

# **Condensed World Paramilitary Forces 2006**

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Editor**

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## **ALBANIA**

Policia e Rendit: 5000. Central Directorate of Order Police.

## **ALGERIA**

### **Gendarmerie Nationale**

The Gendarmerie National serves as the main rural police force. It was commanded in 2003 by a Major General, who reported directly to the minister of national defense. In 2003 Gendarmerie personnel constituted a total force of 60,000. Although generally regarded as a versatile and competent paramilitary force, the Gendarmerie since 1988 has been severely tested in dealing with civil disorder. It frequently has lacked sufficient manpower at the scene of disorder, and its units have been inadequately trained and equipped for riot control. The Gendarmerie, however, has demonstrated the ability to root out terrorist groups operating from mountain hideouts.

The Gendarmerie is responsible for maintaining law and order in villages, towns, and rural areas; providing security surveillance over local inhabitants; and representing government authority in remote regions, especially where tensions and conflicts have occurred in the past. The Gendarmerie is organized in battalions, whose component companies and platoons are dispersed to individual communities and desert outposts.

It has 6 regional HQs and subdivisions in the forty-eight wilayat (regional administrative entities). A highly mobile force, the Gendarmerie possesses a modern communications system connecting its various units with one another and with the army. Gendarmerie equipment includes light armored weapons and transport and patrol vehicles.

The Gendarmerie's main training center is at Sidi Bel Abbes, the former headquarters of France's Foreign Legion. The academy for officers is at Isser, about 150 kilometers east of Algiers.

## **ARGENTINA**

There are three major paramilitary forces: the Gendarmeria Nacional, the Prefectura Naval Argentina and the Policia Federal, all under the Ministry of the Interior.

### **Argentine National Gendarmerie**

The Argentine National Gendarmerie (Gendarmeria Nacional Argentina), which currently numbers 12,000 all ranks, is primarily a frontier guard force and functions from four regional headquarters at Campo de Mayo, Córdoba, Rosario and Bahia Blanca. Its base unit is the group (grupo) divided into sections (secciones); three groups make up a squadron (escuadron), and several squadrons an Agrupación (a level of command between that of a battalion and a regiment).

Enlisted personnel of the Gendarmería are all volunteers and receive their training in the force's own comprehensive system of training institutions. Officers graduate after a three-year course at the National Gendarmeria Academy and both officers and enlisted personnel have access to the specialist training establishments of the Army, of which the force remains essentially an adjunct.

### **Prefectura Naval**

The 13,240-strong Argentine Naval Prefecture served as a coastal guard and patrol force. Its mission included interdicting contraband, protecting maritime resources within Argentina's 200-nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and carrying out search-and-rescue missions at sea. The prefecture was also charged with the regulation of the national ports and with the maintenance of navigational aids.

The Prefecture's newest equipment included five Spanish-built Halcón -class corvettes that were acquired in the early 1980s, armed with 40mm guns, and used for ocean patrols. The other four large, oceangoing patrol craft were aging vessels that were previously in service with the Argentine Navy. The principal units are the five Halcon Class 900-ton helicopter-carrying offshore patrol vessels, which were launched in Spain in 1981/83. There are also the 100-ton former whalecatcher Delfin and six 200-ton patrol vessels. In addition to a tug and a sail training craft, there were also several 95-foot vessels used as coast

guard cutters and over a dozen more small patrol craft. In emergencies the Prefectura can equip small landing forces and shore units with light infantry weapons.

Officers graduate, after three years of study, from the General Matías de Irigoyén Cadet School at Tigre, near Buenos Aires and petty officer pursue a two-year course at the Escuela Martín Jacobo Thompson at Zárate. There is also the Prefectura Naval Staff College at Olivos, which imparts postgraduate training to officers at various stages of their careers.

### **Argentine Federal Police**

The Federal Police is descended from the Buenos Aires Municipal Police, established in 1821. Directly subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior and with a current strength of 22,000, its force is primarily concerned with conventional police and internal security function in the federal capital for which it has available a number of light armored vehicles and aircraft in addition to light infantry weapons. These include Shorland armored cars and Mowag Roland wheeled APCs, four MBB Bo105 and two Alouette II helicopters. It maintains small delegations in the provincial capitals and is also available to reinforce provincial police forces in cases of emergency. The Federal Police is divided between the Public Order Division and the Corps Division, the latter including the Traffic Police, Mounted Police and the Canine Corps. There is also a Feminine Division and the Federal Police also controls the Buenos Aires Fire Department, which has a secondary function of riot control. Operationally, the force is divided into 7 Circunscripciones (Circumscripciones I - VII) which are in turn subdivided into 50 Comisariías (Police Stations). Enlisted personnel consist largely of one-year volunteers, as compulsory military service can be pre-empted by volunteering for service in the force. On enlistment, recruits receive an intensive three-month course of instruction before being assigned to units for on-the-job training. Officers must complete the two-year course of the Colonel Ramón L. Falcón Police Academy located in the Buenos Aires suburb of Caballito. There is also a Superior Police School, which provides postgraduate training at various points during the officer's career.

### **BENIN**

The Police duties outside the main cities are performed by the Benin Gendarmerie (Gendarmerie du Bénin, a paramilitary force under the Director General National Gendarmerie, who reports to the Minister of Defense. The Benin National Gendarmerie is a military force of about 3,000 men and women charged with:

- to guarantee the protection of the people and the goods;
- to maintain public order,
- to ensure the execution of the laws.

Its mission is carried out by companies each consisting of territorial brigades, and several other special units.

Note: under the French gendarmerie system, a “brigade” is equivalent to a platoon. It should not be confused with the military brigade.

## **BOLIVIA**

### **National Police Corps**

The National Police Corps or Carabineros, until the revolution of 1952 were subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense, effectively forming an adjunct of the Army. Although still preserving a paramilitary organization and available as a reserve for the Army in case of war, the Carabineros now come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. The force is the sole law enforcement agency having nationwide jurisdiction and includes the Customs Police, which also performs frontier guard duties.

The National Police/Carabineros are a paramilitary force, commanded by the Director General of

Police, with a current strength of about 31,000. Approximately 80% of the numbers are uniformed, the remainder carry out crime detection, forensic science, administrative or logistic functions. The force is heavily involved in civic action, such as anti-drug and anti terrorist operations, in the more remote and less populous regions of the country. Approximately 50% of the total uniformed strength of the force is stationed at La Paz, where over 60% of its non-uniformed element are located. The basic unit is the brigade, one of which is

stationed in each of the country's nine departments. Each brigade is divided into an urban and provincial (rural) command. In addition to the brigade stationed at La Paz, there are also two separate regiments of Carabineros which form a rapid intervention force. There are also special detachments located in the Santa Cruz and Potosi. In addition to their internal security and law enforcement functions, the National Police Corps are also assigned to a series of frontier posts scattered at 27 frontier posts. The force is armed basically with side arms and obsolete infantry weapons including a small quantity of heavy and light machine guns and so mortars.

## **BRAZIL**

### **State/Military Police Forces**

The State Police forces, nominally under the supervision of the state governors, are in fact associated closely with federal authorities. The State Police, by definition, are powerful forces in their states because municipal police generally do not exist (although municipal guard force are allowed, according to Article 144 of the federal constitution). The city of São Paulo is a notable exception. Its mayor, in 1990, created a municipal police forces. All police functions not performed by the Federal Police personnel are the responsibilities of the state forces. State Police consist generally of two separate forces: the Civil Police and the Military Police, sometimes referred to as the State Militia (Polícia Militar do Estado), The Secretariat for Public Security (Secretaria de Segurança Pública - SSP), an important agency of each state government, supervises police activities. the SSPs are subordinate to the National Secretary of Public Security.

The Military Police are auxiliary army forces that can be mobilized quickly to augment the armed forces in an emergency. In the past, Military Police units were often commanded by active-duty army officers, but that has occurred less frequently as professional police officers have achieved higher rank and positions. The commandant of a state's Military Police is usually a colonel. The command is divided into police regions, which deploy police battalions and companies. Fire-fighting is also a Military Police functions: firefighters are organized in separate battalions. State traffic police are either the State Highway Police (Polícia Rodoviária Estadual), or the Traffic Police (Polícia de Tráfego) in the larger cities. Both are part of the State Military Police.

Currently the Military Police Forces has a total strength of about 285,000 (2004)

## **BURKINA FASO**

### **Burkina Faso National Gendarmerie**

The Burkina Faso paramilitary forces are the Sûreté Nationale and the Gendarmerie National. The Sûreté includes the Préefecutes de Police of Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, the Service Central de Sûreté and the Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité CRS - exactly; as in France.

The paramilitary Gendarmerie National (1,800 personnel) and the ceremonial Garde Nationale are under the authority of the Ministry of Defense.

## **BURUNDI**

### **Burundi National Gendarmerie**

Rural policing is undertaken by the paramilitary Burundi Gendarmerie, which is under the Minister of Defense, has a strength of about 5,500 in 16 territorial districts. It strength also includes 50 Marine Police which operates 3 Huchan (PRC Type 026) PHT+ plus 1 LCT, 1 support and 4 boats.

## **CAMEROON**

## **CHAD**

## **CHILE**

### **Carabineros de Chile**

The Carabineros de Chile is the national police force, a paramilitary organization and is a potential reserve for the armed forces, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense. It is commanded by a director-general and organized geographically into twelve zones corresponding t the army's twelve army zones, each of which is in turn into prefectures, sub-prefectuas, comisariás, sub-comisariás, tenencias, retenes and puestos avanzados. In addition to their normal

enforcement and allied functions, the Carabineros perform extensive civic action, including the provision of medical and dental services to the populations of the less developed regions of the country and the protection of forests and wildlife. the Carabineros are also responsible for customs control and the Presidential Guard. Separate prefectures deal with the Air Police, the Radio Patrol, and the Special Force.

Service in the Carabineros is voluntary, and admission standards are high and its recruitment is high, A highly professional organization, the Carabineros have enjoyed a prestige and universal respect that are almost unique among Latin American police forces. It has its own Police School and Staff Officers School.

In addition to normal police equipment, the Carabineros, which currently number approximately 34,700, have a range of light infantry weapons, 20 Mogwag Roland APCs, 60mm and 81 mm mortars at its disposal and operate 1 PA-31, PA-31T, Citation, Cessna 182/206/210 aircraft and 2 Bell 206, 8 Bo-105, EC-135, BK-117 helicopters.

## **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

### **COLOMBIA**

Colombia maintains two paramilitary forces.: the National Police and the Coast Guard.

#### **National Police**

In 2005 the National Police was Colombia's principal law enforcement organization. Colombia's first national police force, consisting of an estimated 450 men, was organized in 1891 with the assistance of a commissaire of France's National Police. In 1962 the National Police assumed administrative and operational control over the independent separate police forces that had been maintained by each of the country's administrative divisions and was subordinate to the Minister of National Defense and hence institutionally endowed with a paramilitary character.

In the prevailing state of chronic internal instability at the time of its establishment, it was inevitable that the functions of the National Police should be extended to embraces a paramilitary internal security role in addition to their



normal policing commitments. Therefore, the distinction between the traditional roles and missions of the Armed Forces and the National Police is no longer relevant in the joint fight against terrorism and narco-trafficking. As a direct result, special units trained in counterinsurgency techniques and armed with light infantry weapons were formed within the National Police and given the title of Carabineros. The Carabineros, who are largely mounted in the rural areas in which they principally function, are separately organized and wear distinctive uniforms from those of the main body of the National Police of which they nevertheless form an integral part.

With a total effective of 104,600 of whom some 10,000 are Carabineros, the Colombian National Police is organized into 28 police departments - one for each of the administrative departments, Intendencias, and Comisarias of the republic and one for the national capital, these sections being divided in turn into districts, stations, substations and posts. The National Police operates 5 OV-10A, 12 Gavilan, 11 Turbo Thrush aircraft; 10 Bell-206, 0 Bell-212, 2 Hughes 500D, 49 UH-1H, and 6 UH-60L helicopters. and a large number of motor vehicles. Arms include light infantry weapons up to and including machine guns and generally of types retired from service with the Army on grounds of obsolescence.

## **Coast Guard**

Founded in 1979 as an auxiliary service to the Navy, the Coast Guard which is mainly involved in the prevention of smuggling, particularly of narcotics, has a strength of about 500 and currently operates 2 ex-US Point class Coast Guard cutters, 2 Albuquerque class gunboats, 1 Esparana patrol craft and a number of other small patrol and support vessels.

## **REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

The Paramilitary People's National Gendarmerie (Gendarmerie Nationale Populaire) is in charge of rural policing and riot control, and has a personnel strength of 1,400.

## **COSTA RICA**

### **Public Security Forces**

The 1949 constitution prohibited the establishment of a standing army in Costa Rica. The country relies on small Civil and Rural Guard forces which patrol the borders and perform internal police functions. Costa Rica faces no serious external or internal threats and looks to the collective security provisions of the 1947 Rio Treaty for defense against external aggression.

The president is the commander in chief of the public security forces. The primary organization is the Civil Guard. It is essentially a constabulary force responsible for law and order in urban areas and for land, air, and maritime border surveillance. The secondary organization, the Rural Guard, is responsible for rural police functions throughout Costa Rica's seven provinces. Both organizations fall under the Ministry of Government and Public Security.

## **CROATIA**

2002

10,000

## **CUBA**

## **CYPRUS**

The Cyprus police system, like the armed forces, was split along communal lines. The 1960 constitution called for two police organizations: an urban policed force, to be commanded by a Greek Cypriot, and a rural police force, or Gendarmerie, to be commanded by a Turkish Cypriot. The constitutional system broke down after the Christmas crisis of 1963, and each community subsequently provided its own police. The Turkish Cypriot police was originally an arm of the paramilitary TMT; after 1974 it operated under the Turkish Cypriot Security Force, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defense and the Ministry of Interior of the Turkish Cypriot administration in the north. New legislation in 1984 redefined its structure, but it continued to be accountable to the commander of the Turkish Cypriot Security Force.

The Police Forces on Cyprus is not formally recognized as paramilitary forces, but both the Greek and Turkish Cyprus Police Forces maintain a paramilitary unit known as the Mobile Immediate Actions unit. This type units is trained to protect high-ranking officials and foreign embassies and to provide special weapons assault teams in the event of terrorist attacks.

## **CZECH REPUBLIC (2002)**

4000 border guard  
1600 paramilitary police

## **DJIBOUTI**

## **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

## **ECUADOR**

### **National Police**

Ecuador maintains several police forces that are considered to be paramilitary in nature; the National Police, and the Customs Police. Although they are essentially civilian in character, all are organized on paramilitary lines and while normally armed only with side arms they have a range of light infantry weapons available for use when necessary.

Primary responsibility for the preservation of public order rested with the National Police functioning under the supervision of the minister of government and justice. According to Article 136 of the Constitution, the police are an auxiliary body of the armed forces and have the mission of guaranteeing internal order and individual and collective security.

In 2005 the National Police had about 18,000 members grouped in a highly centralized structure organized along military lines, headed by a commanding general of the police who reported directly to the minister of government and justice. The organization consisted of a number of support directorates, as well as technical operations directorates and the country is dived into four police districts.

The Customs Police, with fewer than 2,000 officers under the Ministry of Finance and Credit, countered smuggling at ports and airports, supervised the storage of goods in customs and checked baggage of individuals entering and leaving the country.

## **EGYPT**

### **Auxiliary Forces**

Paramilitary included the National Guards, Border Guards and the Coast Guard, all under the Ministry of Defense. There is also the paramilitary Central Security Forces under the Minister of the Interior.

The National Guard consisted light infantry units, located generally in rural areas and usually poorly trained. Guard units performed training. Guard units performed civic action and police duties and received some basic military training. The strength was estimated at 60,000. In times of crises the best trained National Guard units have been incorporated into the regular army.

The Frontier Corps, a lightly armed paramilitary unit of about 12,000 men, mostly Bedouins, was responsible for border surveillance, general peacekeeping, drug interdiction, and prevention of smuggling. The army has equipped this force with remote sensors, night-vision binoculars, communications vehicles, and high-speed motorboats.

The third auxiliary, which despite its nautical title is also under army control, is the Coast Guard. Its strength has remained constant at about 7,000 men. Coast Guard was responsible for the onshore protection of public installations near the coast and the patrol of coastal waters to preventing smuggling. Its inventory consisted of about thirty large patrol craft (between twenty and thirty meters in length) and twenty smaller Bertram-class patrol craft built in the United States. Actual coastal defense is a joint function of the navy and of army units on shore.

### **Central Security Forces**

About 300,000 members of the paramilitary Central Security Forces (CSF) augmented the police force. The CSF was responsible for guarding public buildings, hotels, strategic sites (such as water and power installations), and foreign embassies. They also helped direct traffic and control crowds

## **EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

### **Civil Guard**

A small paramilitary police force exists Civil Guard (Guardia Civil) with about 2,000 personnel and headquarters at Malabo. It is controlled by the Ministry of State Security and advised by Spanish officers. Training is undertaken at Guardia Civil schools in Spain.

## **FINLAND**

### **Frontier Guards**

The Finnish Frontier Guard, under the Ministry of the Interior, is responsible for guarding of borders on land in territorial waters as well as passport control at border crossing point on land, in ports and airports. The Frontier Guard leads maritime rescue services and carries out search and rescue and transportation of patients in its areas of surveillance. The Frontier Guard also carries out police duties and is responsible for customs control at such border crossing points where the Customs do not function. The Frontier Guard consists of the Frontier Guard Headquarters , four guard districts, three coast guard districts, the Air Patrol Squadron and the Frontier and Coast Guard School. The number of paid personnel is approximately 3,100.

Defending the nation has always been an important task of the Frontier Guard, a task which it

carries out in cooperation with the Defense Forces, Border control, i.e. patrolling the national border and territorial waters is at the same time the surveillance of territorial integrity. Conscripts are also trained t carry out tasks in time of crisis.

## **FRANCE**

## **GABON**

## **Gabon National Gendarmerie**

The Gabonaise National Gendarmerie consist of about 1,500.

## **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

### **Federal Border Force**

Established in 1951, the Federal Border Force (Bundesgrenzschutz - BGS) was the first federal police organization permitted y the Allied occupation authorities, During the early 1950s, there were frequent incidents on the borders with East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and the occupation authorities became convinced of the need for a competent border police. Even though the BGS is organized along paramilitary lines, that is, in battalions, companies, and platoon, and is armed as light infantry, it mains a police force controlled by the Ministry of Interior rather than by the Ministry of Defense. The BGS is equipped with armored cars, machine guns, automatic rifles, tear gas, hand grenades, rifle grenades, and antitank weapons. All personnel on border duty wear sidearms. Some units have light aircraft and helicopters to facilitate rapid access to remote borders areas and for patrol and rescue missions. A coast guard for (Bundegrenzschutz-See) of approximately 550 members forms a part of the BGS. It is equipped with fourteen large patrol craft and several helicopters.

In addition to controlling Germany's border, the BGS serves as a federal reserve force to deal with major disturbances and other emergencies beyond the scope of Land police. The BGS guards airports and foreign embassies, and several highly trained detachments are available for special crisis situations requiring demolition equipment, helicopters, or combat vehicles. In 1972, a BGS task force known as Special Group 9 (BGS-9) was formed to deal with terrorist incidents, especially hostage situations

The strength of the BGS was 40,000 in 2005, including 30,000 male and female police officers. Of these officers, about 21,000 deal with tasks concerning border protections, railway-police or aviation security. About 6,000 serve in the units as standby police, and a good 3,000 officers work in the special units Aviation service, BGS 9, Central Office for information and Communication and other organizations. The Police officers are supported by about 2,400 salaried employees mainly in border-police matters and flight passenger checks. About 6,800 civil servants are available for administration and service matters.

## **GREECE**

## **GUATEMALA**

### **National Police**

The General Directorate of National Civil Police in Guatemala City operated under the direction of the Ministry of Government/Interior. The National Civil Police a nationwide force of armed policemen, is usually described by outside observers as a paramilitary organization. Its membership in early 2005 was 9,500, consisted primarily of uniformed policemen but also included an investigative agency of plainclothes detectives.

Basic policemen entered the force, after training, as agents, the force, after training, as agents, the progression in position was from agent to subinspector, inspector, chief inspector, deputy section commander, section commander, deputy corps commander, and corps commander. Rank titles for commanders were the same as in the army, i.e. , major, lieutenant colonel, colonel. The director general and, frequently, other senior officers were detailed from the army.

## **HUNGARY**

### **Hungarian Border Guard**

The Border Guard is comprised of central, territorial and local organs. The National Headquarters of the Border Guard is the central organ of the Border Guard, the territorial organs are comprised of the directorates operating directly subordinated to the National Headquarters of the Border Guard, the local organs include the border guarding and the border traffic controlling units operating in the organization of the directorates. The personnel of the Border Guard is comprised of border guards serving actual military service, reserve staff called in to do service, civil servants and public servants. The National Headquarters of the Border Guard is subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior and its organization has a strength of about 12,000.

## **INDIA**

## **INDONESIA**

### **National Police**

Since 1945 Indonesia's National Police (Tentera Nasional Indonesia - Polisi, TNI-PO) organization has been a national force, financed, directed, and organized by the central government. Its main duties were to maintain public order and security. The strength of the national police in 2003 was around 195,000. Like the other armed services, the police considered themselves to be a social force active in national development, and therefore they participated in the armed services' civic missions.

The commander bore the title of police chief and was the highest ranking uniformed police officer in the nation which is under the supervision of the President of Indonesia. He is assisted by a deputy police chief. Police headquarters in Jakarta included a staff and several separate administrative bodies that handled specialized police functions. The police had its own territorial organization made up of seventeen jurisdiction, each of which was known as a Police regional Command (Polda). Each Polda was administratively subdivided at the district, subdistrict, and village level. Polda Metrojava, which had responsibility for the metropolitan Jakarta area, was subdivided into precincts, sections, and police posts. It was commonly referred to as the Jakarta Raya Metropolitan Regional Police.

The Sea and Harbor Police is in charge of harbor patrol and customs duties. The 12,000 Police Mobile Brigade (BRIMOB) is an airborne unit which operates its own aircraft and specialized in anti-terrorist duties. There is a Mobile Brigade School at Porong (East Java), and a Police Training School at Sukuhmi (West Java).

## **ITALY**

### **Police System**

In early 2005 the police system was built primarily on three armed, national-level organizations whose tasks and functions overlapped. The first were the Carabinieri and the second, the State Police, which had broad responsibility for



maintenance of public order, law enforcement, and civilian assistance. The third organization was the Customs Police, which shared jurisdiction over enforcement of criminal laws with the Carabinieri and the State Police but was specifically organized for the prevention and repression of crimes related to tax evasion and other fiscal offenses, as well as of smuggling.

The State Police and Customs Police were quasi-military organizations. Except at the top level, they were uniformed, and large contingents of police personnel were normally housed in military style barracks.

The Carabinieri, State Police, and Customs Police had jurisdiction throughout the national territory. The Customs Police were normally found along the borders, at airports, and in urban areas because of the nature of their duties. The Carabinieri policed all sparsely populated parts of the country but had contingents in all towns and cities as well. The State Police predominated in urban areas, but mobile units could be dispatched wherever and whenever necessary.

### ***Carabinieri Corps***

The 111,800-member Carabinieri is the best disciplined and most efficient element in the military or internal security structure. Often referred to as an auxiliary military formation, the Carabinieri in effect are something more than a paramilitary force and something less than an active army organization. The Carabinieri were a centralized police force, but by tradition, organization, and training they were an auxiliary army. In peacetime they functioned as a parallel police force to the State Police even though their personnel were recruited, administered, and paid by the Ministry of Defense. Carabinieri officers have been trained as army officers and have completed tours of duty in the army. The commander of the Carabinieri has always been an army general.

Formed in Piemonte in 1814 as a lightly armed, mobile, elite security organization as part of the Army of the States of Savoy in 1814. After the reunification in 1861 it was extended to the whole of Italy, replacing the provincial gendarmeries. In 2005 the Carabinieri was organized into territorial and mobile forces. The Territorial Forces is organized into 5 inter-regional, 19 regional, 102 provincial commands, and 10 territorial departments. Mobile defense units include 1 division, special unit with Ministry of Foreign Affairs Carabinieri command, 8 other commands with transport, 1 helicopter group 1

mobile division: 2 brigades, 1 airborne regiment, 11 mobile battalions, 1 Special Intervention Group, and a mounted cavalry regiment.

When engaged in police duties, the Carabinieri is functionally under the supervision of the Department of Public Security in the Minister of the Interior. Although the Carabinieri does not function as administrative police, its varied activities include public security and judicial policing.

It has also developed a host of specialized branches to investigate drugs and narcotics, disarm bombs, ensure pure food and drink, and enforce safety standards in industry. They have also attempted to control the illegal export of antiquities to foreign museums. The Carabinieri are responsible for safeguarding military information and for protecting some military installations as well. They also served as the military police for the army, navy, and air force. A select unit, about 100-men of the Cuirassiers, served as the ceremonial bodyguard for the president of Italy. The Carabinieri is known for its large information bank, and it answers requests for data from the PS, armed forces, Justice Department, prefects and national minister.

### ***State Police***

The 79,000-man State Police (Polizia di Stato - PS), formally known as the Corps of Public Security Guards (Corpo delle Guardie di Pubblica Sicurezza), is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Security in the Ministry of the Interior, but in the event of war or national emergency would come under the control of the Ministry of Defense. The top officials of the PS in Rome, as well as the prefect chiefs in each of the 95 provinces, were civilians, called functionaries (funzionari). The PS is organized in geographical units, mobile squads and special offices. Most police are organized territorially and are subordinate to the prefect and questore, or provincial police chief. Each province is further divided into clusters (raggruppamenti), groups (gruppi), nuclei (nuclei), sub nuclei and sections that resemble precincts in the United States, which are distributed throughout the county. Finally, the special offices/mobile forces, which included highway police, railroad police, and frontier police. Because of the nature of its duties, the mobile was commanded from Rome rather than through the chiefs at the provincial level. The highway police had jurisdiction on the autostrada (freeway) system and other intercity routes, while the Urban Police had jurisdiction over traffic on local routes. The frontier police patrolled the national frontier, airports, and maritime ports of entry. The State

Police also had river and canal lifesaving patrols, frogmen, mountain climbers, skiers, and mounted patrols

Under the law of 1981, the PS is responsible for the “protection of the liberty and rights of citizens; enforce the laws, regulations, and measures of the state; guarantee order and public security; prevent and repress crimes; and give aid in case of emergencies or accidents.” PS functions usually are divided into three general categories. First, the PS constitutes the main administrative police, issuing licenses and permits. Second, the PS acts as a public security police, preventing disorder through neighborhood patrols and surveillance over disorderly persons and places. Third, part of the

PS serves as judicial police (*polizia giudiziaria*), pursuing criminal investigations and arresting criminals. In this capacity, the PS takes orders from the state prosecutors in the Ministry of Justice. Judicial police thus remain organizationally part of the Ministry of the Interior but become functionally subordinate to the Ministry of Justice.

### ***Finance Police (Guardia de Finanze)***

The Finance Police, under the Ministry of Finance, were responsible for the protection of land and sea borders from smugglers and persons attempting to enter Italy illegally. They are also responsible for the apprehensions of counterfeiters and tax evaders. The Finance Police are directly subordinate to the minister of finance, but in the case of war would automatically be attached to the Italian navy and thus come under the control of the Ministry of Defense.

The Finance Police (*Guardia de Finanze - GdiF*) traces its origins to the customs guards of the various personification states of the Italian peninsula. In 1862 these local guards were centralized into a militarized Corps of Customs Guards. The ground and naval units of the Finance Police have served in combat during wartime. The Finance Police had several uniforms: those on the Alpine borders were equipped in skiing gear; those performing coast guard duties wore a navy-style uniform; and uniformed personnel elsewhere wore a gray-green, hip-length jacket with matching trousers and a peaked cap emblazoned with the corps insignia, a yellow flame. There was also a small plainclothes branch, whose personnel investigated tax evasion and similar offenses.

In 2005 the 48,000-man Finance Police organization includes 14 Zones, 20 Legions, and 128 groups. Its equipment includes 5 P-166-DL3 aircraft; 15 A-109, and 65 Breda-Nardi NH-500M/MC/MC helicopters; plus about 300 boats.

## **JORDAN**

## **KENYA**

## **NORTH KOREA**

## **LAOS**

## **LEBANON**

The Lebanese security forces lies within the Directorate General of Internal Security Forces, under the Ministry of Interior. The Internal Security Forces is the modern police force in Lebanon whose

goals are to reinforce the state power, maintain the public order while citizens enjoy their rights without prejudice to others' interest or to the general organization regulations. Otherwise, the police shall take some measures to repair damages, restore order, and enable the competent judicial authority to Penalize the offender according to the laws. Their jurisdiction covers the whole of Lebanon including the air and sea. There is also close cooperation with the General Security Service and Syrian Intelligence on a host of issues including narcotic cultivation and distribution

The 13,000-member Internal Security Forces consist of the Directorate General of the Internal Security Forces (Direction Générale des Forces de Sécurité Intérieure) divided into four police departments: the Beirut Police (which included a Traffic Company), the Judicial Police ( a plainclothes force, with agents attached to the other forces); the Gendarmerie; the Security Forces of Embassies, Establishments & Public Administration, as well as the Inspectorate General and Social Services.

## **MADAGASCAR**

Madagascar has five state security services in addition to the Madagascan Army: the National Gendarmerie, the Presidential Security Regiment and the Civil Police. With the exception of the National Gendarmerie, all these units are outside the Ministry of Defense chain of command.

The National Gendarmerie, approximately 8,100 strong (including maritime police), is a paramilitary organization within the Ministry of Defense responsible for organizing security and protection at the village level, maintaining public order along with the army

and police, and aiding the police order along with the army and police, and aiding the police in pursuing criminals. National Gendarmerie units are stationed throughout the island. The organization's equipment inventory includes automatic weapons, armored cars, and aircraft. The National Gendarmerie also operates a maritime police contingent with 5 patrol craft.

The National Police is attached to the Ministry of the Interior and numbers some 3,000. Most were deployed in the nation's cities. Most National Police personnel serve in the island's cities. Often less professional than the other security forces, the police have at times been withdrawn during riots or disorder and their functions assumed by the gendarmerie or army.

The last paramilitary unit is the Presidential Security Regiment (Régiment de Sécurité Présidentiel - Reser, established in late 1981. Initially, North Korean instructors trained this 1,200-member unit, however the French assumed responsibility for training the Presidential Guards in the late 1980s.

## **MALAWI**

The National Police, headed by the Inspector General of Police under the Ministry of Home Affairs, are responsible for internal security. The Police occasionally called on the army for support. While the civilian authorities generally maintained effective control of the security forces, there were some instances in which elements of the security forces acted independently of government authority. Some members of the security forces committed serious human rights abuses.

The National police is not a paramilitary force, but do maintain a paramilitary unit, the Police Mobile Force (PMF) provided a capability for quick reaction to riots or uprisings, or for other support of the regular police. The 1,500 Mobile Force comprises four companies, based at the Lilongwe headquarters and at each of the four divisional headquarters: Central (HQ Lilongwe), Eastern (HQ Zomba): Northern HQ Mzuzu); and Southern HQ Blantyre), and an air wing.

## **MALDIVES**

The civilian authorities maintained effective control of the security forces. The National Security Service (NSS) includes the armed forces and police. The Director of the NSS reports to the Minister of Defense , a cabinet portfolio which is one of several held by the President.

The 2,000-man NSS is a volunteer paramilitary force that performed army, police and maritime duties. The missions of the NSS are many because of its nature; being armed forces, police, and intelligence agency. The Police division investigates crimes, collect

intelligence, make arrests, and enforces house arrest. The Coast Guard's main duty offshore is to protect the Maldives fishing zone from foreign poachers. When harbored in various atolls, they act as inland police. The Special Protection Group previously called the "Delta Force" is the President elite bodyguard unit. Quick Reaction Force: reacts to eugenics concerning the security of the country.

## **MALI**

Security forces are composed of the army, air force, Gendarmerie, National Guard, and police. While civilian authorities generally maintained effective control of the security forces, there were a few instances in which elements of the security forces acted independently of government authority. The army and air force are under the control of the civilian Minister of Defense, as are the Gendarmerie and the National Guard. The police are under the Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Protection. The police and gendarmes share responsibility for internal security; the police were in charge of urban areas only. Currently the National Gendarmerie has 2,000-men organized in three legions (which correspond to three of the military areas of Mali). While the National Guard has 2,800 men in Groupings and territorial companies.

## **MAURITANIA**

The government maintains order with regular armed forces, the 2,500-man National Guard, the 2,000-man Gendarmerie, and the police. The Ministry of Defense directs the armed forces and Gendarmerie; the Ministry of Interior directs the National Guard and police. The armed forces are responsible for national defense. The National Guard performs police functions throughout the country in areas in which city police are not present. The Gendarmerie is a specialized paramilitary group responsible for maintenance of civil order in and outside metropolitan areas. Security forces are under the full control of the Government and are responsible to it.

## **MAURITIUS**

Mauritius does not have a standing army. All military, police, and security functions are carried out by the 6,000-member National Police force. The 1,200-member Special Mobile Force (SMF) and the 500-member National Coast Guard are the only two paramilitary units in Mauritius. Both units are composed of police officers on lengthy rotations to those services.

The SMF is organized as a ground infantry unit and engages extensively in civic works projects. The Coast Guard has three coastal patrol craft and an airplane for search and rescue missions and surveillance of territorial waters. The Special Supporting Unit is a 300-members riot-control force.

Military advisers from the United Kingdom and India work with the SMF, the Coast Guard, and the Police Helicopter Unit, and Mauritius police officers are trained in the United Kingdom, India, and France. In January 1991, the Mauritius Government approved Mauritius participation in the US International Military Education and Training Program (IMET), opening the way for Mauritius officers to receive military training in the United States.

## **MONACO**

The Monaco is a sovereign and independent state, closely linked to France by the Treaty of 1918. Under this treaty France assures Monaco's independence and the defense of its territory (Monaco does not maintain any military forces), while Monaco's foreign relations are closely coordinated with those of the French Government.

Internal security is the responsibility of the national police under the administration of the Director General of Public Security. In addition to the national police force, the "Carabiniers du Prince" carry out security functions. All personnel are armed, receive constant fire arms training with pistols and small arms, and riot control and unarmed combat training.

## **MOROCCO**

Primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and for conducting internal security operations has been exercised jointly by the country's three separate police organizations: the National Police (which includes the Border Police and the Mobile Intervention Corps), the Royal gendarmerie, and the Auxiliary Forces. Beyond its chief mission of providing defense against external threats, the Royal Moroccan Army could also be used to back up the police in quelling internal disorders in emergency circumstances. In addition, the Moroccan government relied upon the General Office of Research and Documentation (Direction Générale des Études et Documentation - DGED) and the Office of Territorial Surveillance (Direction de la Surveillance du territoire - DST), which gathered and analyzed intelligence on national security.

All of the three police organizations were constituted after independence in 1956 and have been modeled on counterparts within the police system of metropolitan France. Because of the participation of Moroccan military officers and technical personnel who have assisted in the development and training of the police elements over the years, as well as the missions and operational philosophies involved, all of these forces were regarded as paramilitary organizations.

The Royal Gendarmerie is considered to be a branch of the armed forces, while the Auxiliary Forces, the National Police, and the intelligence services were attached to the Ministry of Interior. In addition to responsibility for most police and internal security affairs, his ministry was charged with provincial and local government administration. However, the King has personal control over all police forces, which is in evidence by his power to appoint the commanders of the police forces, and he was closely involved in making all important decisions regarding police organization, finance, and operations.

## **NETHERLANDS**

The Royal Constabulary (Koninklijke Marechaussee) is a military police force, under the control of the Ministry of Defense. Its duties include border patrol, the protection of public buildings and the Royal Family, and law enforcement in rural areas and military establishments. It also maintain an effective riot control unit, and assists the State Police and the Municipal Police forces as needed.

The Marechaussee is divided into regional districts, each covering several provinces, and each district has a number of brigades, assigned to the more important municipalities. The Amsterdam area alone has two Brigades: Brigade Amsterdam and Brigade Schiphol (for the protection of the city's international airport).

## **NIGER**

Niger security forces consist of the armed forces, composed of the Army and Air Force: National Forces for Intervention and Security (FNIS), composed of the Republican Guard and the Saharan Unit of for Security: gendarmerie (paramilitary police); and national police. The armed forces, under the Ministry of Defense, were responsible for internal and external security: the gendarmerie, also under the Defense Ministry, had primary responsibility for rural security; the FNIS, under the Interior Ministry, was responsible for domestic security and the protection of high-level officials and federal buildings; and the national police, also under the Interior Ministry, were responsible for urban law enforcement. Civilian authorities generally maintained effective control of the security forces.

## **NIGERIA**

Nigeria does not maintain paramilitary police forces, but the Nigerian Army Military Police (based at Arakan Barracks, Lagos) has been granted jurisdiction over certain civilian matters.



## **PAKISTAN**

## **PANAMA**

The Panamanian government has converted the former PDF into the Panamanian Public Forces (PPF), a “law enforcement focused” force that is subordinate to civilian authority, composed of four independent organizations: the Panamanian National Police (Policia Nacional de Panamá or PNP), National Maritime Service (Servicio Marítimo Nacional or SMN), the National Air Services (Servicio Aéreo Nacional or SAN), and the Institutional Protectional Service (Servicio de Protección Institucional or SPI). A constitutional amendment passed in 1994 permanently abolished the military.

## **PERU**

The Peruvian National Police force, after the 2001-2003 restructuring, is no longer considered as a paramilitary police organization.

## **PORTUGAL**

Internal security is primarily the responsibility of the Ministries of Justice and Internal Administration. The Republican National Guard (GNR) has jurisdiction outside cities, and the Public Security Police (PSP) has jurisdiction in cities.

Article 272 of the constitution of 1976, as revised in 1982, emphasizes the responsibility of the police to defend the democratic process and to ensure that they act within the law and do not exceed their authority. In carrying out their mission of preventing crimes, including crimes against the security of the state, the police are enjoined to observe the rights, freedoms, and safeguards of citizens. The constitution stipulates that each of the forces of security are to have a single organization for the entire national territory.

### **National Republican Guard**

The National Republican Guard (Guarda Nacional Republicana - GNR) is in many ways the Portuguese equivalent of the French Gendarmerie and the Italian Carabinieri. It is in charge of internal security duties, and operates a variety of armaments, including light armored cars obtained from surplus army stocks. It is also the only police force in Portugal which still has mounted units. The GNR is also responsible for policing rural areas, and provides the Guard of Honor for the President of the Republic, high government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and visiting heads of state.

Although its essential mission was one of maintaining order in the countryside, the GNR's activities were subsequently extended to those of helping the urban police to control demonstrations and quell labor unrest

In 2005 the GNR numbered approximately 25,600 personnel and was equipped with Commando armored cars and 7 SA-315 helicopters. The guard is organized into Territorial Brigades in the major cities and companies or detachments in district capitals and smaller communities. Highway patrols are conducted by a separate Traffic Brigade and a by rural units of the GNR.

The GNR has full paramilitary capacity and supports the armed forces in an emergency. Recruiting is aimed at recently-demobilized army personnel. As a result, basic training is dispensed with; the Training Center (Centro de Instrução) concentrates on transitional and specialist training. Advanced and refresher training is given by army instructors assigned to the GNR senior ranks are given to regular army officers.

Reserve and career officers from all branches of the armed forces can be seconded to tours of duty in the GNR on a voluntary basis. Reservists who are university graduates can apply to continue as GNR officers upon completion of their military obligations.

### **Public Security Police**

General police duties are the responsibility of the Public Security Police (Policia de Seguranca Publica, - PSP), which has limited paramilitary capability. Higher ranks are usually given to senior army officers, and recruiting and training follows military practice. Candidates are recruited from army personnel about to be demobilized, and must pass a six-month course at the Police Training School (Escola Pratica de Policia) in Lisbon.

PSP detachments operate from divisional headquarters in Lisbon and from the eighteen districts of continental Portugal, which are divided into North, South, and Central zones. There are also headquarters for Madeira and the Azores and sectional headquarters in smaller towns. Greater Lisbon and greater Porto have separate commands. A specialized traffic service shares highway patrol responsibilities with the GNR Traffic Brigade. A special group, the Intervention Police, has mobile sections poised for deployment anywhere in the country. Criminal investigation and data gathering are centralized under the General Anti-Crime Directorate, which employs 1,500 specialized officers and investigators. As of 20,800 individuals. This figure includes a growing number of female police officers, who are allocated to most duties, including bank surveillance, plainclothes investigations and traffic control assignments.

### **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

## **SAN MARINO**

The Secretariat of State for Internal Affairs and Civil Protection has effective control of the centralized police organization (the Civil Police), which was responsible for internal security and civil defense; the Gendarmerie, a military group that was responsible for internal security and public order, and the Guardie de Rocca, a military group that was responsible for external defense and occasionally assisted the Gendarmerie in criminal investigations. Their personnel must be citizens of San Marino and have previous training in the Italian Carabinieri; basic training is conducted in Italian schools.

### **Gendarmerie Corps**

The Gendarmerie Corps (Corpo Gendarmeria) carries out all the tasks of Public security, Judiciary police, Investigative and Anti-drug, to the dependencies of the Magistracy while for the other tasks it is subordinate to the Minister for Foreign Policies. The Gendarmerie comprises the City Unit (Nucleo Citta) for the town of San Marino and seven Brigades (Brigate): Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Faetano. Fiorentino, Montegiardino and Serravalle.

### **Civilian Police Corps**

The Civilian Police Corps (Corpo di Polizia Civile), is mainly dedicated to the enforcement of municipal and traffic laws and the organization of civil defense (Protezione Civile).

### **The Rocca Guard**

The Rocca Guard carries out service to the borders of the State and garrisons the Palace Public center of the Parliament, and the Captains Regent, the Begni Palace and the numismatic Office. Moreover it is invested of powers of control and Customs Police.

## **SÃO TOMÉ e PRÍNCIPE**

### **SAUDI ARABIA**

### **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO**

2002

40,000 paramilitary

## **SLOVAKIA**

2002

4,700 members of paramilitary units, including border police, guard troops, civil defense troops, and railway defense troops.

## **SLOVENIA**

2002

4500 paramilitary

## **SPAIN**

### **Civil Guard**

In 2005 the internal security responsibilities were divided among the Civil Guard (Guardia Civil; Guardia Zihila in the Basque Country) and the National Police Corps (Ceurpo Nacional de Policía). The Civil Guard, fortified by nearly a century and a half of tradition, was a highly disciplined paramilitary body with close link to the army. As it evolved, it served mainly as a rural police to protect property, and the control of the borders and highways as well as to reinforce the authority of the central government.

During the Franco era, the police had been regarded as reactionary element, associated in the public mind with internal surveillance and political repression. The Civil Guard and the Armed and

Traffic Police were legally par of the armed forces. The 1978 Constitution effects the separation of the police from the military, and it emphasizes that one of the functions of the police is to safeguard personal liberties. Article 104 of the 1978 Constitution states that, "The Security Corps and Forces, responsible to the Government, shall have as their mission the protection of the free exercise of rights and liberties and the guaranteeing of the safety of citizens." Although considerably delayed, a subsequent statute, the Organic Law on the Security Corps and Forces, was enacted in March 1986 to incorporate the mandate of the Constitution to redefine the functions and the operating principle of the police forces, With its passage, the final legal steps had been taken to make the police system conform to the requirements of the democratic regime, although most observers concluded that it would be years before the reforms were fully in effect.

The Civil Guard remained a separate paramilitary force, although in operational matters it was under the direction of the Ministry of Interior rather than the Ministry of Defense.

In time of war or emergency, it would revert to the authority of the minister of defense. In 1986 a new post of secretary of state for security was created in the Ministry of Interior to coordinate the activities of the National Police Corps and the Civil Guard.

Patterned after the French Gendarmerie Nationale when it was formed in 1844, the Civil Guard has long maintained its own traditions and style of operations. Until the first civilian director general of the Civil Guard was installed in 1986, its head had been an army lieutenant general. The total complement of the Civil Guard as of 2005 was 72,600; in addition, about 9,500 auxiliary guardsmen performed their military service obligation in the Civil Guard.

The Civil Guard was grouped into 17 zones, each commanded by an army brigadier general. A separate traffic group patrolled the main roads to assist in cases of breakdown or accident. A Rural Antiterrorist Group of four companies, stationed in the Basque Country (Spanish, País Vasco; Basque, Euskadi) and Navarre (Spanish, Navarra), concentrated its efforts against Basque extremists. This force could be supplemented by helicopter units and a Special Intervention Unit as needed. Mountain Units guarded the Pyrenees frontier against terrorists and smugglers, in addition to providing general police and rescue service.

Most members of the Civil Guard were housed with their families in compounds that formed part of the stations from which they operated. Under the 1986 organic law, the Ministry of Interior was assigned responsibility for operational matters, pay, assignments, accommodations, and equipment. The Ministry of Defense was responsible for promotions, military missions, and wartime mobilization. Recruitment, training, weapons, deployment, and conduct of the system whereby compulsory service could be performed in the Civil Guard were matters of joint responsibility.

Enlistment was at the age of sixteen years or seventeen years, when recruits began a two-year course at one of two "colleges" or, alternatively, at ages nineteen to twenty-four at the other college where the course was of eleven months duration. Promotion to officer rank was possible after fourteen years of service. A minority of officers gained direct commissions by attending the General Military Academy at Zaragoza for two years, where they followed the regular military cadet curriculum. After an additional three years at the Special Academy of the civil guard at Aranjuez, these cadets entered the service as lieutenants.

## **SRI LANKA**

The Ministry of Internal Security controls the police, which is responsible for internal security in most areas of the country. The Ministry of Defense controls the 118,000-member Army, the 20,600-member Navy, and the 19,300-member Air Force.

The national police department is normally not considered to be a paramilitary force, however, one of its units are considered as paramilitary: the Special Task Force. The Special Task Force is the paramilitary arm of the Sri Lanka Police, deployed essentially for counter Terrorist and Counter Insurgency operations within the country. They also provide protection to key installations in the Colombo District and provide personnel for the protection of the President, Prime Minister and several Ministers of the Cabinet. Home Guards an armed militia of more than 20,000 members drawn from local communities and who are responsible to the police, provide security for Muslim and Sinhalese communities located near LTTE-controlled areas.

## **SUDAN**

## **SURINAM**

## **SWAZILAND**

## **SWEDEN**

## **SYRIA**

## **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

## **THAILAND**

Primary responsibility for the maintenance of public order through enforcement of the kingdom's laws was exercised by the Royal Thai National Police Department (TNPd), a subdivision of the Ministry of Interior. Charged with performing police functions throughout the entire country, the TNPd was a unitary agency whose power and influence in Thai national life had at times rivaled that of the army.

The formal functions of the TNPd included more than the enforcement of laws and apprehension of offenders. The department also played an important role in the government's efforts to suppress the remnants of the insurgency. In the event of an invasion by external forces, much of the police would come under the control of the Ministry of Defense to serve with, but not be incorporated into, the military forces.

All components of the police system were administered by the TNPd headquarters in Bangkok, which also provided technical support for law enforcement activities throughout the kingdom. The major operational units of the force were the Provincial Police, the Border Patrol Police (BPP), the Metropolitan Police, and smaller specialized units supervised by the Central Investigation Bureau.

In mid-2005 the total strength of the TNPD, including administrative and support personnel, was estimated at roughly 113,000. Paramilitary in character, the TNPD was headed by a director general, who held the rank of police general. Three deputy directors general and five assistant directors general, all of who held the rank of police lieutenant general, assisted him. Throughout the TNPD system, all ranks except the lowest (constable) corresponded to those of the army. The proliferation of high ranks in the TNPD organizational structure, as in the military, indicated the political impact of the police on national life.

### ***Provincial Police***

The Provincial Police formed the largest of the TNPD operational components in both manpower and geographic responsibility. It was headed by a commander, who reported to the director general of the TNPD, and administered through four police regions - geographic areas of responsibility similar to those of the army regional commands. This force provided police services to every town and village throughout the kingdom except metropolitan Bangkok and border areas. The Provincial Police thus handle law enforcement activities and in many cases was the principal representative of the central government's authority in much of the country.

### ***Border Patrol Police***

Developed in the 1950s with assistance from the United States Central Intelligence Agency, the paramilitary Border Patrol Police (BPP) has remained the country's most effective internal security force. Although technically part of the TNPD, the BPP has always enjoyed a great deal of basic autonomy within the national headquarters as well as in its multifaceted field operations. Because the royal family was a principal patron of the organization, the BPP developed the esprit de corps of an elite unit. This traditional relationship benefited both the place and its paramilitary protectors.

At the same time, the BPP retained direct links with the larger Royal Thai Army - a relationship that afforded it an additional degree of political strength. Most BPP commanders were former army officer whose military ties were of considerable value in BPP operations

Charged with border security along some 4,800 kilometers (2,983 miles) of land frontiers, the BPP's mission included collecting information on the activities of smugglers, bandits, illegal immigrants, refugees, infiltrators, and communist insurgents. To fulfill its mission, it employed an extensive intelligence network and maintained surveillance over villages and farming districts that had a history of cross-border activities. When armed force was required, the BPP was able to respond effectively.

Despite its modest size in comparison with the army, the BPP became a primary counterinsurgency force because of its training, motivation, and unique skills.

### ***Metropolitan Police***

Responsible for providing all law enforcement services for the capital city of Bangkok and its suburbs, the Metropolitan Police was probably the most visible and publicly recognizable of all TNP components. This largely uniformed urban force operated under the command of a commissioner, who held the rank of police major general and was assisted by six deputy commissioners. Organizationally, the force consisted of three divisions, each responsible for police services in one of the three urban areas: northern Bangkok, southern Bangkok, and Thon Buri. Together they accounted for about forty police precincts, which were patrolled around the clock.

In addition to covering the city with foot patrols, the Metropolitan Police maintained motorized units, a canine corps, building guards traffic-control specialists, and law enforcement personnel trained to deal with juvenile problems. The Traffic Police Division also provided mounted escorts and guards of honor for the king and visiting dignitaries and served as a riot-control force to prevent unlawful demonstrations and to disperse unruly crowds within the capital city.

### ***Central Investigation Bureau***

Having jurisdiction over the entire country, the Central Investigation Bureau was organized to assist both provincial and metropolitan components of the TNP in preventing and suppressing criminal activity and in minimizing threats to national security. The specialized units of the bureau, including the railway, marine, highway, and forestry police, employed up-to-date technical equipment, law enforcement techniques, and training.

In addition to the specialized units, five other divisions and offices operate modern procedures to assist in investigating and preventing crime. The *Crime Suppression Division* - one of the bureau's largest components - was responsible for conducting most of the technical investigations of criminal offenses throughout the kingdom. Its emergency unit coped with riots and other public disorders, sabotage, counterfeiting, fraud, illegal gambling operations, narcotics trafficking, and the activities of secret societies and organized criminal associations. The *Special Branch* - sometimes referred to by critics as the "political police" - was responsible for controlling subversive activities and served as the TNP's chief intelligence organization. The *Criminal Records Office* collected and maintained records required in the conduct of police work, including dossiers and fingerprints of known criminals and persons suspected of wrongdoing. At the well-equipped *Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory*, technicians performed the requisite chemical and physical analyses. The *Licenses Division*



registered and licensed firearms, vehicles, gambling establishments, and various other items and enterprises as required by law.

## **TOGO**

## **TUNISIA**

## **TURKEY**

### *Turkish Gendarmerie*

The Turkish Gendarmerie (Jandarma) is a paramilitary force, comparable to its French equivalent in its primary duties. Primarily a rural police force, the gendarmerie maintains public order outside the municipal boundaries of cities and provincial towns and guards Turkey's land borders against illegal entry and smuggling. It has jurisdiction over 90 percent of the territory of Turkey and 50 percent of the population. The gendarmerie's recruits are supplied through the military conscription system, and its officers and NCOs are transferred from the army. Quotas from the graduating classes of the Turkish army academy are used to obtain new career junior officers.

As a part of Turkish Armed Forces The General Command of the Gendarmerie is subordinated to the General Staff of the Armed Forces in matters relating to training and education in connection with the Armed Forces, and to the Ministry of Interior in matters relating to the performance of the safety and public order duties. However, the General Commander of Gendarmerie is responsible to the Ministry of Interior.

In late 2005, a four-star general commanded the gendarmerie's headquarters in Ankara. Subordinate to the commanding general's chief of staff, a two-star general, are typical military staff sections for personnel, intelligence, operations, and logistics, as well as the headquarters commandant. The major operational category consists of the internal security units, divided into stationary forces and mobile infantry brigades. These forces may be supplemented by air units and commando units equipped with Russian APCs and towed artillery weapons. The gendarmerie also includes headquarters and border forces, administrative control and logistical support units, and training staff.

The total number of gendarmes was estimated at 150,000 active members and 50,000 reserves in late 2005. They are organized into thirteen regional commands encompassing the seventy-six provinces. In each province, the principal gendarmerie commander, a colonel or lieutenant colonel, advises the governor on matters of security and maintains direct charge of the district gendarmerie commands, usually headed by captains. Below the district commanders are commanders of the administrative sub districts, each of whom controls the fixed posts in his area. There are some 3,600 posts, exclusive of border post, usually located at intervals along the main roads and

staffed by a sergeant and six or more gendarmes. To foster detachment from local groups and their interests and quarrels, gendarmes are usually assigned away from their home areas.

The administrative functions of the gendarmerie correspond roughly to those of the National Police but include such distinctive requirements as enforcing hunting and fishing laws fighting forest fires, and patrolling borders. The gendarmes' judicial tasks include guarding prisons and assisting in investigations and preparations for trial. They also have military duties: serving as adjuncts to the army in emergencies, enforcing conscription, apprehending military deserters, and working in military courts.

Gendarmerie officers are chosen from cadets during the second year of training at the military academy, and aptitude for law being a prime factor in the selection. After completing their academy training, officers attend the infantry school for six months and the commando school for four months. Further professional training follows at the Gendarmerie Schools Command. NCOs are selected by examination from army personnel who have already served at least one year. They are then trained at the Gendarmerie Schools Command for five months. The Gendarmerie Schools Command, gives basic military training to conscripts, followed by specialized training in various areas

### ***Turkish Coast Guard Command***

Formed in 1982 as the maritime wing of the gendarmerie, the coast guard is now separate but also reports to the Ministry of Interior. The Duties of the Coast Guard Command in the area of responsibility formed of the territorial waters, exclusive economic zone and search and rescue area along the 8,333 km coastal strip of Turkey, from Sarp on the border with Georgia next to the Black Sea to Igneada on the border with Bulgaria next to the Black Sea, and from Enez on the border with Greece next to the Aegean Sea to Samandag on the border with Syria next to the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, are to perform Coast Guard (CG) functions including supervision and control activities in accordance with the related laws, decrees and regulation, connected to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, within the framework of the law for its establishment and the regulations related to this law. However, in times of crises or war it is placed under the operational command of the Chief of the Turkish Navy.

With headquarters in Ankara, this 2,200 (including 1,400 conscripts), man force is organized into four area commands: the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmara and adjacent straits, the Aegean Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea. It's support force commands includes: the Coast Guard Air Command, Coast Guard Training and Education Command and the Coast Guard Supply Center Command.

The most effective of these are fourteen search-and-rescue vessels of 220 tons, all built within recent years in Turkish shipyards. Smaller 150-ton and 70-ton patrol boats of German origin were nearing obsolescence in the mid-1990s. An ambitious construction plan foresaw a major strengthening of the service with eight new vessels of 350 to 400 tons and forty-eight ships of 180 to 300 tons. The Coast Guard Air Command is equipped with 3 CASA CN-235 aircraft, A109 II Class and AB-412 EP helicopters.

## **UGANDA**

## **UKRAINE**

2002

Paramilitary forces included 44,000 internal security troops, 45,000 border guards, coast guards numbering 14,000, and some 9,500 civil defense troops.

## **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

## **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

## **URUGUAY**

## **VENEZUELA**

### *National Guard*

The National Guard (NG) also known as the Armed Forces of Cooperation (Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperación - FAC) - is a domestic paramilitary force that was incorporated into the Venezuelan Armed Forces.

In 2005 the NG numbered approximately 24,000. Its command structure extends from the General Headquarters in Caracas, which include the NG Commander, the Chief of Staff, the Inspector General, the Commanders of the Logistics Command, the Personnel Command, and the Operations Command, downward through nine regional commands headquarters, the Command of Coastal Surveillance, and the Air Support Command. The nine Regional Headquarters are in San Cristóbal, Valencia, Maracaibo, Barquisimeto, Caracas, San Fernando de Apure, Barcelona, Puerto Ordaz, and Puerto Ayacucho. Regional commanders, in turn, exercised authority over local (regional) battalion-sized detachments. In addition, each region maintain an Anti-Ex torsion and Abduction Group. The NG personnel also provided static defense of certain public

buildings, oil installations, and penal institutions. In addition, the NC patrolled the nation's highway system, functioning as a federal police force.

The Air Support Command of the National Guards, through the deployment of Air Support detachments throughout the nation, complies with a fundamental function in the fulfillment of the mission of the territorial Regional Commands and carries out joint operations with these major units and the Commandant of Coastal Surveillance. The headquarters of the Air Support Command of the National Guard is located at Air Base General Francisco de Miranda at Caracas and maintains nine Air Support Detachments based at Santa Barbara de Zulia, Santa Bárbara de Barinas, Maracibo, Barquisimeto, La Carlota, San Fernando De Apure, Parí, Tucupita, and Puerto Ayacucho.

The Command of Coastal Surveillance of the National Guard (COVICOGUARNAC) is responsible for patrolling and protection along the coastal territory exclusive economic zone and the insular region, the lakes, Luscustrines and dams, the inland rivers, as well as the coast strips and river frontiers and Federal Dependencies areas.

Deployed strategically in several zones of the nation, the Command of Coastal Surveillance counts on six units of Detachment level, with its respective Stations of Coastal Surveillance a Center of Training, where they are formed in specific technical areas the personnel of National Guards that will serve on board the patrol boats and a Center of Naval Maintenance, where the corrective, preventive maintenance is carried out and the greater repairs to the naval units of the force.

It exerts the National Preservation, the Environment Keepship and the Renewable of Natural Resources, the security of installations and the control of Public Order and Security, according to the Laws and Regulations that govern such matters, in territorial waters adjacent to the Venezuelan coasts and federal dependencies, as well as the surveillance of the maritime borders of the country.

## **VIETNAM**

## **YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC**

## **YUGOSLAVIA**

## **ZAMBIA**

### ***Zambia Police Service***

The Zambia Police, unlike most forces created by the British colonial authorities, has a limited paramilitary nature. The main police headquarters in Lusaka established policy,

supervised operations, and directed the activities of all subordinate units. The operational breakdown of the force was both territorial and functional. There were nine territorial divisions having responsibilities that were generally delineated by provincial boundaries and have headquarters in the provincial capitals. There were also four special divisions: the Mobile Unit, headquartered at Kamfinsa (near Ndola); the Para-Military Battalion, headquartered at Lilayi (near Lusaka); the Police Training School, located at Lilayi; and the Taraza Police, headquartered at Lusaka. The latter is a special security force that was organized and trained specifically for the protection of the railroad operated by the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA).

Subordinate units in the police divisions varied in size, strength, and capability generally depending on population density and urbanization. Subordinate to the divisions were police districts corresponding to governmental districts, and on the lowest level were police posts established in towns and villages.

Normal law enforcement was generally handled by the regular police establishment, however, major threats to public order is often would be the responsibility of the paramilitary units - the Mobile Unit or the Para-Military Battalion. The main objective of the Unit is to give a striking force in areas under disturbance; its secondary objective is to reinforce Police stations experiencing outbreaks of crime beyond the capacity of normal formation strength. The Mobile Unit is a flexible organization, designed to operate as a unit if necessary but also designed to allow companies or platoons to be detached for separate operations, which was the usual case.

The main task of the Para-Military Battalion is to guard vital installations throughout Zambia and to provide a force to assist in the maintenance of law and order, particularly along the borders of the Republic of Zambia. The basic training and ongoing training of paramilitary personnel is much more like that of infantrymen than of police.