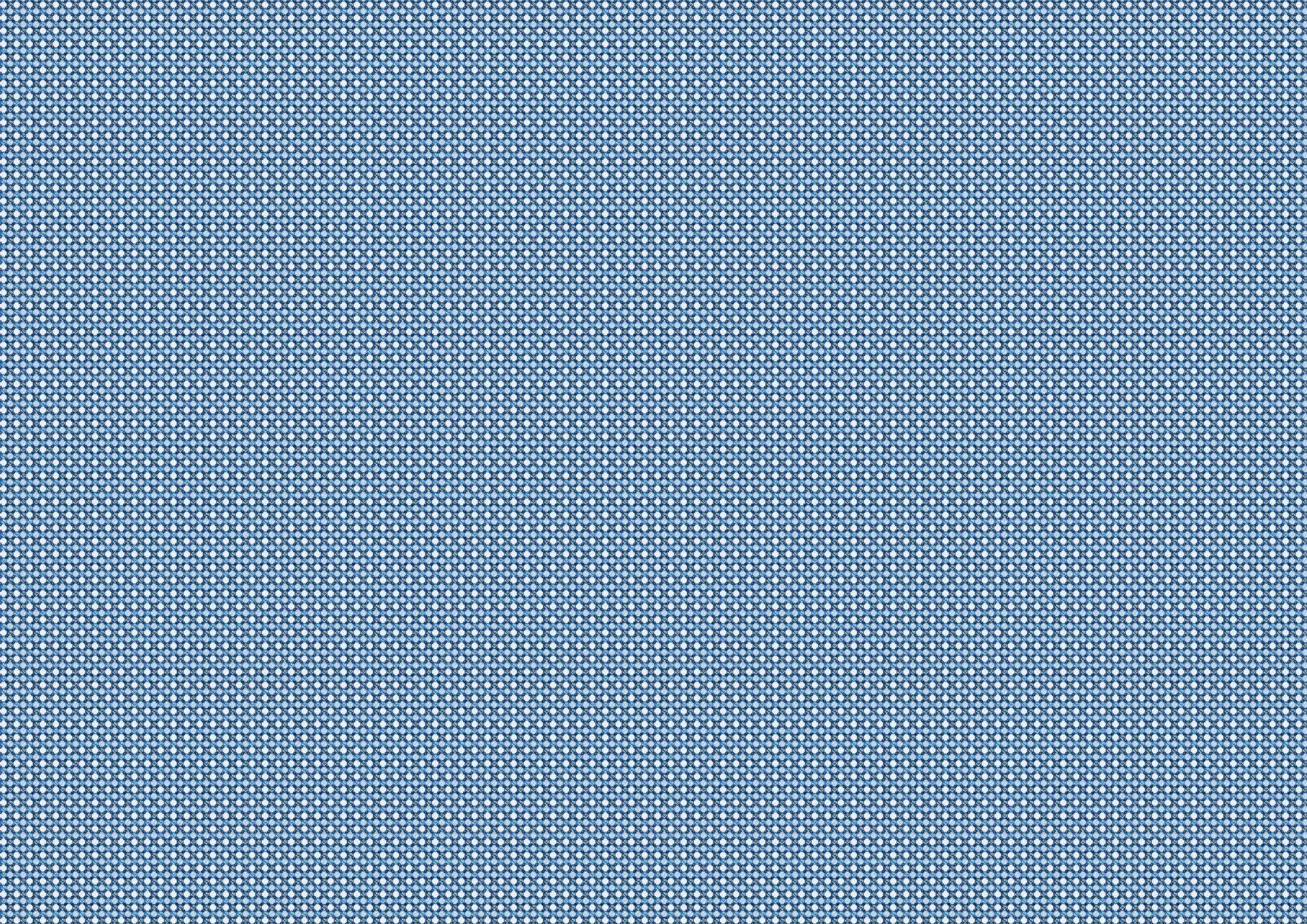


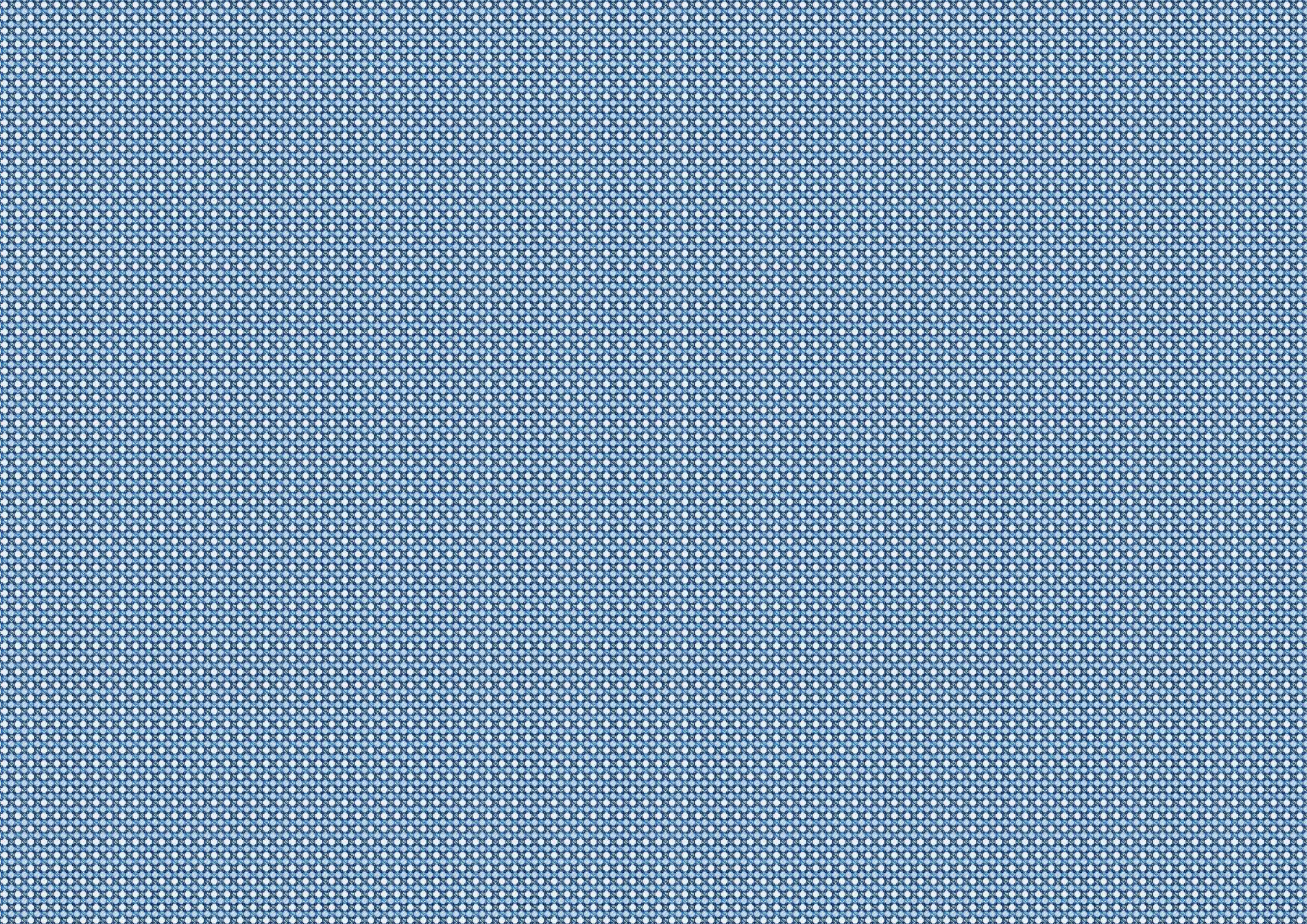


European Gendarmerie Force

15th Anniversary

2007—2022





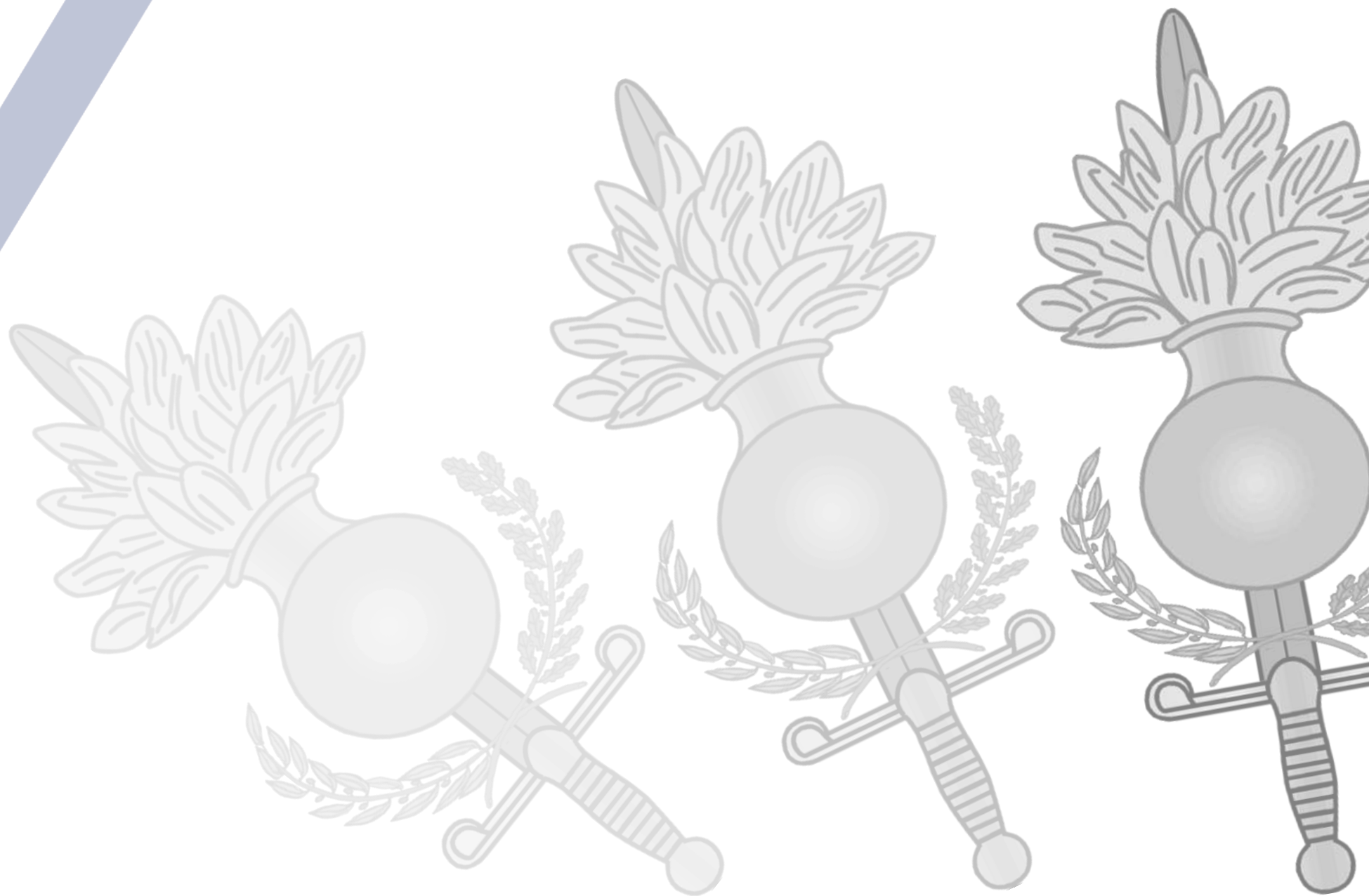


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Message from General Inspector of Romanian Gendarmerie,

Esteemed colleagues,

When we took over the presidency of the High-Level Interdepartmental Committee (CIMIN) of the European Gendarmerie Force (EUROGENDFOR) from our Polish colleagues, I emotively reread on the EUROGENDFOR flag the motto: "Lex Paciferat" (Law will bring peace).

Dear friends, I strongly believe that today, more than any other time, the law will always prevail and will inevitably bring peace. After the two World Wars, after the fall of the Iron Curtain, we all hope not to live again through times which disturb the existence and peace of the nations. Nowadays, however, we are witnessing times we thought to be long gone, in a world which, day by day, turns from complex to complicated, with threats more and more diversified and unpredictable.

The EUROGENDFOR project was born precisely from the wish of having peace and stability and it remains even today, after 15 years after the signing of the Treaty, an exceptional project which was continuously refined through treaties, institutions and experiences shared by all of us, with generosity and tenacity.

Apart from a solid institution, EUROGENDFOR represents today a crucible of experiences, created through the will of some states united around values constantly developing and adapting to a reality going through unprecedented dynamics. Over this period, dear colleagues, we went through a constant process of learning the rights and liberties, of learning the solidarity, which was built in harmony with the common values shared in the European area.

All these years, we raised and crystallized together a new culture of security, within an institutional architecture proactively oriented to the needs of the European citizens, the true beneficiaries of our efforts. And for this, I want to congratulate you!

All around us, questions tied to the security of our citizens persist, questions which await not only their answers but also pertinent solutions. And the answers to these questions can also be found inside this generous project carried out with so much dedication from everybody, but also in the inherent worries of the European area, which we must permanently take into account.

To conclude, I take this opportunity to thank you for offering me the chance of knowing you in the multiple meetings we had, not only as professionals but especially as fellow humans. As I was saying, we live in times defined by numerous changes, times which actually bring to the entire humanity's attention a lesson which must not be forgotten: the lesson of solidarity and care towards those close to us. Our presence in EUROGENDFOR confirms my conviction that only together can we contribute to the construction of a new, democratic, united, peaceful and prosperous Europe.

Happy anniversary esteemed colleagues in law and peace!



Message from EUROGENDFOR Commander,

The European Gendarmerie Force is celebrating its 15th anniversary, as on October 18th, 2007, in the city of Velsen (The Netherlands), representatives of the five founding fathers signed EUROGENDFOR foundation Treaty, taking the firm commitment to create a Force composed of integral police forces with military status, devoted to performing all spectrum of police functions in crisis management in pursuit of peace and global security.

Since its foundation, EUROGENDFOR forces and assets had been engaged under the aegis of the main International Organizations, in various theatres of operations, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Georgia, Haiti, Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Mali, Mozambique, Somalia, Kosovo and others.

The successes achieved by EUROGENDFOR on those missions are mainly due to its hybrid nature and the way it can combine military and police characteristics and make them particularly suitable for addressing many of the contemporary challenges in crisis management operations. Our gendarmerie character brings out the best in all of us.

But we should not be only proud of our past but also be passionate about our present and future. In this remarkable period of change and fifteen years later, EUROGENDFOR continues to be a powerful instrument and undoubtedly reliable for the challenges posed to peace and global security. The experience meanwhile gained and the common culture with strong ethical values will serve as a compass for how we will conduct ourselves every day on the pursuit of the EUROGENDFOR excellence in the international scene.

This book attempts to be a truthful testimony of EUROGENDFOR's 15 years legacy dedicated to the crisis management operations and to pay tribute all of those who since its foundation have served abroad or in the Permanent Headquarters with EUROGENDFOR colours. My first thoughts are for our three comrades who paid the highest price for this commitment in Afghanistan.

I would also avail this opportunity to address my highest recognition and gratitude to those who make this book possible.





2007—2022



CHAPTER I

GENDARMERIE ORIGINS

CHAPTER I - THE ORIGINS OF THE GENDARMERIE-TYPE FORCE

References:

- "Gendarmes and State in Nineteenth-Century Europe" Clive Emsley (1999);
- "De la Maréchaussée à la Gendarmerie, Histoire et patrimoine" Historical Service of the Gendarmerie Nationale (2004).

At the end of the 20th Century, the requirement for more peacekeeping operations was linked with the need for Police capacities in addition to military forces. Five European countries propose as a solution their Gendarmeries thinking that for international missions, Gendarmerie-type forces have increasingly shown their full ability to address at the same time traditional law enforcement challenges (for example public security, public order or judicial police) and combat challenges in a war zone or post-war area.

EUROGENDFOR foundation was based on his new concept.

After fifteen years, the success of the organization is the extraordinary capacity of the EUROGENDFOR forces when deployed to interoperate very easily. This capacity is mainly driven by the common origin of the different forces:

French Gendarmerie Nationale
(*National Gendarmerie*)
Italian Arma dei Carabinieri
(*Carabinieri Corps*)
The Netherlands Koninklijke Marechaussee
(*Royal Netherlands Marechaussee*)
Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana
(*Republican National Guard*)
Polish Żandarmeria Wojskowa
(*Polish Gendarmerie*)
Romanian Jandarmeria
(*Romanian Gendarmerie*)

Spanish Guardia Civil
(*Civil Guard*)
Viešojo Saugumo Tarnyba
(*Lithuanian Public Security Service*)
Turkish Jandarma
(*Turkish Gendarmerie*)

A common root

When looking at the creation of different "Gendarmeries" across Europe and more widely in the world, we can determine a common root at the beginning of the 19th Century and moreover during the First Empire period in France.

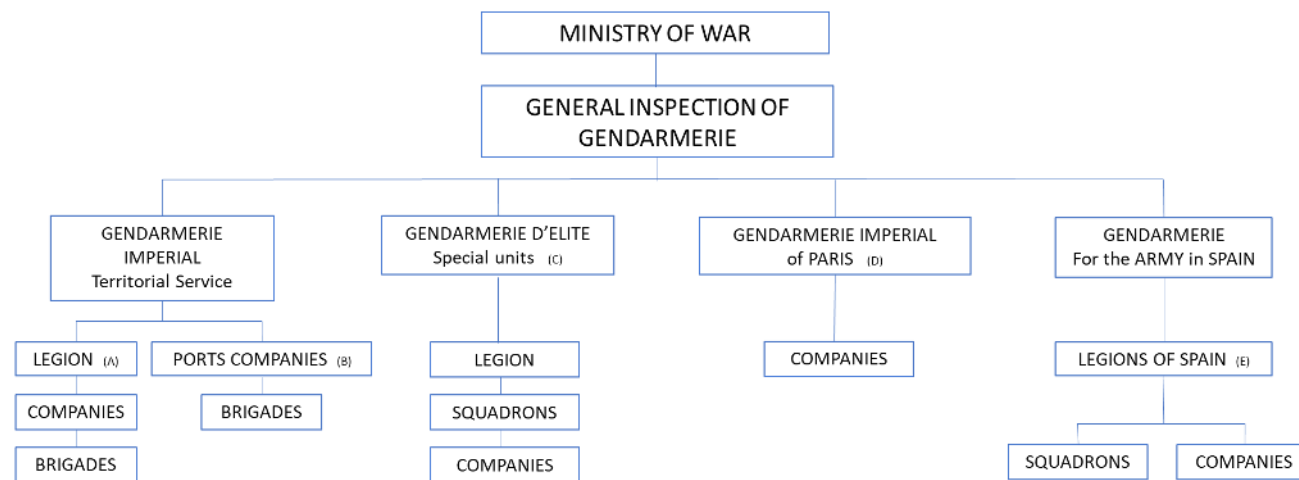
Napoleon I has been the big promoter of the French Gendarmerie. The Force even created for decades has just been redesigned with a foundation law in 1791 and the Napoleon as general of the army in Italy has the opportunity to appreciate the added value given by these gendarmes. The Gendarmerie was in charge of the Provost function to accompany the army and secure the lines of communication. In the ad in occupied territories it was also responsible to reinforce or to replace the local security services.

The expansion of the Empire during the first year of the 19th Century has been linked with the increase of the Gendarmerie. From 10.500 personnel in 1798, to 26.000 in 1811. In 1813 gendarmerie units were deployed to Spain, Portugal, Germany and (current) Slovenia, as shown in the Gendarmerie Organization Chart.

The Gendarmerie in Europe

The Italian Arma dei Carabinieri (*Carabinieri Corps*) is the transformation of the Piedmontese Carabinieri after the unification of Italy in 1861. Created in 1814 by King Vittorio Emanuele I, the Carabinieri Corps was modelled as the French Gendarmerie with the same recruitment

Organization of the French Gendarmerie First Empire 1813



- A. Legions are or Regional Command, there were 34, 23 in France metropolitan, 11 in different European places including Brussels, Liege, Coblenz, Torino, Genova, Firenze, Rome, Laybach (Ljubljana), Amsterdam, Groningen and Hamburg.
- B. Initially 6 companies were responsible of public order and security inside the French ports, then were added 5 in Anvers, Genova, Livorno, Amsterdam and Hamburg.
- C. Formed by he best gendarmes, the Gendarmerie d'Elite is responsible for the protection of the Emperor's Palace, also since 1803, a cavalry squadron insure the personal protection of Napoleon.
- D. Created in 1813, it's replace the "Garde municipal of Paris" and will become in 1849 the Republican Guard.
- E. Six legions , Regional command were set up to exercise all the police tasks in the Kingdom of Spain 8ncluding the Portugal). Alongside some cavalry squadrons were used as fighting units with the Army.

and missions:

The Netherlands Koninklijke Marechaussee (*Royal Netherlands Marechaussee*) has been established by a decree by King Willem I in 1814, as mentioned in the text of the first article of the decree: "*A corps de Marechaussee*" shall be established to maintain order, to ensure the enforcement of the law and to ensure the security of borders and highways."

The Guarda Nacional Republicana (*Republican National Guard*) from Portugal is the heiress of the Guarda Real da Policia, created in 1801 by Prince Regent D. João following also the model of the French Gendarmerie.

The Polish Żandarmeria Wojskowa (*Military Gendarmerie*) takes its roots far beyond the Napoleon era, but the creation of the new formation was based on the French concept.

Following the middle of the 19th Century, the was model spreaded to Turkiye with the Jandarma (*Turkish Gendarmerie*) in 1839, Spain with the Guardia Civil (*Civil Guard*) in 1844, Romania with the Jandarmeria Romana (*Romanian Gendarmerie*) in 1850, and more recently the Viešojo Saugumo Tarnyba (*Lithuanian Public Security Service*) created in 1990.

Common symbol and dedication

Nowadays, Gendarmeries operate in more than fifty countries around the world (including many non-European) and share the Grenade as a visible symbol of reconnaissance.

They can perform the full spectrum of police functions, but some significant differences can occur between them. For example, some Gendarmeries developed a wide range of specialized police expertise such as judicial police and investigation, crowd riot control and management, traffic police, intelligence, cyber police, fight against terrorism and organized crime, border control and maritime security amongst others. All these police functions are meant to provide law enforcement services dedicated to the population.





EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE
“FORZA DI GENDARMERIA EUROPEA”

HEADQUARTERS
“QUARTIER GENERAL”

2007—2022



CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF MEMBER STATES GENDARMERIES

CHAPTER II - HISTORY OF MEMBER STATES GENDARMERIES



Gendarmerie Nationale
(French National Gendarmerie)

Foundation year: 1791

Strength: 130.000 active and reserve

Director General:

General Christian Rodriguez

History:

Heiress to the *Maréchaussées*, the constabularies of France founded in the 14th Century during the

Hundred Years War (1337 – 1457) to control the overflow of the troops, the *Gendarmerie Nationale* (GN) is a police force with military status. In 1536, the competence is extended to the civilian population and in 1720 is established the current Gendarmerie structure, based on territorial brigades acting as basic command units.

The law of the 16 February 1791 establishes and re-organise the GN as a new institution with the inheritance of the *Royale Maréchaussée*. Further The law passed in 1798 defined its missions in the field of law-enforcement and criminal investigation. In 1921 was created the first units dedicated to crowd control management, firstly organised in autonomous platoons, then regrouped in squadrons after World War II.

After two Centuries depending from the Ministry of Defence, a new law was issued, on 3 August 2009

moving the Gendarmerie under the authority of the Ministry of Interior, in terms of its organisation, management, doctrine, and infrastructure. Its missions include general law enforcement, the protection of public order, intelligence, judiciary missions and anti-terrorism, alongside the defence and protection of France's national interests.

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





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

Since its creation in 1791, in addition to its permanent police tasks, the GN has been heavily engaged with the Armed Forces in all the military operations that France has conducted all around the world.

This engagement takes three different forms:

1. Accompany the force by performing Provost and military police tasks.
2. Participate actively in the battles with fighting units such as companies, battalions or regiments.
3. Deploying territorial units inside the occupied territory to perform general police tasks.

Napoléon during the 1st Empire has been the main promoter of the Gendarmerie. During his reign, the GN deployed nine regional commands in Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherland, and Spain. Also, the GN was one the main actors in the victory of Villodrigo (Spain 1812), against the English army of General Wellington. As a reward for its action, the GN was distinguished, and the battle is inscribed on the Flag of the Gendarmerie.

After Napoleon's era, the government of France started to use the GN not only as a police force but also as a fighting unit. The Gendarmerie was engaged everywhere the French Armed Forces were. During all of the 19th Century for the colonial conquest of Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, and also during the war of the Second Empire in Italy and Crimea. More recently, the GN was engaging some units against the Germans in the World War II, battle of France (1940), including a Tank Battalion - the 45th "*Bataillon de Char de Combat*" deployed from the crowd control unit of Satory.

More recently, the GN was engaged in Kosovo, Afghanistan, the Central African Republic (RCA) and Mali. In 2022, some 600 gendarmes are permanently deployed around the world in our Embassies and European Union (EU) missions (EUCAP Mali and Niger, EUAM and EUTM RCA), United Nations (UN) (UNIFIL Lebanon, MINUSMA Mali, MINUSCA RCA, ONUCI RCI and MONUSCO RDC), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (NTI Irak and LYNX Estonia) and inside national military forces (BARKHANE and CHAMMAL).





Arma dei Carabinieri
(*Italian Carabinieri Corps*)

Foundation year: 1814

Strength: 108.000 active and reserve

General Commander:

Lieutenant General Teo Luzi

History:

Arma dei Carabinieri has accompanied the history of Italy and its people since 1814, preserving the symbiotic connection between the territory and its communities. This profound relationship with Italy and the Italians makes the Carabinieri a familial presence in large urban centres as well as in smaller villages, through the iconic figure of the Station Commander, with the same mission that they have had since 1814:

protect, help, and support.

The Royal Permits (*Regie Patenti*) issued on 13th of July 1814, represents the birth certificate of the Carabinieri Corps. In fact, in promulgating them, Vittorio Emanuele I instituted in Turin the Corps of Royal Carabinieri, endowing the Sardinian Piedmontese kingdom with a new



Spagnoli - La carica dei Carabinieri a Grenoble

institution with the dual function of defence of the State and police body with special duties and tasks. Those elite soldiers, armed with a carbine (and for this reason called Carabinieri), were considered the first corps of the Army and, as opposed to the other military, were deployed over the national territory, not only in big cities but also in small villages, in close contact with the local population.

Since 1814, the Carabinieri Corps has lived as a

protagonist through all the historic events of the kingdom of Italy and the Italian Republic: from the first years of the *Risorgimento* to the wars of independence, from the campaigns for the unity of Italy to the fight against the Brigands, from the Great War to the liberation war, from the fight against the Mafia to the fight against terrorism in the "Years of Lead", up until today's international commitments to maintain peace and security.



The Carabinieri has faced numerous difficult trials accompanying, with their reassuring presence, the lives of generations of citizens and their country, displaying small and great examples of the spirit of service and human solidarity. The bond that links the Corps to its country is intense and is represented by the strong and deep sharing of the values inspired by an orderly and lawful community: honesty, social and civil commitment, a sense of duty, discipline and tenacity, and a sense of justice.

The Carabinieri personify these values and honest citizens spontaneously and unquestionably recognize themselves in them. This is the true strength of the Corps, even above its organization and efficiency. This speciality is also reflected by the 46 flag rewards and by thousands of individual decorations and is confirmed by the term by which the Corps is commonly called: "*La Benemerita*" (The Meritorious). The ability to "*be among the people*" marks the identity of the Carabiniere serviceman with a distinctive trait that has long gone beyond the borders of Italy, in support of peoples needing stability, with the consideration that protection and respect for legality are the foundation of quality of life anywhere in the world.

After the war, and especially in recent years, the Carabinieri were frequently called to participate in operational missions abroad, always distinguishing

themselves for their ability to carry out both military and police duties.

Particularly significant is the contribution ensured by the Corps with the MSU Regiments (Multinational Specialized Unit) operating in the Balkans as part of the NATO missions, whose origin resides in the need to bridge the security gap, which means the grey area between the military mission and the civil police forces which are often unable or unwilling to intervene in public order operations.

Since 1982, the Carabinieri have been deployed in Lebanon, Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Cambodia, East Timor, Mozambique, Afghanistan, and Iraq, just to name the most important missions.

Today the Carabinieri working abroad are well over a thousand. The last year of the second millennium, the year 2000, had some great innovations for the Carabinieri. It was elevated to the rank of Armed Force, now distinct from the Italian Army and the first recruitment of female personnel was made. In 2016, the Carabinieri Corps included functions and personnel of the State Forestry Corps.

The anniversary of the foundation of the Carabinieri Corps is celebrated on 5 June. It marks the day when the first gold medal of military valour was awarded to the Corps' flag in 1920.



CHAPTER II - HISTORY OF MEMBER STATES GENDARMERIES



Netherlands Koninklijke Marechaussee (Dutch Royal Marechaussee)

Foundation year: 1814

Strength: Over 7,000 active and reserve

General Commander:

Lieutenant General J.A.J. Leijtens PhD

History:

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Netherlands had police forces in the cities and rural constables elsewhere. There was a need for a centrally controlled mounted police force, one with a military structure. The Corps de Maréchaussée was therefore established in 1814. This new police organisation was tasked with maintaining order, enforcing the law and guarding the border and major roads.



Early period

As a sovereign monarch, the later King Willem I of the Netherlands signed the formation decree. The Corps de Maréchaussée was accordingly established on 26 October 1814.

In 1908, Queen Wilhelmina assigned the task of guarding the royal palaces to the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee.

In 1919, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee became part of the police system, which also consisted of the municipal police, the Corps of Police Troops and the National Rural Constabulary. The National Rural Constabulary and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee performed national police duties. This would remain the case until 1940.

In the 19th Century and early 20th Century, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee was distinguishable from the civilian police by its use of horses and better armament (Foundation Museum of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee).

Second World War

On 5 July 1940, the Marechaussee lost its 'Royal' status. By order of the German occupying forces, the

Marechaussee became part of the civilian police. It therefore also lost its military status. The National Rural Constabulary and municipal constabularies were disbanded and incorporated into the Marechaussee. Outside the cities, there was therefore one National Police Corps known as the Marechaussee.

Outside the Netherlands, however, the name 'Royal Netherlands Marechaussee' continued to exist. During the occupation, the duties of around 200 members of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee included providing security for the Dutch royal family in England. They also performed police work at the Royal Netherlands Motorised Infantry Brigade, later known as the Princess Irene Brigade.

Towards an independent status

The Marechaussee regained its 'Royal' status following the liberation of the Netherlands in 1945. It also regained its status as a military police force that performed both military and civilian tasks. In addition, the government maintained a single police force, the National Police Force, to serve in rural areas. This force replaced the pre-war National Rural Constabulary and municipal constabularies.

Border control is one of the civilian tasks of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee. In the 1960s, passport



checks at the Dutch-German border caused delays during the busy Easter season (National Archives of the Netherlands, The Hague).

The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee providing military assistance to the National Police Force during industrial action by truck drivers in 1974. The road is blocked by an M113 armoured personnel carrier of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee and a Sankey AT 104 of the National Police Force (National Archives of the Netherlands, The Hague).

Police Act

The police tasks of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee were laid down in the Police Act in 1988.

The National Police Force was disbanded in 1994. It was replaced by regional police forces and the National Police Services Agency (the current National Police). The National Police Force transferred its police and security tasks at civil aerodromes to the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee.

On 3 July 1956, Princess Beatrix was made Patron of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee. In 1998, she opened the Queen Beatrix Barracks (Koningin Beatrixkazerne), a new Marechaussee staff building, in The Hague.

The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee became an independent branch of the Netherlands Armed Forces in 1998.

The Police Act was amended in 2007 to clarify how the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee may act in relation to citizens. The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee was given full investigative powers but continued to focus on duties that it was already performing.

Deployment

The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee also regularly



took part in missions outside the Netherlands. The police training mission in Afghanistan was one of the larger ones. From 2011 to 2013, The Netherlands trained approximately 700 police officers in Kunduz Province. In July and August 2014, the Netherlands Ministry of Defence deployed elements of the Royal



Netherlands Marechaussee during the repatriation mission in Ukraine.

In Afghanistan, in addition to training Afghan police officers, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee performed military police duties for the Dutch contingent, as it does in almost all foreign missions of the Netherlands Armed Forces.

New standard

In October 2014, King Willem-Alexander presented a new Royal Netherlands Marechaussee standard. The text on the previous one, which dated from 1931, referred to the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee as a service arm ('Wapen der Koninklijke Marechaussee'). However, in 1998, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee ceased to be a service arm of the army and became an independent branch of the Armed Forces. In addition to 'Koninklijke Marechaussee', the banner displays '1814', the year of formation, and the monogram of King Willem-Alexander ('WA'). It was the first standard of the entire Armed Forces to be presented by King Willem-Alexander.

King Willem-Alexander presenting the new standard to Lieutenant General Hans Leijten, PhD, Commander of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee, on 16 October 2014.

Bicentenary

In 2014, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee celebrated its bicentenary in the presence of Princess Beatrix, its Patron.

Over the past few years, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee has been assigned many new tasks. Civilian police tasks in particular have increased in number and scope. The Marechaussee has been set on an equal footing with the regular police force concerning the tasks described in the 2012 Police Act. The Marechaussee currently has over 7.000 personnel.



Żandarmeria Wojskowa
(Polish Gendarmerie)

Foundation year: 1812

Strength: 3,500 active and reserve

General Commander:

Major General Tomasz Połuch

History:

The concept of creating a specialized service within the developing and growing army goes back in history to the 17th Century, when an idea arose to form some institutionalized and charismatic body that would guarantee the obedience of military orders. As early as 1609 the concept of "the field gendarme" was approved by the Sejm of the Polish - Lithuanian Commonwealth. As a result, new officials were established: camp leader, field clerk, warrant officer, custody sergeant, doctor and preacher. Especially positions of the camp leader and the custody sergeant were significant as they were to control compliance with the orders in the field, inspect the



roads for their security, perform road check procedures, fight with marauders, absences without leave, destroy and get rid of treasury property and protect the treasury property against robberies. It was also their job to catch criminals and later deliver them to the Hetman Court and then to the verdicts.

It was not before the first decades of the 19th Century

that the genuine Gendarmerie could be recognized.

The name "Gendarmerie", in relation to the Polish formations, appeared during Napoleon's military expedition to Russia in 1812 for the first time. After the French armies entered Lithuania, in Vilnius on 1 July 1812, Napoleon issued the order to form a Gendarmerie



regiment in every Lithuanian province including some Polish territories. Their task was to conduct police service, assist civilian authorities, and arrest fugitives, beggars and marauders belonging to any Armed Forces. Similarly, Napoleon's order was put into effect in the Duchy of Warsaw in 1814. Gendarmerie was not a strictly military formation, but it also resembled some features of a police one. After Napoleon's defeat, the newly created Kingdom of Poland (subordinated to the Tsar of Russia) and the Republic of Kraków, decided to keep and develop the Gendarmerie.

During the uprising period in Poland, gendarmes fought arm to arm with regular cavalry and their bravest battle against the Russians took place in Debe Wielkie, vicinity of Warsaw. Many gendarmes were then awarded Virtuti Militari crosses – the most important Polish medal for military merits.

The Gendarmerie commander was directly subordinated to the military chain of command in Warsaw. The name "Gendarmerie" was changed several times, being renamed Field Guard, or National Guard. After the defeat of the January uprising in 1863, Gendarmerie ceased to exist for almost 50 years along with the national Armed Forces. It returned in 1914 within the Polish Legions, however, they were separated and

organized within military units. After Poland regained its independence in 1918, the Gendarmerie elements functioning at various Polish military units were united, which resulted in the creation of one formation. Between 1918 and 1939 the Gendarmerie was reformed and reconstructed, also the range of tasks broadened and included not only police tasks and duties within Armed Forces but also provided security to the staff of higher commands, convoyed the accused, protected the detained and arrested soldiers.

During the time preceding the World War II outbreak the position of the Chief of Gendarmerie was established. During this period the Gendarmerie performed most of its tasks typical to peacetime,



including security for the civilian population. The Gendarmerie formations were established in every place where the Polish Armed Forces fought with the German invaders. Soon after the defeat in September 1939 a Gendarmerie Platoon at the Chief of the Polish Armed Forces in France was formed. Due to a dynamic military situation in western Europe the Polish soldiers, including gendarmes, were evacuated to Great Britain. There Gendarmerie platoons fighting near the river Seine were reorganised and adjusted to the needs of the Polish Armed Forces in Great Britain.

The Military Gendarmerie was also formed in the territories of the Soviet Union, within General Wladyslaw Anders' army. In 1941 the first Gendarmerie unit was formed, and it included also State Police and Border Guard officers. Soon its name changed to Military Field Police, it became the symbol of security and order on the frontline. The formation prevented soldiers from committing crimes, and offences incompatible with the rules of discipline and military law.

After World War II any form of the Gendarmerie was suspended and restored in 1990 as the Military Gendarmerie, being dependent on the Ministry of Defence.

CHAPTER II - HISTORY OF MEMBER STATES GENDARMERIES



Guarda Nacional Republicana **(Portuguese Republican National Guard)**

Foundation year: 1911

Strength: 23.000

General Commander:

Lieutenant General Rui Manuel Carlos Clero

History:

The Guarda Nacional Republicana (GNR) was formally created by the Portuguese Republic 111 years ago, being the oldest Security (Police) Force established in Portugal. It was conceived by the republican political regime and was created a week after its implementation, on 5 October 1910. In the following six months, GNR was completely organised and established, taking its current designation on 3 May 1911.

The GNR's duty service length does not amount to 221 years - taking into consideration the Guarda Real de Polícia (Royal Police Guard) founding year (1801) – only because it bears the “Republican” connotation in its designation, as a result of being one of the main creations of the Portuguese Republic, as its first professional Security (Police) Force, whose mission was to maintain order and security to persons and property throughout the national territory.

The GNR is the legitimate heir of the Lisbon and Porto

Municipal Guards, abolished by the Republic in 1910, after 75 years of existence. The Municipal Guards were created by Liberalism in Lisbon (1834), and Porto (1835), and established as a unified command based at *Convento do Carmo* (Lisbon) in the year 1868.

The Municipal Guards succeeded the Lisbon and Porto Royal Police Guards. The Lisbon Royal Police Guard was created on 10 December 1801, and was the first professional, uniformed, quartered, armed, and bureaucratised Security (Police) Force to be established in Portugal, being the genesis of the GNR. Until the creation of the Royal Guard Police, the public security and tranquillity of the population were mainly ensured by the incipient mediaeval corps of “*Quadrilheiros*”, who were in functioning at least since the beginning of the dynastic crisis of 1383-1385, but only regulated by King Fernando, in 1383.



The “*Quadrilheiros*” were not a professional body and had neither uniform, arms nor salary. They carried out duties of a police nature on the streets, villages, districts, and municipalities where they were living, bearing a green rod as a symbol of their authority.

As of 1801, after Lisbon Royal Police Guard had been created, Portugal came to have one of the first Gendarmerie Corps in Europe and the world, and the first to be established in a country within the scope of the French Gendarmerie Force which was created in 1791. The Lisbon Royal Police Guard foundation decree was taken as a model for the creation Porto Royal Police Guard, in 1808, and the Military Division of the Royal Police Guard, in the following year, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It should be mentioned that the latter was the first Gendarmerie force created outside Europe and outside the scope of intervention of the French Gendarmerie Corps.

The Royal Guards lasted for 33 years, being abolished by Liberalism in 1834 when the absolutist old regime ended in Portugal. The first Headquarters of the Royal Police

Guard was also based at the *Convento do Carmo*, in Lisbon, which was also used as the official residence of its first Commander. Since then, and for 192 years, Convento do Carmo facilities were used as the GNR Headquarters, except for the period from 1818 to 1845.

As of 1845 and for the last 151 years, it was used continuously as the General Headquarters for the Lisbon and Porto Municipal Guards, Lisbon and Porto Republican Guards and they are still being used currently as the main GNR Headquarters.

The GNR is one of the main Institutions of the Portuguese Republic, and since its foundation, it has been one of the main pillars of the preservation of the republican regime and its values as freedom,

democracy, and security, even during the military dictatorship established in 1926.

The GNR action was of the utmost importance during the Spanish Civil War, and especially during World War I. During the latter, GNR constituted subunits to integrate the Portuguese Expeditionary Corps, deployed in the rear area of operations in France. During this world conflict, the Republican Guard of Lourenço Marques was created by GNR in order to support the defence of the overseas territories in Mozambique.

Just like the force created more than two hundred years ago, the GNR is currently a Gendarmerie-Type Force comprising military personnel organised in a special body of troops, which in peacetime is dependent upon the ministry responsible for public security, for purposes of recruitment, administration and execution of duties arising from its general mission, and on the ministry responsible for military affairs for purposes of standardisation and regulation of the military doctrine, weaponry and equipment.



CHAPTER II - HISTORY OF MEMBER STATES GENDARMERIES



Jandarmeria Română
(*Romanian Gendarmerie*)

Foundation year: 1850

Strength: 28.000

General Inspector:

Brigadier General Alin Ionel Mastan

History:

The Romanian Gendarmerie was founded on 3



April 1850, when the ruler Grigore Alexandru Ghica approved the decision of the People Assembly and promulgated "The Rule for Reform of the Servants

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

In 1893, the Rural Gendarmerie was established by the Law for the Organization of the Rural Gendarmerie as a military corps under the authority of the Ministry of Justice, performing police related duties in the countryside. The corps also performed the military police function under the authority of the Ministry of War.





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

After the war, the Communist regime purged and disbanded (on 23 January 1949) the Gendarmerie, its personnel being redistributed to the newly created Directorate for Security Troops, structured according to the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD) Internal Troops model.

The restart of the Romanian society and the transformation process which occurred after December 1989 readdressed the crucial role of democratic institutions and decisively contributed to the Gendarmerie reform and the issuing of a new concept

concerning the position and the role of police forces.

By Government Decision no. 0749 from the 5 July 1990, the Gendarmerie structure, tasks, and the legislation concerning Romanian Gendarmerie organization and function were adapted to help the process of reconstruction of the country, setting up for good its democratic course.

The beginning of the new millennium was a turning point also for the Romanian Gendarmerie, as its internal development allowed it to open up to the international arena. The experience gathered in managing the large social events that occurred in Romania in the '90s 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 the civilian police and the military.

Today, the Romanian Gendarmerie is a specialized institution of the State with military status within the

Ministry of Internal Affairs which, according to the law, exercises its attributions on the 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.

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

Romanian gendarmes were involved in many international missions, the most relevant being EULEX Kosovo Integrated Police Unit (IPU), EUMM Georgia (monitors and observers on the ground), EUJUST LEX Iraq (training Iraqi police officers in Romania) and Resolute Support Mission (RSM) Afghanistan (training, assisting and advising).



Mrs. María Gámez Gámez

 The Guardia Civil was founded in 1844 under the reign of Elisabeth II of Spain, to provide the country with a nationwide public security force capable of facing the alarming situation of insecurity



established, the so-called "Cartilla", which reflected the idiosyncrasy of the Civil Guard: strong discipline,

A black and white photograph of two soldiers on horseback. The soldier on the left is mounted on a dark horse and wears a dark uniform with a wide sash and a bicorne hat. The soldier on the right is mounted on a light-colored horse, also in a dark uniform with a sash and bicorne hat, and is holding the reins. Both horses are standing in front of a light-colored wall.

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capacity for sacrifice, and spirit worthy of esteem. Such features defined Civil Guard members as military professionals with a vocation to serve citizens and allowed them to prove their effectiveness when carrying out the missions entrusted to them.

Their engagements in humanitarian activities, honour and thoroughness in the fulfilment of their duties, earned the Institution the nickname "Benemérita" (The Meritorious), which became official on 4 October 1929, when the Civil Guard obtained the Big Cross of the Charity Order.



Shortly after its creation, the Civil Guard conducted its first international mission by deploying in 1847 a cavalry unit to the city of Porto, to support Portugal in the stabilization of the Northern part of the country.

Apart from its presence in the Spanish overseas territories (Cuba, Philippines, Puerto Rico and Spanish Guinea), the Corps provided support to third countries to implement the Civil Guard model in their own territories, inter alia: Peru (1855), El Salvador (1867), Guatemala (1894), Colombia (1902) or Costa Rica (1920). The Corps participated in the Spanish-American war of 1898 and the Spanish Civil War of 1936.

In 1959, the Civil Guard was entrusted with the surveillance and control of road traffic and, therefore, the Road Traffic Policing Group was created, which constituted a milestone in the process of modernizing the Corps. Since then, the Civil Guard opted for the specialization of its personnel and a broad set of specialised units was created.

The current competencies of the Civil Guard were defined by the Organic Law of 13 March 1986. To fulfil its missions, the Civil Guard operates on the whole national territory and its maritime waters and has developed a wide spectrum of capabilities that range from Criminal Investigation to Mountain Rescue, EOD and CBRN, Crowd and Riot Control, SWAT, Maritime Police, Underwater Intervention, Environmental Police, Aerial Units, Customs and Borders, Close Protection, Intelligence, Forensics or Counterterrorism, among others.

In 1988, the incorporation of women into the Spanish Armed Forces was regulated, opening the way for women to enter the Civil Guard. The first women joined the Corps in September 1988.

Since its foundation, the Civil Guard has been modernizing and adapting to the evolution of the security challenges, which has allowed it to effectively fight the most serious forms of criminality, from the banditry in the founding period to the more recent dismantling of the terrorist group ETA, being currently a relevant actor in fighting international terrorism.

At the international level, the Civil Guard has contributed to more than 50 civilian missions and military operations, mainly under EU, UN, or NATO mandates, having deployed more than 6.300 assets in the last three decades. It also participates in numerous international forums and initiatives and maintains close cooperation with the European Agency for Law



Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) agency. In addition, the Civil Guard has a broad net of Home Affairs Counsellors and Attachés and provides comprehensive security to several Spanish diplomatic missions.

The Civil Guard is, currently, not only the largest police force in Spain, but also one of the most appreciated values for the Spanish people, which contributes to the three key components of Spanish National Security: National Defence, Public Security and Foreign Action.

Given its traditions and performance, Civil Guard is an essential law enforcement for the future of Spain, since it serves citizens from a modern perspective and according to the new challenges while keeping the traditional values that have distinguished the daily work of this institution for 178 years.



Viešojo Saugumo Tarnyba
(*Lithuanian Public Security Service*)

Foundation year: 2007

Strength: 1.300

General Commander:
General Ričardas Pocius

History:

The precursor of the current Public Security Service can legitimately be called the Brigade of the Local Army (LAB), established in February 1920, during the struggle for independence of Lithuania. The LAB not only controlled the command posts of the cities and counties, ensured the functioning of the discipline battalion, but also organized camps of prisoners, military prisons and their security. During the struggle



for independence, the military command posts were also responsible for public order. For this purpose,

military units from mobilized volunteers were formed. After the restoration of independence in 1990, on 31





May 1991, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the Regulations of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania by Resolution No 222. Paragraph 10 of Article 5 of these Regulations established that one of the most important tasks of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania is to create internal service units.

After Lithuania became a member of the EU and NATO, the functions of the regiments of internal service changed in part, therefore it was decided to reorganize the regiments into the Public Security Service subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior and to regulate its activities by a special law. The Law on the Public Security Service explicitly specifies that the forces of the Public Security Service of special preparedness are used to ensure public order and security only in cases of special and extreme situations. The service has been operating in accordance with its law since 1 April 2007; it has its own uniform and a battle flag.

The Public Security Service was entrusted with a major part of the functions assigned to former internal service units. The officers of the Service continue protecting and conveying the convicts and arrestees, eliminate conflict situations at places of imprisonment, maintain

public order during mass events, if necessary, and assist in operations of the fight against crime.

However, after the reorganization, new functions have been assigned to the Public Security Service. Specially trained Public Security Service officers ensure the protection of important state objects, conduct searches for persons, ensure public order in cases of extreme and special situations, participate in UN missions and other international organizations; in exceptional cases, assist other law enforcement agencies in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of the Interior and by his instructions. During wartime, the Public Security Service defends the state within the Armed Forces.

In 2009, the Public Security Service was granted the partner status of EUROGENDFOR.

The Public Security Service's officers took part in several missions such as the EU Rule of Law Mission (EULEX KOSOVO), the Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Team (POMLT) programme in Afghanistan, the UN peacekeeping missions in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and Liberia (UNMIL), the operation to restore public order and secure environment in the Bangor region (Central African Republic) (EUFOR RCA), and the EUROGENDFOR Fact-Finding Mission to South Sudan.



CHAPTER II - HISTORY OF MEMBER STATES GENDARMERIES



Turkish Jandarma
(*Turkish Gendarmerie*)

Foundation year: 1839

Strength: 199.627

General Commander:

General Arif Çetin

History:

The Gendarmerie Organization, which was established in 1839, has survived until today after passing through several phases. Having been reformed as a result of the search for a new and permanent law enforcement organization following the abolishment of the janissary system, the Gendarmerie Organization has become renowned in history thanks to the excellent achievements they got in the defence of the homeland in a number of fronts while performing



security and public order duties during World War I and the Turkish War of Independence.

After the Republic was proclaimed, the Gendarmerie Stations, which were on duty throughout the country, began to serve people as the gates of the state opened to citizens in the most remote parts of the country in addition to carrying out security and public

order duties. People began to identify Gendarmerie with the State itself.

Having made great achievements thanks to its distinguished commando components, the Gendarmerie Units made significant contributions to bringing peace and harmony to the island during Cyprus Peace Operation.





Since 1998, The Gendarmerie General Command has been a founding member of the International Association of Gendarmeries and Police Forces with Military Status (FIEP) and became an observer member of EUROGENDFOR in 2010.

The Gendarmerie General Command contributed to several missions by assigning units and personnel within the framework of the Peace Support Operations (PSO) under the UN, EU and NATO in order to prevent crises in various regions of the world and to rebuild regional peace.



Today, the Gendarmerie General Command, organized in parallel with the size of its responsibility area, is comprised of central and provincial organizations, internal security units, Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy and training units, logistic support units, aviation units and other units established according to the characteristics of the duties.





2007—2022



CHAPTER III

THE EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

1. Legal Framework

In a context, characterized by a constant and growing demand for international police operations, paved the way for the creation of the EUROGENDFOR, 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.



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

Declaration of Intent

In a 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.

On 17 September 2004, in Noordwijk (The Netherlands), the Declaration of Intent was finally signed by France,

Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. committed themselves to join in the creation of EUROGENDFOR,

On 23 January 2006, the EUROGENDFOR 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.

Later on, 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)

On 20 July 2006, after two successful Command Post Exercises (CPX) held in Saint-Astier (France), EUROGENDFOR was declared fully operational .

As mentioned in Declaration of Intent,

EUROGENDFOR foreseen to have an initial rapid reaction capability of up to 800 officers within 30 days in the event of an operation, besides its Headquarters, EUROGENDFOR's contribution may consist of three components: operational (dedicated to missions of public security and public order maintenance), a crime-fighting and a logistic support one. Each Member State retains full freedom to decide whether its units will participate in a EUROGENDFOR operation.

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

EUROGENDFOR Treaty

The EUROGENDFOR Treaty formally establishing the European Gendarmerie Force, was signed in Velsen (The Netherlands) on 18 October 2007.

More comprehensive than the Declaration of Intent, the Treaty can be considered the Organisation's Charter. The aim, status, modalities of organization and engagement, legal aspects, and modalities of accession are, among others, addressed in this milestone document.

According to the Treaty, EUROGENDFOR is exclusively made up of police forces with a military status to perform all police tasks within the scope of CMO. EUROGENDFOR must be capable of covering the full spectrum of police missions through substitution or strengthening, during all the phases of a crisis management operation.

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

EUROGENDFOR is an open organization, ready to accept other EU states. The best example of that happened when Romania and Poland joined EUROGENDFOR respectively in 2008 and 2013.

Full EUROGENDFOR membership is open to the EU Member States owning a police force with military status. Also, the EU candidate countries that have a police force with military status can apply for the EUROGENDFOR Observer status. Additionally, the EU Member States and EU candidate countries that have a force with military status and some police skills may apply for Partner status.

Following the possibility, the Treaty gives to the third countries, Lithuania and Turkiye were granted the Partner status and Observer status since 2009.

Areas of Intervention and Scope of Action

EUROGENDFOR 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 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 in compliance with international standards.
- Training instructors, through co-operation programs.

Agreements with External Entities

During the last years, in an effort to enhance its role as an effective actor in providing security within the international community, EUROGENDFOR concluded several agreements with other organizations and entities:

2014: General Administrative Arrangement between EUROGENDFOR and the European External Action Service (EEAS) on the Cooperation under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).

2014: Technical Arrangement between EUROGENDFOR and the NATO Military Police Centre of Excellence (NATO MPCOE), concerning mutual co-operation.

2015: Co-operation Agreement between the EU Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine and EUROGENDFOR.

2016: Technical Arrangement among the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), the NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence (NATO SP



COE), and EUROGENDFOR PHQ regarding the cooperation in the area of stability policing.

2016: Framework Paper for EUROGENDFOR cooperation with the UN.

2018: Framework Administrative Arrangement between EUROGENDFOR and the Field Security Division (FSD) of the EEAS.

2018: Training Framework between OSCE and EUROGENDFOR.

2018: EUROGENDFOR Cooperation with the European Security and Defence College (ESDC).

2020: Memorandum of Understanding between EUROGENDFOR and the Security and Freedom for Europe (SAFE) Association.



The EUROGENDFOR PHQ structure includes:

- **Commanding Group:** Commander (CDR), Deputy Commander (DCDR), Chief of Staff (COS);
- **Staff:** with its four Divisions - Intelligence, Operations & Exercises, Plans and Policy, and Logistics, (led by Assistants of the Chief of Staff (ACOS) - and two Offices CIS and Human Resources;
- **Supporting Staff:** with two offices: Administration, Budget & Finance (ABF) and Legal Advisor & Press and Public Information Office (LEGAD/PPIO), and CDR's Cabinet.

CDR, DCDR, COS and all ACOS represent the "Key Positions" that rotate among member states every two years. The remaining positions do not rotate among

nations, and the personnel is usually posted for three-year assignments.

The EUROGENDFOR PHQ Commander, leads the Permanent Headquarters, establishing regulations for its functioning; implements the CIMIN directives, when mandated by the Parties through CIMIN, negotiates and concludes technical agreements or arrangements necessary for the proper functioning of EUROGENDFOR and for conducting exercises or operations carried out on the territory of a third State; draws up the budget for common costs of EUROGENDFOR and, the yearly report; commands EUROGENDFOR Forces, where appropriate.

The current CDR position is held by a Portuguese GNR

Colonel (2021-23).

The DCDR assists the CDR in all the actions taken under his/her mandate, replacing him/her during his/her absences, and coordinating the activities of the Welfare and the Visibility and Public Information Boards.

In compliance with the directives given and objectives determined by the Commander, the Permanent Headquarters activities are implemented by the staff.

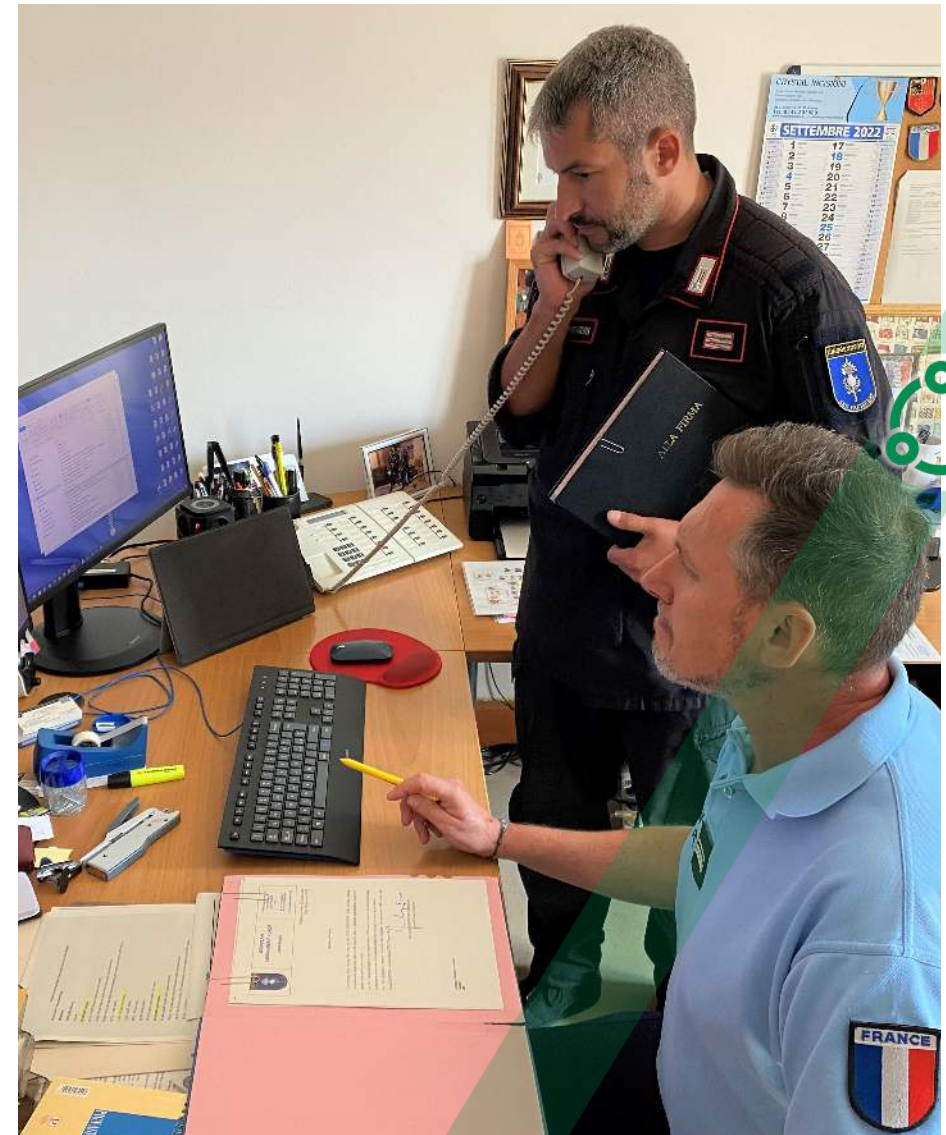
The Chief of Staff coordinates Intelligence, Operations, Plans & Policy, and Logistics divisions, and the Human Resources and Computer Information System (CIS) offices.







The Commander avails him/herself of the Supporting Staff branch, led by the Head of Supporting Staff, who coordinates three offices: Administration, Budget & Finance; Legal Advisor/Press and Public Information Officer; and the Commander's Cabinet.



CHAPTER III - THE EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

The Intelligence division oversees all intelligence matters linked with the different crisis situations occurring around the world. It takes care of the dissemination of collected information, defining the flow of intelligence, and providing assessment mainly to the Operations & Exercise and Plans & Policy divisions, as well as to the rest of the staff.

The Operations & Exercise division oversees and controls all operational matters defined during planning process, elaborates and disseminates the planning and conducting of operational guidelines plans, sets up and updates the EUROGENDFOR Catalogue of Capabilities

The Plans & Policy division develops and updates the EUROGENDFOR planning process for the identified scenarios of intervention and the subsequent plans for the deployment and employment of the EUROGENDFOR forces, as well as the establishment of technical coordination with relevant IO, develops and updates EUROGENDFOR doctrines, policies and general planning, and provides evaluation of operations, exercises and all relevant activities.

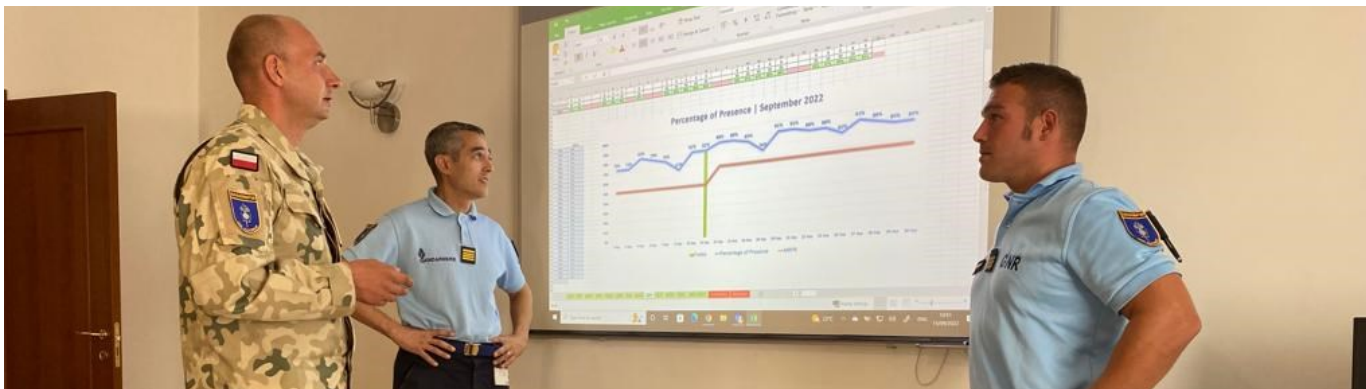




The Logistics division supports the PHQ and contributes to the elaboration of doctrine and concepts in logistics, provides daily logistic support to headquarters, and supports PQH members in case of deployment.

The Human Resources office deals with the daily management and training of the PHQ staff, and keeps all relevant documents in the HHRR scope are properly updated.

The CIS office maintains the communication capabilities and develops the IT and communication tools.





The Liaison Officer facilitates the information flow, and maintains cooperation with its country. Additionally provides advises to PHQ staff, when requested.

In addition to the above, each nation appoints a Senior National Representative, who is in charge of contingent discipline and oversees administration of all national matters of its contingents, posted in PHQ.

The national contributions to the EUROGENDFOR PHQ, in terms of seconded personnel (including Officers, Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers), are in total 39 members and one LNO and present itself as follows: Italy 11, France 6, Spain 6, Portugal 5, The Netherlands 4, Romania 4, Poland 3, and one liaison officer from Turkiye.

One of the main factors characterizing the EUROGENDFOR contribution to international CMO's in reference to its "rapid deployment capability" is to provide the appropriate instrument to command and manage the operations in the field, from the early beginning of a police operation. This is secured by the capacity of the PHQ to be a deployable HQ.





Tactical Level

The EUROGENDFOR force by the Treaty of Velsen is defined as "The personnel of the police forces with military status assigned by the parties to EUROGENDFOR to fulfil a mission or an exercise, following the transfer of authority, and a limited number of other personnel designated by the Parties in an advisory or supporting role".

To this effect, the EUROGENDFOR is not a stand-by (or permanently assigned) force, it is always generated on an *ad hoc* basis, depending on the mission to which it

will be assigned.

The EUROGENDFOR Force should be tailored according to the mission to accomplish. In case of a substitution mission, the desired structure of the Force, commanded by the Force Commander (FCDR), could consist of :

- a Force Headquarters - assists the FCDR in the management of the day to day activities and in development of tactical planning.
- a Mobile Element generally formed by one or more Integrated Police Units (IPU), dedicated to missions of general public security and maintenance of public order.
- a Centralized Specialized Element (CSE), dedicated to tasks of criminal investigation, detection, information gathering, traffic control, explosive ordinance disposal (EOD), fight against terrorism and major crimes. Any other specialized police function could be included to accomplish the assigned mission.
- a Logistic Support Unit (LSU), dedicated to perform all activities related to supplies, restocking, maintenance, recovery and evacuation of equipment, transportation, medical and health care.

In case of strengthening missions, the structure of the EUROGENDFOR Force, mainly consisting of individuals and/or teams, will be tailored in accordance to the tasks to be performed. The EUROGENDFOR Force to be deployed can range from reduced target operations for strengthening specific police field expertise, to more uncommon comprehensive strengthening operation that includes the whole restructuring of the Local Police.

Under some special circumstances, it can be advisable to deploy Integrated Police Unit (IPU) in this type of scenario, if due to the insecure environment, there is the need to provide security for international Police Officers performing the strengthening operation.



CHAPTER III - THE EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

3 - Symbols and Values

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

The first version of the EUROGENDFOR insignia (central grenade on a vertical sword surrounded by twelve stars) was adopted by the CIMIN during the meeting held in Vicenza on 6 September 2005. The insignia was then slightly changed in 2007 when the EUROGENDFOR countries agreed on the removal of the twelve stars. The insignia is worn, in the form of a badge, by personnel serving in the PHQ and deployed in EUROGENDFOR missions. In December 2009, during the CIMIN meeting held in Versailles, the CIMIN adopted a low visibility insignia.

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. Blue, whose heraldic meaning is truth and loyalty, is also the EU'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.

The topmost part is formed by 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 EUROGENDFOR motto "LEX PACIFERAT" in gold colour.

On a background of blue sky, the cruciform double-

edged sword signifies strength. The laurel crown symbolizes victory, and the flaming grenade the common military root of police forces.



Grenade: the grenade is common to EUROGENDFOR branch-of-service traditional heritage, and it is shaped as a grenade with a large shell and a 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 EUROGENDFOR, possessing both civil (laurels) and

EUROGENDFOR, possessing both civil (laurels) and military (oak) capabilities.

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

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

While each Gendarmerie force member of EUROGENDFOR, retains its own uniform and equipment, it was agreed for the same personnel wearing the badge to also wear a common beret. It is in the same blue colour as the logo, with a metal plaque showing it in the front-left part, without the motto and the word "EUROGENDFOR".

The European Gendarmerie Force has established a procedure for awarding medals and decorations as a means of recognition for personnel working under its aegis and, at the same time, to grant visibility at national and international level.

This recognition is of relevance to personnel serving on missions not only to recognise exceptional actions performed in specific - and always extreme - circumstances, but also to reward members for regular participation in missions under its auspices.





The EUROGENDFOR Medal encompasses three categories: Gold, Silver, and Service.

The EUROGENDFOR Gold and Silver Medals are established to award all civil and military personnel who have carried out acts of outstanding merit within the scope of an EUROGENDFOR Operation and/or Permanent Headquarters (PHQ) in which EUROGENDFOR is involved.

The EUROGENDFOR Service Medal is established to award all personnel who has served to the EUROGENDFOR PHQ, as well as to those who worked on behalf of EUROGENDFOR, as a recognition for the employment in favour of EUROGENDFOR.

4 - The Added Value of EUROGENDFOR

Gendarmerie forces have developed a wide range of specialized police expertise, which, notwithstanding, may not be considered different in nature from the one developed by civilian police forces, both locally organized and nationwide. The Gendarmerie model with military status provides the Gendarmerie-type forces with a double dependency from the Ministries of Interior and/or Defence, enabling them to work under the military and/or the civilian chain of command, as

needed. It is this double dependency which allows them to stand astride between the internal and external security concepts.

The effectiveness of the Gendarmerie police model has proven to be especially useful during CMO, mainly in their initial phases at the conflict's outbreak, usually characterized by a destabilized and insecure situation. It appears during that sensitive phase when local police forces find themselves unable to act due to the violent surroundings, while the Armed Forces lack the necessary skills to perform police duties in a low-key conflict. This "security gap" asks for the deployment of robust police units with appropriate training and equipment, capable of operating in destabilized environments, and possessing self-protective capabilities to deal and interact with the civilian population.

The rapid planning and deployment, as well as the logistical resources needed, demand potential for coordination and integration within the military structure, and a temporary dependence on the military chain of command, while the crisis de-escalates. These latter requisites, which normally exceed the capabilities of the civilian police forces, are especially suited for the Gendarmerie-type forces as



they can be rapidly deployed, act under the military chain of command, and fit in the transition process from military to civilian command.

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



THE EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

CHAPTER III - THE EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

Intervention Scenarios

The main scenarios where the Gendarmerie forces best show their added value, are war and crisis, especially when coordinated through EUROGENDFOR.

The first one appears during wartime, where a police capacity is provided to the deployed military forces, which are conceived and prepared to “win wars”, rather than to police populations. The second one appears in a crisis scenario, where the capabilities of civilian police forces can be overwhelmed by the level of violence in a determined area or country. The last one presents that Gendarmerie forces can provide capacity-building support to partner nations, also in peaceful scenarios.

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

1. During the initial stage, carrying out stabilization operations, ensuring order and security, and

substituting or strengthening weak or non-existent local police forces;

2. During the transition phase, continuing to fulfil its mission as part of a military expeditionary force, facilitating the coordination and cooperation with local or international police units;

3. During disengagement, facilitating a smooth transfer of responsibilities from the military to the civilian chain of command.

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

Substitution

A substitution scenario is mainly characterized by a conflict in the AoO 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.

It will be necessary to substitute local police forces — either because they no longer exist, or because they are not able or willing to cope with law and order. Normally in such cases, 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 all or just some of the police functions, being entitled to executive police powers, and shall therefore be armed.

Strengthening

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

The international police officers would be tasked with monitoring, mentoring, and advising, as well as training





the local police forces in order to raise their professional standards according to a code of conduct compatible with international human rights regulations.

Other possible employments

Humanitarian operations

A humanitarian operation is mainly characterized by a violent conflict in the Area of Operations or a huge natural disaster has provoked a large amount of people to flee from a crisis area to a more secure one. This has caused a large number of Internally Displaced People and refugees.

The local authorities are not able to cope with the consequences of the conflict/natural disaster and the management of the problems related to Internally Displaced People and refugees is critical to them.

Human rights violations are reported to take place very frequently. These violations are linked to the inability of the local authorities to cope with the situation. The high insecurity in the area is preventing an appropriate international assistance and the lives of the international workers and of the refugees and Internally Displaced People are put in danger.

In these cases, due to the insecure environment and the



lack of appropriate infrastructure, EUROGENDFOR's nature fits the requirements of robustness, flexibility, interoperability, and the ability to rapidly deploy, with adequate logistics and movement control capacity.

Provision of planning capacities

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

Monitoring missions

The monitoring concept consists of missions whose

primary activity is to observe, monitor, and/or report to the sending organisation on the general political and security situation in the affected country, or in relation to a specific agreement. Monitoring missions tend to be characterised by their impartial objective stance and their reactive rather than pro-active role.

Their most specific role may be the collection and transmission of information; this information feeds into the policy-making system of the sending organisation.

Other important potential roles may include the contribution to confidence building among former disputing parties, either directly or indirectly; low-level conflict resolution; and de-escalation assistance, facilitating contacts between civil society, government, and/or contenders.



5 - Former Commanders



Brigadier General Gérard DEANAZ
(French Gendarmerie)



Colonel Jorge Manuel Gaspar ESTEVES
(Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana)



Colonel Giovanni TRUGLIO
(Italian Carabinieri)



Colonel Cornelis Pieter Christofor KUIJS LLD
(Royal Netherlands Marechaussee)



Colonel Francisco ESTEBAN PEREZ
(Spanish Guardia Civil)



Colonel Lucian GAVRILĂ
(Romanian Jandarmeria)



General Brigadier Philippe RIO
(French Gendarmerie)



Colonel Giuseppe ZIRONE
(Italian Carabinieri)





2007—2022



CHAPTER IV

PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



EUFOR ALTHEA

Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

In December 2004, the EU launched the military Operation ALTHEA in BiH, following the NATO decision to hand over its own peacekeeping mission that had maintained security in the region since the war ended. The EU deployed a robust military force (EUFOR) to ensure continued compliance with the Dayton/Paris Agreement and to contribute to a Safe and Secure Environment (SASE) in the country.



From November 2007 to October 2010 the EUROGENDFOR took over the responsibility of manning the Integrated Police Unit (IPU) Force HQ and providing the internal coordination of other national contributions in the framework of the EUROGENDFOR led IPU. This was the first EUROGENDFOR operational commitment since its creation.





EUMM Georgia

The EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM) was established in September 2008 as an unarmed civilian monitoring mission aimed at contributing to the stabilization of the situation on the ground following the August 2008 conflict. To that end, its efforts have been primarily directed at ensuring that there is no return to hostilities, facilitation of the resumption of a safe and normal life for the local communities living on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABL) with Abkhazia and South Ossetia, building confidence among the conflict parties, and informing EU policy in Georgia and the wider region.

EUROGENDFOR supported the EUMM Georgia with creation of a plan to cover any eventual contingency within the mission. To that end, a dedicated working group was established within the Permanent Headquarters (PHQ) to develop a contingency plan, which was also foreseeing the potential deployment of EUROGENDFOR officers to the mission.



PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS

CHAPTER IV - PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan

In August 2003, NATO took the lead of ISAF with the primary objective of enabling the Afghan government

to provide effective security across the country and develop new Afghan security forces to ensure Afghanistan would never again become a safe haven for terrorists. In 2009, the NATO Training Mission - Afghanistan (NTM-A) was established within ISAF framework to complement existing training and development capability programs aimed at developing capable and self-sustainable Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), and the development of a professional Afghan National Police (ANP).

EUROGENDFOR's commitment in Afghanistan began in December 2009 and was mainly focused on





contributing to the development of the ANP. To accomplish its mission, EUROGENDFOR's engagement consisted of providing experts within the NTM-A command structure; training and mentoring the ANP; and contributing to the development of pre-deployment training requirements and standards for

the Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Teams (POMLTs). In May 2011 the EUROGENDFOR's deployment peaked at over 400 officers.



PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS

CHAPTER IV - PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



Resolute Support Mission (RSM) in Afghanistan

The NATO-led RSM in Afghanistan was launched on 1 January 2015, following the completion of ISAF. Its aim

was to provide further training, advice and assistance for the Afghan security forces and institutions. With the transition of NATO support from a combat role to a train, advice, and assist mission, the number and type of participating forces changed.

In this context, the EUROGENDFOR contribution previously provided to ISAF transitioned to a new role, mainly focused on delivering advice to local key players in Afghan ministries and some in Provinces. Therefore, the EUROGENDFOR engagement in RSM was based on deploying advisers in different realms, either as single experts or integrated in the so-called Police Advisory Teams (PATs).





PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS

CHAPTER IV - PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



UN MINUSTAH Mission in Haiti

Although the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) had already been in existence since 1 June 2004, a massive earthquake on 12 January 2010, worsened the situation in the country, which led the UN Security Council to request for urgent deployment of self-sustainable police units with crowd and riot control skills to fill the most urgent security gaps in the country.

Answering this urgent need, the EUROGENDFOR engagement in Haiti was officially launched in February 2010 and consisted of the rapid



deployment of two self-sustainable Formed Police Units (FPU) and one self-sustainable SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) platoon mainly focused on carrying out VIP security escorts, patrols in specific areas of Port-au-Prince and security operations in sensible areas. The overall contribution of EUROGENDFOR within MINUSTAH reached a total of 300 police officers in July 2010.



EUFOR RCA

The EU military operation in the Central African Republic (EUFOR RCA), which lasted from March 2014 to March 2015, aimed at providing temporary support in achieving a safe and secure environment in the Bangui area, protect the populations most at risk and create the conditions for providing humanitarian aid.

Within this operation, EUROGENDFOR was specifically tasked and proudly devoted to play a key role in stabilizing a particularly volatile area of the capital,





Bangui. I was delivered by deploying a gendarmerie-type Integrated Police Unit (IPU) with a force strength of 100 assets. In order to reinforce the rule of law, to maintain public order, and to fight against impunity. Moreover, two PHQ members were deployed to the EUFOR RCA Operational Headquarters (OHQ) in Larissa (Greece) to participate in the EUFOR RCA mission planning process.



PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS

CHAPTER IV - PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



EUMAM RCA

Following the termination of EUFOR RCA mission, the EU launched in March 2015 the Military Advisory Mission in Central African Republic (EUMAM RCA) with the aim to advise the local military authorities on the management and reform of their resources, to support the UN where/when needed and to advise the EU Delegation.

EUROGENDFOR deployed one Officer from May 2015 until the end of the mission in July 2016 to advise the RCA Authorities in the preparation of the security sector reform for the Armed Forces.



EUTM RCA

In July 2016, the European Council launched the EU military Training Mission in the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA), built on the achievements of the EUMAM RCA mission, and expanding beyond it. The goal of the mission is to support the Central African Armed Forces, by a three-pillar approach: strategic advice, educational and operational training pillars. In July 2018 the mandate was extended, allowing the mission to provide advice on civil-military cooperation, including to the Ministry of the Interior and the Gendarmerie. To that end, an interoperability pillar was created within EUTM.



Since the mission was launched and until July 2022, EUROGENDFOR has contributed to the mission by deploying simultaneously up to seven experts, who have manned the mentioned interoperability pillar since its creation, focusing on providing advice to RCA military authorities on Gendarmerie/Police matters, Rule of Law, Military Justice and support the Embargo, the Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) and Sector Security Reform (SSR) led by the MINUSCA.





PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS

CHAPTER IV - PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



EUBAM Libya

The European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) in Libya was established in May 2013 to assist and plan a comprehensive civilian security sector reform process, focusing on assisting the relevant Libyan authorities in the building of state security structures in Libya, namely in the areas of border management, law enforcement and criminal justice.

EUROGENDFOR has been contributing to this Mission since September 2016 by deploying single experts, who have covered relevant positions where gendarmerie's fields of expertise are crucial, such as Head of Operations, Maritime Border Adviser or Migration Adviser.



EUBAM Rafah

The EU Border Assistance Mission at the Rafah Crossing Point (EUBAM Rafah) was launched in November 2005 in the Palestinian territories to monitor operations at the Rafah Border Crossing between the Gaza Strip and Egypt, in accordance with

the Agreed Principles for Rafah Crossing, part of the Agreement on Movement concluded by Israel and the Palestinian Authorities.

In November 2015 two EUROGENDFOR PHQ members joined the EUBAM Rafah mission in order to create a joined EU & Palestinian Authorities action plan for the eventual mission reactivation. The plan also included the possibility for EUROGENDFOR to act as a bridging force for a rapid deployment.





PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



Contribution to the CMCF Niger Border Module

The European Union Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP) in Sahel Niger is a civilian capacity-building Mission established in 2012 with the overall aim to strengthen Niger's internal security sector and its capacities in the fight against significant security threats. In 2017, the Niger Police authorities requested the mission to set up a Mobile Company for Border Control (CMCF). In 2019, financed by Germany and the Netherlands, under



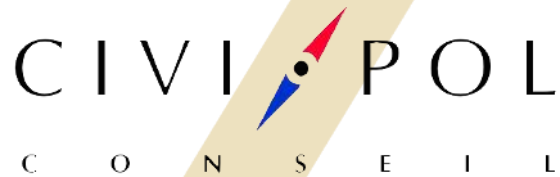
the *aegis* of EUCAP Sahel Niger, the project was delivered.

EUROGENDFOR supported the implementation of the project through the PHQ, by supporting the planning, organization and coordination of the training activities. A pre-deployment training was conducted at PHQ premises, sharing relevant information, facilitating logistic settings and the deployment of trainers.

EUROGENDFOR experts participated in the multinational team responsible for delivering the training activities in the field. Moreover, one PHQ members was deployed to Niger as training support coordinator.



PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



Contribution to the LCTT Project in Tunisia

The "Support to the Tunisian Authorities in the Fight against Terrorism" project (LCTT, from the French name) was based in Tunis and financed by the EU. The Project was implemented by French agency CIVIPOL, in partnership with EUROGENDFOR.

Within this project, EUROGENDFOR was in charge of implementing a training program to reinforce the capacities of the Tunisian National Guard in different fields of expertise.



In this light, from May 2017 to November 2021, EUROGENDFOR deployed to Tunisia a relevant number of experts in different realms, who conducted a wide range of training activities, such as Crowd and Riot Control, Counter Improvised Explosive Devices, Cyber-criminality, Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC), Close Quarter Battle or Operational Shooting.



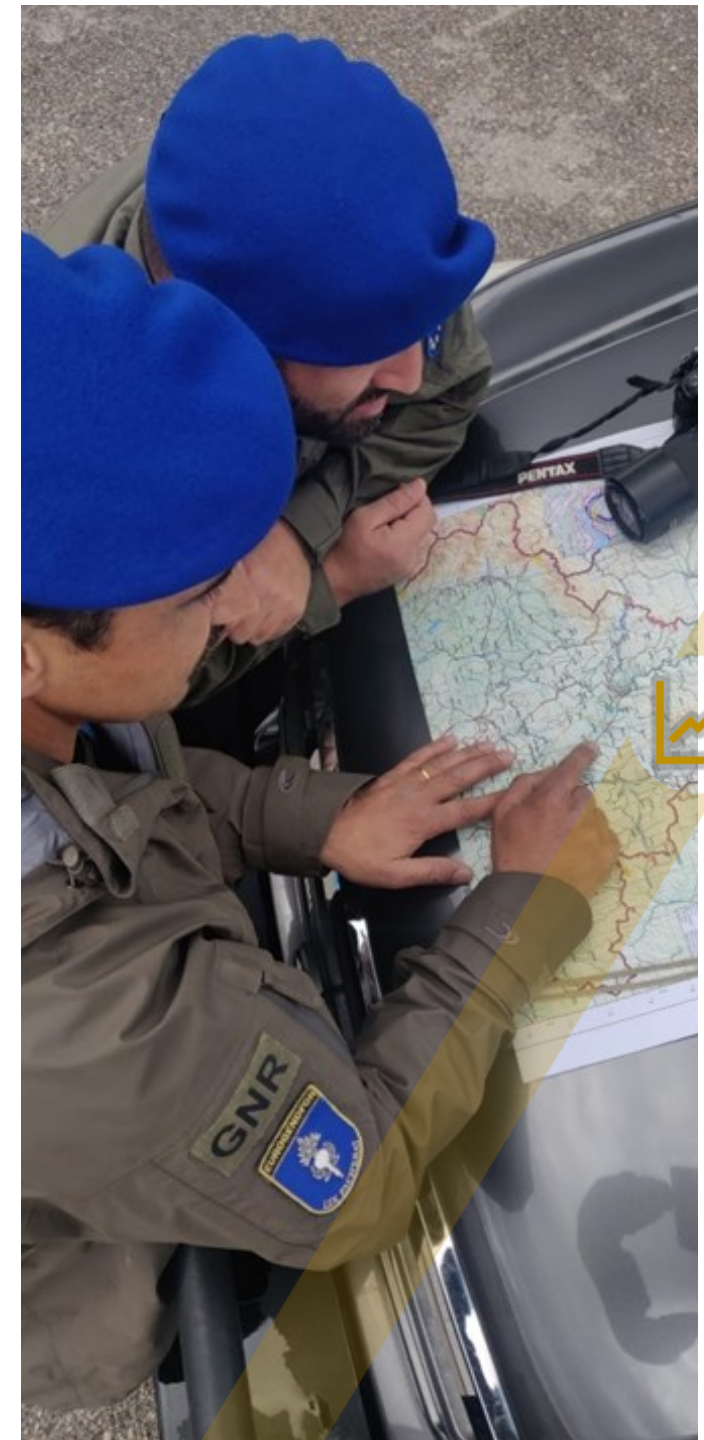
EULEX Kosovo

The EU Rule of Law Mission (EULEX) in Kosovo was launched in 2008 with an overall mission to support relevant rule of law institutions in Kosovo on their path towards increased effectiveness, sustainability, multi-ethnicity and accountability.

In May 2019, upon the request from the European External Action Service (EEAS), EUROGENDFOR signed a Technical Arrangement with EULEX Kosovo on constituting a Reserve Formed Police Unit (RFPU) as an Over the Horizon Reserve Force (OTHRF) to be deployed, if activated, in support of EULEX Kosovo.



Upon activation by the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), EUROGENDFOR deployed a multinational RFPU from March to July 2022. The RFPU has supported the mission in its role as the second security responder, providing a Quick Response Force, in case of major events, and conducting patrols aimed at monitoring the situation in the Northern Kosovo.



CHAPTER IV - PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



SAFE Project Lebanon

In September 2020, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between EUROGENDFOR and Security and Freedom for Europe Association (SAFE). In this vein, SAFE invited the EUROGENDFOR to participate in the EU Project P73, aimed at the "Protection of Critical Infrastructures from Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) events in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq". Within this Project, the EUROGENDFOR was requested to deliver support to

one of three main defined areas related to the "Protection of Command and Control infrastructures against CBRN threats in Lebanon".

From November 2021 to August 2022, EUROGENDFOR has conducted three CBRN training activities for the benefit of the members of the Prime Minister Protection Team and of the Governmental Guard. Training was focused on how to best respond in case of CBRN events to protect political leaders, ensure self-protection, evacuation, decontamination and apply CBRN protocols to close protection techniques.



Cooperation with DCAF

The Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Libyan Government of National Unity, under which it initiated a comprehensive programme on the integrity of evidence with the Criminal Investigations Department.

An EUROGENDFOR Subject Matter Expert, upon the DCAF request, partook in this activity for one week, by providing expertise on "home search and crime scene management" in September 2022.



The background of the slide features a faded, orange-toned image of the Eurogendfor logo. The logo includes a laurel wreath on the left, a central circular emblem with a building, and a banner at the bottom with the text "EUROGENDFOR". Above the banner, there are several rectangular frames, each containing a small image of a building. To the right of the logo, a portion of the European Union flag is visible, showing the blue field with yellow stars. In the bottom right corner, there is a solid orange diagonal banner containing the text "2007—2022" in white.

2007—2022



CHAPTER V

CURRENT EUROGENDFOR MISSIONS



EUAM RCA

The EU Advisory Mission in Central African Republic (EUAM RCA) was established in December 2019 to provide strategic advice to the Ministry of the Interior, the police, and the gendarmerie to support their sustainable transformation into a coherent, effective security actor that respects the legal bases.

Since September 2021 EUROGENDFOR is engaged in the mission by providing strategic advisers in several domains, such as training, interoperability and police security.







EUAM Ukraine

The EU Advisory Mission in Ukraine (EUAM) is a non-executive mission established in July 2014 to assist Ukraine in the field of Civilian Security Sector Reform (CSSR), including police and Rule of Law.

EUROGENDFOR is participating in the mission since July 2021 with advisers on Public Order and Border Management. After the Russian invasion, in February 2022, the EUROGENDFOR personnel in EUAM Ukraine has been mainly focused on supporting Ukrainian authorities in border management issues to facilitate the cross-border flow of civilians and goods between Ukraine and the EU.





EUCAP Sahel Mali

The EU Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP) in Mali was launched in 2014 to support the internal security forces by reasserting the government's authority over the whole country. The mission provides experts in strategic advice and training to the Malian Police, Gendarmerie and National Guard and the relevant ministries to support reforms in the security sector.

The EUROGENDFOR engagement in the mission began even before it was officially launched, since a PHQ expert participated in two technical assessment missions conducted by the EU in 2013 during the planning process.

Since the mission was established, EUROGENDFOR has been providing advisers, both at strategic and operational level, as well as trainers in a wide range of realms.

Furthermore, EUROGENDFOR contributed to the setting up of the EUCAP Sahel Mali Mobile Unit in 2020, as the PHQ conducted the Pre-Deployment Training and the 20 positions of the Unit were covered by EUROGENDFOR assets.



CURRENT EUROGENDFOR MISSIONS



EUCAP Sahel Niger

The EU Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP) in Sahel Niger is a civilian Mission established in 2012 with the overall aim to strengthen Niger's internal security sector and its capacities in the fight against significant security threats. In this light, the mission supports the Nigerien Internal Security Forces, national authorities as well as non-state actors with a variety of different programs and activities.



EUROGENDFOR contributes to this mission since March 2022 with advisers in several domains, inter alia, to the Minister of Interior, the Head of Gendarmerie and the Ministry of Defence.





EUCAP Somalia

The EU Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia) is a civilian crisis management mission that supports the development of Somali maritime security and wider police capacity. The Mission was launched in July 2012 as EUCAP NESTOR to support countries in the Horn of Africa to develop maritime security. In December 2016, the Council of the European Union decided that the Mission will focus only on Somalia, including Somaliland, and subsequently it was renamed to EUCAP Somalia.

EUROGENDFOR currently participates in the mission by providing a Specialised Team in the maritime domain aimed at supporting the mission in the capacity building of the Somalia Police Force - Maritime Police Unit (SPF MPU). In addition, EUROGENDFOR is also engaged with experts as strategic maritime adviser and mission security officer.





EUFOR ALTHEA Operation in BiH

EUFOR Althea is a UN Chapter VII mission undertaken by the EU Force (EUFOR), supported by NATO in BiH. EUFOR is contributing to the safe and secure environment in BiH and focuses mainly on capacity-building and training of the Armed Forces of BiH.

After its commitment with the IPU from 2007 to 2010, EUROGENDFOR resumed its participation in EUFOR ALTHEA in November 2018. The current EUROGENDFOR engagement is based on the deployment of advisers, experts on intelligence and Liaison officers with to the local Law Enforcement Agencies.





EULPC Libya

The EU Liaison and Planning Cell (EULPC), established in April 2015 and embedded within the Delegation of the EU to Libya (EUDEL), is focused on the security aspects in Libya and provides key security, intelligence, and planning expertise in coordination with both EU in Brussels and theatre.

EUROGENDFOR is contributing to the Cell by deploying one officer to cover the position of "Gendarmerie/Police Expert", specifically dedicated to EUROGENDFOR within

the Cell structural organization. The EUROGENDFOR officer provides police expertise in the effort of the Cell and facilitates possible collaborations in law enforcement areas.





EUTM Mozambique

The EU Training Mission (EUTM) in Mozambique is an EU multinational military training mission, established in October 2021, aimed at providing training and support to the Mozambican Armed Forces to protect civilian populations and restore security in Cabo Delgado Province.

Since the mission was launched, EUROGENDFOR is contributing with advisers and trainers in Counter Terrorism matters.







EU POLICE AND RULE OF LAW MISSION FOR THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY MISSION (EUPOL COPPS)

In 2006, European Union decided to launch the EU Police and Rule of Law Mission for the Palestinian Territory to assist the Palestinian Authority on security and justice sector reforms. The support is carried out under Palestinian ownership and in accordance with European and international standards. Ultimately, the Mission's objective is to improve the safety and security of the Palestinian people.

Since September 2022 an EUROGENDFOR asset is deployed in the mission EUPOL COPPS, as Mission Security Officer (Operations Room).



UN MINUSMA Mission in Mali

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established in April 2013 to support political processes in that country and carry out several security-related tasks. The Mission focuses on local security, stabilization, and protection of civilians, by supporting national political dialogue and reconciliation, assisting the reestablishment of State authority, rebuilding the security sector, and promoting and protecting human rights in the country.



In July 2018, EUROGENDFOR deployed a specialised team to the Police Component of the Mission to support the Malian internal security forces to efficiently tackle organized crime and terrorist activities. The team is composed of nine experts divided in two fields of expertise: intelligence analysis and special investigation techniques.





RACC SAHEL in Chad

Among other possible EUROGENDFOR engagements, PHQ is working in a new project in close coordination with Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell (RACC) for the Sahel. RACC requested the EUROGENDFOR PHQ for support to deliver a "democratic crowd and riot control (CRC) management" training in Chad, in favour of the Chadian Internal Security Forces.

The training activity would consist of a 2-week training course to be delivered during the second semester of 2022 to a target audience of 20 squadron & platoon commanders, seeking to provide basic skills on how to manage CRC related events.



CPCC Planning Capabilities

The EUROGENDFOR PHQ was addressed with a request to support the CPCC with the development of its Operational Planning Methodology for Civilian Missions. The call was followed by several meetings, among others, between the EU Civilian Operations Commander and the PHQ Commander.

The methodology document has been developed by the PHQ in close coordination with CPCC and will include the full spectrum of planning tools that CPCC may use during the civilian operations planning process at the different levels.

In order to exchange expertise between CPCC and the PHQ an operational planning level workshop is planned to be carried out during the current year in Vicenza, in which the methodology and planning tools will be tested and used within a fictitious scenario of a civilian crises management mission/operation.





2007—2022



CHAPTER VI

FALLEN COMRADES

CHAPTER VI - FALLEN COMRADES



Captain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He was posthumously awarded the EUROGENDFOR Golden Medal for Gallantry.



Second Lieutenant

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

He was posthumously awarded the EUROGENDFOR Golden Medal for Gallantry.

Selected Lance Corporal

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

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

In 2012, he was on temporary duty in the EUROGENDFOR training centre of Adraskan (Afghanistan), within the NATO Training Mission in

Afghanistan. A member of the Shooting Range/Fire Arms squad of the Police Speciality Training Team, in an environment characterized by high and persistent risk coming from submerged pockets of hostilities, he committed every personal resource to the accomplishment of the assigned task, totally dedicating himself to untiring behaviour and deep conviction to the training and support activities for the benefit of the local police.

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

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



During his military career, he was awarded the Italian medal for peacekeeping operations, the Italian medal for humanitarian support operations, the NATO non-Article 5 medal, and the EU CSDP Service Medal.

He was posthumously awarded the Italian Honour Cross for the victims of terrorist actions or hostile acts while in military or civil operations abroad; the Italian Golden Medal to the victims of terrorism and the EUROGENDFOR Golden Medal for Gallantry.



European Gendarmerie Force

2007—2022



GLOSSARY

ACOS: Assistant Chief of Staff

ANDSF: Afghan National Defence and Security Forces

ANP: Afghan National Police

ANSF: Afghan National Security Forces

BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina

CBRN: Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear

CDR: Commander

CEPOL: The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training

CFSP: Common Foreign and Security Policy

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

CIS: Computer Information Systems

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

CoESPU: Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units

COS: Chief of Staff

CMO: Crisis Management Operations

CPCC: Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability

CRC: Crowd and Riot Control

CSDP: Common Security and Defence Policy

CSE: Centralized Specialized Element

CSSR: Civilian Security Sector Reform

DCDR: Deputy Commander

DCAF: Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance

DDR: Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration

EAPTC: European Association of Peace Operations Training Centres

EEAS: European External Action Service

EOD: Explosive Ordnance Disposal

EPCTF: European Police Chiefs Task Force

ESDC: European Security and Defence College

ESDP: European Security and Defence Policy

ETA: Euskadi Ta Askatasuna

EU: European Union

EUAM: European Union Advisory Mission

EUBAM: Union Border Assistance Mission

EUCAP: European Union Capacity Building Mission

EUCO: European Union Coordination Cell

EUDEL: European Union Delegation

EUFOR: European Union Force

EUGS: European Union Global Strategy

EULEX: European Union Rule of Law mission in Kosovo

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

EULPC: European Union Liaison and Planning Cell

EUMAM: European Union Military Advisory Mission

EUMM: European Union Monitoring Mission

EUPCST: European Union Police and Civilian Services Training

EUPM: European Union Police Mission

EUROGENDFOR: European Gendarmerie Force

EUTM: European Union Training Mission

FACA: Central African Armed Forces

FB: Financial Board

FHQ: Force Headquarters

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

FPU: Formed Police Unit

Frontex: European Border and Coast Guard Agency

FSD: Field Security Division

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

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

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

GN: Gendarmerie Nationale

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

HEAT: Hostile Environment Awareness Training

HQ: Headquarters

IAPTC: International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

IFOR: Implementation Force

INTERPOL: International Criminal Police Organization

IPU: Integrated Police Unit

ISAF: International Security Assistance Force

IT: Information Technology



K-9: Canine Units

LAB: Brigade of the Local Army

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

LYNX Estonia:

LSU: Logistic Support Unit

MG: Polish Military Gendarmerie

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

MINUSMA: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

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

MoD: Ministry of Defence

NONUSCO RDC: United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

MoU: Memorandum of Understanding

MSU: Multinational Specialized Units

MTT: Mobile Training Team

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NATO MP COE: NATO Military Police Centre of Excellence

NATO SP COE: NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence

NTI Iraq: Nuclear Security Index Iraq

NTM-A: NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan

OHQ: Operational Headquarters

OPLAN: Operation Plan in Complete Format

OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

OTHR: "Over-the-Horizon" Reserve Force

PAT: Police Advisory Team

PCCC: Police and Customs Cooperation Centres

PHQ: Permanent Headquarters

POMLT: Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Team

PSO: Peace Support Operations

PSSS: Lithuanian Public Security Service

RACIS: Italian Carabinieri Scientific Investigation Department

RACC: Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell

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

RFPU: Reserve Formed Police Unit

RNML: Royal Netherlands Marechaussee

RSM: Resolute Support Mission

SAFE: Security and Freedom for Europe

SASE: Safe and Secure Environment

SFOR: Stabilization Force

SOC-SU: Serious and Organized Crime Support Unit

SOFA: Status of Forces Agreement

SPF MPU: Somalia Police Force-Maritime Police Unit

SSR: Sector Security Reform

SWAT: Special Weapons and Tactics

TAM: Technical Assessment Mission

TCCC: Tactical Combat Casualty Care

UN: United Nations

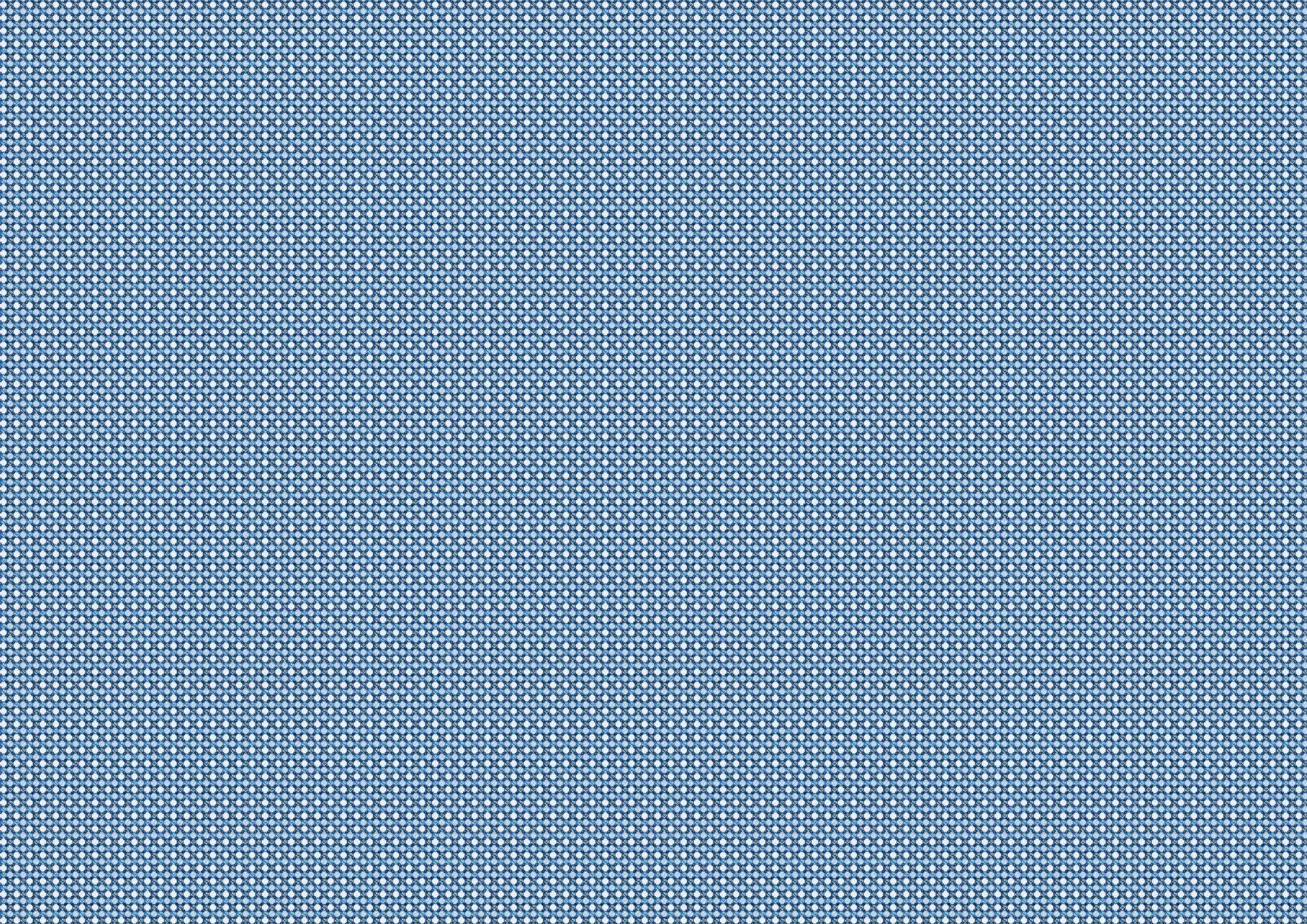
UNFICYP: UN peacekeeping missions in Cyprus

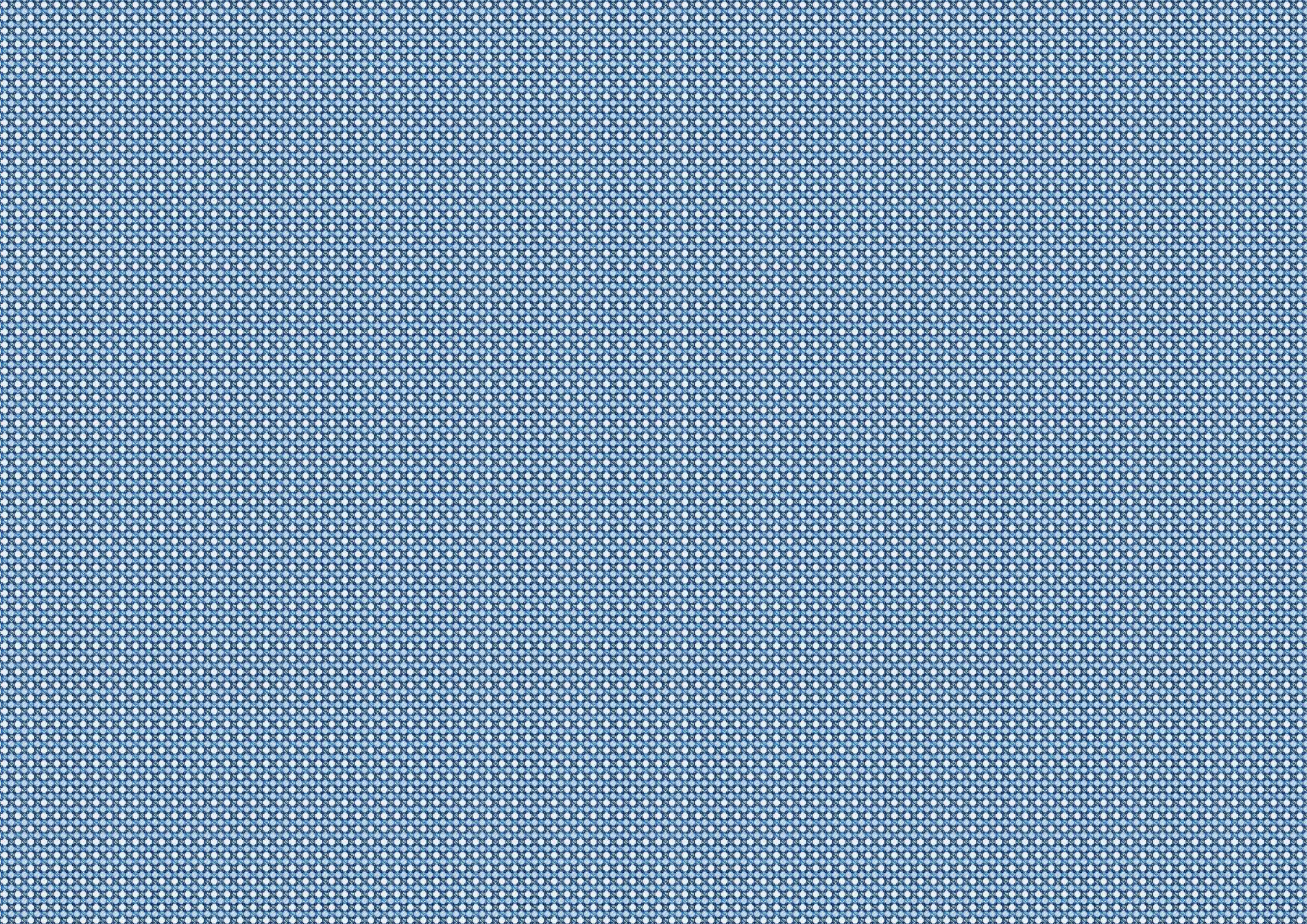
UNMIL: UN peacekeeping missions in Liberia

UNSCR: United Nations Security Council Resolution

UNSMIL: United Nations Support Mission in Libya









This book was made by the Permanent Headquarters in 2022 to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Establishment of the European Gendarmerie Force that was celebrated on the 18th of October.