tasks the EGF PHQ deals with the operational planning, doctrinal development and on request, it contributes to the strategic decision-making process.

TACTICAL LEVEL

The EGF force is defined in the EGF Treaty 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 limited number of other personnel designated by the Parties in an advisory or supporting role”.

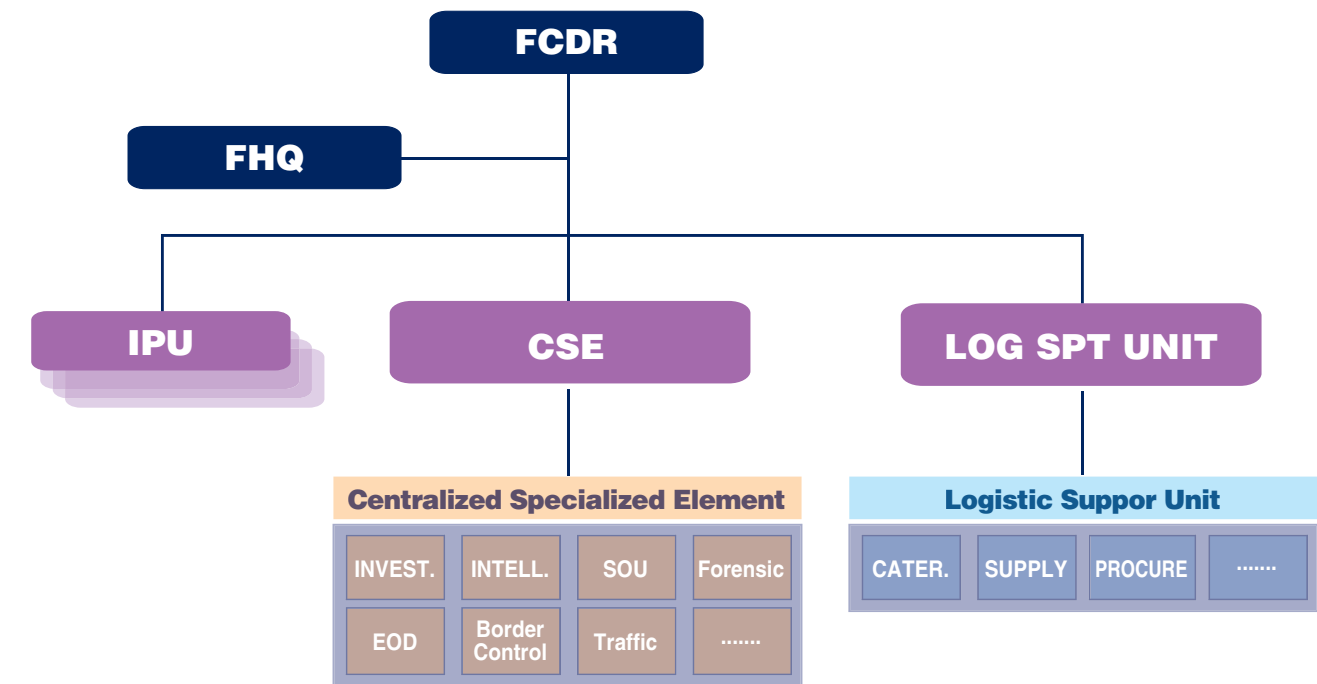


In this vein, the EGF force is not a stand-by (or permanently assigned) force since it is generated on an ad hoc basis depending on the type of mission to be assigned. In particular, it is possible to deploy up to 800 police officers within 30 days.

A standardized EGF force will be commanded by an EGF Force Commander and it consists of a force headquarters, a mobile element, generally formed by one or more Integrated Police Units (IPU), a specialized centralized element and a unit dedicated to logistical support.



EGF FORCE CHART



In order to face the challenges related to the rapid deployment of EGF forces, the PHQ has developed a catalogue of capabilities. This catalogue allows the PHQ to have a realistic and reliable insight on what the EGF forces at hand could consist of, and on their state of readiness, thus facilitating the organizational efforts during the planning phase. Besides it allows tailoring the existing forces to the assigned mandate/mission in a realistic, clear and precise approach, in order to avoid miscalculations and wrong operational assessments on the requested capacities. Notwithstanding, the different EGF Member States keep their autonomy regarding whether to participate in the mission by deploying units or police experts.

SCENARIOS OF INTERVENTION

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

- During initial stage, carrying out stabilization and ensuring order and security substituting or strengthening weak or nonexistent local police forces;
- During transition phase, continuing to fulfil its mission, as part of military expeditionary force, facilitating co-ordination and co-operation with local or international police units;
- During disengagement, facilitating the seamless and smooth transfer of responsibilities from the military to the civilian chain of command.

Given the above framework, the possible scenarios of intervention for EGF are mainly the following:

SUBSTITUTION

The substitution scenario is generally characterized by a conflict in the area of operations which has led to a significant breakdown of the central administration. In particular the rule of law system is not functioning properly and the central state institutions are not able to provide a secure environment. High levels of insecurity and criminality due to the lack of a functioning rule of law system, in particular, the presence of organized crime constitutes an obstacle to the efforts of re-establishing a secure environment.



To some extent, it will be necessary to substitute local police either because they no longer exist, or they are not able or willing to cope with law and order. Normally, in such cases local police forces are neither up to international standards, nor well trained and equipped.

The international police presence in the conflict area may be mandated to perform the full range (or just some) of the police functions, thus being entitled to executive police powers, and should therefore be armed.

Normally the operation will evolve from a pure substitution (initial phase) to a pure strengthening one (last phase) with a progressive hand over of responsibilities, as appropriate, to the local police.

Within this scenario, EGF can be requested to provide the 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 will integrate the necessary police presence until completion of specialized, territorial and strengthening elements. EGF will progressively reduce its presence depending on the evolution of the situation. If requested, EGF could facilitate a smooth and seamless transition from military to civilian primacy on public security responsibility, including the possibility that the EGF deployable HQ could be used as the core of the future police HQ.

The substitution scenario is the most demanding for EGF as it should provide enough resources to grant effective solutions to the 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 will depend on the situation in the conflict area and has to be timely adjusted according to its evolution (from substitution to strengthening).



STRENGTHENING

This scenario is characterized by a high level of insecurity and criminality due to the lack of a proper rule of law system. In particular the presence of organized crime jeopardizes the security environment.

The international police presence in the conflict area will not have executive powers and in this vein they will 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 EGF personnel, including the presence of a protection element.

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

The EGF force to be deployed will depend on the goals to be achieved and it can range 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 is usually based on individual contributions or specialized teams, and consequently, the employment of structured units is not foreseen. The organization and structure of the EGF operation will be tailored according to those police fields of expertise to be strengthened and will comprise such expertise needed to monitor, mentor, advice and train the local police.

HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS



Humanitarian operations related to natural or manmade disasters, unsafe environments, lack of adequate infrastructure, internally displaced persons or refugees etc..., are also a possible scenario for an EGF intervention. In these particular cases, due to the insecure environment and the lack of appropriate infrastructure, the EGF presence should be robust, flexible, interoperable, rapidly deployable and provided with adequate logistic and movement control capacity. This means that Integrated Police Units and specialized teams (i.e. forensic and canine) will be the most suitable components to be deployed in these circumstances. The strength of the EGF commitment will have to be tailored according to the particular affected area.



ADDED VALUE

EGF can be thus seen as a specific response to the emerging challenges that the international community is facing in the framework of crisis management, in both conflict and post-conflict situations. With a view to EGF peculiarities within international crisis management, the real added value EGF would provide to crisis management operations is related to:

- **Rapid reaction capability** by deploying up to **800 police officers within 30 days**, including robust police units (IPUs). The deployment of IPU, especially in the first stage of a crisis management operations – generally the most critical -, is essential to overcome the so called security and deployment gaps, period of time during which the military are responsible for typical police tasks, generally before the deployment of an effective international police presence;
- **Rapid planning capacity** provided by the PHQ, full time committed to plan and conduct the rapid deployment of EGF forces;
- **Possibility to act under civilian and military chain of command** and even to ensure a seamless



transition from military to civilian primacy in crisis management operations;

- **Capability to operate in a non-benign environment** due to the robustness of its assets that allow them to be deployed in destabilized environments from the outset of the crisis;
- **Improved interoperability** due to common training, similar methodology of planning and doctrinal concepts;
- **Experience** related to involvement of the six EGF participating forces in a wide range of crisis management operations over the last years, especially in the most robust ones.





EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE
"FORZA DI GENDARMERIA EUROPEA"

HEADQUARTERS
"QUARTIER GENERALE"



EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE
"FORZA DI GENDARMERIA EUROPEA"

VII – EGF PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS
"QUARTIER GENERALE"

The Declaration of Intent states that “EGF will have a multinational, modular and projectable headquarters. This Permanent Headquarters will be directed by the EGF Commander and consists of a multinational core that can be reinforced, as needed, by agreement of the parties.” Based in Vicenza, the PHQ deals with the operational planning and, on request, it contributes to the strategic decision-making process.

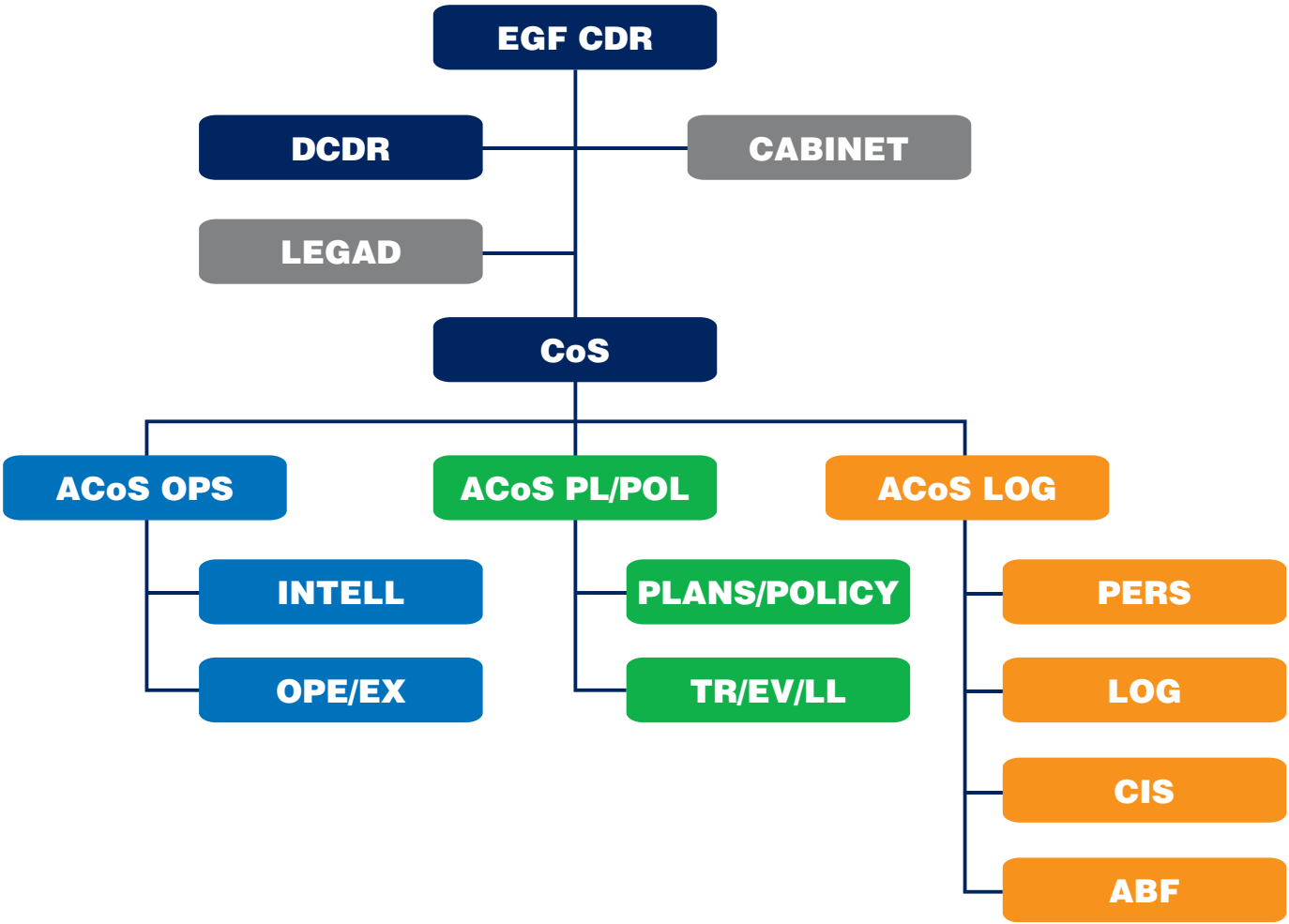
PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS STRUCTURE

The EGF Permanent Headquarters structure includes the Commander (CDR), Deputy Commander (DCDR), Chief of Staff (CoS) and three branches, Operations, Plans and Policy and Logistics headed by Assistants of the Chief of Staff (ACoS). The 36 positions manning its structure are divided into key positions; CDR, DCDR, CoS and three ACoS that rotate every two years and the remaining positions that rotate every three years. During operations or exercises, the total strength of the headquarters will be reinforced as deemed necessary by the CIMIN upon proposal of the EGF Commander.



PHQ staff meeting

THE PHQ ORGANIZATIONAL CHART:



CONTRIBUTION BY COUNTRIES



6



11



4



5



1



6

The EGF Commander is responsible for commanding the PHQ and establishing regulations for its efficient running; he/she implements the directives received from CIMIN, maintains the order within its facilities and, if necessary, outside its installations with the prior consent and assistance of the Host State authorities. He/She draws up the budget for EGF common costs and commands EGF forces where appropriate. He/she is supported by a Legal adviser in all related matters and a cabinet that deals with the secretarial work.

The CDR reports his/her actions to the CIMIN Presidency.

The Deputy Commander assists the EGF Commander in all the actions taken under the CDR's mandate, replaces him during absences and coordinates the welfare activities and the Website Board.

The Chief of Staff is responsible for the organization and proper internal functioning of the headquarters. In compliance with the directives given and objectives determined by the EGF Commander, PHQ activities are implemented by the staff under his/her responsibility.

The Chief of Staff is seconded by three Assistants Chief Of Staff (ACoS) in the fields of operations, plans and policy and logistics.

The Operations (OPS) branch is in charge of all intelligence and operational matters. It mainly elaborates and disseminates the planning and conducting operational guidelines. In the sphere of intelligence, the branch mostly takes care of the dissemination of collected information and defines the flow of intelligence.

The Plans and Policy (PL/POL) branch is in charge of all (future and contingency) planning and training matters. First and foremost, it develops the planning situations related to the identified scenarios of interest and the consequent plans for the deployment and employment of forces; it mainly elaborates studies and proposals in the field of training.



The Logistics (LOG) branch is in charge of all logistical, communications and information, personnel and administrative/budgetary matters. The branch defines the requirements for logistics matters in case of deployment in a theater of operation.

The subordinated offices support the PHQ in their field of experience and they contribute to the elaboration of doctrine and concept in logistics and administrative matters.



EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS TASKS

The main tasks developed by the PHQ are:

- Build up EGF doctrine;
- Develop the Operational Planning;
- Ensure the link with the strategic level, the EGF countries and the relevant IOs;
- Monitor the areas of possible intervention;
- Plan and conduct operations;
- Support and backup EGF deployed Forces;
- Plan and execute all necessary activities for a rapid deployment of the EGF force;
- Contribute, upon request, to the strategic decision-making process.



In addition to the above, each nation appoints a **Senior National Representative** in charge of discipline and administration for his nationals at the PHQ.

TRAINING

The improvement of skills and interoperability, paramount for the enhancement of the PHQ capabilities, is achieved by setting up common procedures, exercises, seminars and conferences, improving English as the common operational language, as well as promoting common training standards.

PHQ STAFF TRAINING

Although individual training for the new PHQ members remains a national matter, professional induction training is organized in-house to provide a generic overview of EGF, allowing a faster familiarization with all EGF related issues.

Additionally, as English is EGF's working language, all EGF PHQ members attend an English course aimed at improving individual language skills so that everybody is able to communicate in a proper and professional way.

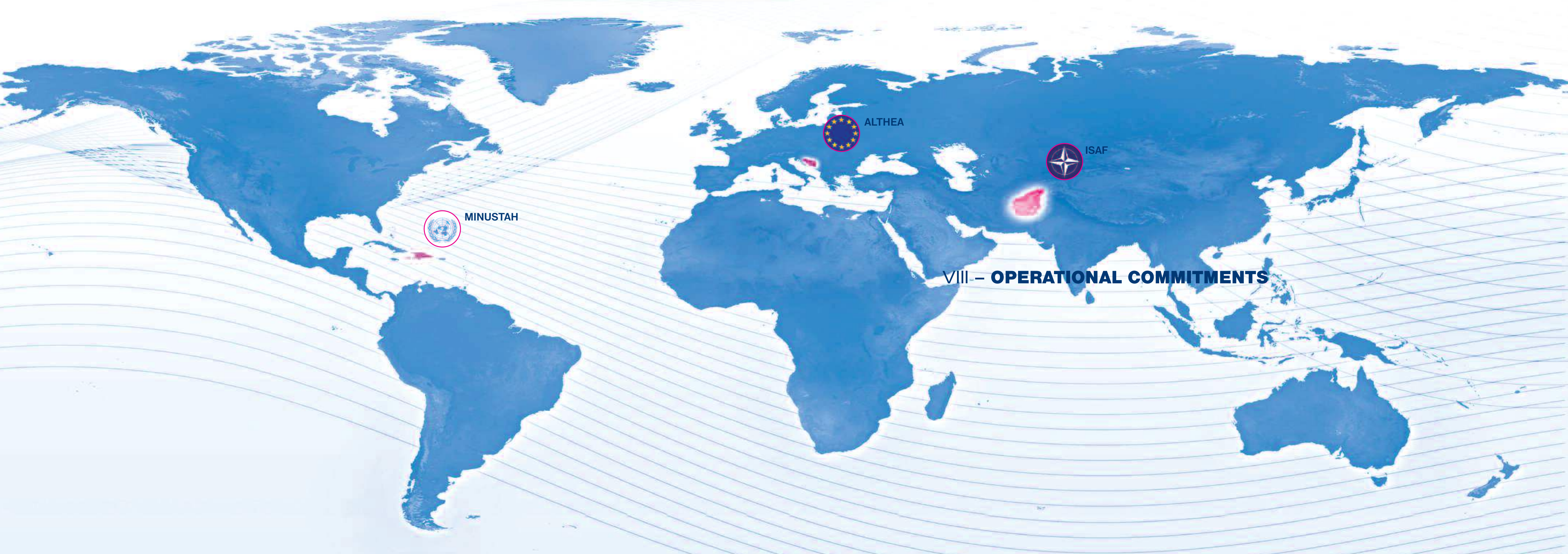
Moreover, in order to enhance the PHQ staff's professional skills, its members also attend several qualification courses. They are hosted by high profile institutions belonging to relevant international organizations: NATO School in Oberammergau, CEPOL (Collège Européen de POLice in Paris), SWEDINT (Swedish Armed Forces International Centre in Kungsängen).

On the operational side, a pre-deployment handbook is prepared and distributed as an EGF PHQ contribution aimed at increasing the mission knowledge by EGF personnel prior to their deployment in the area of operation. The pre-deployment handbook contains general information on EGF, on the specific mission and on the country's background.



EGF Officers that are designated for relevant positions in EGF missions, such as EGF FHQ's key positions or EGF points of contact, attend an induction-training within the PHQ facilities prior to their departure for the mission area. The goal of the training is to bring information about EGF doctrine and the structure of the PHQ as well as to familiarize the officers with the EGF working procedures.





MINUSTAH



ALTHEA



ISAF

VIII – OPERATIONAL COMMITMENTS



Accords in 1995, NATO assisted in the implementation of the agreements with Joint Endeavour Operation (IFOR) followed by Joint Guard Operation (SFOR). The European Union, understanding the relevance of building sustainable security in the Balkan region, and as a manifestation of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), took over the NATO efforts and launched the “ALTHEA” Operation in December 2004 to ensure continued

Lessons learned from past experiences in peace support operations emphasize that police missions in the field of international crisis managements are an essential tool for conflict prevention and enhancement of international stability. In this context the Declaration of Intent states that the EGF will perform all police missions in crisis management operations within the framework of the Petersberg Declaration. During its brief history, EGF has already been deeply committed to the scope of international stability, participating in operations under the EU, NATO and UN framework.

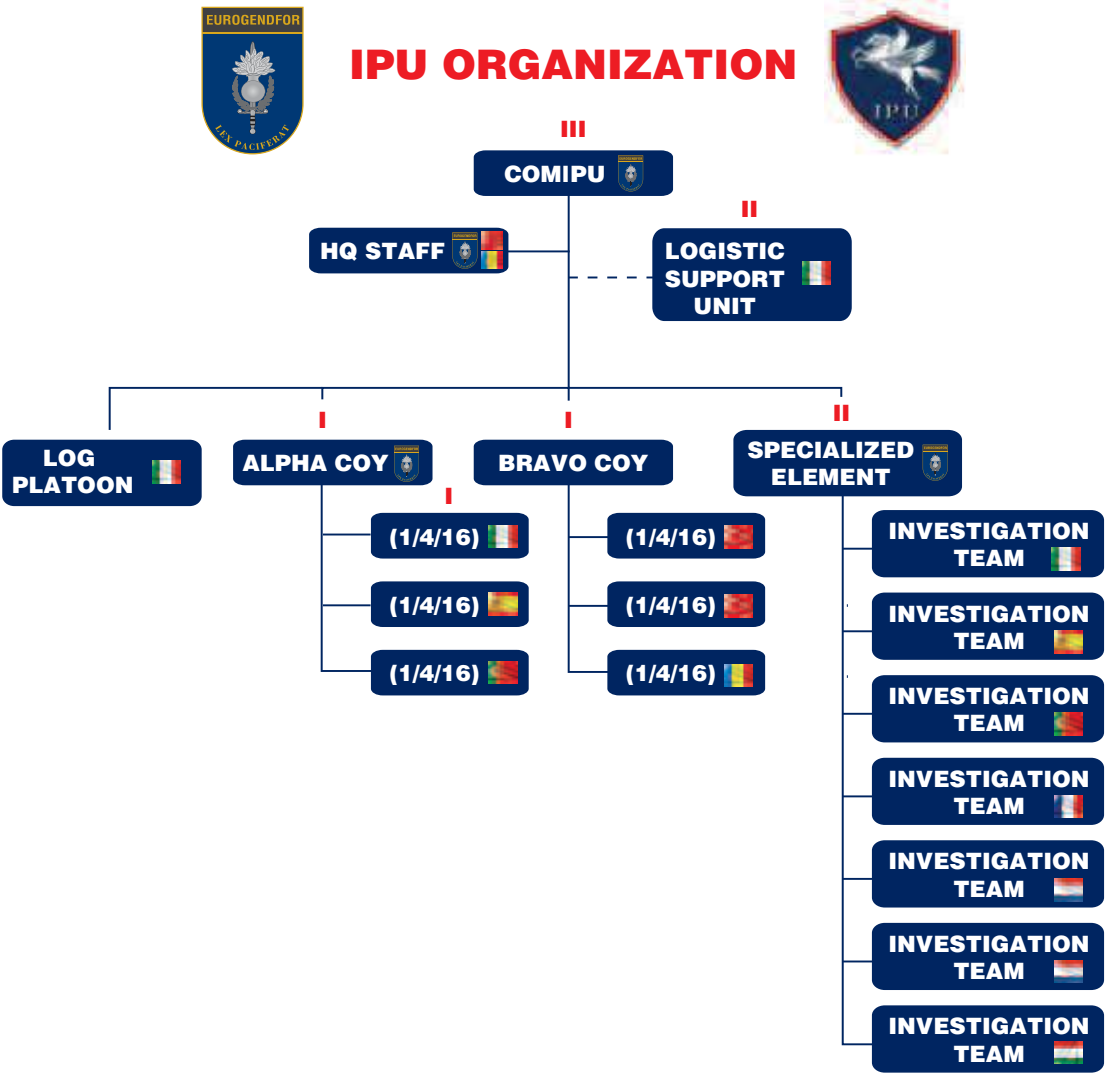
EGF CONTRIBUTION TO EUFOR “ALTHEA” OPERATION (BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA)

Following the end of the Balkan war with the ratification of Dayton Peace



compliance with the Dayton/Paris Agreement and to contribute to a safe and secure environment in Bosnia-Herzegovina. To this effort, the European Force (EUFOR) was provided with a robust military presence and with an IPU based in “Camp Butmir” in Sarajevo. From November 2007 to October 2010 the EGF took over the responsibility of manning the IPU Force HQ and providing the internal coordination of other national contributions in the framework of the EGF led IPU. The EGF participation in the “ALTHEA” operation was the first EGF operational commitment since its creation. Located in the Italian compound named “Camp Butmir 2” nearby Sarajevo (Bosnia-Herzegovina), the IPU was constituted by:

- **A force HQ**, manned with EGF personnel;
- **A mobile element** composed by:
 - Company “A”, formed by 3 EGF countries platoons;
 - Company “B”, formed by 3 third countries platoons;
- **A specialized element**, composed of 7 teams (6 EGF countries, 1 third country).





IPU staff working meeting

- Contribute to the maintenance of public order, prevention of civil disorders, riot and crowd control functions in support of local police;
- Gather information, assess and disseminate;
- Provide appropriate anti-terrorism measures for ensuring force protection;
- Perform support for investigative operations when requested by European Union Special Representative/High Representative (EUSR/HR) and subject to COMEUFOR approval;
- Support the “International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia” (ICTY) in locating, identifying and detaining Persons Indicted for War Crimes (PIFWCs).

Moreover, the logistic support was ensured by an Italian Carabinieri support unit stationed in the same compound.

The Unit, being an integral part of EUFOR, contributed to the safe and secure environment in Bosnia-Herzegovina assisting in the maintenance of public order and supporting the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace. The EGF led IPU mainly performed the following main tasks:



EGF CONTRIBUTION TO ISAF MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN

The NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was created in accordance with the Bonn Conference held in December 2001. Afghan leaders attending the Conference began the process of reconstructing their country by setting up a new government structure, namely the Afghan Transitional Authority. The initial tasks of ISAF were to secure Kabul and the surrounding areas in order to allow the Afghan Transitional Authority to establish its government. In 2003, NATO assumed the command of ISAF, taking over from 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 processes of stabilization to Afghan authorities. Within the transition strategy, with the aim to enabling the Afghan government to effectively provide sustainable security, during the Strasbourg-Kehl NATO summit in April 2009, NATO established the NATO



Training Mission - Afghanistan (NTM-A) to complement existing training and capacity development programs, including the European Union Police Mission (EUPM) and the International Police Coordination Board (IPCB).

The mission of NTM-A, in coordination with other international initiatives and key stakeholders, aims at developing capable and self-sustaining Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), comprising the development of a professional Afghan National Police (ANP).



In October 2009, the CIMIN decided to engage EGF in Afghanistan and contribute to the development of the ANP. On 8 December 2009 the EGF mission in Afghanistan commenced officially. A symbolic ceremony took place on Christmas Eve 2009 in Camp Eggers, Kabul, in which the CIMIN Presidency and the EGF Commander delivered the EGF blue berets. The EGF contribution to the development of the ANP is based on four pillars:

Providing EGF experts within the NTM-A command structure

The NTM-A subcommand in charge of police training is the “Combined Training Advisory Group for the Police” (CTAG-P), within which some positions are covered by EGF personnel.

Training the ANP

EGF is providing training mainly to the Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP), the future "Afghan Gendarmerie". Within NTM-A, this training is being delivered at EGF training centers of Adraskan and Mazar-e-Sharif. From December 2009 until September 2010 EGF trained more than **2200 Afghan police officers** in both training centers.



EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

Mentoring the ANP

Within ISAF, the mentoring of the ANP is performed by the Police Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (POMLTs). The missions of these teams are to mentor and to train the ANP, to conduct independent police and counter insurgency operations and to provide mentoring to ANP members with a range of civilian policing skills. EGF deployed POMLTs are mentoring the ANP in Qala i Naw, Tora, Nijrab, Tagab, Kapisa, Farah and Herat.



Contributing to the development of pre-deployment training requirements and standards for the POMLTs.

Within NATO, doctrinal development either related to pre-deployment training requirements or standards for POMLTs is provided by the NATO Allied Joint Force Command (JFC) in Brunssum, (the Netherlands). EGF is providing police expertise to JFC Brunssum collaborating to the development of pre-deployment training requirements and standards for POMLTs.





EGF CONTRIBUTION TO UN STABILIZATION MISSION - MINUSTAH in Haiti

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (also known as MINUSTAH: *Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti*) has been operational since 2004 under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

On 12 January 2010, Haiti was struck by an earthquake of magnitude 7.0, the country's most severe earthquake in the last 200 years. The epicentre of the quake was located in the outskirts of the capital. Widespread damage resulted from the earthquake with the majority of buildings collapsing and devastating the capital city, Port au Prince. More than 3 million people were affected by this quake.

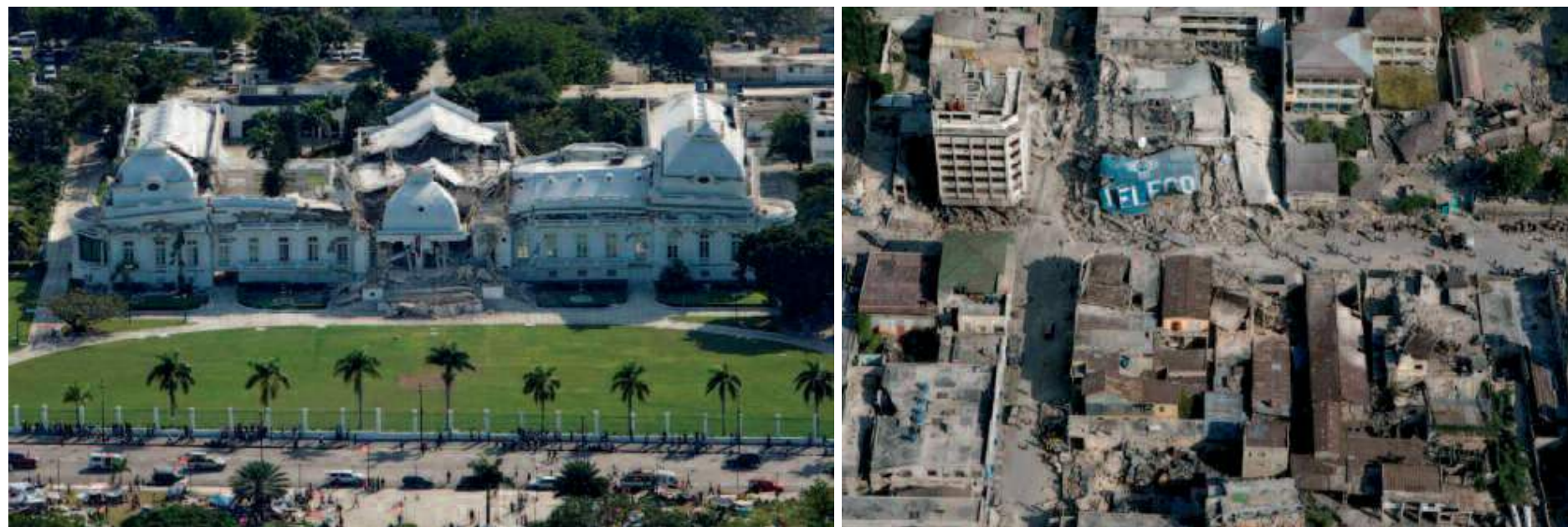
Incidents of violence and lootings, mainly in Port au Prince, were reported.

Security forces tried to control looters and to stop pillaging in the capital although Haitian police officers were outnumbered by the masses of looters. The deteriorating security and 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 capacities to fill the most urgent security gaps in Haiti, the CIMIN officially launched on 8 February 2010, the EGF 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 EGF collaborated with EU contribution to Haiti, seconding an EGF PHQ officer to a coordination cell, named EUCO-Haiti based in Brussels, in order to exchange information about the civil and military resources contributed by the Member States.





Established in the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, all EGF assets are integrated within the MINUSTAH chain of command. The overall contribution of EGF within MINUSTAH has reached a total of 300 EGF police officers on the field in July 2010.

The EGF FPU's main tasks are:

- Providing assistance to the Haitian national police with an immediate response on crowd control and public order capacity and giving general support to the UN civilian police activities;
- Assisting other bodies outside the UN police organization as humanitarian agencies and other organizations recognized by the United Nations;
- Providing protection to UN personnel and facilities including protection of convoys, relocation or evacuation of staff in accordance with FPU capabilities;
- Assisting local police on training activities and development initiatives.

Moreover, the EGF SWAT platoon has supported police operations which involved a potential higher risk and provided close protection to VIPs because of its special training and equipment.





IX – EXERCISES

LEX PACIFERAT

In order to enhance the interoperability among EGF forces and with other relevant international organizations, EGF has organized or participated in several exercises, both under EGF and other international organizations aegis.

EXERCISES UNDER EGF AEGIS

EGEX 05

In June 2005, a Command Post Exercise (CPX) was held in Saint-Astier (France) to test the capacity of the EGF headquarters in planning and conducting an international crisis management operation under the umbrella of the European Union.



EGEX 05 was the first EGF CPX aimed at confirming the PHQ's operational and deployable capabilities as well as the validation of its planning capacities.

The CPX was based on a substitution and strengthening scenario under the political control and strategic direction of the European Union.

International observers from different international organizations and countries attended the event, a proof of the interest this initiative had risen among relevant international counterparts.

EUROGENDFOR

EGEX 06

The EGF conducted its second exercise in the framework of an international crisis operation under the aegis of the European Union. The EGEX 06 was a combined exercise with a CPX held in Vicenza (Italy) in April 2006 and a live exercise (LIVEX), including deployed forces in the area of Valdemoro (Spain), in May 2006.

The EGEX 06 was developed taking into account a wide spectrum of operational issues as well as different aspects related to crisis management operations, such as legal and political matters, relations with media and international organizations.

The interest towards EGF's initiative, confirmed by the presence of a good number of international observers from high level international organizations

and different countries during the conduct phase, was further emphasized by the great visibility given to EGEX 06 by the international and national media.



EGEX 08

The EGF conducted its third CPX in December 2008 (EGEX 08) in Figueira da Foz (Portugal). On this occasion EGEX 08 tested the capacity of EGF in planning and conducting an international crisis management operation under the umbrella of the European Union within a military chain of command.

EGEX 08 was based on an international crisis scenario where the European Union, on request of the UN decides to contribute to the crisis resolution, in a leading role and through the employment of a military force, including a police component.



LEX PACIFERAT

Specifically, EGF was entrusted, within the EU led mission, to conduct police executive functions in order to contribute to restoring the law and order in the area and to restructure and improve local police by creating a more ethnically balanced police force. Therefore, this exercise included both a substitution and a strengthening scenario. During the conduct phase, incidents were simulated both at the EGF PHQ, in Vicenza, and at the EGF Force HQ, in Figueira da Foz, to test their reaction capacities and their skills to solve emergency situations.

EXERCISES UNDER OTHER IO'S AEGIS



EUROPEAN ENDEAVOUR 2008 (EE08)

The European Endeavour exercise 08 (EE08) was an EU military Command Post Exercise held in Stetten (Germany) in May 2008. It was organized by the Response Force Operations Command (RFOC), which consists of units belonging to the German armed forces as well as to other European countries, within the framework of the EU Battle Group.



EUROGENDFOR

The exercise aimed at obtaining the full operational capacity of the RFOC FHQ and the EU certification for the European Battle Group. Additionally, procedures regarding the interaction of EU military with EU civil and police elements as well as other bodies from the UN and other Governmental/Non Governmental Organizations (GOs/NGOs) were tested. EGF participated in the three phases of the exercise (planning, activation and conduct), with an EGF PHQ team dedicated to the police component of the military operation. The EGF PHQ team was first involved in the operational planning phase developing the operational plan (OPLAN)/operational order (OPORD) of the EGF intervention and subsequently in the conduction phase acting as a subordinate command under military chain of command.

EUROPEAN UNION POLICE FORCES TRAINING 2009 (EUPFT 09)

The EUPFT 09 consisted of a CPX and LIVEX exercise, aimed at improving the interoperability between different EU police forces. The exercise took place at the Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units in Vicenza and was divided into three training sessions run from September until December 2009.



The scenario tested both substitution and strengthening capabilities and involved the rapid deployment of an EU police force, in a fictitious country, in order to deal with interethnic violence. The EGF PHQ participated in the three sessions of the exercise, seconding a total of eight officers to reinforce the force headquarters.



CRISIS MANAGEMENT EXERCISE 2009 (CME 09)

The EU Crisis Management Exercise 2009 (CME 09) consisted of a joint civilian - military exercise, held in Brussels from 23 November until 4 December 2009. The exercise aimed at exercising and evaluating a wide range of EU crisis management structures in the conduction of operational planning at strategic level. The Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) were responsible for the drafting of the concept of operations (CONOPS) related to a rapid deployment of an IPU/FPU under a civilian chain of command.

The scenario, based on an ESDP civilian mission already on the ground but facing a fragile situation, dealt with reconfiguration of the mission and involved the rapid deployment of a military and a police force in order to support UN during the presidential and parliamentary elections.

EGF participation included the generation of two virtual IPU's and dispatch of a representative to integrate the exercise planning team in order to contribute to the drafting of the CONOPS as an IPU expert.



EGF

PARTICIPATING NATIONS

FRANCE - ITALY - THE NETHERLANDS - PORTUGAL - ROMANIA - SPAIN - TURKEY - LITHUANIA - POLAND



X – EGF PARTICIPATING POLICE FORCES



EGF members



FRANCE - GENDARMERIE NATIONALE

The Gendarmerie Nationale – more than 100,000 strong, is a military institution created to ensure public safety. Competent all over the national territory, in towns as well as in the countryside, it guarantees the protection of individuals and their properties, informs, warns and rescues. It ensures the law and public order enforcement. It also contributes to the military defence of the nation. The scope of its actions covers the whole national territory, including military areas. It acts in the service of all state administrations and departments, especially the ministries of Home Affairs, Justice and Defence.



MISSIONS

JUDICIAL MISSIONS: MORE THAN A QUARTER OF ITS TASKS

In the *Gendarmerie départementale* units (territorial squads, investigation units) nearly 63,000 gendarmes, including 26,000 judiciary police (law enforcement) officers lead investigations in fields such as drug trafficking, murders, aggravated thefts, financial affairs, burglaries, car thefts and frauds with the support of its Documentation and Judiciary Research Technical Department (aka STRJD), its Judicial Police National Training Centre (aka CNFPJ), and the *Gendarmerie* Forensic Research Institute (aka IRCGN).

ADMINISTRATIVE MISSIONS: A PREVENTIVE ASPECT

It is based on continuous surveillance of the areas where the *Gendarmerie* is in charge of public security. More than 40 % of its activities are specifically devoted to the protection of people and properties. Maintaining a reassuring presence night and day is therefore the objective of all territorial units that are often backed by mobile units, especially during the summer.

MILITARY MISSIONS IN PEACETIME

The *Gendarmerie* performs missions that can be of vital interest for the nation such as control over nuclear armament, preparation of mobilization of sister units and management of the reserves. It also accompanies French armed forces, stationed or committed abroad (military criminal police), and takes part in peace-keeping missions (both military and civilian) worldwide, upon request of the European Union or the United Nations.



ORGANISATION

In 2002, the Gendarmerie was placed under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which defines, in conjunction with the Ministry of Defence, the missions of the units except for those related to criminal investigations (which are under the Ministry of Justice's responsibility). In 2009, a new Bill attached its budget and its staff management to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

THE TERRITORIAL GENDARMERIE CONTRIBUTES TO GENERAL PUBLIC SECURITY

- Territorial units: the *Groupement* (commanding echelon at the level of a *département*, smaller than a region) is subdivided into *companies* (ie. district level, smaller than a *département*). Commanded by officers, the companies are divided into territorial *brigades* spread on the territory according to a logic of proximity. Territorial brigades can function in an autonomous way or they can be organized in communities of brigades (joint brigades).

- Specialized Units: the action of the territorial units is reinforced by the action of units with particular vocation: criminal investigation units, surveillance and intervention platoons, juvenile crime prevention units, traffic units, mountain units, potholing units, helicopter units and maritime units.

THE RIOT CONTROL GENDARMERIE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER

The riot control *Gendarmerie* is a 17,000-strong force which is a general reserve at the disposal of the Government all over the Metropolitan territory and French overseas territories. It is also dedicated to performing a wide-range of missions, from policing events to restoring public order. The riot control *Gendarmerie* is divided into group units (from 4 to 7 squadrons) and squadrons (around 120 commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers (NCO), structured in 5 platoons). The Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN) is a mobile elite unit, which can be deployed within the national territory or abroad. It participates in special operations launched in case of serious events (e.g. terrorism, crime, hostage taking, riots in prison).

SPECIAL BRANCHES

- The “Garde Républicaine” has to protect Government, national institutions and highest state authorities and to ensure honour services.
- The *Gendarmerie maritime* is responsible for policing military harbours, naval base dockyards and facilities. It also contributes to coast surveillance and to sea rescue.
- The *Gendarmerie de l'air* is responsible for policing air force bases and compounds.
- The *Gendarmerie des transports aériens* (air unit) is responsible for public safety and enforces laws and air transport regulations in the major civilian airports.
- The *Gendarmerie de l'armement* operates for the French State organization in charge of weapon programs (aka *Direction générale de l'armement* or DGA) securing the facilities of the DGA. It is also in charge of escorting weapons, ammunitions, explosives or any equipment and cash carried from, or to, a DGA facility.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The EU constitutes the primary framework of the international action of the *Gendarmerie* within the “Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal matters” and within the “Common Defence and Security Policy” (CSDP). As far as police co-operation is concerned, the *Gendarmerie* also participates in OIPC-Interpol co-operation network. Recently, other multilateral organizations and FORA (the UNO, the Council of Europe, the African Union and G8...) have also requested the expertise of the *Gendarmerie*, in particular in the field of civilian crisis management. The *Gendarmerie* is currently working to enhance police co-operation in order to strengthen our domestic security through a “single network” placed under the authority of the future *Direction de la Coopération Internationale* (DCI), which will include gendarmes and policemen. On March 31, 2010, the *Gendarmerie* provided 16 Home affairs attachés (aka ASI) and 11 deputy Home affairs attachés (aka ASIA) deployed within French embassies abroad. It also deploys liaison officers.

On a multinational level, the *Gendarmerie* also contributes to various military operations and civilian missions: under the EU flag (Afghanistan, Georgia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Palestinian Territories, Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Guinea Bissau), the UN flag (Lebanon, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast and Chad), NATO flag (Afghanistan, Kosovo), or under national command (Ivory Coast, Chad, Haiti). On the whole (operations abroad aka OPEX, ASI, detachment, co-operation...), there are approximately 1,200 gendarmes currently deployed worldwide. The European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) was set up on the initiative of France.

In association with the Italian Carabinieri, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee, the Spanish Guardia Civil and the Portuguese Republican National Guard, the Gendarmerie Nationale is one of the five founder members of the EGF.



ITALY - ARMA DEI CARABINIERI

The Carabinieri Corps was founded on July 13th 1814, when the King gave the “Corpo dei Carabinieri Reali” the twofold responsibility for State defence and public order and security management, i.e. a national, armed police force with military status and a general competence and responsibility for security and public order.

As an Armed Force, through the Chief of Defence, the Corps reports directly to the *Ministry of Defence* (MoD) for the following military tasks: military police and security for the other Armed Forces, military operations overseas and security of Italian diplomatic seats abroad.

The Corps reports directly to the *Ministry of Interior* (MoI) for whatever concerns homeland public order and security and for all matters regarding facilities & premises, equipment and access to the financial resources required to accomplish its Police-like tasks.

Armed force (under MoD), the Carabinieri concur, together with the other Armed Forces, 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. On the technical-administrative side, the Carabinieri Corps reports to the Ministry of Defence for those matters concerning personnel, administration and logistic activities. As police force (under MoI), the Carabinieri Corps is a multi-faceted organisation with a nation-wide responsibility in maintaining Law and Order and in fighting all forms of crime.





In accordance with the criminal procedural code, when dealing with investigations and judiciary tasks, the Carabinieri Corps works under the direction of the Prosecutor (Judiciary Authority). Natural disasters might occur: The Carabinieri Corps also supports civilian agencies in relief and in public safety operations.

The Corps is manned by about one hundred and eight-thousand (108.000)¹ Carabinieri allotted to the four main organizations (i.e. Territorial, Training, Mobile and Specialized and Military Police - *see enclosed slide*) as follows:

- *Territorial*, it coordinates almost 5.400 commands (80% of the total Corps’ strength – helicopters, hunters, scuba divers and naval units included), spread out throughout the Country and represents the centre of the Institution’s activities²;
- *Specialized*, manned by the following departments highly trained in specialized tasks, which are dealt with either in order of priority or exclusively as a support function to the territorial organization:

1) 114.924: i.e 3.943 officers, 29.531 Warrant Officers, 20.000 Non Commissioned Officers, 61.450 Carabinieri - Privates/Lance Corporals equivalent.

2) The Territorial Organization relies on a framework of departments structured as follows:

- 4.617 Stations, responsible for one or more city townships or part of a Municipality. They are commanded by W.O.’s and Senior W.O.’S., and 51 Lieutenancy Commands, responsible for one or more City Townships with high population density (16,000 to 50,000 inhabitants), commanded by 1st and 2nd Lieutenants and Senior W.O.’s. They are able to intervene 24 hours a day and have an autonomous judiciary policing role with the same means and material of the Company;
- 538 Companies, Commanded by Majors, Captains and senior Lieutenants, who manage the activities of various Lieutenancy Commands and Stations (from three to sixteen). They are equipped to provide a 24-hour call out service and have the capability of operating independently in local criminal activities;
- 12 Group Commands, commanded by Lt. Colonels and located in several principal urban areas, these units are joint-branches supporting management functions of Provincial Commands (in Aosta for instance, they have competence on all territory of the whole Administrative Region);
- 3 Territorial Commands, led by Lt. Colonels and located in particularly sensitive areas;
- 102 Provincial Commands, 43 of which are commanded by Brigadier Generals or Colonels, with the task to coordinate dependent companies and stations in the Provincial area of responsibility;
- 19 Legion Commands, “the Legions”, commanded by Major Generals or Brigadier Generals. Their jurisdiction coincides with that of the administrative regions (except for Valle d’Aosta). They are responsible for the overall coordination of the Provincial Commands, operationally, manpower and logistics-wise.
- 5 Interregional Commands, commanded by Lt. Generals. - They coordinate and control their subordinate Legions and provide the necessary planning for logistics requirements.

An important factor to underline is that 251 Companies, 36 Lieutenancy commands, 3,660 Stations represent the only Police Authority in the City Townships where they are located. In fact, 80% of State Police presence is based in Provincial District Capitals and the remaining 20% in minor urban areas, whilst 65.69% of the Carabinieri ensure State presence in rural and urban areas and the residual 34, 31% in Provincial District Capitals. Worthwhile mentioning that the 4670 Stations and Lieutenancies cover the territory of all the Italian City Townships, numbered in 8101.

- the *Carabinieri Special Operations Groups*, the ROS, responsible for dealing with tackling organized crime (*namely any subversive activities, internal and international terrorism and more complex crime phenomena*);
- *Carabinieri Scientific Investigation Department*, the RACIS, which deals with forensic investigations requested by both the Judicial Authority and Carabinieri Commands;
- *Carabinieri HealthCare Command*, provided with healthcare facilities control duties as well as processing sale and food distribution control duties;
- *Carabinieri Environmental Care Command* deals with all environment/pollution-related crimes;
- *Carabinieri National Heritage Command*, in charge of the protection of the national artistic heritage;
- *Carabinieri for EU Community Agricultural Policies Command*, the designated unit to prevent and fight crimes against the European Union legislation concerning aides in the agricultural field;
- *Carabinieri Anti-Counterfeiting Command* in charge of identifying and investigating any related crimes;
- *Mobile*, made up of departments highly trained in Crowd & Riot Control tasks, which are dealt with either in order of priority or exclusively as a support function to the territorial organization. The Mobile Unit Division is made up of two Brigades:



- the 1st Mobile Brigade includes 11 Battalions and the Mounted Regiment for public order duties, civil protection and territorial organization support. These departments constitute a reserve for the Carabinieri General Headquarters with the role of mass manoeuvring and support in environmental and areal control operations;
- the 2nd Mobile Brigade, which provides the bulk of forces (some 1,500 troops) for the deployment overseas of the Corps and the auxiliary tasks to support the 1st Brigade in public order operations, namely the Carabinieri Airborne Regiment “Tuscania”, the 7th and 13th Regiments and the Carabinieri Special Intervention Group (GIS), for high risk and SWAT operations. It operates under the direct operational command of the Carabinieri General Headquarters in extremely hostile situations and environments where a quick successful resolution is requested (it is a round-the-clock on call strike unit).

In most of the Peace Support Operations carried



out, the Carabinieri Corps implemented a specific model tailoring its framework to the different given scenarios (*up to 5.000 Carabinieri can be deployed overseas throughout a year*).

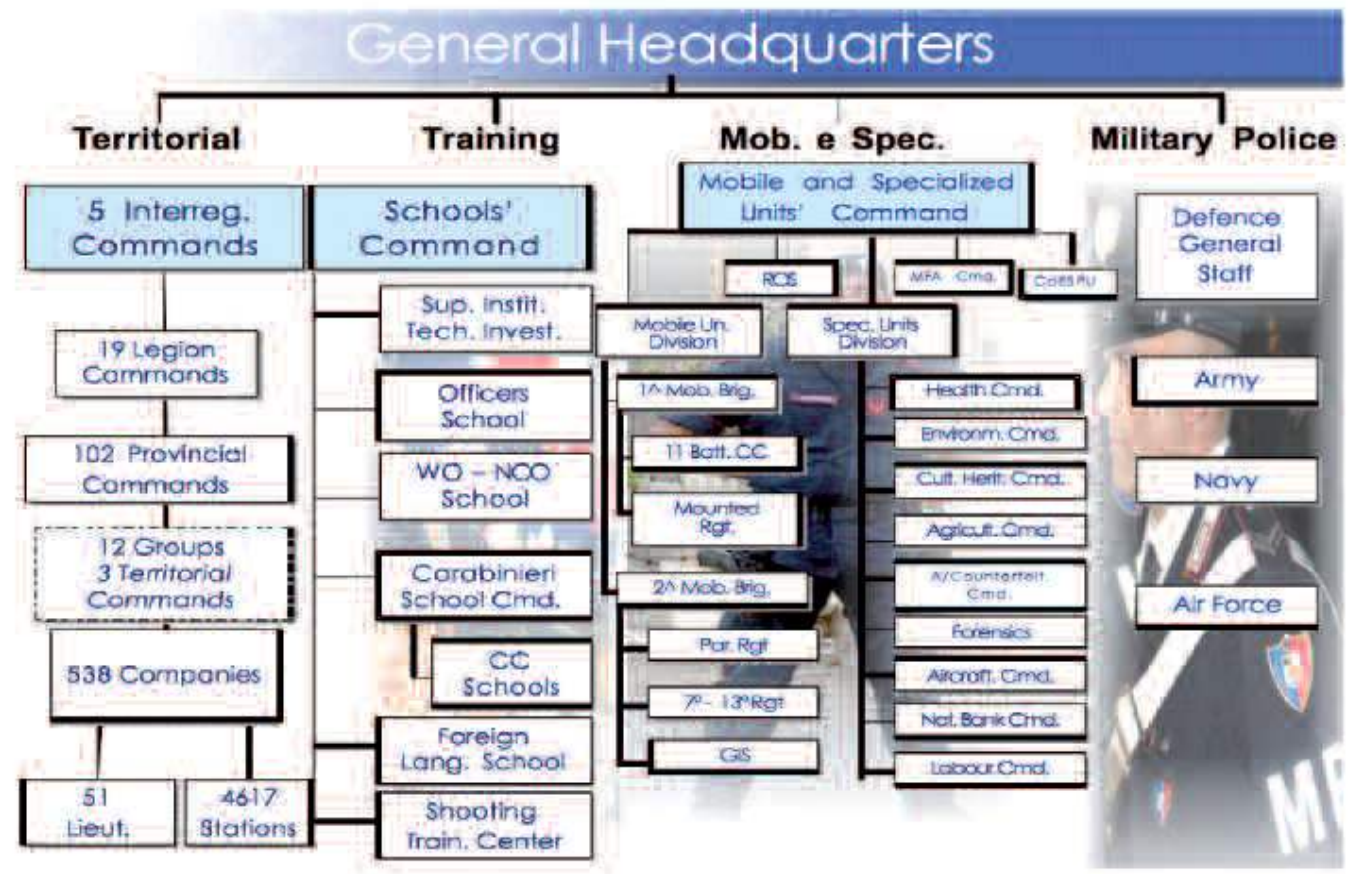
The flexibility of the organisation grants the deployed Force Commanders with several unique capabilities, such as intelligence on organized crime, counter-terrorism, general police activities, by means of patrolling, info-gathering, counter civil disturbance operations and info-investigative activities. This is because the Carabinieri are capable to perform military duties, they are logistically self-sufficient and at the same time, they operate anywhere as a robust police force with general competence through specialized assets integrated in multinational units under NATO or other International Organizations. In fact, at the beginning of a peace keeping/enforcing operation, the main effort is focused on Military operations. However, as the mission evolves, the focus switches to the needs of the civilian agencies that lead the Stability & Reconstruction piece that requires an asset able to bridge the consequent gap: the Multinational Specialized Unit (MSU) concept. This concept, which was initially developed during the Balkans campaign (1997) 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 interoperate and to operate anywhere as a police force with general competence through specialized assets, integrated in multinational units under NATO (i.e. military) authority.

The Carabinieri are engaged in several missions led by different International Organizations, such as NATO, EU, UN and other coalitions of willings. Their task varies from the area of peacekeeping to peace-building and reconstruction support in post-conflict contexts with particular reference to the restructuring of local police (almost 1.500 Carabinieri are currently deployed overseas, nearly five hundred of whom are deployed to all Italian embassies to provide the facilities security and support to military attachés).

The *Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units* (CoESPU) is worthy of special mention. It was founded on March 1, 2005 on the wake of a commitment between the G8 Nations, during the Sea Island Summit in June 2004, which agreed on training some 75.000 troops, mainly coming from Africa, for the deployment in peace-keeping missions, with a component of 7500 Carabinieri/Gendarmerie-like forces (10%) of the total number.

CoESPU is arranged nationally on a multinational basis (with a strong U.S. support) to develop the doctrinal aspects and the ordinary operational procedures related to the deployment of Gendarmerie-type forces in peace keeping missions and to organize and host training programs for high/middle ranking officers and other personnel.

As a doctrinal hub, the CoESPU is part of a wide network of similar institutions, *inter alia*, the UN College, the US Institute for Peace, US PKSOI (Army Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute), the Jordanian International Police Training Center, the Pearson PK Center (to mention but a few).



THE NETHERLANDS - KONINKLIJKE MARECHAUSSEE

INTRODUCTION

The Royal Marechaussee is a police organisation with a military status. It is an organisation with a wide range of police tasks performed in the Netherlands, in the Caribbean and in international police and military operations around the world. The Royal Marechaussee participates in a variety of international cooperative ventures, such as the European agency for external borders (Frontex), European Gendarmerie Force and FIEP.

HISTORY

The Royal Marechaussee has a long history dating back to 26 October 1814, when King Willem I signed the decree to establish a “Corps de Marechaussée”. In the text of the first article of the decree, the Marechaussee received a mission which is still reflected in its tasks today: “A Corps de Marechaussée shall be established to maintain order, to ensure the enforcement of the law and to ensure the security of the borders and highways”.

POWERS AND AUTHORITY

In order to perform its tasks as laid down in the Police Act, the Royal Marechaussee is on an equal footing with the civil police. Authority and management of the Royal Marechaussee are divided. The management is the responsibility of the Minister of Defence. The authority over the Royal Marechaussee depends on the task. The Military Staff of the Ministry of Defence is the authority for training of the local police in mission areas. All the other police tasks are performed under the responsibility of the Minister of Justice, the Minister of the Interior & Kingdom Relations. The Public Prosecutions Office leads all criminal investigations and the respective mayor is responsible for duties related to maintaining public order and safety as well as crisis and disaster management (including military installations and airports).



STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION

The Royal Marechaussee is divided into five districts. Each district has its own staff and a number of brigades which perform the operational tasks.

The Commander of the Royal Marechaussee holds the command of an organisation comprising around 6,600 men and women, both civilian and military. The staff is based in the “Koningin Beatrix” barracks in The Hague.

POLICE TASKS**SECURITY (ROYAL HOUSE, CENTRAL BANK, CLOSE PROTECTION, CEREMONIAL, CIVIL AVIATION),**

The Royal Marechaussee is the safeguard of the members of the Royal house and protects their palaces and the Prime Minister’s residence.

The Royal Marechaussee is responsible for the security of places that fall under the Protection of State Secrets Act. As well as the protection services at the royal palaces, Royal Marechaussee personnel also carry out ceremonial duties. In their ceremonial dress they form a guard of honour during special events.

The Special Security Missions Brigade is a special unit that can be deployed whenever rapid, specialist action is required. The brigade has, for example, its



own observation and SWAT teams. The personnel, who have had specialist training, can be deployed for a wide array of tasks, ranging from forced entries into buildings and the protection of objects and individuals, to the identification of explosives. Close protection teams can operate in the Netherlands and for the protection of persons in crisis management operations. The Brigade also protects personnel in a number of Dutch embassies and consular posts.

The Royal Marechaussee carries out security tasks for the Central Bank of the Netherlands. Security transports by road are escorted by Royal Marechaussee motorcycles and armoured vehicles.

At all Dutch civil airports, the Royal Marechaussee supervises the protection of departing passenger flights against terrorist attacks plus all security procedures. The Royal Marechaussee also conducts armed security surveillance at the airports. Extra security measures are implemented for high-risk flights to protect passengers and aircraft.

POLICE TASK AT CIVIL AIRPORTS

The Royal Marechaussee performs police tasks at all major civil airports in the Netherlands, they are also in charge of maintaining public order, preventing crime and criminal investigations.

The Royal Marechaussee Investigation and Information Divisions conduct investigations into raids, drug trafficking or human trafficking at the airports. Royal Marechaussee personnel work closely with customs officials to combat the various forms of drug trafficking.

POLICE TASK FOR THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

The Royal Marechaussee functions as a police force for the Dutch armed forces in the Netherlands and abroad and all foreign armed forces stationed in the Netherlands.

PROVIDING ASSISTANCE, SUPPORT AND COOPERATION

With a view to maintaining public order and investigating offences, the Royal Marechaussee can, if required, provide additional sup-

port to their own tasks or to the civil police. The Royal Marechaussee Riot Squad can be deployed in the event of major public order disturbances. There are eight regular Riot Squad platoons and eight specialised and armoured “Assistance Unit” platoons*. Assistance Units can be deployed for Security tasks and Crowd and Riot Control tasks in the Netherlands or as a mobile element in an IPU/FPU structure.

ENFORCEMENT OF ALIENS’ LEGISLATION (BORDER CONTROL, IMMIGRATION, CHECKS ON NATIONAL TERRITORY)

The Royal Marechaussee is responsible for the border control as immigration officers at airports and seaports. Investigating criminal offences also forms part of the Royal Marechaussee border control task and brings with it the detention of suspects and the execution of court decisions.

In its activities relating to the enforcement of the aliens legislation, the Royal Marechaussee has to deal with the initial reception of asylum seekers who request asylum as soon as they reach the border. The Royal Marechaussee also looks after the transfer of aliens under a deportation order to foreign authorities and takes charge of Dutch nationals unwelcome in other countries. The National Documents Bureau is based at Schiphol Amsterdam Airport and is staffed by Royal Marechaussee specialists in the field of falsification. Information and expertise about counterfeit or forged passports, travel documents and other official papers is processed here.

**) Units of platoon size in a international structure are called a section in the Netherlands. International structures are used in this text.*



The Royal Marechaussee conducts random checks on national territory to prevent illegal immigration, to fight migration crime including human trafficking and to contribute to national security and counterterrorism activities. The contribution to national security takes place by including the local priorities of the investigation services during the daily briefing, so as to ensure that these are effectively acted upon. Checks on national territory are carried out on the road, on water and on international trains.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

In support of the police tasks mentioned, each district has its own investigation division that carries out independent investigations into criminal offences. On national level there is also a Central Investigation and Information Division. The Central Investigation and Information Division have both informative and executive tasks. One of the informative tasks is processing information gathered during investigations. The Central Investigation and Information Division works in close cooperation with several other investigative authorities.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL TASKS

When the armed forces of the Netherlands participate in a mission abroad, the Royal Marechaussee will accompany them to perform police duties. The Royal Marechaussee can also be detached to an Integrated Police Unit. During an international (police) mission, the Royal Marechaussee can perform its duties to strengthen or substitute the local police in a military as well as a civilian chain of command.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The Royal Marechaussee National Centre for Training and Expertise in Apeldoorn is one of the oldest training institutes for police training in the country. This centre provides training for security tasks, basic police skills and training for investigators. The initial training programmes begin with military training. The Training Centre also provides all career and specialist training programmes. These programmes comprise a broad package, ranging from training for detectives, drug and firearms and traffic and driver training, to training for the Riot Squads. The Royal Marechaussee officer training is given at the Netherlands Defence Academy.

Officers are the managers of the Marechaussee. The training is partly military and partly academic and it finishes with a job-specific element at the Royal Marechaussee Training Centre in Apeldoorn.



PORTUGAL - GUARDA NACIONAL REPUBLICANA

GENERAL INFORMATION

The *Guarda Nacional Republicana*, whose origins date back to 1801, at which time the *Guarda Real de Polícia* (Royal Police Guard) was created, is a Security Force constituted by military elements organized in a Special Body of Troops which actively and permanently take care of the execution of the law and are dedicated to the cause of security and public order maintenance, as well as to the protection and defence of people and their property.

The GNR has a total staff of 24,485 military elements and 1,167 civilians, who carry out their missions throughout 94% of the national territory (86,594.4 square miles) for a 53.8% of population (5,756,027).



HISTORY

The *Guarda Nacional Republicana* is heir to the traditions of the *Quadrilheiros* (elements armed with rods or spears) and of the *Guarda Real da Polícia* (Royal Police Guard). After the coup of 5 October 1910, the Constitutional Monarchy was substituted by a Republic, and the new regime altered the name to *Guarda Republicana* (Republican Guard). By decree, on 3 May 1911, the *Guarda Republica* was finally changed into the current *Guarda Nacional Republicana*.

DEPENDENCY

It has a double dependency, whereby depending during peace time on the Minister of Internal Administration for purposes of recruitment, administration, discipline and execution of the current service of its general mission and on the Minister of National Defence for purposes of standardisation and normalisation of the military doctrine, armament and equipment. Its force may, in case of war or in situations of crisis, be placed under the operational dependency of the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, through its General Commander.

MISSIONS

Encompassing policing, support and rescue, military and honorific and state representation areas, the Guarda Nacional Republicana’s general mission is:

- To guarantee, in the ambit of its responsibility, the maintenance of public order, assuring the exercise of rights, liberties and warranties;
- To maintain and restore the security of citizens and public, private and co-operative property, preventing or repressing illegal acts committed against them;
- To assist judicial authorities, performing functions conferred to them as an organ of the criminal police;
- To veil for the execution of the laws and regulations in general, namely those governing terrestrial traffic and highway transportations;
- To combat fiscal infringements, namely those foreseen by customs law;



- To collaborate in the control of all national and foreign citizens and goods into and out of the national territory;
- To aid and protect citizens as well as defend and preserve goods which are found to be in a dangerous situation, due to causes originating from human actions or acts of nature;
- To collaborate in the service of State Honours;
- To collaborate in the execution of politics of national defence;
- To prevent crimes and carry out criminal investigations;
- To carry out the surveillance and patrolling of the coast and territorial sea (European Union external border);
- To protect and conserve nature and the environment;
- To assure civil protection;
- To participate in international missions and represent the country in international organisms/institutions;
- To serve as the national point of contact for international exchange of information on vehicle related crimes with cross-border repercussions.

STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION

The GNR is organized by Command, Superior Command and Management Organs, Teaching Units and Establishments. The command structure is constituted by the GNR command and the superior command organs, namely the Operational Command, the Internal Resources Administration Command and the Training and Doctrine Command, all of which are headed by a general. The units carry out the main GNR activity, whereby they are organized into three hierarchical levels, contemplating 20 district headquarters of officer command, 128 detachments of officer command



and 534 of sergeant command, including the specialised coastal control, fiscal action and national traffic units. The GNR also has a state security and honours unit and an intervention and reserve unit, both of general command. The reserve unit has intervention subunits of public order, special operations, intervention and rescue, K-9 intervention, explosive ordnance and underground security.

EDUCATION/TRAINING

The *Guarda Nacional Republicana* has a superior Command and Management organ, namely the Training and Doctrine Command, and a teaching establishment, which is the GNR School. It also has two training centres, one in Portalegre and another in Figueira da Foz. The mission of the Training and Doctrine Command is to assure the command and management of all GNR activities concerning doctrine and training. The GNR School is the training establishment fit for the behavioural, cultural, physical, military, technical and professional training of the GNR military elements, as well as for the modernisation, specialisation and valorisation of their acknowledgements. The initial training courses aim to prepare all future GNR Officers, Sergeants, Corporals and Guards in order to perform functions in the different GNR cadres, namely pertaining to Infantry, Cavalry, Administration, Health, Honorific, Computing and Electronics. The Officers’ Course is held at the Military Academy, with the final year being taught at the GNR School and confers a Master’s Degree in accordance with the Bologna Convention. The Sergeant and Guard Training Courses



are completely held at the GNR School. Concerning the Sergeant Training Course, the recruitment is merely carried out among the Guard category. The GNR cadre guards are recruited among citizens that meet the general and special admission conditions. Even though preference is given to former military elements of the Armed Forces, it is also open to civilians. Career progression courses constitute teaching modalities that allow for rank transition. The Superior Officer Promotion Course is taught at the Institute of High Military Studies, it includes a postgraduate law and security course as well as professional certification as Internal Security Auditors. The Captain Promotion Course is given at the GNR School, along with the Master Sergeant Promotion Course and the Corporal Promotion Course. The GNR also holds specialisation and qualification courses as mentioned beforehand. Nevertheless, specialised training is not only obtained at an internal level. In perceiving training as a strategic resource, the GNR resorts to training provided by other national and international congener forces, having also established partnerships and protocols with public teaching and training bodies.

PEACEKEEPING AND INTERNATIONAL MISSIONS

Fruit of the international commitments assumed by Portugal and because of its gendarmerie nature, the *Guarda Nacional Republicana* has come to participate in international peacekeeping missions within the compass of the United Nations, the European Union and other international organisations throughout the world. Its presence in the Gaza Strip, Palestine, Haiti, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Angola, FYROM, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Timor-Leste, Kosovo, Guinea-Bissau and Georgia may be highlighted. In the year 2000, and for the first time in its history, the GNR deployed a self-sustained force of Company echelon abroad to the peacekeeping mission in Timor-Leste, whereby constituting itself as the UNTAET Rapid Reaction Force. In 2003, the *Guarda Nacional Republicana* deployed yet another force to a peacekeeping mission. The ALFA subgroup integrated the Multinational Specialised Unit (MSU) of the Garibaldi Brigade of the Iraqi coalition forces. Once again in May 2006 and after previously reiterated requests from the Timorese authorities, which faced a serious internal crisis as well as major disturbances, the GNR deployed, by a bilateral agreement between the governments of Portugal and Timor, a subgroup to restore and maintain public order in Timor-Leste in cooperation with the military contingents of Australia, New Zealand

and Malaysia. On 24 November 2006, the same 140 GNR military elements that composed the Bravo Subgroup became an integral part of the international UNMIT (United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste) police force.

Also within the international compass, the GNR has been carrying out technical police cooperation activities with Portuguese speaking countries, namely Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, Macau and Timor-Leste. The GNR logo *Pela Lei e Pela Grei* means “For the law and for the people”.



ROMANIA - JANDARMERIA ROMÂNĂ

The Romanian Gendarmerie was founded on 3 April 1850, when the ruler Grigore Alexandru Ghica approved the decision of People Assembly and promulgated "The Rule for Reform of the Corps Servants in Gendarmes".

Along with the Army, the Corps was modernized between 1866 and 1877, and distinguished itself in the Independence War (1877 -1878).

The World War I gave the Romanian Gendarmerie the opportunity to serve the National Flag and the national interests as a component of the National Military System. Among others, starting with 1916 Campaign, the Corps provided the front police and also helped organizing the administration of the territories regained from Hungary (Transilvania), but also participated in combat operations and strengthened communications and military convoys' movement during evacuations of administration, sites, and population during their later refuge in Moldavia.

After Romania's engagement in the World War II, the gendarmes got specific assignments: combating terrorist attacks, guarding economic key assets, enhancing internal order measures, countering commandos and paratroops behind the front line, and also monitoring the political opponents of the regime in power. The Gendarmerie proved a lot of energy, courage, spirit of sacrifice and high patriotism.

After the "*coup d'etat*" on August 23, 1944 when Romania turned against the "Axis" forces, the King and the Government assigned new tasks to the Gendarmerie, according to the new situation in the country.

In 1944, by Order no.10052 the Ministry of Interior founded the security troops. The Gendarmerie was dissolved to make way to the



Security troops which took over the Gendarmerie caserns and training centers. This has temporary put and end to the only de-mocratic Romanian military institution assigned to guard, maintain and protect the constitutional order, to defend citizen's rights and property.

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 July 5, 1990, the Gendarmerie structure and tasks were restored, and the legislation concerning Romanian Gendarmerie organization and function was adapted to help the process of reconstruction of democratic Romania, setting for good its democratic course.

EVOLUTION OF THE ROMANIAN GENDARMERIE IN THE RECENT YEARS

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, as well as the exercise of democracy, 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. Although it started its activity as a police force with military status having mostly public order and guarding tasks the Romanian Gendarmerie has evolved in the recent years towards completing the full spectrum of police functions, by obtaining a range of judicial attributions.



Following the Corps participation to the police component of UNMIK, initiated in 2001, the Romanian Gendarmerie has been internationally recognized as a Force capable to export valuable knowledge in police field and to efficiently involve in civilian crisis management. In this context, the Romanian Gendarmerie had an important part to play in the evolution of the SPUs (Special Police Units) into FPU (Formed Police Units), as fundamental police elements to be used in UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). The accession in FIEP, in October 2002, provided the Romanian Gendarmerie with better awareness and understanding over the international community of gendarmeries, its place and its perspectives. In this frame, cooperation and exchanges of experience have been essential in setting goals to be reached and road-maps to be followed, as well as in generating a reflection process regarding the steps to be taken for updating and enhancing the role of gendarmerie forces both internally and internationally. The Gendarmerie participation in European programs (such as European Task Force Concept, 2005-2007) and projects (European Union Police Force Training - EUPFT 2008, 2009 and 2010) integrated it within some of the most important concepts developed in recent years, as they included the presence of a large number of police forces (with or without military status) from many countries on the continent. As Romania became a member of the European Union, early 2007, its Gendarmerie identified European civilian missions and military operations as an opportune frame for adding its contribution to the European efforts in providing international security. In this respect, 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).

Romania`s adhesion to the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF/EUROGENDFOR), late 2008, represented the possibility to access the highest level of operational involvement of the Gendarmeries International Community, both in civilian missions and military operations.

At the same time, the membership offers an opening to update the employment of forces such as IPU (Integrated Police Units) and to participate in all the phases of the EGF international engagement.

THE PRESENT CORPS - AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Romanian Gendarmerie is a specialized institution of the State with military status within the Ministry of Administration and Interior which, according to the law, exercises its attributions on protection of public order and safety, citizens` rights 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.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF THE GENDARMERIE, BUCHAREST, BĂNEASA CASERN

The General Inspectorate of the Gendarmerie is the central structure of the Romanian Gendarmerie, under the command of the General Inspector appointed by the Minister of Administration and Interior.

The main task of the General Inspectorate is to plan, manage, coordinate and control the territorial inspectorates, the Mobile Groups, the Special Intervention Brigade and the military schools. It also acts as an interface of the organization with the other law enforcement agencies and the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

FORCE COMMAND

The General Inspector is assisted by 2 deputies. The First Deputy General Inspector is the chief of the Gendarmerie Staff and runs the Operational Planning and Management and the Public Order and Safety Directorates. The other Deputy General Inspector manages the Logistics, IT and Communication Directorates.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

- General Directorate of Gendarmes of Bucharest, the largest unit in Romanian Gendarmerie, covering the entire Capital
- 41 County Inspectorates;
- 8 Mobile Gendarmerie Groups (regional level);



- Special Brigade of Intervention/BSIJ: BSIJ has national jurisdiction. It is an elite unit, handling special and high-risk situations, such as heavy rioting, hostage rescue and counter-terrorist operations. The unit carries the name "Vlad Țepeș" after the legendary Romanian ruler, "Vlad the Impaler".
- 6 Special Units;
- 3 Military Schools and 7 Training Centers.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FORMATION AND TRAINING

The cadets are trained for becoming Commissioned Officers for a 3/4 years period at the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza ” Police Academy in Bucharest. All graduates receive a Law degree and an officer certificate. In addition, the “Mihai Viteazul” Appliance School for Officers of Romanian Gendarmerie provides post-graduate courses for commissioned officers.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS’ FORMATION AND TRAINING

The Gendarmerie NCOs are selected and trained within the 2 military schools of Drăgășani and Fălticeni, for a period of 2 years. However, for certain specialties, officers and NCO`s can be recruited from civilian background population, meeting university education requirements. Such personnel only becomes active after a 6- month military training period.

Specialists are being trained in several modern Centers of the Gendarmerie, such as Mobile Training Center in Ochiuri, dealing with the public order and international operations issues and Mountain Training Center in Sinaia, dealing with mountain gendarmerie training and refreshing.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION F.I.E.P.

Starting in 2002, the Romanian Gendarmerie is a full member of FIEP Association. As it carried out its first mandate in 2008, the Romanian Presidency of FIEP had a significant contribution to the Association’s update, by promoting an expansion of its doctrinal abilities and a more efficient procedure destined to identify new cooperation fields.

The Romanian Gendarmerie also encourages members to coordinate their efforts towards an operational approach for certain common tasks containing international elements.

EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

Romania has become a member of the EUROGENDFOR starting in December 2008, designating the Romanian Gendarmerie to be its representative Force.

NATIONAL POINT OF CONTACT FOR SPORT EVENTS

The Romanian Gendarmerie cooperates with its partners in sport events security matters, through the National Point of Contact for Sport Events. This structure carries all needed internal and international exchange of information, intelligence and experience, in order to support the necessary operational cooperation to international sport events and to ensure the best possible management for related activities.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

Over the last years, the Romanian Gendarmerie initiated, developed and extended a fructuous bilateral cooperation with a significant number of similar institutions from several countries. In this respect, close bilateral relations have been established with the French National Gendarmerie, the Italian Carabinieri Corps, the Spanish Guardia Civil, the Turkish Gendarmerie, and the Netherland Marechaussee. FIEP and EGF contexts have provided the opportunity for opening good relations with the Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana, the Moroccan Gendarmerie, the Argentinean Gendarmerie and the Chilean Carabineros.

In addition to this frame, also seen as a direct contribution to the development of the Gendarmerie international community, the Romanian Gendarmerie has close contacts with the Polish Gendarmerie, Ukraine Interior Troops, Moldavian Carabinieri, Chinese Armed Police Troops, Jordanian Gendarmerie, German Border Police and Israel Border Police, as well as growing contacts with relevant institutions having similar attributions in the US, the Russian Federation, Qatar and Kuwait.



SPAIN - GUARDIA CIVIL

The Guardia Civil is an institution with a steadfast sense of duty, whose point of reference and origin is the Spanish people. GC' 'raison d'être' is the protection of citizens, their property and assets, and its core mission consists in ensuring the full exercise of rights and freedoms. The Guardia Civil is not only the traditional pair of agents patrolling the Spanish territory on foot. Based on its traditions, and by means of new systems with state of the art technologies, the Guardia Civil has evolved to face new challenges. If something defines the past, present and future of GC, it is its ability to adapt to new realities and social needs, its permanent sense of duty and its innovative nature.

GC keeps facing challenges with confidence, transparency, sense of duty and efficiency, always in tune with modern times, treading carefully towards the future, while remaining loyal to their motto: "Honour is the token of each and every GC officer". Therefore, the aim of this brochure is to let everyone know who we are and what we do.

The Guardia Civil was founded during the reign of Elizabeth II of Spain, and endorsed by Gonzalez Bravo's Government, with a general consensus among the different political forces. The Decrees of 28 March and of 13 May 1844 gave shape to this new Corps, establishing that it was accountable to the Ministry of Governance with regards to its tasks, and to the Ministry of War for its structure, discipline, personnel, supplies and financing. In 1824, the Duke of Ahumada, inheritor of the first project conceived in 1824 by his father, the Marquis of Las Amarillas, put his own stamp on it (strong discipline, stamina, loyalty and a praiseworthy spirit). GC's engagement in humanitarian activities, its tribute to honour and thoroughness in the performance of its tasks has conferred it, from the very beginning, the respect and admiration of the people, who started calling it the 'Benemérita' (Praiseworthy or Meritorious Corps); this has been its official denomination since 4 October 1929. From the very beginning, Guardia Civil has devoted itself to the surveillance of roads, adapting its methods to new challenges.



In fact, the generalized use of vehicles on the roads required an organizational response: the creation of the Road Traffic Group in 1959, a pioneering experience which became a model for other groups and units within the Corps. Throughout its long history, the Guardia Civil has provided exceptional services in an effort to prevent both general and specialized crimes -remarkably succeeding in its fight against terrorism. As a result, its members and their relatives have been the target of the most extreme and coward violence, with a huge number of fatalities. The Guardia Civil is one of the most appreciated values for the Spanish people and is closely linked to them, since it embodies some of the most distinguishing marks of Spaniards. Given its tradition, vocation and performance, the Guardia Civil is an essential law enforcement agency for the future of Spain, since it serves citizens from a modern perspective and according to new challenges, while keeping the traditional values that have distinguished the daily work of this institution for over one and a half century.

TASKS

The Guardia Civil is an institution which renders essential services to the community, in conformity with the guidelines provided by its basic behavior principles. These guidelines constitute a real ethic code binding together all the Guardia Civil members.

Compliance with the Legal System; observance of the Constitution, always acting with integrity, dignity, political neutrality and impartiality, without committing discrimination on grounds of race, religion or opinion; adjustment of their actions to the purposes established by the law, while preventing any arbitrary, abusive or discriminatory method which might imply violence; dealing with citizens properly, always with a view to helping and protecting them, as well as clarifying the causes and purposes of their actions.



The Guardia Civil shall take immediate and decisive actions to avoid any serious, irreparable or immediate damage, by using every available means according to the principles of suitability, timeliness and proportionality. Guardia Civil members shall enforce law wherever and whenever necessary, whether they are on or out of duty. Professional secrecy concerning all information known or used by Guardia Civil for professional purposes is a must, and its members are fully responsible for every action they take in the line of duty.

RESPONSIBILITIES

As a law enforcement agency, and according to article 104.1 of the Spanish Constitution, the Guardia Civil has been tasked with the mission to “protect the free exercise of rights and freedom by citizens, ensuring their public safety”.

PROTECTING AND ADVISING

To provide the right protection to the most vulnerable people: minors and women, elderly people, victims of offences, underprivileged groups of our society. Specialized and personalized attention to victims of crime, guaranteeing privacy, providing help and information, acting promptly when citizens file complaints or when dealing with official procedures, as well as providing information about the status and results of the actions conducted. To provide 24/7 assistance to citizens, going wherever their help is deemed necessary and their presence has been requested. To provide protection against threats, terrorism, organized crime, human beings trafficking, sexual or labour exploitation, and drug trafficking. To promote crime prevention based on a closer approach to citizens and mutual agent-citizen reliance and cooperation. To inform citizens of any security, prevention or protection plans of the security level within their neighbourhood, of the measures adopted, the recommendations to be followed and the goals already achieved.



FORCE DEPLOYMENT

Regional Headquarters (“Zonas”): the highest command unit, corresponding to Autonomous Regions (Comunidades autónomas). Provincial Headquarters (“Comandancias”): they cover the whole territory of a province (Provincia), or that of the municipalities of Ceuta and Melilla, and are divided into Companies (“Compañías”) and Stations (“Puestos”). Companies comprise several Stations, which constitute the foundations for crime prevention, attention to citizens and emergency response. According to the number of municipalities they cover, Guardia Civil Stations are classified into: Main Stations (covering three main areas: public order, criminal investigation and assistance to citizens), Common Stations and Auxiliary Stations. This deployment structure implies that Guardia Civil is the State Agency with the widest geographical presence in Spain. Provincial Headquarters have an Operational Service Centre (Centro Operativo de Servicios - COS), which coordinates public safety services 24/7 and deals with citizen requests to telephone numbers 062 and 112, that correspond to the Autonomous Regions Emergency Centres.

STRUCTURE

The Guardia Civil is accountable to two ministries: the Ministry of the Interior (services derived from the execution of the Government policies concerning public safety, payments, positions and resources) and the Ministry of Defence (with regards to promotion, personnel status and military missions, currently under definition in terms of collaboration). From an organizational point of view, the Guardia Civil belongs to the General Directorate of the National Police Force & Guardia Civil. The General Director of the National Police Force & Guardia Civil, with the rank of Under-Secretary of State -reporting to the Secretary of State for Security-, commands both law enforcement agencies, notwithstanding the tasks of Guardia Civil accountable to the Ministry of Defence. There is a General Director’s Office, with an organizational level of Under-Directorate, which provides direct assistance and support to the General Director. It is responsible for planning and scheduling the agenda, and for coordinating the bodies and units accountable to him. There are also two Coordination Units which are directly accountable to the General Director; these are in charge of directly assisting and supporting him when performing his executive tasks, either in the field of the National Police Force or of Guardia Civil. Finally, within Guardia Civil and under the command of the General Director, we can find: the Deputy Directorate for Operations, the General Under-Directorate for Personnel, the General Under-Directorate for Support, and the above mentioned Coordination Unit.

DEPUTY DIRECTORATE FOR OPERATIONS

The Deputy Directorate for Operations stands in the category of General Under-Directorate and, according to the guidelines issued by the General Director is responsible for managing, fostering and coordinating the operational activities of the Guardia Civil Units. Moreover, it organizes the GC geographical deployment, designs operational action plans, draws up the intelligence necessary for service, and establishes liaison and coordination with the relevant national and international bodies, in order to conduct GC missions. The Deputy Directorate for Operations is structured by:

- General Staff;
- Command Office for Specialised and Stand-by Units;
- Intelligence Command Office;
- Criminal Investigation Command Office;
- Command Office for Customs and Borders;
- Road Traffic Command Office;
- Environmental Protection Command Office;
- Weapons & Explosives Central Inspectorate;
- Regional and Provincial Headquarters in Ceuta and Melilla.

GENERAL UNDER-DIRECTORATE FOR PERSONNEL

According to the guidelines provided by the General Director, the General Under-Directorate for Personnel is responsible for directing and coordinating the development of GC policies on personnel and training. The GC General Headquarters Division of the General



Registry of the Ministry of the Interior will be accountable to this Under-Directorate manned by:

- Personnel Command Office;
- Training Command Office;
- Command Office for Assistance to Personnel;
- Permanent Secretariat for Staff Assessment and Classification;
- General Affairs Office;
- Internal Affairs Office;
- Historical Studies Office.

GENERAL UNDER-DIRECTORATE FOR SUPPORT

The General Under-Directorate for Support is in charge of conducting, coordinating and managing financial resources, and for developing the policy on material resources. The following Offices report to this Under-Directorate:

- Support Services Command Office;
- Technical Assistance Command Office;
- Financial Services Command Office.

COORDINATION UNIT

The Coordination Unit is in charge of assisting and supporting the General Director when performing his executive tasks. Furthermore, it is responsible for coordinating the different bodies of the managing centre; managing institutional relations; studying, analyzing and conducting prospective surveys related to the plans and provisions affecting Guardia Civil; and coordinating those processes pertaining to planning, budgeting and quality management within Guardia Civil. The Coordination Unit includes the:

- International Cooperation Department;
- Analysis and Prospective Centre;
- Information and Public Relations Office.



TURKEY - JANDARMA GENEL KOMUTANLIĞI



GENERAL ISSUES (HISTORY, AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY, DUTIES AND SUBORDINATION)

The Gendarmerie of the Turkish Republic is an armed, military security and law enforcement organization, which maintains security and public order and executes the duties required by other laws and regulations.

With the declaration of administrative reforms (the political reforms made in the Ottoman State in 1839) on 3 November, 1839 the task of safety of property and life was performed by the officers assigned to governorate of provinces (eyalet) and subdivisions of provinces (sancak). On 16 February, 1846 “Zaptiye Müşirliği” was established, “Umuru Zaptiye” services in provinces and subdivisions of provinces were directly attributed to this authority. Therefore a military law enforcement body

whose basic task was to ensure public security and order and which would be commanded and controlled by a single authority was created. On 10 June, 1930 Law no: 1706 was enacted and Gendarmerie organization gained its current legal status.

Throughout Turkey, the Minister of Interior assisted by Governors in provinces, and by district-governors in districts, are responsible for ensuring security and public order. Mainly, the police is responsible for security and public order within the municipal borders of provinces as well as districts and the Gendarmerie is in charge of the areas out of the municipal borders.

The duties of the Gendarmerie are categorized under four main titles as administrative, judicial, military and other duties. The Gendarmerie General Command is subordinated to the Ministry of Interior in terms of security and public order duties and to the Turkish General Staff in terms of training, education and duties entrusted by the military statutes and regulations.

The Gendarmerie security and public order units fall under the responsibility of the senior law enforcement superiors with regards to their entire activities and under the administrative authorities for their administrative duties. They also refer to the judicial superiors (public prosecutor) for their judicial duties and to Garrison Commanders for garrison services.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Gendarmerie General Command, organized in accordance with the duties imposed by the legal legislation, is structured with Headquarters and subordinate units:

- a. Gendarmerie Security and Public Order Units:
 - (1) Regional Gendarmerie Commands;
 - (2) Provincial Gendarmerie Commands;
 - (3) District Gendarmerie Commands;
 - (4) Gendarmerie Station Commands;
 - (5) Special Purpose Units;
 - (6) Facility Guard Units;
 - (7) Prison Guard Units;
 - (8) Forensic Units.

- b. Gendarmerie Commando Special Operation and Gendarmerie Commando Units;
- c. Gendarmerie Commando Special Public Order Command;
- d. Border Units;
- e. Aviation Units.

PERSONNEL ISSUES, THEIR EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM

The personnel structure of the Gendarmerie General Command includes officers, NCOs, specialized gendarmes, enlisted specialists, rank and files, civil servants, workers and recruits amounting to a total number of about 235,000.

The training of the gendarmerie personnel is carried out by the Gendarmerie Training Command; training of ranked personnel is performed at the Gendarmerie Schools Command whilst training of the rank and files is conducted by the training units.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Membership within International Organizations

The Turkish Gendarmerie became a member of the Association of the European and Mediterranean Police Forces and Gendarmerie with Military Status (FIEP) in 1998 and a member of the European Network of Forensic Scientific Institutes (ENFSI) in 1998 within the scope of forensic area.

The observer status of the Gendarmerie General Command within the European Gendarmerie Force was approved on 13 May 2009 during the meeting of the European Gendarmerie Force Minister Superior Committee (CIMIN).





Training and Education Support provided to Military Personnel of Allied States:

A total of 554 guest military personnel from 13 countries have received training services at the training and education institutions of the Gendarmerie General Command up to now (*Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Albania, Gambia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Algeria, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Tunisia, China, France*).

So far, Training Cooperation Protocols/Treaties on Military and Security have been signed with 12 countries (*Gambia, Azerbaijan, Senegal, Mali, Georgia, Burkina-Faso, Mauritania, Ukraine, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Algeria and Spain*). Works on signing "Training Cooperation Protocols on Military and Security" with nine countries are in progress (*Chile, Tunisia, Rumania, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, Jordan, Israel*).

Peace Support Activities and On-Site Training Activities:

A total of 200 members of Gendarmerie General Command that provides significant contributions to peace support operations performed in different parts of the world and performs on-site training activities, are on duty in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan and Sudan.

In conclusion, the Gendarmerie of the Republic of Turkey is an army of law that ensures security and public order in its own area of responsibility in cooperation with the gendarmerie organizations of friendly and allied countries.

EGF Partners



LITHUANIA - VIEŠOJO SAUGUMO TARNYBA

After the restoration of Lithuanian Independence on 11 March 1990, the Lithuanian Government decided to establish Interior Service Units of the Ministry of the Interior to ensure public order, appropriate security of imprisonment places, and to fight the crime. In 1990 it was essential to ensure protection of people sentenced and convicted in imprisonment institutions and their transportation by convoy. It was also necessary to suppress riots initiated by convicted persons, to seek for runaway persons and to fulfil other tasks related to national special activities immediately after Soviet Forces, who were responsible for these spheres, withdrew from the territory of Lithuania. The Lithuanian Government tried to move away the occupation army



of the USSR as soon as possible because it presented serious danger to re-established state institutions.

On 10 October 1991 Regulations of these units were confirmed and the 1st Regiment of the Interior Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania was established. From 1991 until 2007 Colonel Sergejus Madalovas served as the Head of this institution.

On 28 September 1992 the 2nd Regiment of the Interior Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania was established on the ground of the 1st Regiment's 2nd Battalion. Under the order of the Minister of the Interior, Colonel Anatolijus Šumskis was appointed and served as the Commander of the 2nd Regiment from 2000 until 2007.

On 1 April 2007 the 1st and the 2nd Regiments of the Interior Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania were reorganized into the Public



Security Service under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania in line with the new reform. Under the order of the Prime Minister dated 1 April 2007, General Sergejus Madalovas, Commander of the 1st Regiment, was appointed General Commander of the Public Security Service.

At present the Public Security Service 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. The Service is accountable to the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. It acts independently and follows its own Public Security Service law. Governmental decisions are compulsory for Public Security Service. In accordance with the duties assigned to the Public Security Service, it has its own Headquarters and two Subordinate Units (Vilnius Unit and Kaunas Unit). Personnel of the Public Security Service is manned by officers, NCOs and civilian staff.

TASKS OF THE SERVICE:

- To restore and/or ensure public order in cases of extraordinary situations and emergencies;
- Within its sphere of competence, to eliminate the hazards posed to human life or health and property in cases of extraordinary situations and emergencies;
- To ensure the organisation 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 the functions assigned to them;
- To defend the State in the event of war as a part of the armed forces;
- To participate in missions of the United Nations and other international organizations.

Public Security Service officers have participated in international missions since 2008, and the Public Security Service became a partner of the European Gendarmerie Force on 15 December 2009.

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POLAND - ŻANDARMERIA WOJSKOWA

The History of Polish Military Gendarmerie goes far beyond the Napoleon era. The creation of the new formation was based on the French model, with the task of law and discipline enforcement in Polish Armed Forces. Polish gendarmes had their baptism of fire on the 31st of March 1831 near Dębe Wielkie. Under the command of LtCol Franciszek Sznajde, the Military Gendarmerie turned in the scales to victory during one of major November Uprising battles, which helped to escape from Russian occupation.

Later on, whenever Poles stood for fight in the name of their independence, gendarmes were always present by their side. After gaining independence in 1918 before the beginning of the World War II, the Military Gendarmerie was considered a very prominent and prestigious formation. Gendarmes fought alongside the allies in the West as a part of Polish Armed Forces in the years 1939 - 1945. They took part in the Monte Casino battle. Many of them fought together with Polish Armed Forces Officers, where-

as some of them were killed in Katyń upon Stalin's order.

After nearly forty years of absence, the Polish Military Gendarmerie appeared in Poland within the beginning of democracy.

In 1990, it became once again a part of Polish Armed Forces.

The Military Gendarmerie is directed by the Commanding Officer in the rank of brigadier general, who is directly subordinated to the Minister of National Defence.

Currently, this formation consists of Headquarters, 10 territorial Branches, 3 Specialized Units, Training Centre, 2 territorial Sections and 45 Detachments. As of 2009, the Polish Military Gendarmerie, just like other Polish Armed Forces Formations, ceased regular conscription and it is now only manned by professional soldiers.



LEX PACIFERAT

Since 2002 the formation has been acting on the basis of “The Act on Military Gendarmerie and other law enforcement authorities”. Its main duties are fulfilled by prevention and investigation pillars. Soldiers in scarlet berets are giving support to other military formations through prevention activities during military exercises, traffic control, as well as close protection for the Minister of National Defence and for foreign VIP military delegations. Moreover, gendarmes identify and prevent crime, offences and discipline disorders, as well as all kind of pathologies in Polish Armed Forces. One of the crucial moments for the Polish Military Gendarmerie in the last 20 years was the establishment of the Specialized Units.



EUROGENDFOR

These Units aim at supporting Polish Armed Forces during peacekeeping missions; moreover the Specialized Units conduct antiterrorist tasks and VIP close protection activities.

The Polish Military Gendarmerie watches over public security. Soldiers of this formation, along with other formations, provide

assistance to local communities during national catastrophes and technical malfunctions. Gendarmes are also in charge of safety during mass – gatherings. In order to fulfil its tasks, the Polish Military Gendarmerie cooperates closely with State Police, Border Guards, Fire Department, Railway Security Guards, Internal Security Agency and Custom Services. In specific situations, upon request by the Prime Minister, the formation may receive additional rights. Therefore, gendarmes cooperating with State Police are allowed to perform duties towards civilians which usually take place during public holidays and Christmas time when intense traffic is visibly seen in towns and cities.



LEX PACIFERAT

The important part of Military Gendarmerie activities is the training pillar. Professionalism and perfect training background are largely visible especially during peacekeeping and stabilization missions. Gendarmes have been, and still are, in places in the world such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Syria. In 2006, the Polish Military Gendarmerie, for the first time in history, separately created the Polish Military Contingent.

Soldiers of that contingent, strongly manned by representatives of the Polish MG, were in charge of security during elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo within an EU operation.

Between 2007 and 2009 Polish MG carried out similar missions in Chad.

Foreign missions are perfect examples of the Polish Military Gendarmerie international cooperation with other Military Police formations. One of its results is the creation of the NATO Multinational Military Police Battalion (NATO MNMPBAT) in 2007, with Czech Republic, Croatia, Slovakia and Poland (as Lead Nation) also participating in this project.

In 2007 the Polish Military Gendarmerie was granted a partner status within the EUROGENDFOR (EGF), a police force composed of six EU countries: France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Portugal and Romania.