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Lieutenant General Giuseppe E. Gay, Italian Army

Lt. Gen Giuseppe E. Gay attended the Italian Military Academy in Modena, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in 1971. Following two years of specialization training in Turin, he was assigned as a First Lieutenant to the 182nd "Garibaldi" armored Regiment and later, as a Captain, he commanded a tank company in the 13th "M.O. Pascucci" Tank Battalion.

Following the Basic and Advanced Courses of the Italian Army General Staff College, he served as a Staff Officer at the North Eastern District's Estate & Facilities Office, the Army General Staff's Personnel Division, the 5th Army Corps' HQ (Chief G3), the Army General Staff's Logistic Division (Chief G4) and the 1st Command Force of Defense (COS).


As of the 29th of August 2008, he assumed command of Kosovo Forces.

He has received numerous military decorations, badges and ribbons. Besides this he has been awarded the Italian Army Bronze Medal for Gallantry, the First Class Medal "Don Alfonso HENRIQUES" of the Portuguese Army, the German Army Gold Cross for Honor, Slovak military medal “For Service at Peacekeeping Operations of 1st degree” and Meritorious Officer Cross with Swords of Malta's Sovereign Military Order.

He was conferred with the title of Commander of the Italian Republic Order of Merit, and the title of Knight of the Italian Military Order.

LTG Gay holds a Bachelor's degree and a Master's degree in Strategic Sciences from the University of Turin, a Bachelor's degree in International and Diplomatic Sciences from the University of Trieste and a post-graduate degree in Classical Sciences from the "Accademia Agostiniana" - Lateran University of Rome.

He is married to Anna and they have two adult children.
Kosovo lies in the southern Balkans and has a mixed population of which the majority are ethnic Albanians. Until 1989, the region enjoyed a high degree of autonomy within the former Yugoslavia, when Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic altered the status of the region, removing its autonomy and bringing it under the direct control of Belgrade, the Serbian capital. The Kosovar Albanians strenuously opposed the move. During 1998, open conflict between Serbian military and police forces and Kosovar Albanian forces resulted in the deaths of over 1,500 Kosovar Albanians and forced 400,000 people from their homes. The international community became gravely concerned about the escalating conflict, its humanitarian consequences, and the risk of it spreading to other countries. President Milosevic's disregard for diplomatic efforts aimed at peacefully resolving the crisis and the destabilizing role of militant Kosovar Albanian forces was also of concern. This led to the consideration of a large number of possible military options. On October 13th, 1998, following a deterioration of the situation, the NATO Council authorized Activation Orders for air strikes. This move was designed to support diplomatic efforts to make the Milosevic regime withdraw forces from Kosovo, cooperate in bringing an end to the violence and facilitate the return of refugees to their homes. At the last moment, following further diplomatic initiatives including visits to Belgrade by NATO's Secretary General Javier Solana, US Envoys Richard Holbrooke and Christopher Hill, the Chairman of NATO's Military Committee, General Klaus Naumann, and the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SAC EUR), General Wesley Clark, President Slobodan Milosevic agreed to comply and the air strikes were called off. UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1199, among other things, expressed deep concern about the excessive use of force by Serbian Security Forces and the Yugoslav Army, and called for a cease-fire by both parties to the conflict. In the spirit of the UNSCR, limits were set on the number of Serbian forces in Kosovo, and on the scope of their operations, following a separate agreement with Generals Naumann and Clark. It was agreed, in addition, that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) would establish a Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM) to observe compliance on the ground and that NATO would establish an aerial surveillance mission. The establishment of the two missions was endorsed by UN Security Council Resolution 1203. Several non-NATO nations that participate in Partnership for Peace (PfP) agreed to contribute to the surveillance mission organized by NATO. In support of the OSCE, the Alliance established a special military task force to assist with the emergency evacuation of members of the KVM, if renewed conflict should put them at risk. This task force was
deployed in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia under the overall direction of NATO’s Supreme Allied Commander Europe. Despite these steps, the situation in Kosovo flared up again at the beginning of 1999, following a number of acts of provocation on both sides and the use of excessive and disproportionate force by the Serbian Army and Special Police. Some of these incidents were defused through the mediation efforts of the OSCE verifiers but in mid-January, the situation deteriorated further after escalation of the Serbian offensive against Kosovar Albanians. Renewed international efforts were made to give new political impetus to finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. The six-nation Contact Group established by the 1992 London Conference on the Former Yugoslavia met on January 29th. It was agreed to convene urgent negotiations between the parties to the conflict, under international mediation. NATO supported and reinforced the Contact Group efforts by agreeing on January 30th to use air campaign if required, and by issuing a warning to both sides in the conflict. These concerted initiatives culminated in negotiations in Rambouillet near Paris, from February 6th to the 23th, followed by a second round in Paris, from March 15th to the 18th. At the end of the second round of talks, the Kosovar Albanian delegation signed the proposed peace agreement, but the talks broke up without a signature from the Serbian delegation. Immediately afterwards, Serbian military and police forces stepped up the intensity of their operations against the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, moving extra troops and modern tanks into the region, in a clear breach of compliance with the October agreement. Tens of thousands of people began to flee their homes in the face of this systematic offensive. On March 20th, the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission was withdrawn from the region, having faced obstruction from Serbian forces to the extent that they could no longer continue to fulfill their task. US Ambassador Holbrooke then flew to Belgrade, in a final attempt to persuade President Milosevic to stop attacks on the Kosovar Albanians or face imminent NATO air strikes. Milosevic refused to comply, and on March 23rd the order was given for a the air campaign (Operation Allied Force). On June 10th, 1999, after an air campaign lasting 78 days, NATO Secretary General Javier Solana announced that he had instructed General Wesley Clark, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, temporarily to suspend NATO’s air operations against Yugoslavia. This decision was taken after consultations with the North Atlantic Council and confirmation from General Clark that the full withdrawal of Yugoslav forces from Kosovo had begun. The withdrawal was in accordance with a Military-Technical Agreement concluded between NATO and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the evening of June 9th. The agreement was signed by Lieutenant General Sir Michael Jackson, on behalf of NATO, and by the General Svetozar Marjanovic of the Yugoslav Army and Lieutenant General Obrad Stevanovic of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, on behalf of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia. The withdrawal was also consistent with the agreement between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the European Union and Russian special envoys, President Ahtisaari of Finland and Mr. Victor Chernomyrdin, former Prime Minister of Russia, reached on June 3rd. The NATO Secretary General announced that he had written to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, and to the President of the United Nations Security Council, informing them of these develo-
The Secretary General of NATO urged all parties to the conflict to seize the opportunity for peace and called on them to comply with their obligations under the agreements that had now been concluded and under all relevant UN Security Council resolutions. Paying tribute to General Clark and to the forces which had contributed to Operation Allied Force, and to the cohesion and determination of all the Allies, the Secretary General stated that NATO was ready to undertake its new mission to bring the people back to their homes and to build a lasting and just peace in Kosovo. On June 10, the UN Security Council passed a resolution (UNSCR 1244) welcoming the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the principles on a political solution to the Kosovo crisis, including an immediate end to violence and a rapid withdrawal of its military, police and paramilitary forces. The Resolution, adopted by a vote of 14 in favor and none against, with one abstention (China), announced the Security Council's decision to deploy international civil and security presences into Kosovo, under United Nations auspices. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council also decided that the political solution to the crisis would be based on the general principles adopted on May 6th by the Foreign Ministers of the Group of Seven industrialized countries and the Russian Federation - G8 and the principles contained in the paper presented in Belgrade by the President of Finland and the Special Representative of the Russian Federation which was accepted by the Government of the Federal Republic on June 3rd. Both documents were included as annexes to the Resolution. The principles included, among others, an immediate and verifiable end to violence and repression in Kosovo; the withdrawal of the military police and paramilitary forces of the Federal Republic; deployment of effective international and security presences, with substantial NATO participation in the security presence and unified command and control; establishment of an interim administration; the safe and free return of all refugees; a political process providing for substantial self-government, as well as the demilitarization of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA); and a comprehensive approach to the economic development of the region. The Security Council authorized Member States and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence and decided that its responsibilities would include deterring renewed hostilities, demilitarizing...
the KLA and establishing a secure environment for the return of refugees and in which the international civil presence could operate. The Security Council also authorized the UN Secretary General to establish the international civil presence and requested him to appoint a Special Representative to control its implementation. Following the adoption of UNSCR 1244, General Jackson, acting on the instructions of the North Atlantic Council, made immediate preparations for the rapid deployment of the security force (Operation Joint Guardian), mandated by the United Nations Security Council. The first elements entered Kosovo on June 12th. As agreed in the Military Technical Agreement, the deployment of the security force, Kosovo Force (KFOR) was synchronized with the departure of Serb security forces from Kosovo. By June 20th, the Serb withdrawal was complete and KFOR was well established in Kosovo. At its full strength, KFOR will comprise nearly 50,000 personnel. It is a multinational force under unified command and control with substantial NATO participation. Agreement was reached on the arrangements for participation by the Russian Federation. More than twelve other non-NATO nations indicated their intention to contribute to KFOR. Also on June 20th, following confirmation by the SACEUR that Serb security forces had vacated Kosovo, the Secretary General of NATO announced that, in accordance with the Military Technical Agreement, he had formally terminated the air campaign. NATO forces have been at the forefront of the humanitarian efforts to relieve the support of wider international efforts to build peace and stability in the area.

Many thousands of refugees were forced to flee Kosovo by the Serbian ethnic cleansing campaign. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia NATO troops built refugee camps, refugee reception centers and emergency feeding stations, as well as moving many hundreds of tons of humanitarian aid to those in need. In Albania, NATO deployed substantial forces to provide similar forms of assistance. NATO has also assisted the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with coordination of humanitarian aid flights as well as supplementing these flights by using aircraft from member countries. The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center (EADRCC) established at NATO in May 1998 has also played an important role in the coordination of support to UNHCR relief operations. In March, 2007, after eight years of Kosovo being led by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), UN Special Envoy Martti Ahtisaari proposed supervised independence. A long round of negotiations was not successful to find a solution to Kosovo status. On February 17th, 2008, Kosovo's Assembly declared independence.
KFOR will continue in line with its operational mandate to cooperate with and assist the United Nations, the European Union, the Institution in Kosovo and the International Community to support the development of a stable, democratic, multi-ethnic and peaceful Kosovo. According to our schedule, 2009 will mark the accomplishment of additional tasks for KFOR. In fact the Kosovo Security Force will reach by September 2009 the Initial Operational Capability. In my view given the mission assigned to the KSF, such as to react to crisis, natural disasters and other emergencies, all ethnic communities should feel the moral obligation to commit their best youths, in order to have a say for a better future. I want to focus our attention to those areas where more than one ethnicity is living alongside the other. There tolerance has been achieved but cooperation is still far away. So we have to encourage a more constructing attitude of the people, concentrating our common efforts on projects which may be helpful to different communities. I want to turn those areas of potential conflict into opportunities for mutual understanding and cooperation. I give to this idea the name "Kosovo Development Zones"; it will be highly beneficial to the people as well as to the reputation of Kosovo. I am ready to support within means and capabilities any kind of project that will foster the reconciliation and the cooperation among the inhabitants of Kosovo. We have to transmit our determined enthusiasm and positive outlook, our vision of the future, trying to convince our friends in Kosovo to work together for a better future. An example of Unity of Effort!
In accordance with UNSCR 1244, the mission of KFOR is to:

Establish and maintain a secure environment in Kosovo, including public safety and order.

KFOR has the mandate to enforce law and order until the UN Mission in Kosovo can fully assume this responsibility. This is achieved by patrols, air surveillance, checkpoints, response to emergency calls, search operations, border controls, investigation of criminal activities and arrest or detention of suspected criminals.

After just three months spent in Kosovo, KFOR troops have arrested hundreds of suspected criminals, confiscated quantities of weapons and ammunition, and restored the overall security and stability of the province. KFOR presence has allowed more than 775,000 refugees and displaced people to come back to Kosovo and feel secure again. A constant drop in the rate of murder, arson and looting confirms that a return to normal life is not far ahead. Special attention is now paid to the protection of minorities, who are often the victims of ethnic tensions and hatred.

Monitor, verify and when necessary, enforce compliance with the conditions of the Military Technical Agreement and the UCK Undertaking

KFOR is actively involved in the demilitarization of Kosovo. With the arrival of KFOR, military and police forces from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia completed their withdrawal and met the final timelines of the Military Technical Agreement. Also Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) forces have been compliant with the terms of the Undertaking of demilitarization and Transformation. This undertaking is a voluntary commitment for immediate cessation of hostilities and for a step-by-step demilitarisation of the KLA, which was completed on 20 September 1999.

Already tons of weapons and ammunition have been seized or handed to KFOR. This includes thousands of pistols and rifles, hand grenades, anti-personnel mines, rocket launchers, artillery pieces, mortar bombs, rifle bombs, anti-tank mines, fuses, explosives, and even anti-tank rockets and missiles.

The KLA has been disbanded and all KLA weapons have been stored in secure weapons storage sites under the control of KFOR. The transformation of the former KLA is underway through resettlement programs, the creation of the Kosovo Police Service and the stand-up of the Kosovo Security Force.

Provide assistance to the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

KFOR and UNMIK are partners in an international effort to restore Kosovo and help the local population to transform the province into a free and democratic society open to all.
NATO Trust Fund is being implemented by a local partner Non-Governmental organization (APPK) under the supervision of the UN Development Program (UNDP).

**Stand-up of the Kosovo Security Force (KSF)**

NATO is responsible for supervising and supporting the stand-up and training of a multi-ethnic, professional and civilian controlled KSF. The Kosovo-wide recruitment campaign for the KSF started on 21 January 2009. Reaching out to Kosovo's minority communities and encouraging them to apply for the KSF remains a priority.

The KSF shall be a lightly armed force and possess no heavy weapons, such as tanks, heavy artillery or offensive air capability. The KSF shall have primary responsibility for security tasks that are not appropriate for the police such as emergency response, explosive ordnance disposal and civil protection. This multiethnic professional, all-volunteer both gender force will be trained according to
NATO standards and placed under civilian-led, democratic control. To date, the recruitment process has reached out across society and was carried out in two official languages: Albanian and Serbian. In the end, but not before two or three years the KSF will comprise no more than 2500 active personnel and 800 reservists. Training activities and courses started on 2 February 2009. The aim for this is reaching initial operational capability.

*Establish a civilian-led body to supervise the KSF*

NATO assists the authorities in Kosovo in establishing a ministry for the Kosovo Security Force. Primary responsibility for this task rests with NATO HQ in Brussels; KFOR is tasked to support the NATO Advisory Team that has been established in Pristina.
The Headquarters of Kosovo Force (HQ KFOR) is located in Pristina/Pristinë, Kosovo. It supports a NATO-led mission of five Multinational Task Forces, with 33 nations and more than 14,000 peacekeepers in their effort to contribute providing a safe and secure environment for all people living in Kosovo. HQ KFOR reports to the Commander of Joint Force Command Naples (COM JFCN) in Naples, Italy. COM JFCN is Admiral Mark Fitzgerald, U.S. Navy.
KFOR completed its transition from four Multinational Brigades (MNB East, Center, Northeast, Southwest) to five Multinational Task Forces (MNTF) in June 2006: a Regiment of Italian Carabinieri (MSU), a Portuguese Battalion (KTM), a Headquarters Support Group (HSG), and a Communication Zone (South):
- MNTF Center based in Lipjan/Lipjan;
- MNTF North based in Novo Selo/Novo Sellë;
- MNTF East based in Urosevac/Ferizaj;
- MNTF South based in Prizren/Prizrenj;
- MNTF West based in Pec/Peja;

KFOR's transition process was aimed at improving the effectiveness of the forces and their ability to operate flexibly throughout Kosovo without restriction. In addition, it placed more emphasis on intelligence-led operations, with MNTFs working closely with both the local police and the local population to gather information. The MNTF's come under a single chain of command, under the authority of Commander KFOR (COMKFOR).
The main MNTF-N mission is to act in the frame of UNSC Resolution 1244 and the particular frame of a military technical agreement. It is to control the area and ensure freedom of movement; to defend the patrimonial sites and the vital infrastructures; to support UNMIK, OSCE, and other international agencies.

Daily, it means to provide a safe and secure environment through random actions in order to ensure effects; foot or car patrols, temporary checkpoints in the entire area of responsibility. MNTF-N is very active in civilian and military cooperation (CIMIC). Thus, it participates fully in supporting various projects regarding education and cultural matters, health, environment, water and energy. In addition, MNTF-N takes part in public rebuilding efforts (roads, bridges, public building, etc…) in cooperation with the inhabitants particularly those of isolated villages.

Previously known as Multinational Brigade North (MNB-N), it was renamed Multinational Task Force North, December 1st, 2005.

Today, with more than 2,500 soldiers, MNTF-N is composed of seven contributing Nations. The MNTF-N’s Headquarter is based in Novo Selo/Maxhunaj.

MNTF-N’s AOR which spreads over 2,000 km², has an estimated population of about 200,000 Kosovo-Albanians, 80,000 Kosovo-Serbs and 5,000 from other ethnicities.
Multinational Task Force Center (MNTF C) was previously known as Multinational Brigade Center (MNB C). This formation was renamed on January 17th, 2006. Its Headquarters is at Camp Ville in Lipljan/Lipjan, having previously been in Slim Lines in Pristina/Prishtine until 2004. At the same time MNB C became the first formation to start the transition into the present Task Force structure.

MNTF C's Area of Responsibility (AOR) is 2,240 km². It consists of seven municipalities, which are Glogovac/Gllagoc, Lipljan/Lipjan, Stimlje/Shtime, Kosovo Polje/Fushe Kosove, Pristina/Prishtinë, Obilic/Obiliq and Podujevo/Podujeve. It contains a mixture of terrain, including valleys with urban centers and forested mountain ridges.

MNTF C's AOR has the highest population of any Task Force, it is estimated that one million people live there, which is approximately half the population of Kosovo.

The vast majority of the population is Kosovo-Albanian. However, there are also several areas with Kosovo-Serbs and other minorities. In Obilic/Obiliq municipality, for example, approximately 15 percent of the population is from minorities, while the areas Gracanica/Gracanice, Caglavica/Cagllavice and Lipljan/Lipjan are considered Kosovo-Serbian enclaves.

The Monastery in Gracanica/Gracanice is an important center for the Kosovo-Serbs in the MNTF's AOR and accordingly it is a focus of significant operational attention. Similarly, the Gazimestan Monument and certain buildings in Obilic/Obiliq, which house internally displaced persons, are also of major operational interest.

The main tasks for MNTF C are to maintain a safe and secure environment for all, including freedom of movement, and the protection of ethnic minority communities. As a result MNTF C places a very high emphasis on its flexibility. It lives by its motto "Ad Ultrumque Paratus", Ready for everything.
The armed conflict in Kosovo came to an immediate end with the passage to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244, on June 10th, 1999. It also provided for international civil and security forces to operate within the province, under UN auspices. That presence was immediately felt within the reach of Multinational Task Force East; area of responsibility, as approximately 4,000 U.S. troops were part of the initial force. This included the 1,900 Marines of the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), 1,700 Army troops from Task Force Hawk and 200 U.S. soldiers from Germany who stood up a Headquarters for U.S. forces.

The U.S. forces within MNTF E, at that time were referred to as Task Force Falcon, were built around the 1st Infantry Division's Assault Command Post and 2nd Brigade. The 13th Tactical Group (Russian), 501st Mechanized Infantry Battalion (Greek), 18th Air Assault Battalion (Polish), the 14th Squadron Helicopter Detachment and the 37th Support Company (Ukrainian), a composite platoon from Lithuania, and a composite battalion from the United Arab Emirates, completed the Brigade's first operational forces. Besides the U.S. forces, there were 830 Russian, 559 Polish, 429 Greek, 240 Ukrainian, 30 Lithuanian, and 115 soldiers from the United Arab Emirates.

The mission that MNTF E Soldiers perform is as varied as the Soldiers themselves. From patrolling city streets and rural towns, providing medical check-ups in remote villages, conducting patrols to cordon and search operations, MNTF E Soldiers are committed to fulfilling their role as peacekeepers. Among the many missions accomplished by MNTF E troops are: monitoring, verifying and enforcing the provisions of the Military Technical Agreement in order to provide a safe and secure environment; providing humanitarian assistance in support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees efforts; helping local law enforcement agencies enforce basic law and order; and establishing and supporting the resumption of core civil functions.

The United States is the lead nation for MNTF E with more than 2300 soldiers, which also has units from Armenia, Greece, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Ukraine.
It has been established on May 15, 2006. Alphabetically, Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Switzerland and Turkey are the seven contributing nations in MNTF S. AOR of MNTF S includes the southern municipalities of Kosovo, covering 2004 km², which equals to 18.5% of the overall area of Kosovo. The borderlines stretch over a length of 297 km.

The AOR comprises five municipalities, namely, Orahovac/Rahovec, Malisevo/Malishevë, Suva Reka/Suvarekë, Prizren/Prizrenj and Dragas/Dragash and one pilot project, namely Mamusa/Mamushë. There is a total number of 234 villages. The biggest city in the AOR of MNTF S is Prizren. The population of the whole AOR is estimated to be 480,000 (approx. 24% of the overall population of Kosovo).

Multinationality is not only encountered inside the headquarters of MNTF S, but also in the multitude of subordinate formations and units. During various framework and security operations which are carried out within the entire AOR, soldiers from seven nations cooperate in harmony in order to render their contribution to the preservation of a safe and secure environment (SASE) and freedom of movement (FOM).

The operational forces of the Task Force, the so-called Manoeuvre Battalions (ManBn) are organized as follows: HQ MNTF S, which is based at Camp Prizren/Prizren. Austrian Maneuver Battalion (ManBN Dulje), which is based at Camp Casablanca/Suva Reka. MAN BN Turkish Maneuver Battalion (ManBN Dragash), which is based at Camp Sultan Murat/Prizren and Camp Sultan Multinational Aviation Battalion.

All in all, five nations and more than 3,400 soldiers render their contributions to accomplish the mission of MNTF S - true to their motto: "One Team - One Mission".
November 12th, 2002, the Italian-led Multinational Brigade West and the German-led Multinational Brigade South fused together as Multinational Brigade Southwest (MNB SW), with an AOR of 42 percent of Kosovo. The first Brigade commander was German. The headquarters was located in Prizren, with interchanging contingent commanders between Italians and Germans every year. On May 16, 2006 MNB SW was divided into MNTF S and MNTF W. MNTF W established its Headquarters in Villaggio Italia (Pec/Peja).

Currently, the AOR of MNTF W is divided into three AORs of the Maneuver Task Forces (TF). In the western area of Pec/Peja, Decani/Decane and Dakovica/Gjakova municipalities, TF Aquila operates under Italian command supported by Romanian soldiers. In the north, TF Tizona is under Spanish command in the municipality of Istok/Istog. In the eastern area of Pec/Peja and Klina/Kline municipalities, TF FALCO operates under Italian command supported by Hungarian and Slovenian soldiers. Apart from the Maneuver Task Forces there are the Italian engineers of TF ASTRO and the Spanish IEDD. TF Ercole is placed at Gjakova Airfield providing helicopters to MNTF W. TF Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) provides communications and information systems (CIS) to MNTF W. TF Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) is another unit supporting MNTF W.

Overall, five nations and more than 3,200 soldiers currently contribute to the mission of MNTF W. These countries are Italy, Spain, Slovenia, Hungary and Romania.

During the seven-year mission in Kosovo, several military bases have been established, some of which are Villaggio Italia and Hunter’s House in Pec/Peja, Base España and Camp Osojane in Istok/Istog, Camp Sparta in Decani/Decane and Dakovica Airfield in Dakovica/Gjakova.

Statistically, the AOR of MNTF W comprises 2,316 km² including five municipalities. Approximately 450,000 inhabitants live in 442 cities and villages. Major cities are Pec/Peja and Dakovica/Gjakova. Important patrimonial sites are the Patriarchate in Peja/Pec, the monastery in Decani/Decane, the monastery in Gorio/Gorock and the monastery in Budisavlje/Budisallc.
**The Multinational Specialized Unit (MSU)** is a police force with military status, with an overall police capability. The MSU Headquarters is located in Pristina/Prishtinë under the Italian Carabinieri Command. The MSU has substantial experience in fighting and combatting organized crime and terrorism. It possesses human resources and dedicated investigative tools to analyse subversive and criminal organizational structures. This Unit also provide prevention and repression resources to be used as a KFOR asset and CRC training for other KFOR assets and other bodies. The MSU is COMKFOR's military specialized asset for the management of law enforcement and civil disturbance issues.

**The KFOR Tactical Reserve maneuver Battalion (KTM)** is a Portuguese Battalion since 2005, designed to quickly respond to potential changes of the security situation. It is under operational control of COMKFOR, who can reassign its command relations as needed to enhance specific mission success. It's tasks are: Relief or reinforce, conduct crowd control/public order operations, interdiction and anti-smuggling operations, force multiplier.

The Force is currently stationed at Jubilee Barracks in the outskirts of Pristina/Prishtinë.
The mission of The Headquarters Support Group is to provide Service Support to HQ KFOR and all of its contingency operations. To accomplish the mission it:

- Secures HQ KFOR against external/internal threats
- Maintains order within HQ KFOR
- Ensures safe and secure access to HQ KFOR
- Maintains HQ KFOR infrastructure and engineering services
- Provides HQ KFOR Firefighting service
- Operates all HQ KFOR Moral Welfare Activities
- Provides transport support to HQ KFOR
- Manages the billeting of all personnel in Film City
- Manages the In/Out-processing
- Provides ID-Cards
- Coordinates and supervises activities of National Support Elements.

The mission of the COMMZ(S) is to facilitate RECEPTION, STAGING and ONWARD MOVEMENT throughout its area of responsibility. To accomplish the mission it:

- Facilitates the Reception, Staging and Onward Movement (RSOM) of KFOR contingents.
- Receives, offloads and marshals personnel, equipment and material from home bases at ports of embarkation-debarkation.
- Stages Liaisons with Host Nation in the provision of accommodation, messes and transports requirements whilst awaiting movement to final destinations.
- On Onward Movement
- Plans and executes the safe movement of personnel, equipment and material from staging areas through Northern Greece to final destinations.
- Monitors KFOR movements within its area of responsibility.
Inside Film City there are a lot of resources like two dining facilities, and two gyms (one NATO and one American gym) in which it is possible to practice every kind of sport from basketball; volleyball; tennis; weight lifting and use the latest machines for fitness.
"DEDICATED TO ALL KFOR SOLDIERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES WHILE SERVING FOR PEACE, FREEDOM AND SECURITY IN KOSOVO"