



# NATO ARMIES AND THEIR TRADITIONS

## The Carabinieri Corps and the International Environment

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The Ancient Corps of the Royal Carabinieri was instituted in Turin by the King of Sardinia, Vittorio Emanuele 1st by Royal Warranty on 13th of July 1814.



The Carabinieri Force was Issued with a distinctive uniform in dark blue with silver braid around the collar and cuffs, edges trimmed in scarlet and epaulets in silver, with white fringes for the mounted division and light blue for infantry. The characteristic hat with two points was popularly known as the "Lucerna". A version of this uniform is still used today for important ceremonies.

Since its foundation Carabinieri had both Military and Police functions.

In addition they were the King Guards in charge for security and honour escorts, in 1868 this task has been given to a selected Regiment of Carabinieri (height not less than 1.92 mt.) called Corazzieri and since 1946 this task is performed in favour of the President of the Italian Republic.

The Carabinieri Force took part to all Italian Military history events starting from the three independence wars (1848) passing through the Crimean and Eritrean Campaigns up to the First and Second World Wars, between these was also involved in the East African military Operation and many other Military Operations. During many of these military operations and other recorded episodes and bravery acts, several honour medals were awarded to the flag.

The participation in Military Operations abroad (some of them other than war) began with the first Carabinieri Deployment to Crimea and to the Red Sea and continued with the presence of the Force in Crete, Macedonia, Greece, Anatolia, Albania, Palestine, these operations, where the basis leading to the acquirement of an international dimension of the Force and in some of them Carabinieri supported the built up of the local Police Forces.

The Carabinieri involvement in peacekeeping operations, under the UN, NATO, OSCE and European Union multinational or bilateral agreements, started in 1979 with the deployment to UNIFIL Lebanon, and built the current structure of more than 1000 Carabinieri serving today in overseas missions.

Over the past ten years the traffic of organized crime has become more concentrated





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on an international level. Consequently, an efficient structure is required to deal with this situation.

As such, the international community is working towards closer collaboration in order to fight the new threat of crime together using communal resources.

The Carabinieri Force has taken specific initiatives following guidelines on cooperation from the Ministries of Defense and Internal Affairs to collaborate in association with other national military and police organizations in order to export national intelligence gained from experience in organized crime. The exchange of information on personnel training and recruitment, organization and new technologies has been intensified with police forces and military organizations in other countries utilizing experience already gained in previous cooperation initiatives with the National Gendarmerie in France and the Civil Guard in Spain in 1994. This has resulted in the formalization of the FIEP Agreement (France, Italy, Spain and Portugal) involving the French Gendarmerie, Spanish Civil Guard, Portuguese Republican National Guard, Turkish Gendarmerie, Dutch Koninklijke Marechaussée and Moroccan Gendarmerie. At the same time, technical bilateral agreements were signed with the Rumanian Gendarmerie, the Internal Military Troops of the Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Qatar, the National Gendarmerie in Argentina and the Carabineros in Chile, with the objective of amplifying experience in the fields of training, formation, information technology, public relations and public relations.

With regard to international police cooperation the course of action taken has been directed principally towards the intensification in the exchange of information regarding emergent criminality, identification of the best operating procedures, the spread of investigative experience with maximum effectiveness as well as research into the proposal to make national legislation homogeneous. Officers of the Force are involved in G8 Groups, "Terrorism Experts" and "Di Leone" - subgroup "Law Enforcement", in working groups as required by the Schengen Agreement for the development of "Acquis Communautaire" as well as in all the police cooperation activities of the Justice and Internal Affairs Third Pillar of the European Union. The Force is directly involved in the European Police Department, Europol, whose international branch is studying emergent crime as a priority, and is presently setting up a system for the exchange of data between the investigative structures of each individual member state. In this important sector Officers of the Carabinieri are employed as experts in the AWF (Analysis Work

File) concerned with organized crime, illegal immigration from Eastern European countries and terrorism. The Carabinieri Special Operations Group has recently activated, on behalf of Europol, an Operating Project between member states, MSOP (Member State Operational Project) to develop international cooperation against organized crime involving the illegal trafficking of human beings. This procedure permits the exchange, in real time, of useful investigative data from other European member states and in countries which have applied to become members, and the ability to share operating strategies. The original concept anticipated the realization of a joint team investigative squad made up of personnel from Europol and national police forces for the development of investigations against crime organizations active in European countries.

The Carabinieri Force also participates in international cooperation through OIPC, (International Organization of Crime Police - Interpol) by attaching personnel to the Police International





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Cooperation Service reporting to the Department of Public Security - Head Office of the Crime Unit, as well as attached to the General Secretariat. The Service is made up of 5 Divisions, the 2nd and the 3rd represents, in particular, the Italian structure of Interpol. Finally, an Officer of the Carabinieri is assigned to OLAF (European Anti-Fraud Office) as Assigned National Expert in the prevention and fight against Euro counterfeiting. Even though this cooperation was in compliance with the First Pillar, European Union Directives, and not the Third Pillar, European Justice and Internal Affairs, it still permitted the Force to provide the European member countries with its considerable experience acquired in its own specialized field. Cooperation in the ENFSI (European National Forensic Science Institute's Work Groups) is particularly noteworthy. The Carabinieri Scientific Investigation Department competes with other European forensic institutes in research and experimentation for the most modern techniques in scientific investigation.

Carabinieri in addition to that built up a Centre Of Excellency for Specialized Police Units (COESPU) directly under the UN DPKO-Police Division supervision, to train Personnel belonging to Nations that send Police Units in UN Missions.

All this background in Policing is constantly used also in performing Peacekeeping Missions as it happened in some of the most recent Missions involving the Carabinieri Corps like: IPTF SFOR and EUPOL in Bosnia-Herzegovina, KFOR UNMIK in Kosovo, MAPE and D.I.E. in Albania, TIPH in Palestine, UNIFIL in Lebanon, ONUMOZ in Mozambique, UNMEE in Ethiopia, INTERFET Indonesia and ISAF in Afghanistan.

Carabinieri Corps is one of the 5 National Police Forces and one of the 2 with general Police functions. The reason why we have 2 general Police forces is an historical one but we also love to say that is for democratic reasons as it was for the "Consoles" in the Roman Republic until they were two it was a Republic, when they become one (it happened first with Caesar) the Empire began.

Carabinieri Corps is within the Ministry of Defence at the same rank of the classical three Services (Army, Navy, Air Force). This situation is the last step of an evolution of 196 years of history and wont be the last; before year 2000 Carabinieri was a "specialty" within the Army.

The last reform Law, nr.78 of year 2000, stated that Carabinieri has exclusive functions of security and Military Police for the Armed Forces and support reconstruction of local Police forces abroad under international mandates or bilateral agreements.

Within NATO these tasks are accomplished by MP and MSU assets, both can be employed also in N.T.M. (NATO Training Mission) as it is in IRAQ and Afghanistan.

NRDC-ITA is the only HRF HQ that has within its organization Carabinieri assets both in MP and MSU form.

Within the permanent HQ structure The Carabinieri are organized as follow:

The full complex of the MP functions are covered by the Force Provost Marshall Office which head is also the Carabinieri Senior, within the G2 Branch there is a CI cell manned with Carabinieri personnel and within G3 Branch there is a Subject Matter Expert (SME) for MSU





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employment (task provider for the Specialized Civil Police Assets).

The Force Provost Marshall (FPM) is in charge to direct, steer and coordinate the use of Military police during NRDC-ITA operations, combining capabilities of MP available units, with respect to each primary national regulation, and providing advice to COMNRDC-ITA on MP related matters. On the national chain, FPM is the main bridge between NRDC-ITA and the Local security authorities, especially for what pertains to NRDC-ITA deployments, VIP visits, off-post training and PHQ physical security. FPM Office is composed of two sections:

- MP PLANS/OPS SECTION is responsible for mobility Support and Area security; it produces MP planning documents and provides MP support on close coordination with OPS DIV/G35 section.
- MP DISCIPLINE & REGULATION SECTION is responsible for Entitled Prisoner of War (EPW) control operations and Law Enforcement. It ensures that EPW International regulations are applied and enforces the MP standing laws and procedures. Section Chief is responsible for spreading out discipline policy and, when more than one nation is involved, supports the FPM in pursuing agreements/common lines of action for the SNRs/NCCs concerned.

MSU Section is permanently established in HQ NRDC-ITA it's Chief, SO1 MSU is in charge of advising COMNRDC-ITA and the Staff, as subject matter expert, on MSU issues and capabilities; of liaising with affiliated MSU units and other NATO HQs and selected schools regarding MSU doctrine, capabilities, training and C2 matters. He is the only focal point for all MSU issues (planning and coordination of orders for MSU assets) within NRDC-ITA HQ.

In operations many posts will be manned, some for the Military Police functions and others for the Civil police functions, in particular the last one is a Staff Officer posted as Civil Police Advisor, within the Advisors in charge of developing the whole spectrum of agreements and links with the Local Police Forces, focusing on the main fields of Policing support such as training, mentoring or substituting the Local Police Forces (all in consistency with the mandate).

As all the universe is in a unstoppable developing so is the Carabinieri Corps organization within this HQ looking to better organize the Staff in accomplishing its own tasks, who will live will see.

