

2007
2025

18th Anniversary

LEX PACIFERAT

EUROPEAN
GENDARMERIE
FORCE



18th Anniversary

2007/2025



The European Gendarmerie Force

EUROGENDFOR



SECURING PEACE AND STABILITY THROUGH UNITED GENDARMERIES SINCE OCTOBER 18, 2007

LEX PACIFERAT EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE



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PORTUGUESE CIMIN PRESIDENCY ADDRESS

It is a profound honour, as the Portuguese CIMIN Presidency of EUROGENDFOR, to present the 18th edition of the EUROGENDFOR Book. This publication serves as a testament to EUROGENDFOR's evolution and enduring impact. Within these pages, we trace its trajectory, highlighting key milestones, operational successes, and the unwavering commitment of its members.

The world today demands agile, resilient, and rapidly deployable forces capable of addressing increasingly complex and multifaceted security challenges. EUROGENDFOR, with its unique ability to seamlessly integrate military and policing capabilities, stands ready to meet this demand. Under the Portuguese Presidency in 2025, we are resolute in our commitment to enhancing EUROGENDFOR's operational readiness, visibility, and capacity to address the shared interests of its members.

Our focus is strategically aligned with the European Union's Strategic Compass and the renewed Civilian CSDP Compact, advocating for the "Modular and Scalable" approach. EUROGENDFOR represents a unique instrument to leverage this approach, enabling a swift adaptation to the dynamics of evolving crises, predominantly through the strategic deployment of robust stability Police units, specialised teams, and individual experts.

As you explore this book, you will find stories of courage, dedication, and collaboration. From its contributions to crisis management operations under the auspices of the EU, UN, and NATO, to its efforts in promoting stability and security in conflict-affected regions, EUROGENDFOR has consistently demonstrated its value as a force for the common good.

Within these pages, you will find reflections on EUROGENDFOR's unwavering dedication to improving capabilities and interoperability, strengthening its commitment, readiness, and autonomy, streamlining decision-making processes, and fostering meaningful synergies and partnerships with key international actors, including the EU, UN, and NATO.

I extend my deepest gratitude to all EUROGENDFOR members, partners, and observers for their constant dedication and collaborative spirit. Together, we are stronger, and together, we will continue to elevate EUROGENDFOR's vital role in safeguarding international peace and security, ensuring a more stable and secure world for all.

Lieutenant General Rui Alberto Ribeiro Veloso
General Commander of the Guarda Nacional Republicana
Portuguese CIMIN Presidency 2025





MESSAGE FROM THE EUROGENDFOR COMMANDER

EUROGENDFOR – A Force for Stability in an Uncertain World

When I assumed command of the EUROGENDFOR Permanent Headquarters nearly two years ago, I expressed my deep conviction in the unique strength of this organisation and my ambition to see it grow into an even more decisive instrument for peace and stability. As I write these words, with that vision still guiding my tenure, I am struck by the progress we have made and the boundless potential that lies ahead. This book is a testament to EUROGENDFOR's journey story of resilience, achievement, and an unwavering commitment to security in an increasingly uncertain world.

At its heart, EUROGENDFOR is not just an organisation; it is a vital tool for upholding peace, stability, and the rule of law. Comprising police forces with military status, it offers an unparalleled capability, bridging the gap between military and civilian efforts in crisis management. Our record speaks for itself: from supporting the Ukrainian Police Forces in their trainings to stabilising critical border regions like Rafah, to deploying the Rapidly Deployable Force Protection Unit in Kosovo, to launching the groundbreaking EUROGENDFOR Course, we have proven our worth over two decades. Our collaboration with the European External Action Service (EEAS) has further aligned our efforts with Europe's broader security goals, cementing EUROGENDFOR's role as a trusted partner to the EU, UN, NATO, and beyond.

Yet, the world continues to change at an unprecedented pace. Climate change, resource scarcity, and geopolitical tensions—vividly illustrated by the conflict in Ukraine—demand a robust response. With over 400,000 gendarmes across our member states, EUROGENDFOR's potential is immense, but realising it requires bold leadership from those nations. The Permanent Headquarters in Vicenza stands as their instrument—a dynamic hub of expertise and innovation, ready to amplify their ambitions and shape the global security agenda.

This book is both a celebration of our past and a call to action for the future. It urges member states to harness this unique cooperation, ensuring EUROGENDFOR remains a cornerstone of the international rules-based order. As our motto proclaims, *Lex Paciferat*, the law will bring peace. Together, we must seize this moment to make that promise a reality.

Colonel Hans Vroegh
Royal Netherlands Marechaussee







CHAPTER 1.

GENDARMERIE ORIGINS

The Origins of the Gendarmerie-type Force

At the end of the 20th Century the requirement for more peacekeeping operation was linked with the need of 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 showed their full ability to address at the same time traditional law enforcement obstacles and combat challenges in a war zone or post-war area.

After eighteen years the European Gendarmerie Force (EUROGENDFOR) is still a valid concept, ruled by a Treaty and regrouping eleven countries, seven members, one partner and three observers. One key of 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
- Italian Arma dei Carabinieri
- Royal Netherlands Marechaussee
- Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana
- Spanish Guardia Civil
- Romanian Gendarmerie
- Polish Zandarmeria Wojskowa
- Lithuanian Public Security Service
- Turkish Gendarmerie
- Moldovan Trupele de Carabinieri
- Ukrainian National Guard

A common root

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

Napoleon Ist was the major promoter of the French Gendarmerie. The Force even created since decades was redesigned with a foundation law in 1791. Napoleon as general of the Army in Italy experienced the opportunity to appreciate the added value given by these gendarmes.



The gendarmerie was in charge of the mission to accompany the Army, but also secure the communication lines and in occupied territory reinforced or replace the local security services.

The expansion of the Empire during the first year of the 19th Century has been linked with increase of the gendarmerie. With an initial force of 10500 personnel in 1798, the gendarmerie gradually grew to 26000



gendarmes in 1811 as well as units deployed in Spain-Portugal, Germany and present-day Slovenia.

The gendarmerie in Europe

The Italian Carabinieri is the transformation of the Piedmontese Carabinieri after the unification of Italy in 1861. Created in 1814 by the King Vittorio Emanuele I, the Carabinieri Corps was modelled as the French Gendarmerie with the same recruitment and missions:

- A military corps formed with the best former soldiers
- Exercising police functions with also military task

The Netherlands Koninklijke Marechaussee (Royal Marechaussee) was established by a decree by the King Willem I in 1814. In the text of the first article of the decree :

"A corps de Marechaussee shall be established to maintain order, ensure the enforcement of the law and ensure the security of borders and highway ".

The Guarda Nacional Republicana from Portugal is the heiress of the Guarda Real da Policia, created in 1801 by the Prince Regent D. João following the model of the French Gendarmerie.



The Zandarmeria Wodjskowa (Polish Military Gendarmerie) took its roots far beyond the Napoleon era, whereas the creation of the new formation was based on the French model.

Following the middle of the century the model spread to Türkiye with the Jandarma in 1839, Spain with Guardia Civil in 1844, Romania with its Jandarmeria in 1850, Lithuania with the Lithuanian Public Security Service created in 1990, Moldavia with Trupele de Carabinieri in 1992, and more recently Ukraine with National Guard in 2014.

Common sign and dedication

Currently, Gendarmeries operate in more than fifty countries around the world (including many non Euro-

pean ones), sharing the Grenade as a visible sign of reconnaissance.

Gendarmes are able to perform the full spectrum of police functions, while some significant differences would occur amongst them. As example gendarmeries developed a wide range of specialised police expertise such as judicial police investigation, crowd riot control, traffic police, intelligence or cyber police.

In this era as a result of different scenarios and conflicts it is a demand for specialities related to terrorism, organised crime, border control or maritime security.

The array of these police functions are meant to provide law enforcement services dedicated to the population.





CHAPTER 2.

HISTORY OF MEMBER STATES GENDARMERIES





Gendarmerie Nationale
(French National Gendarmerie)

Foundation year: 1791

Strength: 134,738 active and reserve

Director General:

Army General Hubert Bonneau

History:

The National Gendarmerie, heiress to the Maréchaussée de France, is one of the oldest French institutions.

Marechaussee's creation

It was created during the Hundred Years' War, the Maréchaussée follows armies on campaign. A military corps responsible for providing justice to the armed forces, it monitors and punishes the misdeeds of looters, soldiers, and deserters. It gradually settled down, and its missions expanded to cover the entire population and territory from the reign of Louis XII.

The royal declaration of January 25, 1536, extended the jurisdiction of the Marechaussee to the entire civilian population: thefts with or without weapons, vagrants and non-domiciled foreigners.

It was then to Colbert, minister of Louis XIV, that we owe the beginning of the creation of the brigades in 1668.

Reforms of the 18th century

It was on February 16, 1791, that the Marechaussee became the National Gendarmerie: a law created and organised this new institution. It was supplemented by the law of 28 Germinal Year VI (April 17, 1798), considered the "Great Charter" of the Gendarmerie, which reformed the corps, codified the principles of action, specified the responsibilities in matters of administrative police and judicial police and increased the number of personnel, which rose to 10,000 men.



The 19th century

During the Restoration, the gendarmerie paid the price of its service to Emperor Napoleon I with a drastic purge. From 1835, its numbers increased again; the African Legion, created in 1839, particularly distinguished itself in the battle of Taguin in 1843. A few years later, in 1849, the Republican Guard was attached to the gendarmerie.

In 1854, a decree reorganised the institution.

The gendarmerie once again demonstrated its combat expertise by taking part in the Crimean War, notably during the siege of Sevastopol in 1855, as well as in the Franco-German conflict of 1870-1871.

The 20th century

During the Occupation, the gendarmerie's missions were commanded by the Vichy government and the occupier. Gendarmes participated in the deportation of Jews and the arrest of those who refused to serve compulsory labour service (STO). Others chose the path of the Resistance and fought for the liberation of the country, alone or in organised units (notably the Daucourt and Thiolet groups).

Many gendarmes then participated in the wars of decolonization, particularly in Indochina and North Africa. The second largest armed force in Indochina, the gendarmerie carried out supervision and surveillance missions, often within isolated posts on which Viet Minh soldiers carried out numerous attacks. During this conflict, the Mobile Republican Guards lost 682 of their own and had 1,500 wounded out of a total strength of 15,000 men. In North Africa, 541 officers, non-commissioned officers, auxiliary gendarmes, and harkis fell between 1952 and 1962.

The 21st century

In July 2005, the National Gendarmerie reorganised its territorial chain of command, thus aligning itself with the state reform process. It was then divided into 22 gendarmerie regions corresponding to the 22 administrative regions. Each regional commander exercises au-

thority over the territorial units in his region and is directly subordinate to the Director General of the National Gendarmerie. The regional commanders located in the defence and security zone headquarters have specific responsibilities (employment of the Republican Guard) and special resources (specific budgetary allocations in particular).

In 2009, the Gendarmerie joined the Ministry of the Interior. The law of August 3, 2009, and then a series of decrees, governed this new attachment, while retaining certain ties with the Ministry of Defence, notably the military status of the gendarmes and certain recruitments.

The general management of the National Gendarmerie has been located in Issy-les Moulineaux since 2012. On 1 August 2013, the National Gendarmerie initiated



a comprehensive reform of the articulation of territorial levels of command, around three objectives:

- simplify, rationalise and make the command levels of the gendarmerie more readable, particularly at the regional level. In the 15 "non-zonal" administrative regions, the functions of regional commander and group of the main town are grouped together on the basis of a single headquarters intended to ensure, in particular, local management and operational support;
- strengthen the role and responsibilities of the zonal level of the gendarmerie;
- preserve the foundations of an armed force. Each command has the means and levers needed to accomplish its missions, particularly in the most degraded situations.





Arma dei Carabinieri (Italian Carabinieri Corps)

Foundation year: 1814

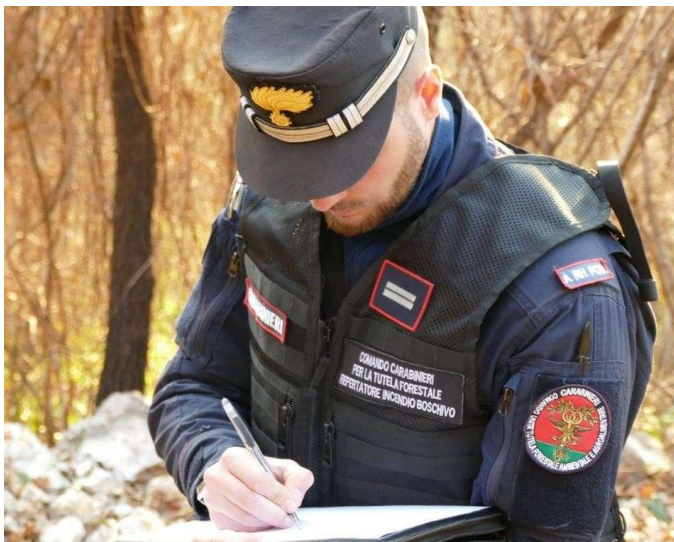
Strength: 108,000 active and reserve

General Commander:

Commander General Salvatore Luongo

History:

The Carabinieri have 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 July 13, 1814, represent 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 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's 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 maintaining peace and security.

The Carabinieri have 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, sense of duty, discipline and tenacity, and a sense of justice.

The Carabinieri personify these values and honest citizens spontaneously and unquestionably recognise themselves in them. This is the true strength of the Corps, even above its organization and efficiency. This specialty is also reflected by the 46 flag rewards and by thousands of individual decorations and is con-



firmed by the term by which the Corps is commonly called: "La Benemerita" (The Meritorius).

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 Specialised Unit) operating in the Balkans as part of the NATO missions, whose origin resides in the need to bridge the security gap, that 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 Arma dei Carabinieri included functions and personnel of the State Forestry Corps. The anniversary of the foundation of the Corps is celebrated on June 5. It marks the day when the first gold medal of military valor was awarded to the Corps' flag in 1920.



Viešojo Saugumo Tarnyba
(Lithuanian Public Security Service)

Foundation year: 2007

Strength: 1,500

General Commander:

General Viktoras Grabauskas

History:

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

Specifics:

The 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 organised 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 mobilised volunteers were formed.

After the restoration of independence in 1990, Lithuanian leaders were concerned about what would ensure the protection of convicts serving their sentence in pris-



ons in our country, their conveying, the suppression of the riots caused by the convicts, the search for escaped people and many other tasks associated with this specific state activity, when the Soviet forces that used to carry out these activities in Lithuania would be withdrawn. However, the aim was to push out the Soviet repressive structures as soon as possible, which posed risk to the state institutions under reconstruction.

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 the 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.

Due to radical change in political situation in the country, it was necessary to accelerate the reorganization of



the regiments of internal service into the Public Security Service. After Lithuania became a member of the European Union 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 own uniform and a battle flag. The Public Security Service was entrusted with the



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, respond to and prevent hybrid threats, participate in missions of the United Nations and other international organizations; in exceptional cases, assist other law enforcement agencies in ac-

cordance with the procedure established by the Minister of the Interior and by his instructions. During the war, the Public Security Service defends the state within the armed forces.

In 2009, the Public Security Service was granted with the status of a partner of European Gendarmerie Forces.

The Public Security Service's officers took part in several missions such as the European Union Rule of Law Mission EULEX KOSOVO, the Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Team (POMLT) programme in Afghanistan, the United Nations 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 CAR), EU-ROGENDFOR South Sudan Fact Finding Mission.





Inspectoratul General de Carabinieri (The General Inspectorate of Carabineers)

Foundation year: 1991

Strength: 2,000

General Commander/Director:
Brigadier General Dumitru Scurtu

History:

1991 – On December 12, 1991, the Parliament approved and the President of the Republic of Moldova signed the Law No. 806-XII of the Carabineers Troops (Internal Troops) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This date became the day of the formation of the Carabineers Troops of the Independent State – the Republic of Moldova.

Evolving with society, the carabineers has become one of the pillars on which the young democratic state was built, being with the citizens in the most difficult times. The carabineers provided the much-needed support to defend independence, to liquidate the consequences of natural disasters.

Today, the General Inspectorate of Carabineers, with a legal framework and a specific structure, adjusted to meet the new challenges of modern society, presents itself as a guarantor of the rule of law. As a military component of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, this institution remains fully committed to carrying out missions



in the field of public order and security of institutional security and protection, as well as to preventing and combating terrorism.

The General Inspectorate of Carabineers, has specialised subdivisions for the performance of duties, both at



the regional and national levels. The coordination of the activity of the Regional Departments „NORTH“, „CENTER“ and „SOUTH“ is carried out by the General Command assisted by the subordinate subdivisions.

The respond promptly to crisis situations within the inspectorate activates the Special Destination Battalion „Scorpion“, which is a subdivision of intervention, with special training of tactical level, psychological, equipped with modern equipment, with specific skills to fight crime and terrorism.

Employed exclusively on a contract basis, the Carabineers staff benefits from a complex training program, combined with taking over good practices from similar structures in other countries of the world. The exercises ensured the acquisition of the knowledge and skills necessary to achieve a quality public service for the community.

The General Inspectorate of Carabineers continues to be fully committed to supporting the Government's reform agenda to deepen strategic and operational partnerships in the implementation of institutional development projects for the direct benefit of citizens.

The General Inspectorate of Carabineers is a key player in the national system of law enforcement, able to ensure the management and implementation of complex tasks in an interoperable and dual system, as well as to execute effectively support missions or even partner with other law enforcement agencies in the country and abroad, to respond to hybrid threats and increase resilience.





Netherlands Koninklijke Marechaussee (Dutch Royal Marechaussee)

Foundation year: 1814

Strength: Over 7,500 active and reserve

General Commander:

Lieutenant General Mr. Annelore Roelofs

History:

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

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

It also carries out Mobile Security Monitoring at internal



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

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

3. International and military police tasks. The RNLM acts as a police force for all Defence elements. For that reason, RNLM brigades and posts are stationed at barracks, military air bases and naval ports, as well as with units of the Netherlands armed forces abroad.

The RNLM also serves as a police organisation for all foreign armed forces stationed in the Netherlands and RNLM personnel are posted to various international military headquarters.

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

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

RNLM investigators investigate these criminal offences. The Caribbean Brigade of the RNLM carry out police

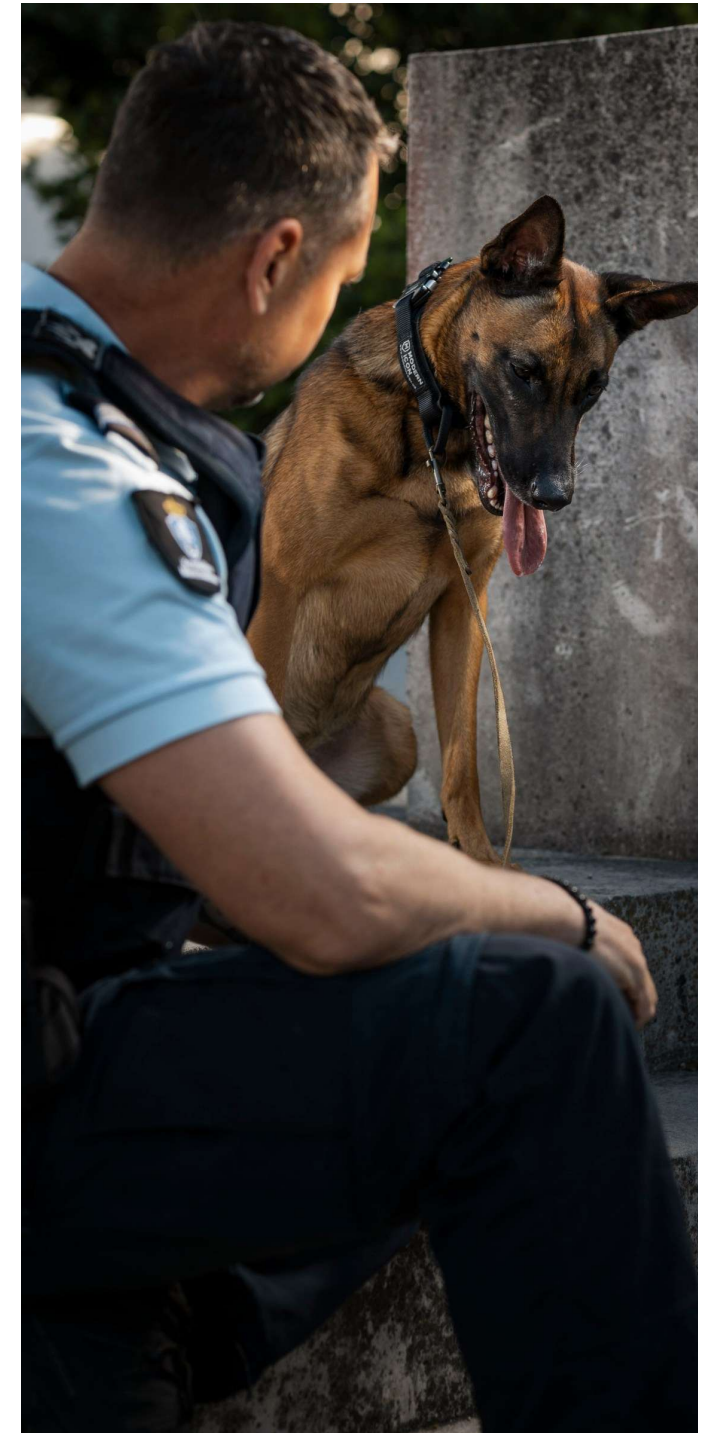
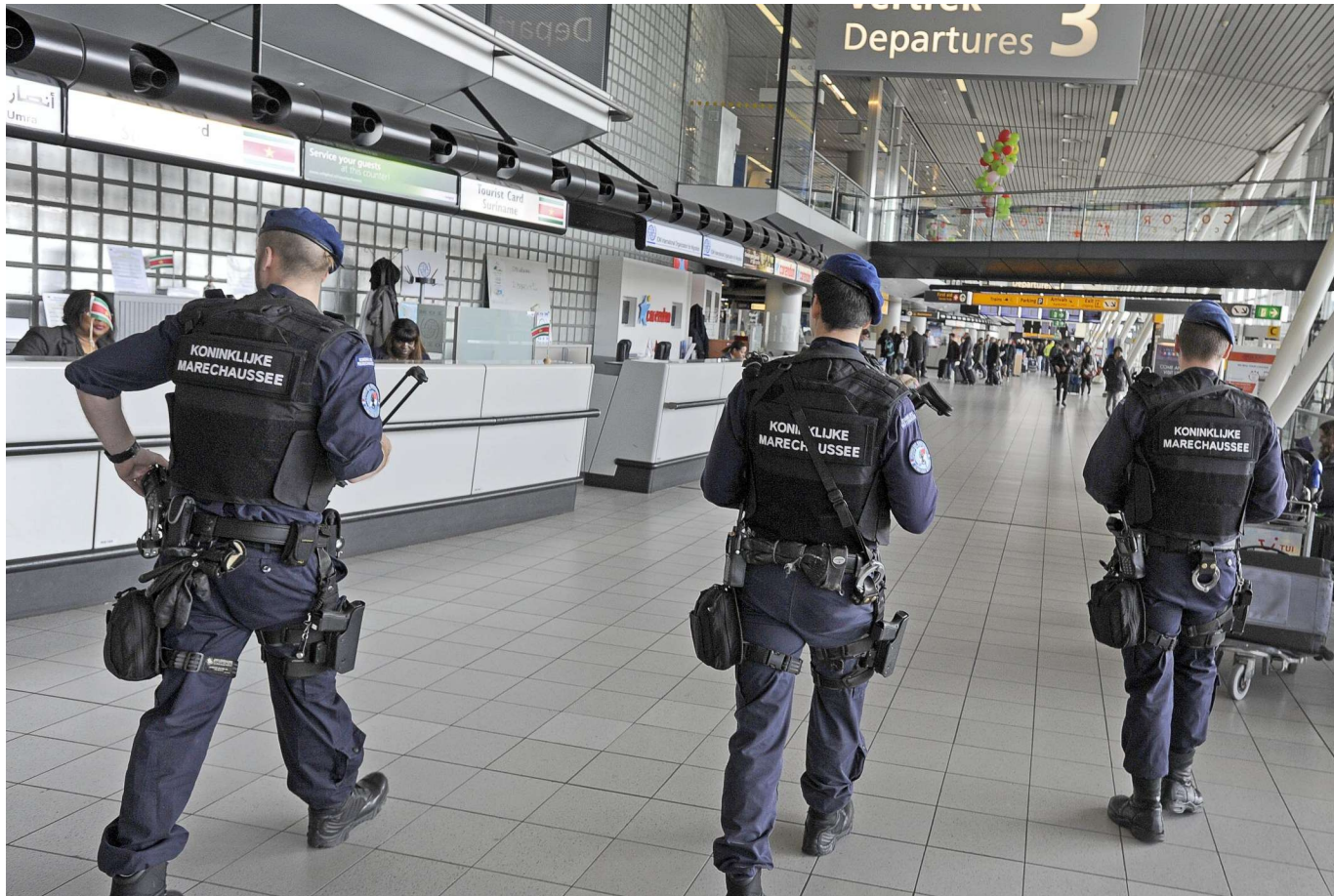


tasks relevant to Dutch military personnel, the military personnel of the (former) Antillean and Aruban militias and at the military locations in the Caribbean parts of the Kingdom. Dutch military personnel work all over the world during armed conflicts or peacekeeping missions.

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

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

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





**Żandarmeria Wojskowa
(Polish Gendarmerie)**

Foundation year: 1812

Strength: 3,300 active and reserve

General Commander:

Colonel Tomasz Kajzer

History:

The concept of creating a specialised service within the developing and growing army goes back in history to the 17th Century, when an idea arose to form some institutionalised 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 recognised.



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 organised 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 for-

mations 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.





Guarda Nacional Republicana (Portuguese Republican National Guard)

Foundation year: 1911

Strength: 22,823

General Commander:

lieutenant General Rui Alberto Ribeiro Veloso

History:

The Guarda Nacional Republicana (GNR) was formally created by the Portuguese Republic 114 (2025) 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 224 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 Gen-

darmerie 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 repub-



lican 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.



Jandarmeria Română (Romanian Gendarmerie)

Foundation year: 1850

Strength: 28,000

General Inspector:

Major General Alin Ionel Mastan

History:

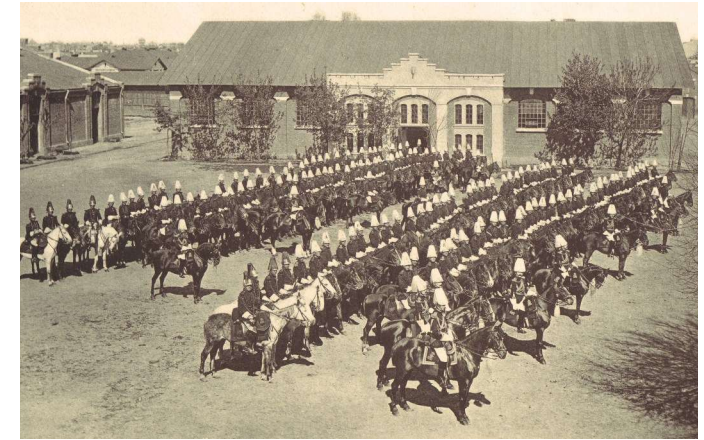
The moment that marks the founding of the Romanian Gendarmerie was April 3, 1850, when, through a princely decree, Prince Grigore Alexandru Ghica approved the decision of the Public Assembly, signing the "Law for the Reform of the Corps of Servants into Gendarmes." Through this law, the Gendarmerie received legal status and its principles of organization and operation were established. The Gendarmerie was also assigned the following missions: overseeing public safety, maintaining good order, and enforcing the laws.

During the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, the Gendarmerie underwent a broad process of modernization, as did all the institutions of the modern Romanian national state. Thus, with the transformation of the Gendarme Regiment into the Gendarme Legion, the process of gradually replacing gendarme squadrons and companies with *dorobanț* (infantry) squadrons began, based on Ordinance No. 896 of June 20, 1864. Later, through the Law on the Organization of Military Power in Roma-

nia, issued in November 1864, the Gendarmerie was reorganised under new principles, removed from the administration of the Ministry of Interior and subordinated directly to the Ministry of War, as a component of the standing army.

During the War of Independence, the Romanian Gendarmerie provided military police services and, in special circumstances, was engaged in combat actions alongside military units, and even independently.

In 1893, Lascăr Catargiu, Prime Minister of Romania, drafted and presented to Parliament the Law for the Organization of the Rural Gendarmerie. This law was promulgated through a Royal Decree and stipulated the establishment of a guard and order force with a militarised structure in all rural localities of the country.



During the Second Balkan War and World War I, the Romanian Gendarmerie fulfilled the following tasks: military policing, guarding important facilities, and organizing evacuations during the 1916 retreat. The corps was also involved in combat operations during the 1917 campaign. The Gendarmerie supervised the demobilization of the army in July 1918 and its remobilization in October 1918, and maintained public order in the newly acquired territories. Upon Romania's entry into World War II on June 22, 1941, the Gendarmerie once again took on military police duties.

In January 1949, by order of the Secretariat for Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Security Troops were established.

Subsequently, all gendarme troops and training centers were transferred to the Command of the Security Troops, while the Rural Gendarmerie was placed under the authority of the General Directorate of the Militia.

The transformation of Romanian society after the December 1989 Revolution and the re-establishment of state institutions on democratic foundations decisively favored both the restructuring of the Gendarmerie and the development of a new vision regarding the role and

place of internal security forces at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century.



According to Government Decision no. 0749 of July 5, 1990, concerning the enhancement of operational capacity and the improvement of the organizational structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Command of the Guard and Order Troops was transformed into the Command of the Gendarme Troops. Later, through Law no. 40 of December 18, 1990, the structure and responsibilities of the Gendarme Troops were legally established.

A key moment in building the democratic structure of Romania was the promulgation of Law no. 116 of June 18, 1998, regarding the organization and operation of the Romanian Gendarmerie. This legislative act marked a decisive step in the process of transforming the institution and, more broadly, in stabilizing Romania as a state governed by the rule of law.

In 2004, Law no. 550 on the organization and functioning of the Romanian Gendarmerie came into effect, establishing the institution's status, responsibilities, powers, organizational structure, leadership, as well as the rights and obligations of its personnel.

In 2002, the Romanian Gendarmerie became a full member of the Association of Gendarmeries and Police Forces with Military Status (FIEP).

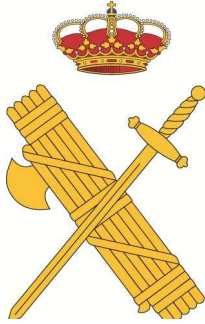
The Romanian Gendarmerie has represented Romania in the European Gendarmerie Force (EUROGENDFOR) since 2008. In 2015 and 2022, the Romanian Gendarmerie held the Presidency of the High-Level Interministerial Committee (CIMIN), the rotating presidency among EUROGENDFOR member states, and, for the first time, held the position of Commander of the Permanent Headquarters of EUROGENDFOR in Vicenza during the 2017–2019 period.



The ability of Romanian gendarmes to provide expertise was also demonstrated during their ten years of participation in NATO's effort to train Afghan security forces, during which more than 25,000 Afghan police officers were trained.

In addition, the Romanian Gendarmerie has developed strong cooperative relationships in areas of shared competence with law enforcement institutions across Europe, as well as in Asia, Africa, and North America.

The national and international activities of the Romanian Gendarmerie have led to the recognition of the institution's capabilities and the professionalism of its personnel, both by national and international bodies and by Romanian citizens, the main beneficiaries of the services provided by the institution.



Guardia Civil **(Spanish Civil Guard)**

Foundation year: 1844

Strength: 80,000

Director General:

Mrs. María de las Mercedes González Fernández

History:

The Guardia Civil was founded in 1844 under the reign of Queen Elizabeth II of Spain, to provide the country with a nationwide public security force capable of tackling the alarming situation of insecurity caused by crime at the time. Queen Elizabeth II herself gave the name Guardia Civil to this new corps. The person responsible for its organisation was Francisco Javier Girón y Ezpeleta, second Duke of Ahumada, who inspired by the French gendarmerie model created the new corps, which would become the first security force to be established at national level in Spain. The decrees of 28 March and 13 May 1844 gave shape to the Guardia Civil and defined the principles of its organisation and structure.

In 1845, the moral code of the Guardia Civil was established, known as the "Cartilla", which reflected the characteristics of the Guardia Civil: strict discipline, the capacity for sacrifice and a spirit worthy of respect. These characteristics defined the members of the Guardia Civil as military professionals with a vocation to serve the

citizens and allowed them to prove their effectiveness in 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" (well esteemed), which became official as of 4 October 1929, when the Guardia Civil obtained the Big Cross of the Charity Order. Shortly after its creation, the Guardia Civil conducted its first international mission by deploying a cavalry unit to the city of Porto, to support Portugal in the stabilisation of the Northern part of the country in 1847.

In addition to its presence in the Spanish overseas



territories (Cuba, Philippines, Puerto Rico and Spanish Guinea), the Corps helped third countries to implement the Guardia Civil model Peru (1855), El Salvador (1867), Guatemala (1894), Colombia (1902) or Costa Rica (1920). The Corps took part in the Spanish-American War of 1898 and the Spanish Civil War of 1936.

In 1959, the Guardia Civil was entrusted with the supervision and control of road traffic, which led to the creation of the Road Traffic Police Group, a milestone in the process of modernising the Guardia Civil. Since then, the Guardia Civil has opted for the specialisation of its personnel, creating a wide range of specialised units.

The current competences of the Guardia Civil were established by the Organic Law of 13 March 1986. In order to carry out its missions, the Guardia Civil operates throughout the national territory and its maritime waters developing a wide range of capabilities, 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 counter-terrorism, among others.

In 1988, the integration of women into the Spanish Armed Forces was regulated, opening the way for wom-

en to join the Guardia Civil. The first women joined the Corps in September 1988.

Since its foundation, the Guardia Civil has been modernising 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 jihadism.

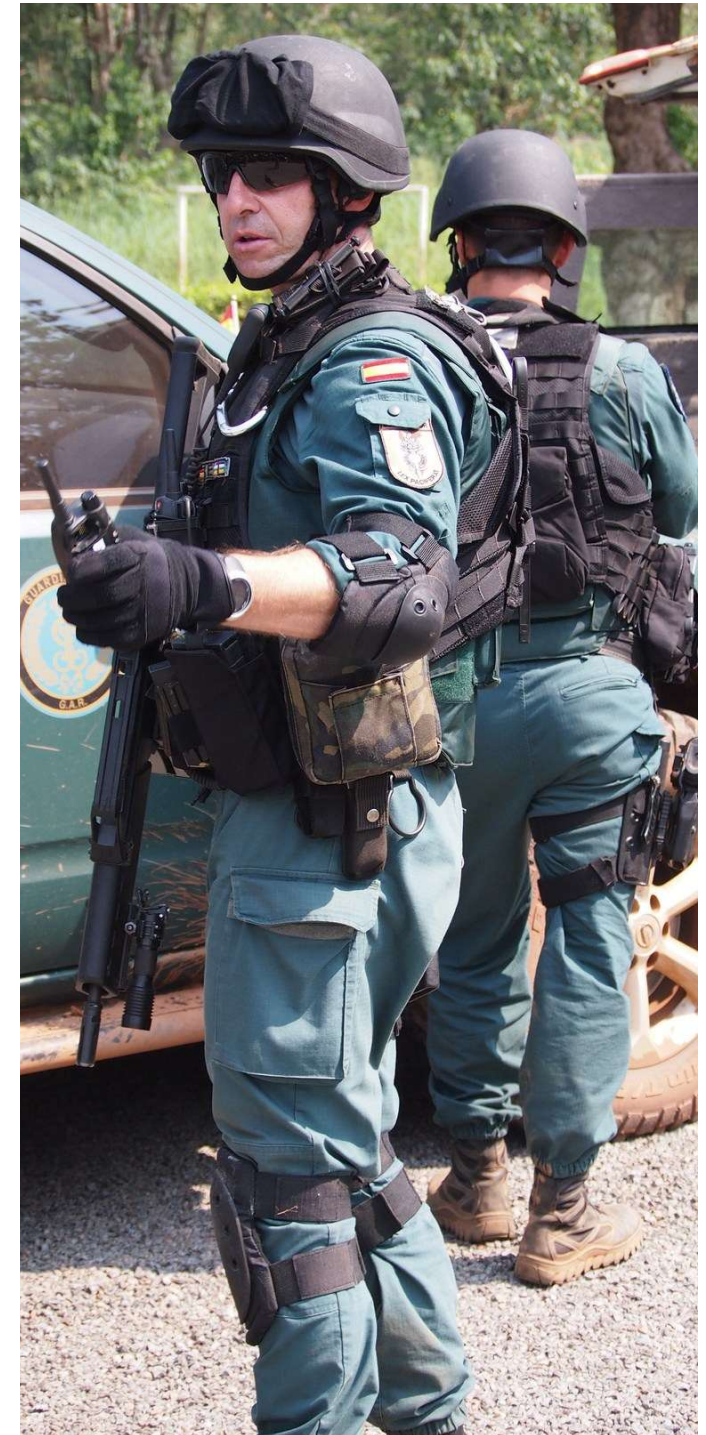
At international level, the Guardia Civil has contributed to more than 50 civilian missions and military operations, mainly under the EU, UN, or NATO mandates, having deployed more than 6,400 assets in the last three decades.

It also participates in numerous international forums and initiatives, and maintains a close cooperation with EUROPOL, INTERPOL and the FRONTEX agency. In addition, the Guardia Civil has a broad net of Home Affairs Counsellors and Attachés providing integral security to several Spanish diplomatic missions.

Today, the Guardia Civil is not only the largest police force in Spain, but also one of the most appreciated

values for the Spanish people, contributing to the three key components of Spanish National Security: National Defence, Public Security and External Action.

The Guardia Civil's traditions and achievements make it an essential law enforcement agency for Spain's future, serving the public from a modern perspective and in line with new challenges, while at the same time preserving the traditional values that have characterised the daily work of this institution for 181 years.





Turkish Jandarma (Turkish Gendarmerie)

Foundation year: 1839

Strength: 250,000

General Commander:

General Ali Çardakçı

Status:

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



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.



Today, the Gendarmerie General Command, organised 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.

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 EU-ROGENDFOR 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.





Natsionalna hvardiia Ukrainy (National Guard of Ukraine)

Year of establishment: 2014

Quantity: 60,000

During a special period, the number of troops of the National Guard of Ukraine could be increased according to the President of Ukraine's decrees.

NGU Commander:

Brigadier General Oleksandr Pivnenko

History:

The National Guard of Ukraine is a military formation with law enforcement functions, which is part of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and is intended to perform tasks to protect and safeguard the lives, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, society and the state from criminal and other unlawful encroachments, to protect public safety and order, and to ensure public safety, as well as to ensure state security and protect the state border in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, to stop terrorist activities, the activities of illegal paramilitary or armed formations (groups), terrorist organizations, organised groups and criminal organizations. The National Guard of Ukraine also provides convoy and protection of persons who are in custody or sentenced to imprisonment, during court hearings in the Supreme Court of Ukraine and other designated courts, as well as during their extradition.



During the war and martial law, the National Guard is actively involved in the defence of the country and territorial defence, demonstrating a high level of readiness to respond to any threats.

On March 11, 2014, a meeting of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine took place. During the meeting, a decision was made to revive the National Guard of Ukraine, which had previously existed from 1991 to 2000, by re-establishing it on the basis of the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Two days later, on March 13, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a relevant law that determined all aspects of NGU functioning as part of the security and defence sector of the state.

The creation of the National Guard of Ukraine became one of the symbols of the country's renewal after the victory of the Revolution of Dignity. This step was dictated by a real threat to state sovereignty due to the



gross interference of the Russian federation in the internal affairs of Ukraine, attempts to annex part of its territory and destabilize the situation in the remaining regions. Also on March 11, partial mobilization to the National Guard of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine was announced.

As soon as of March 14, 2014, 500 fighters of the Maidan Self-Defence Force went to the NGU training centre near Kyiv, from which the first volunteer battalion was formed to protect Ukraine from Russian hybrid aggression in Donbas. (Later, in 2017, this day was established as the Day of the Ukrainian Volunteer by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine).

When the anti-terrorist operation started in April 2014, the NGU units successfully resisted the illegal armed formations of the self-proclaimed so called «lpr», «dpr» pseudo-republics and regular units of the Russian army. With the participation of NGU servicemen, control was

restored in dozens of settlements in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, including the cities of Sloviansk, Ly-sychansk, Severodonetsk, Popasna, Vugledar, and the pearl of the Azov region - the city of Mariupol.

On April 30, 2018, the President of Ukraine signed a Decree on the implementation of the decision of the National Security and Defence Council on the completion of the anti-terrorist operation in the east of the country and the start of the Joint Forces operation. The main change was that the authority to manage military and law enforcement units in Donbas, including the National Guard, was transferred from the SBU to the Joint Operational Headquarters of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. However, the tasks of the NGU servicemen remained unchanged - they continued to carry out isolation-restrictive and counter-sabotage measures.

On February 24, 2022, with the beginning of the Russian full-scale invasion, the NGU servicemen were among those who took the enemy's blow first. On the very first day, the National Guard units were engaged into battle with the occupiers, causing them significant losses. As an example, during an attempted landing at the Antonov airport near Kyiv, the guardsmen destroyed 4 Russian helicopters.



In the first days of the great war, same as in 2014, thousands of volunteers joined the ranks of the NGU. People, many of whom had returned from abroad, came on their own initiative to the Territorial Recruiting Centres as well as military units asking to be recruited. The National Guard has truly become a people's force. With a single desire to stop and destroy the enemy, the Guard units defended Kyiv, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, and held back the rashists in the south on the approaches to Mykolaiv. At the same time, the NGU soldiers fought bloody battles in the east. The defence of Rubizhne, Severodonetsk, and Bakhmut will make the world's military history. The pride of the guardsmen is their participation in the successful counteroffensive in the Kharkiv region and in the de-occupation of Kherson in the autumn of 2022. During 2023-2025, the units of the National Guard of Ukraine successfully performed the most difficult combat missions at the frontline.

At the same time, the guardsmen continue to perform tasks to protect public safety and order; protect state authorities, foreign states diplomatic missions, important state facilities, including nuclear power plants, critical infrastructure facilities; convoy people taken into custody and sentenced to imprisonment; partici-



pate in the implementation of martial law legal regime measures.

The contribution of the National Guard of Ukraine to the country's defence is highly appreciated not only by the top military-political leadership, but also by ordinary citizens. On October 28, 2024, the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) to Ukraine presented the results of a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by "The Rating" sociological group. According to the poll results, the NGU has the highest level of public trust among law enforcement agencies: 86% of respondents expressed trust in the National Guard of Ukraine.

On March 26, 2025, the National Guard of Ukraine celebrated another anniversary. For 11 years, the National Guard has been defending the Ukrainian state and is a significant component of the country's security and defence sector.





CHAPTER 3.

THE EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

The European Gendarmerie Force (EUROGENDFOR)

1. Legal Framework

Declaration of Intent

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

The signatory countries undertook the effort to cover every aspect of crisis response operations within the framework of the Petersburg Declaration, about substitution missions. EUROGENDFOR can act under military command or civil authority to guarantee public security, and maintenance of public order in crisis management operations. EUROGENDFOR is, first and foremost, at the disposal of the EU, but it could also respond to requests by the UN, OSCE, NATO, and other international organizations or ad-hoc coalitions; its operational deployment requires a unanimous decision to be taken by Member States.

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

Foreseen to have an initial rapid reaction capability of up to 800 persons within 30 days in the event of an operation, besides its headquarters, EUROGENDFOR contribution may consist of an operational component

dedicated to missions of public security and public order maintenance, a crime fighting component and a logistic support one. Each Party State retains full freedom to decide whether its units shall participate in a EUROGENDFOR operation.

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

EUROGENDFOR Treaty

More comprehensive than the Declaration of Intent, the EUROGENDFOR Treaty, signed in Velsen (the Netherlands) on 18 October 2007 between France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain, establishing the European Gendarmerie Force, can be considered as the EUROGENDFOR Charter. Aim, status, modalities of organization and engagement, legal aspects, and modalities of accession are among others, addressed in this milestone document.

As stated in article 1, EUROGENDFOR will be exclusively made of police forces with a military status to



perform all police tasks within the scope of crisis management operations. 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 (article 4).

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

Any EU Member State having a police force with military status may apply to CIMIN for accession to this Treaty. A EUROGENDFOR member takes part in EUROGENDFOR meetings, which are: The High-Level Interdepartmental Committee (CIMIN); The CIMIN Working Groups; The Financial Board; Specialised ad hoc groups. Can take part in the EUROGENDFOR decision making process, missions, and exercises.

A EUROGENDFOR member must comply with the obligations established in the EUROGENDFOR Treaty as well as the decisions and documents that are approved by CIMIN. This includes to contribute to EUROGENDFOR common costs and to draw up a national contribution to its catalogue of capabilities.

A EUROGENDFOR Observer has the possibility to attend the ordinary sessions of CIMIN and the working group, unless otherwise stated, without participation in the decision-making process. Can also take part in the special sessions of CIMIN, the working group(s), the Financial Board, and specialised ad hoc groups related to operations and exercises to which the Observer State is contributing or intends to contribute. Moreover, can take part in EUROGENDFOR missions and exercises. A EUROGENDFOR Observer is expected to respect the spirit of the EUROGENDFOR Treaty and to comply with decisions and documents that are approved by CIMIN.

EU Member States and EU candidate countries that have a police force with military status and some police skills may apply for Partner Status. A EUROGENDFOR Partner has the possibility to take part in the special sessions of CIMIN, the working group(s), the Financial Board, and specialised ad hoc groups related to operations and exercises to which the Partner State is contributing or intends to contribute. Can take part in EUROGENDFOR missions and exercises, as well as to station a permanent liaison officer at the PHQ, if so decided by CIMIN (case by CIMIN-decision). A EUROGENDFOR Partner is expected to respect the spirit of the EUROGENDFOR Treaty and to comply with the decisions and documents that are approved by CIMIN.

Completing the Declaration of Intent, article 7 of the Treaty stipulates that, consisting of representatives of the appropriate ministries of each party - whose choice is a national responsibility – the CIMIN is the decision-making body governing EUROGENDFOR. Among other tasks, the CIMIN exercises political control and gives strategic direction to EUROGENDFOR; appoints the EUROGENDFOR Commander and provides him with directives; decides on the participation of EUROGENDFOR in missions; namely, conditions for engagement and deployment of EUROGENDFOR are taken by this body, on a case-by-case basis. Each operation shall be covered by a specific mandate (article 6).

Composed of a financial expert designed by each party,

a Financial Board is created (article 33) advising the CIMIN on financial and budgetary matters. Its main tasks are to examine: the draft budget and medium-term expenditure planning proposed by the EUROGENDFOR Commander, to be approved by the CIMIN; the yearly report concerning the final budget of annual expenses established by the EUROGENDFOR Commander, providing specific advice to the CIMIN for its approval. From this point of view, three kinds of expenses related to EUROGENDFOR activities are defined: common costs, expenses of the host state (i.e. Italy) related to the PHQ, and national expenses (article 34).

To be mentioned also Article 13, "Respect for laws in force". EUROGENDFOR Personnel and their family members must respect the law in force in the Host State or the Receiving State. They must also refrain from carrying out any activities incompatible with the spirit of this Treaty while on the territory of the Host State or the Receiving State.

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.



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

Agreements with External Entities

During the last years, in the 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 the European Gendarmerie Force (EUROGENDFOR) and the European External Action Service (EEAS) on the Cooperation under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).

2014: Technical Arrangement between the European Gendarmerie Force and the NATO Military Police Centre of Excellence, concerning mutual co-operation.

2015: Co-operation Agreement between the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine and European Gendarmerie Force.

2016: Technical Arrangement among the Centre of Ex-

cellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), the NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence (NATO SP COE), and the EUROGENDFOR PHQ regarding the cooperation in the area of stability policing.

2016: Framework Paper for EUROGENDFOR's cooperation with the United Nations.

2018: Training Framework between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and EUROGENDFOR.

2019: EUROGENDFOR Cooperation with the European Security and Defence College (ESDC).

2022: Memorandum of Understanding between the European Gendarmerie Forces and CIVIPOL.

2023: Memorandum of Understanding between the European Gendarmerie Force and the Security and Freedom for Europe (SAFE) Association.

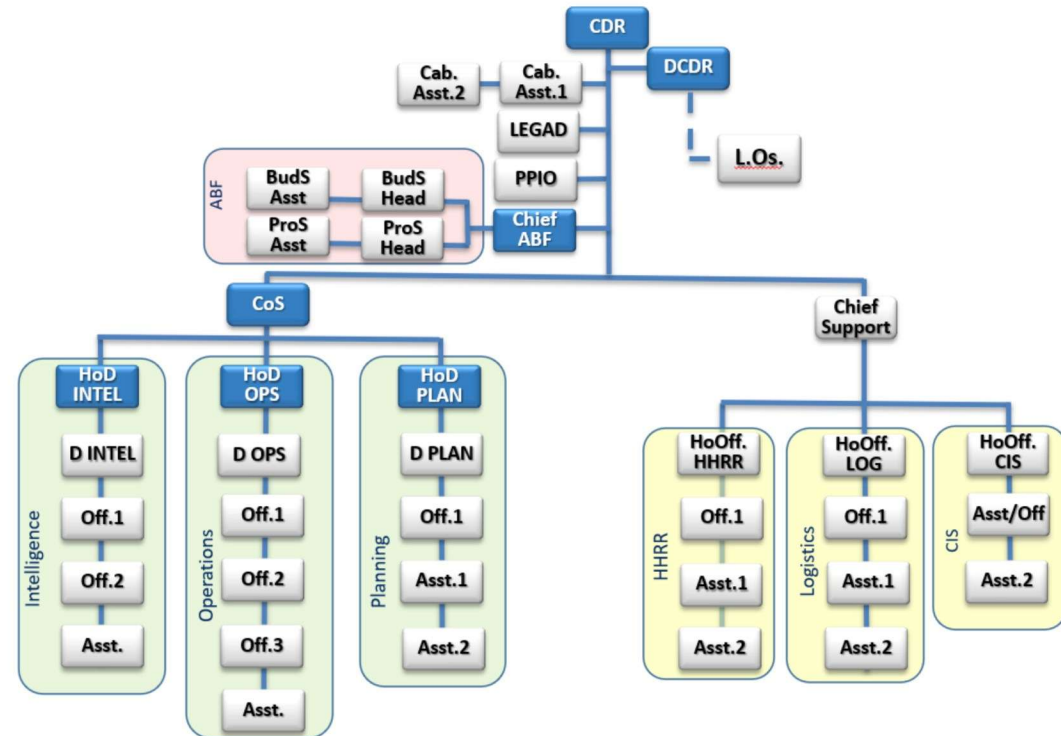
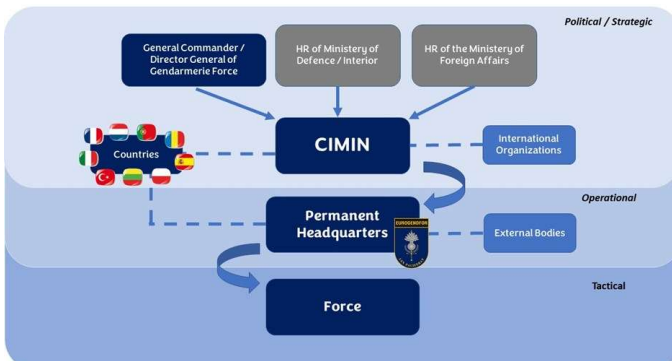
2023: Memorandum of Understanding between the European Gendarmerie Force and the GOPA PACE.

2024: Administrative Agreement between the European Gendarmerie Force and The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX).

2. Structure and Organization

Political – Strategic Level: The CIMIN

At a political - strategic level, EUROGENDFOR receives guidance from the CIMIN, composed of representatives



of the Ministers responsible for EUROGENDFOR in each Member State. The CIMIN meets once a year, or whenever there is a need upon request of a participant country and is supported in its activities by a Working Group, whose members meet quarterly. The CIMIN's decisions must be unanimous.

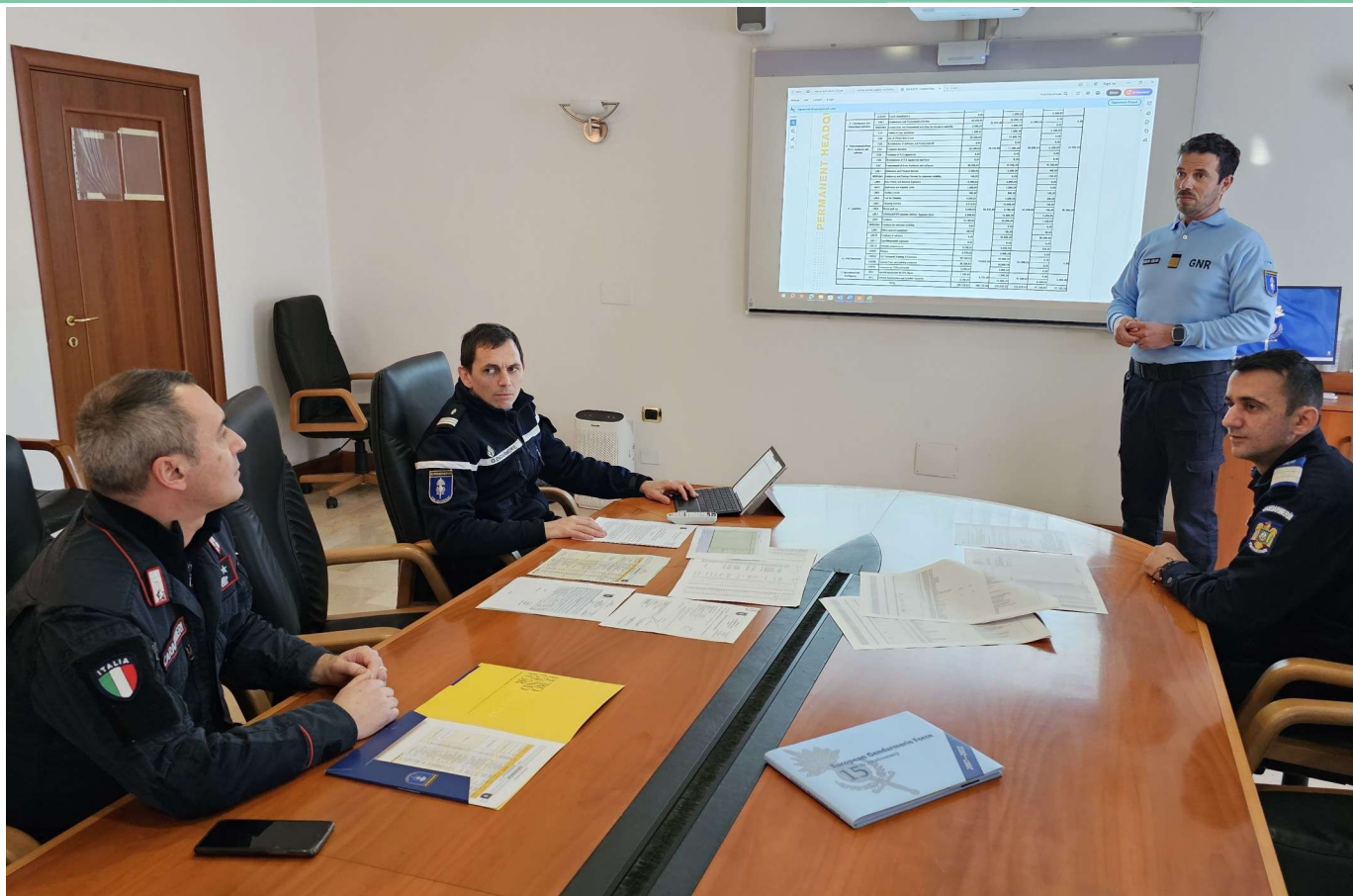
As the primary decision-making body, the CIMIN ensures the political-military coordination and gives strategic directions to EUROGENDFOR; appoints the EUROGENDFOR Commander and provides him with guidance; decides on the role and structure of the PHQ and force headquarters, ensuring the management and evaluation; appoints the chairman of the Financial Board; and decides on the status of partner or observer to a third country.

In regard to EUROGENDFOR's participation in missions, the CIMIN defines, where appropriate, the framework in which cooperation with international organizations take place, outlines the participation of contributing countries, and evaluates the requests for cooperation by third countries, international organizations, and others.

The CIMIN also establishes the rotation criteria for the PHQ key positions, monitors the implementation of the Treaty objectives, and approves major administrative, financial, and budgetary matters.

To support the CIMIN in its administrative tasks and to serve as point of contact, a CIMIN Presidency is designated annually by the EUROGENDFOR Member States, on a rotational basis. The current CIMIN presidency is held by the Portugal in 2025, to be followed on a yearly base by the Netherlands, France and Poland, in 2028.





up the EUROGENDFOR doctrine; developing the operational planning; ensuring the link with the strategic level, the EUROGENDFOR countries and the relevant international organizations; monitoring the areas of possible intervention; planning and conducting operations; supporting and backing up EUROGENDFOR's

Operational Level – PHQ

The Declaration of Intent states that "EUROGENDFOR will have a multinational, modular, and projectable headquarters. This Permanent Headquarters will be directed by the EUROGENDFOR Commander and will consist of a multinational core that could be reinforced, if needed, by agreement of the parties".

Representing the EUROGENDFOR operational planning and conduct capacity, the Permanent Headquarters located in Vicenza (Italy) is the only EUROGENDFOR permanent structure, consisting of 40 gendarmes. The main tasks developed by the PHQ include building





deployed forces; planning and executing all necessary activities for a rapid deployment of the EUROGENDFOR force; and contributing, upon request, to the strategic decision making process.

Financial autonomy was achieved by EUROGENDFOR through its PHQ, on 1 January 2025. This represents another significant step in supporting international crisis management efforts.

The Commander, supported by his multinational staff, implements the directives received from the CIMIN through its Presidency, and develops its daily tasks, constantly monitoring possible areas of intervention, as well as the ongoing operations through the coordination and support to the deployed forces, planning operational engagements, facilitating the deployment for any given mission, developing the doctrine, and liaising with the relevant counterparts.



The EUROGENDFOR Permanent Headquarters structure includes the Commander (CDR), Deputy Commander (DCDR), Chief of Staff (COS), Chief of Administrative, Budget and Finance Office (CABF), Head of

Division (HoD) of Operations, HoD of Plans and Policy and HoD of Intel, which, represent the “Key Positions” that rotate among member states every two years. The remaining positions do not rotate among nations, and

CHAPTER 3

the personnel is in most cases posted for three-year assignments.

The EUROGENDFOR Commander is responsible for commanding the Permanent HQ and establishing regulations for its efficient running. He implements the directives received from CIMIN, maintains the order within its facilities and, if necessary, outside its installations with the prior consent and assistance of the host State authorities. He draws up the budget for the

EUROGENDFOR common costs and reports his actions to the CIMIN. The current Commander position belongs to a Dutch Officer (2023-25), then rotating biennially to a Polish, and a Spanish one.

The Deputy Commander assists the Commander in all the actions taken under his mandate, replacing him during his absences, and coordinating the activities of the Welfare and the Visibility and Public Information Boards. The Commander has at his immediate disposi-



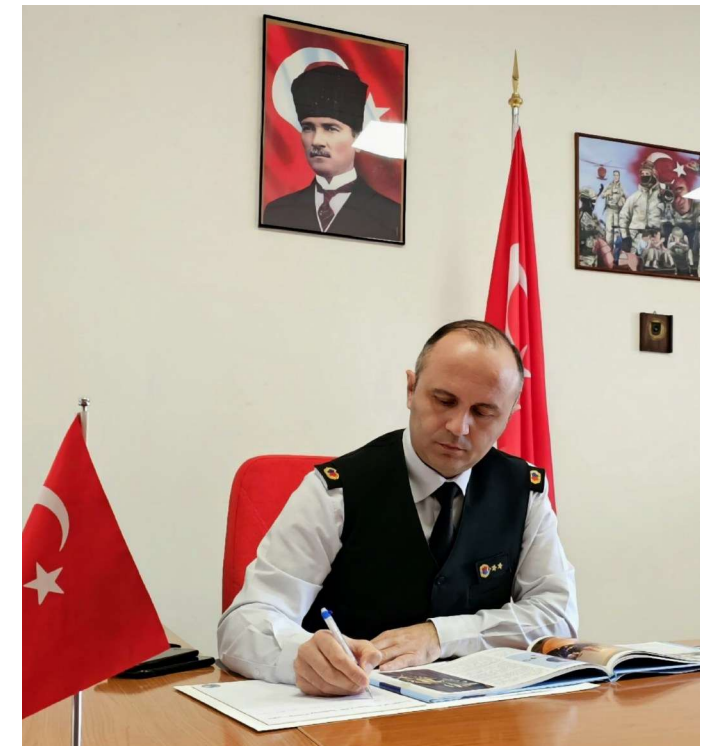


tion the service of the Legal Advisor, the Public and Press Information Advisor and the Commander's Cabinet.

The Chief of Staff is responsible for the organization and conducting all the activities related to the operational tasks in compliance with the directives and objectives determined by the Commander. the PHQ tasks are implemented by the staff under his direct responsibility. The Chief of Staff coordinates the Intelligence, Operations, Plans and Policy divisions. The Intelligence division oversees all intelligence matters linked with the different crisis scenarios occurring around the world. Division takes care of the dissemination of collected information, defining the flow of intelligence, and providing assessment to the Operations and Plans and Policy divisions. The Operations division oversees all operational matters, elaborating and disseminating the planning and conducting of operational guidelines.



CHAPTER 3



The Plans and Policy division oversees all planning and evaluation matters. First and foremost, division develops the relevant planning for the identified scenarios of intervention and the subsequent plans for the deployment and employment of the forces, elaborating the relevant studies and proposals in the field of training. The Chief of Supporting Units ensures the proper internal functioning of the headquarters. The CSU supervises and coordinates the Human Resources, the Logistics and the CIS Offices.

The Logistics office supports the PHQ in their field of experience and contributes to the elaboration of doctrine and concept in logistics.

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

In addition to the above, each nation appoints a Senior National Representative in charge of discipline and administration for all national matters of the different contingents posted at the PHQ.

Officers that are designated for relevant positions in missions, such as EUROGENDFOR Coordinators or Points of Contact, routinely attend an induction training within the permanent headquarters facilities prior to their deployment to the mission area. The goal of the training is to transmit information about the EUROGENDFOR doctrine and the PHQ structure, as well as to familiarise the officers with the working procedures and the organization's role within the mission.

EUROGENDFOR is currently enhancing its cooperation, at operational level, with other major International Organisations. This may in the future include the deployment of a permanent liaison officer to the EU CSDP structures in Brussels.



The national contributions to the EUROGENDFOR Permanent Headquarters, in terms of seconded personnel (including Officers, Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers), are as follows: Italy 11, France 6, Spain 6, Portugal 4, The Netherlands 5, Romania 4, Poland 3.

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, 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 standardised, tactical level, EUROGENDFOR force will be led by a Force Commander (DCDR) and will consist of a Force Headquarters (part of PHQ), a Mobile Element generally formed by one or more IPU (a robust police concept in the EU similar to the UN Formed Police Units (FPU) or the NATO MSU), a Centralised Specialised Element (CSE), and a Logistic Support Unit

(LSU). In particular, the CSE may include a wide range of specialised police assets, including forensics, investigation, Special Tactics and Weapons (SWAT), document forgery, border police, or dedicated monitoring, mentoring, training, and advising units, amongst others, according to the specific needs of the mission.

3 - Symbols and Values

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

A first version of the EUROGENDFOR logo (central grenade on a vertical sword and surrounded by twelve stars) was adopted by the CIMIN during the meeting held in Vicenza on 6 September 2005. The insignia



were then slightly changed in 2007 when the EUROGENDFOR countries agreed on the removal of the twelve stars. The logo is worn, in the form of a badge, by personnel serving in the Permanent Headquarters and deployed in EUROGENDFOR missions. In December 2009, during the CIMIN meeting held in Versailles, the CIMIN adopted a low visibility badge.



The general shape of these insignia is the same compared to the current ones carried by Gendarmerie forces of European institutions. It is a "Spanish" type shield, square on top and round at the bottom. Blue, whose heraldic meaning is truth and loyalty, is also European Union'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 EU-



ROGENDFOR, 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 have served at 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 specialised police expertise, which, notwithstanding, may not be considered different in nature from the one developed by civilian police forces, both locally organised 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 characterised by a destabilised 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 destabilised 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 eleven countries, able to perform all police tasks within the scope of CMO.

Intervention Scenarios

The figure below provides a visualization of the main scenarios (war and crisis) where the Gendarmerie forces best show their added value, 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 EU-

ROGENDFOR 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

The substitution intervention is performed in conflict areas of operations where the central administration



suffers a significant breakdown; the rule of law system, where the state institutions are not able to restore the status quo of a non-functional civil order.

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 characterised by a high level of



insecurity and criminality due to the lack of a proper rule of law system if the presence of organised 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

Humanitarian operations generated in response to natural or manmade disasters, unsafe environments, lack of adequate infrastructure, internally displaced population, migration waves of refugees, etc., are contemplated as a possible scenario for a EUROGENDFOR intervention. In these cases, due to the insecure environment and the lack of appropriate infrastructure, EUROGENDFOR's nature fits the requirements of robustness, flexibility, interoperability, and the ability to rapidly deploy, with adequate logistics and movement control capacity.

This means that IPU's and specialised teams (i.e. forensic and canine) would be the most suitable components to be deployed in disaster areas, with their strength tailored according to the affected area.

Provision of planning capacities

Apart from the support that the EUROGENDFOR PHQ provides to the CIMIN, as above mentioned, and without being involved directly in a specific mission, EUROGENDFOR could be requested to deliver support in planning, in favour of an international organization, es-



pecially 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.







CHAPTER 4.

PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



**NATO International Security Assistance Force
(ISAF) mission in Afghanistan**
From 08/12/2009 till 31/12/2014

In August 2003, NATO assumed command of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) with the primary objective of enabling the Afghan government to provide effective security across the country and develop new Afghan security forces, ensuring that Afghanistan would never again become a safe haven for terrorists. In 2009, the NATO Training Mission – Afghanistan (NTM-A) was established within the ISAF framework to complement the existing programs aimed at training and developing capable, self-sustainable Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and a professional Afghan National Police (ANP).

EUROGENDFOR's involvement in Afghanistan began in December 2009, focusing primarily on the development of the ANP. To accomplish this, EUROGENDFOR provided experts within the NTM-A command structure, trained and mentored the ANP, and contributed to developing pre-deployment training requirements and standards for Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Teams (POMLTs). EUROGENDFOR's deployment peaked at over 400 officers in May 2011.





UN MINUSTAH Mission in Haiti From 08/02/2010 till 03/12/2010

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 (FPUs) 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 **From 12/02/2014 till 15/03/2015**

The EU military operation in the Central African Republic (EUFOR RCA), which took place from March 2014 to March 2015, aimed to provide temporary support to help create a safe and secure environment in the Bangui area, protect populations at risk, and enable the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Within this operation, EUROGENDFOR was tasked with playing a key role in stabilising a particularly volatile



area of the capital, Bangui, a role which was undertaken with pride. This was achieved by deploying a gendarmerie-type Integrated Police Unit (IPU) comprising 100 personnel. The aim was to reinforce the rule of law, maintain public order and fight impunity. Furthermore, two Police Headquarters (PHQ) members were deployed to the EUFOR RCA Operational Headquarters (OHQ) in Larissa, Greece, to participate in the mission planning process.

EUFOR RCA was a military Bridging Operation, contributing to the provision of a Safe and Secure Environment (SASE), with a handover to MINUSCA (Mission des NU en RCA/UN mission in CAR) within 9 months from Full Operational Capability, in accordance with the mandate set out in the UNSCR 2181 and concentrating its actions in the Bangui area.

The operation was concluded successfully accomplishing all its tasks, creating a SASE in the Area of Operation on 15 March 2015. Its conclusion gave way to EUMAM RCA Mission.





**Resolute Support Mission
(RSM) in Afghanistan
From 01/01/2015 till 27/08/2021**

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).





EUMAM RCA

From 16/03/2015 till 15/07/2016

Following the termination of EUFOR RCA mission, the EU launched the Military Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic (EUMAM RCA) in March 2015. The mission aimed to advise local military authorities on managing and reforming their resources, support the United Nations where and when necessary, and advise the EU delegation.

From May 2015 until the end of the mission in July 2016, EUROGENDFOR deployed an officer to advise the Central African Republic authorities on preparing the security sector reform for the Armed Forces.





EULPC Libya From 20/04/2015 till 31/03/2023

Established in April 2015, the European Union Liaison and Planning Cell (EULPC) was focused on security issues in Libya, providing key security intelligence and planning expertise. The Cell aims to provide situational awareness on security issues to support European Union (EU) actors, as well as expertise in the context of the United Nations (UN)-facilitated peace and stabilization process. The Cell's functions were extended until 30 June 2023.

One position within the Cell was assigned to EU-ROGENDFOR as a police/gendarmerie expert.





EUTM RCA

From 16/07/2016 till 17/07/2022

In July 2016, the European Council launched the EU Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA), which built on the achievements of the EUMAM RCA mission and expanded beyond them. The mission's goal was to support the Central African Armed Forces through a three-pronged approach involving strategic advice, education and operational training. In July 2018, the mission's mandate was extended to allow

it to provide advice on civil-military cooperation to the Ministry of the Interior and the Gendarmerie, among others. To this end, a new interoperability pillar was created within EUTM.

Since the mission was launched until July 2022, EU-ROGENDFOR contributed by simultaneously deploying up to seven experts to man the aforementioned interoperability pillar since its inception.

The experts focus on providing advice to the RCA military authorities on gendarmerie and police matters, the rule of law, military justice, and supporting the embargo, demobilisation, disarmament, and reintegration (DDR) and sector security reform (SSR) led by MINUSCA.





EUBAM Libya

From 29/09/2016 till 31/10/2021

The European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) in Libya was established in May 2013 to plan and assist with a comprehensive reform process of the civilian security sector, with a focus on helping the relevant Libyan authorities to build state security structures, particularly in the areas of border management, law enforcement, and criminal justice. Since September 2016, EUROGENDFOR contributed to this mission by deploying experts to relevant positions where the gendarmerie's areas of expertise are crucial, such as Head of Operations, Maritime Border Adviser or Migration Adviser.





MINUSMA Mission in Mali
From 05/02/2018 till 01/10/2023

The EUROGENDFOR team was part of the Serious and Organised Crime Support Unit (SOC SU) within the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). The core of the mission aimed to provide support to the Malian authorities to tackle efficiently organised criminal groups and terrorist activities. On 30 June 2023, the United Nations (UN) Security Council did not renew the Mission's mandate, therefore all activities were suspended, and an exit strategy mission was planned by 1 January 2024.





EUTM Mozambique

From 18/11/2021 till 01/09/2024

The EU Training Mission (EUTM) in Mozambique was an EU multinational military training, 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 contributed with advisers and trainers in Counter Terrorism matters.





EUCAP Sahel Niger
From 22/03/2022 till 01/07/2024

Since 2018, EUROGENDFOR has been engaged in the EUCAP Sahel Niger mission in various capacities. This engagement initially took the form of deploying individual experts in key roles, including gendarmerie advisers, advisers to the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior, as well as operational positions such as heads of field offices.

Additionally, in 2018, at the request of EUCAP Sahel, EUROGENDFOR contributed by delivering a border management training module, in cooperation with Frontex, to the Compagnie Mobile de Contrôle des Frontières of the Nigerien Police authorities.

On July 26, 2023, a coup d'état took place in Niger when the presidential guard detained President Mohamed Bazoum. Shortly thereafter, the commander of the presidential guard, General Abdourahmane Tchiani, declared himself the leader of a new military junta, officially confirming the success of the coup. Due to the deteriorated security situation, it was no longer possible for the mission to safely continue its activities. Consequently, all EUROGENDFOR assets were withdrawn in 2023. Nevertheless, the team maintained its involvement in the mission from Paris until the end of their tour of duty.





MINUSCA RCA

From 18/06/2024 till 01/10/2024

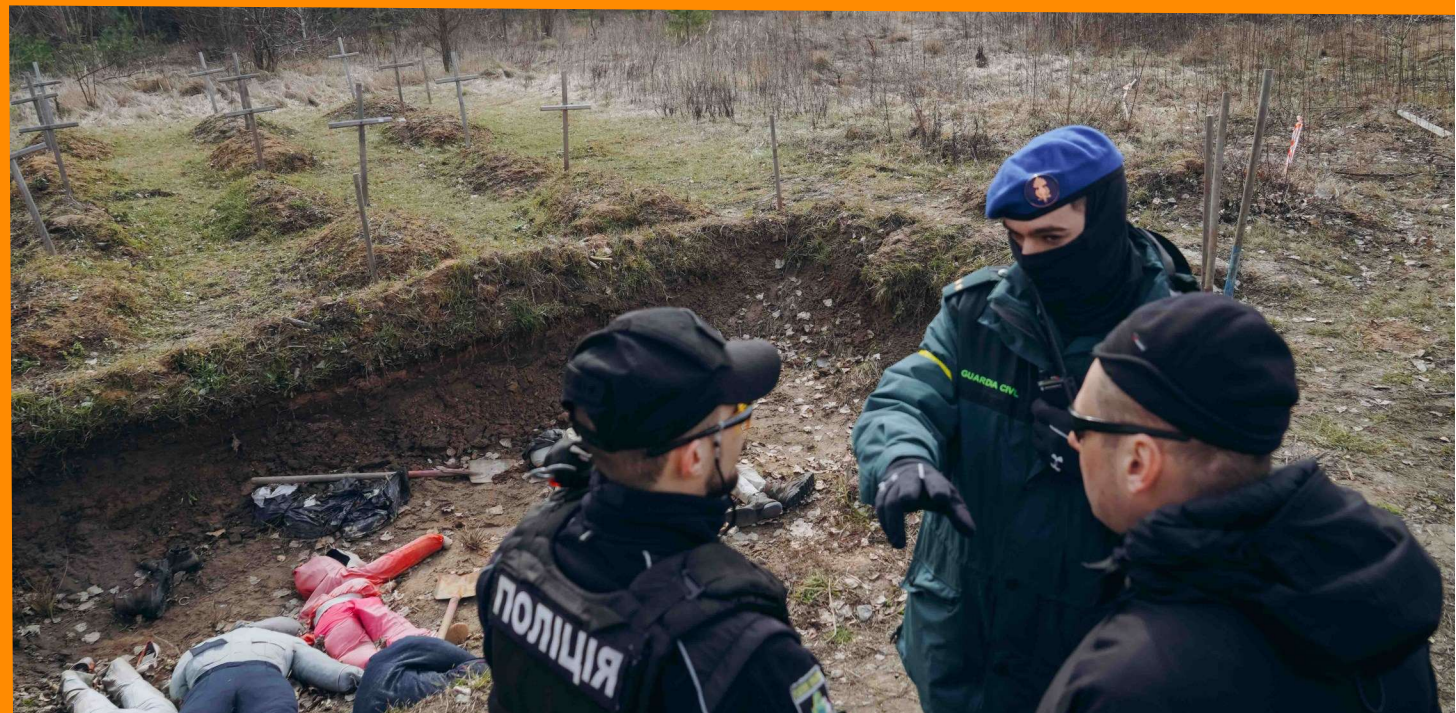
Mandated to protect civilians and support transition processes in the Central African Republic.

Concerned with the security, humanitarian, human rights and political crisis in the Central African Republic and its regional implications, the Security Council authorised on 10 April 2014 deployment of a multidimensional United Nations peacekeeping operation – MINUSCA – with the protection of civilians as its utmost priority. Its other initial tasks included support for the transition process; facilitating humanitarian assistance; promotion and protection of human rights; support for justice and the rule of law; and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation processes.

MINUSCA subsumed the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) on the date of the establishment. On 15 September 2014, the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) transferred its authority over to MINUSCA, in accordance with resolution 2149 (2014).



PREVIOUS EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS





CHAPTER 5.

CURRENT EUROGENDFOR MISSIONS



EUCAP Somalia
From 16/07/2012 ongoing

The EU Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia) is a civilian crisis management mission which supports the development of Somali maritime security and wider policing capabilities. Launched in July 2012 as EUCAP NESTOR, the Mission initially supported countries in the Horn of Africa in developing their maritime security. In December 2016, the Council of the European Union decided that the mission would focus solely on Somalia and Somaliland. It was subsequently renamed EUCAP Somalia.



EUROGENDFOR currently participates in the mission by providing a specialised team in the maritime domain, which supports the mission in building the capacity of the Somalia Police Force Maritime Police Unit (SPF MPU). Additionally, EUROGENDFOR provides experts in the roles of strategic maritime adviser and mission security officer.





EUCAP Sahel Mali From 06/07/2014 ongoing

Launched in 2014, the EUCAP Sahel Mali mission supports the Malian government in reasserting its authority over the whole country by strengthening the internal security forces. The mission provides the Malian Police, Gendarmerie, National Guard and relevant ministries with strategic advice and training to support security sector reforms.

EUROGENDFOR's involvement in the mission began before its official launch, as a PHQ expert participated in two technical assessment missions conducted by the EU during the planning process in 2013. Since the mission's establishment, EUROGENDFOR has provided advisers at strategic and operational levels, as well as trainers in a variety of areas. Furthermore, in 2020, EUROGENDFOR contributed to setting up the EUCAP Sahel Mali Mobile Unit, with the PHQ conducting the pre-deployment training and EUROGENDFOR members filling all 20 positions in the unit.





EUFOR ALTHEA Operation in BiH From 22/11/2007 ongoing

Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

Following the NATO decision to hand over its own peacekeeping mission, which had maintained security in the region since the war ended, the EU launched military Operation ALTHEA in BiH in December 2004. The EU deployed a robust military force (EUFOR) to ensure continued compliance with the Dayton/Paris Agreement, as well as to contribute to a safe and secure environment in the country.



From November 2007 to October 2010, EUROGENDFOR was responsible for manning the Integrated Police Unit (IPU) Force HQ, as well as coordinating other national contributions within the framework of the EUROGENDFOR led IPU. This was the first operational commitment for EUROGENDFOR since its creation.





EUAM Ukraine From 06/07/2021 ongoing

Following the 2013–2014 Revolution of Dignity, which undermined public trust in Ukraine's government and security forces, the EU established the non-executive European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM Ukraine) in 2014 to support reform of the civilian security sector. The mission advises, trains, and mentors Ukrainian institutions to promote rule of law, good governance, and human rights, aligned with EU standards. After Russia's 2022 invasion, EUAM's mandate expanded to support investigations of international crimes, re-establish governance in liberated areas, and strengthen border management as part of Ukraine's EU integration efforts. EUROGENDFOR's involvement in EUAM Ukraine began in 2016 with a team of four experts who delivered a "train-the-trainer" course on Crowd and Riot Control to the Ukrainian National Police. Since 2021, cooperation



with the Mission has intensified, with more individual experts deployed in strategic roles as advisers or trainers in areas such as general policing, strategic border management, and public order.

Next to individual experts EUROGENDFOR also send two Specialised Teams to Ukraine and offers ad-hoc support when needed. The first Specialised Team was deployed in 2024 and consisted of nine trainers with expertise in six different fields focused on Stability Policing. Their primary objective was to train 150 instructors from the Ukrainian Police and National Guard to enhance policing capabilities in areas reclaimed from Russian occupation and surrounding regions. More recently a new Specialised Team was deployed consisted of 4 experts focus on train the trainer course on psychological first aid. Ad-hoc support has included the delivery of middle management training and the organisation of a study visit for EUAM Ukraine and a delegation from the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) to the Stability Policing Hub in Vicenza.





EUAM RCA
From 23/09/2021 ongoing

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

Since September 2021, EUROGENDFOR has been involved in the mission, providing strategic advisers in areas such as training, interoperability, and police security.



The mission mandate was extended until 7 August 2026, also known as 'Mandate 3'.

The PSC decision (CFSP) 2024/2796, dated 22 October 2024, extends José Manuel Marques Dias' mandate as EUAM RCA Head of the mission until 9 August 2025.



EULEX Kosovo From 14/03/2022 ongoing

The EU Rule of Law Mission (EULEX) in Kosovo was launched in 2008 with the overarching aim of supporting relevant rule of law institutions in Kosovo to become more effective, sustainable, multi-ethnic and accountable.

EUROGENDFOR deployed a multinational Rapid Deployment Force Unit (RFPU) from March to July 2022 upon activation by the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC). The unit comprised 70 officers. In its role as the second security responder, the RFPU supported the mission by providing a Quick Response Force in case of major events and by conducting patrols in that area.

In 2019, EUROGENDFOR agreed 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 in its role Kosovo's second security responder, forming part of a three-layer security responder mechanism where the Kosovo Police (KP) is the first security responder, EULEX is the second, and NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR) is the third.

January and February marked the deployment of the fifth Reserve Formed Police Unit (RFPU) under the European Gendarmerie Force (EUROGENDFOR). Assigned to



EULEX Kosovo, the RFPU's role was to serve as a secondary security responder within Kosovo's three-layered security framework. The RFPU consisted of contingents from France, Portugal, Italy, and Lithuania, making this the first fully multinational RFPU deployment under EUROGENDFOR within the EULEX Kosovo mission. The primary objective of the mission was to support EULEX Kosovo in its role as a secondary security responder, with a particular focus on ensuring stability during Kosovo's parliamentary elections on February 9, 2025.

Throughout the mission, the 5th RFPU was responsible for conducting situational awareness patrols to collect intelligence, executing Crowd and Riot Control (CRC) operations when required to restore public order, and reinforcing the Polish Formed Police Unit (FPU) in northern Kosovo if necessary.



EUPOL COPPS
From 13/09/2022 ongoing

The European Union Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support in Palestinian territory assists the Palestinian Authority in building its institutions, for a future Palestinian state, focused on security and justice sector reforms.

In 2006, the European Union decided to launch the UE Police and Rule of Law Mission for the Palestinian Territory to assist the Palestinian Authority on security and Justice sector reforms. The support carried out under Palestinian ownership and in accordance with European and international standards.



Since September 2022 a EUROGENDFOR assets have been deployed on EUPOL COPPS Mission, as Mission Security Officer.

On 30 June 2024 the mandate ended, but on 1 July, it was extended for 1 year, till 30 June 2025.

After the war broke out in Gaza, EUPOL COPPS started to work with the Palestinian Authorities to reinforce the EU efforts in preparing and advising the Palestinian security institutions (Palestinian Police) in order to fight the increased social instability in the West Bank. The mission has continued with the implementation of the Mandate, being the only International Organization that continued during the days after the attack in Gaza, still operating in the West Bank, although with a limited presence.





EUMM Georgia **From 15/09/2023 ongoing**

EUMM Georgia is a civilian mission of the European Union (EU), established in September 2008, as a way of monitoring compliance with the six-point agreement, mediated by the EU, which put an end to the armed conflict between Georgia and the Russian Federation. The Mission's priorities are to ensure the non-return to hostilities, to facilitate the existence of a safe and normal life for local communities living on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Line (ABL), in order to build trust between the parties in conflict, seeking to provide Brussels with reliable, first-hand information to EU Member States. The Mission, with headquarters in Tbilisi and Field Offices in Gori, Mtskheta and Zugdidi, has a valid mandate to operate throughout the territory of Georgia, however, so far, the "de facto" authorities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia have not allowed access to these territories. Since the implementation of the Mission, monitors from the various EU Member States have constantly monitored the areas adjacent to the



ABLs with Abkhazia (ABK) and South Ossetia (SO), observing and reporting developments around the impacts of territorial separation caused by the ABLs. The Gori Field Office has an operating area of approximately 260 km of ABL (of a total of 391 Kms) with South Ossetia and the Mtskheta Field Office has an operating area of approximately 130 km of ABL with the same region. The Zugdidi Field Office is responsible for covering the entire ABL with Abkhazia, a total of 148 km. EUROGENDFOR assets perform a sheer number of activities such as conducting daily patrols along the ABL and the crossing point, assuring watchkeeper and Operational Officer activities as well as training image intelligence programs with specialists from EU SATCEN, among others.





EUPM Moldova **From 01/03/2024 ongoing**

The European Union Partnership Mission (EUPM) in the Republic of Moldova was formally established on 24 April 2023, at the request of Moldova's authorities and contributes to enhancing the resilience of the security sector of the Republic of Moldova in the areas of crisis management and hybrid threats, including cybersecurity and countering Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI).



EUROGENDFOR contributes with a Subject matter expert (SME) on Leadership and Crisis Management in Action, co-organize a Workshop on Crisis Management for Electoral Integrity.

The mission provides advice at strategic level and identifies the needs for capacity building. The mandate is valid till 21 May 2025.





EUMA Armenia
From 01/06/2024 ongoing

The European Union Mission in Armenia (EUMA) is a non-executive, non-armed civilian Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Mission, which was launched on 20 February 2023, when it also started its operational activities.

On 30 January, the Council of the European Union extended the mandate of the European Union Mission in Armenia (EUMA) for a further two years, until 19 February 2027. EUMA is tasked with observing and reporting on the situation on the ground, contributing to human security in conflict-affected areas and supporting the confidence building between Armenia (AM) and Azer-



baijan (AZ), where possible. The Mission is deployed on the Armenian side of the international border with Azerbaijan, whose Headquarters (HQ) has been in Yeghegnadzor, with six Forward Operating Bases (FOB) in Yeghegnadzor, Jermuk, Martuni, Kapan, Goris and Ijevan.

Currently, four personnel under the umbrella of EU-ROGENDOR are working on this region.





EUMAM Mozambique **From 01/09/2024 ongoing**

The EU Training Mission (EUTM) in Mozambique is a multinational military training initiative established in October 2021. It aims to provide training and support to the Mozambican Armed Forces, helping them to protect civilian populations and restore security in Cabo Delgado Province.

EUMAM officially started 1 September 2024, and its aim is to ensure that the 11 Quick Reaction Forces units trained by EUTM Mozambique become self-sufficient. The mandate will end 30 June 2026.

Since the mission was launched, EUROGENDFOR has contributed advisers and trainers specialised in counter-terrorism.





EUBAM Rafah From 15/11/2015 ongoing

In February 2025, with the aim to facilitate the entry of humanitarian aid into the Gaza Strip, the transfer of wounded people for medical treatment in Egypt, and the movement of people. Members of two EUROGENDFOR Specialised Teams were deployed to the area. In line with the mission's mandate, such specialised teams are dedicated to temporarily reinforcing EUBAM Rafah in carrying out the mission's tasks.

Actively monitoring, verifying and evaluating the PA's performance regarding the implementation of the Framework. This includes the security and customs agreements concluded between the parties on the operation of the Rafah terminal.

Contribute by mentoring and building up the Palestinian, Israeli and Egyptian authorities in all aspects of managing the Rafah crossing point.





EUSDI Gulf of Guinea From 01/03/2025 ongoing

The European Union Security and Defence Initiative in support of West African countries of the Gulf of Guinea (EU SDI in the Gulf of Guinea) was established in December 2023 in partnership with Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin. It is based on tailored support combining military and civilian expertise based on the needs identified and formulated by the four countries themselves. The initiative complements the EU's ongoing support to maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea.



A specialised team of five EU drone experts from the European Gendarmerie Force arrived in Benin in March 2025 to train the Republican Police on the use of drones to support police work within the country. The training curriculum includes piloting, imaging, operational flight planning and maintenance. The objective of the training is to enhance the operational

capabilities of the police through a more efficient use of these new advanced tools for surveillance. Drone training enhances the operational capabilities of the police by improving their surveillance capabilities.







CHAPTER 6.

FUTURE EUROGENDFOR ENGAGEMENTS



SAFE CBRN Forensic

Following the Memorandum of Understanding, signed in 2023, between EUROGENDFOR and *SAFE* (Security and Freedom for Europe), a joint cooperation was established within the frame of projects implemented in the field of security and law enforcement through capacity building, research and other technical assistance activities.

Among other ongoing and past projects, SAFE has requested EUROGENDFOR's involvement in a project - CBRN Forensics in the Middle East - with the aim of strengthening crime scene investigation and prosecution capabilities, particularly in the context of CBRN forensics.





Temporary Close Protection for EUDEL essential staff

The European External Action Service has explored the possibility of EUROGENDFOR providing temporary support in the close protection of essential EU Delegation staff in crisis areas. The objective is to establish Close Protection Teams in countries where the threat level is high or critical, with a view to enhancing their operational capabilities for a limited time.

In the event of a critical situation in a given country, the non-essential staff of EUDEL would be evacuated, but a small cell of the most essential staff of the delegation, including the Ambassador Head of Delegation, would remain in the country as far as possible in order to continue to carry out their tasks, which means that they would require additional security measures in such critical circumstances.

EUROGENDFOR is developing the way forward for possible engagement with the EEAS.





CHAPTER 7.

EUROGENDFOR COMMANDERS

5 - Former Commanders



2005 / 2007

Brigadier General Gérard DEANAZ
(French Gendarmerie)



2009 / 2011

Colonel Jorge Manuel Gaspar ESTEVES
(Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana)



2013 / 2015

Colonel Francisco ESTEBAN PEREZ
(Spanish Guardia Civil)



2007 / 2009

Colonel Giovanni TRUGLIO
(Italian Carabinieri)



2011 / 2013

Colonel Cornelis Pieter Christofor KUIJS LLD
(Royal Netherlands Marechaussee)



2015 / 2017

General Brigadier Philippe RIO
(French Gendarmerie)



2017 / 2019
Colonel Lucian GAVRILĂ
(Romanian Jandarmeria)



2021 / 2023
Colonel Paulo Goncalves
(Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana)



2019-2021
Colonel Giuseppe ZIRONE
(Italian Carabinieri)



2023-2025
Colonel Hans Vroegh
(Royal Netherlands Marechaussee)





CHAPTER 8.

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 Guardia Civil Officers Academy (Aranjuez), obtaining the rank of Lieutenant in 2003. On 17 May 2008, he was promoted to Captain.

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

From 2005 till 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 being 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 till 1997 he served in the Army as a specialist infantry soldier.

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

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

His first professional assignments were at the Guardia Civil Stations of Negreira (A Coruña) in 2000, Sepúlveda (Segovia) from 2001 till 2002, and Boceguillas (Segovia) from 2002 till 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 till 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 being killed in action in a terrorist attack on 25 August 2010.

He was posthumously awarded the EUROGENDFOR Golden Medal for Gallantry.





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 characterised 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.

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



ACOS: Assistant Chief of Staff	French Compagnie Mobile de Contrôle des Frontières)	tion
ANDSF: Afghan National Defence and Security Forces	CoESPU: Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units	EAPTC: European Association of Peace Operations Training Centres
ANP: Afghan National Police	COS: Chief of Staff	EEAS: European External Action Service
ANSF: Afghan National Security Forces	CMO: Crisis Management Operations	EOD: Explosive Ordnance Disposal
BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina	CPCC: Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability	EPCTF: European Police Chiefs Task Force
CBRN: Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear	CRC: Crowd and Riot Control	ESDC: European Security and Defence College
CDR: Commander	CSDP: Common Security and Defence Policy	ESDP: European Security and Defence Policy
CEPOL: The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training	CSE: Centralized Specialized Element	ETA: Euskadi Ta Askatasuna
CFSP: Common Foreign and Security Policy	CSSR: Civilian Security Sector Reform	EU: European Union
CIMIN: High Interdepartmental Committee (from the French Comité Inter-Ministériel de haut Niveau)	DCDR: Deputy Commander	EUAM: European Union Advisory Mission
CIS: Computer Information Systems	DCAF: Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance	EUBAM: Union Border Assistance Mission
CMCF: Mobile Company for Border Control (from the	DDR: Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegra-	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

EUROPEAN GENDARMERIE FORCE

| **SECURING PEACE AND STABILITY** THROUGH UNITED GENDARMERIES SINCE OCTOBER 18, 2007



2007
2025 **18th** Anniversary

*This book is made by the Permanent Headquarters in 2025
to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the Establishment of the
European Gendarmerie Force that was celebrated on the 18th October*

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