

**NATO UNCLASSIFIED**

# **NATO STANDARD**

## **AJP-3.21**

# **ALLIED JOINT DOCTRINE FOR MILITARY POLICE**

**Edition A Version 1**

**FEBRUARY 2019**



**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION**

**ALLIED JOINT PUBLICATION**

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**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)**

**NATO STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (NSO)**

**NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION**

25 February 2019

1. The enclosed Allied Joint Publication AJP-3.21, Edition A, Version 1, ALLIED JOINT DOCTRINE FOR MILITARY POLICE, which has been approved by the nations in the Military Committee Joint Standardization Board, is promulgated herewith. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 2296.
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Zoltán GULYÁS  
Brigadier General, HUNAF  
Director, NATO Standardization Office

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**RECORD OF SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS**

[nation]	[detail of reservation]
EST	<p>Estonia will not implement p. 2.4 "Detention operations".</p> <p>Estonian Defence Forces including Military Police do not have the knowledge, experience nor resources to deal with CPERSs in the spectrum described in this standard. According to ongoing negotiations with Ministry of Justice the responsibility regarding CPERS in Estonian territory lies with the Prisons Department.</p> <p>When participating in NATO operations outside Estonia Estonian Military Police will not deal with CPERS.</p>
GRC	<p>According to Greek Legislation, "policing the public" (para. 2.1.2.c., 3rd fig., Competence) and "provision policing for the public" (para. 2.1.3.c., Military Police Functions), within the Greek territory, are functions that have been assigned to the Hellenic Police.</p>
HRV	<p>In Chapter 2. (Chapter 2., 2.5. POLICE FUNCTION, 2.5.4. Additional MP Capabilities, c. Military Working Dog (MWD)) Croatian Military police does not have military working dogs for mines, corps detection and large sums of cash.</p> <p>Croatian Military Police military working dogs are trained and used for explosives, weapons, drugs, tobacco products detection, patrol and tracking.</p>
HUN	<p>According to the Hungarian law, the Hungarian Defence Forces (HDF) Military Police Center, which was established within the framework of the HDF does not currently have power of investigation and detention, so these chapters of the doctrine cannot be applied due to the absence of laws and powers.</p>
ROU	<p>The following paragraphs of AJP 3.2.1 will not be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- page 1-5 para 1.3.2, g: "support to cyber investigation";</li> <li>- page 2-5 art 2.3.1, E: "cyber security";</li> <li>- page 2-6 art2.4 "detention function";</li> <li>- page 1-5, para 1.3.2, h: "support to bio metrics";</li> <li>- page 2-5 art 2.3.1, B: "support crowd and riot control";</li> <li>- page 2-9 art 2.5.3 "investigative support".</li> </ul>
SVK	<p>Neither the Military Police nor the General Staff of the Slovak Armed Forces recognize the position of the "Provost Marshal" or the "Provost Marshal Office". There is no assumption that this function</p>

	and such a department will be created in the structure of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic. Provost Marshal and Provost Marshal Office are created only in structures of training units, especially in training with international participation.
<p>Note: The reservations listed on this page include only those that were recorded at time of promulgation and may not be complete. Refer to the NATO Standardization Document Database for the complete list of existing reservations.</p>	

## PREFACE

0001. This publication establishes the doctrine for NATO Military Police (MP)<sup>1</sup>. It has been developed in response to the Military Committee (MC) 0550, NATO Military Committee Guidance for the Military Implementation of the Comprehensive Political Guidance, and the International Military Staff Memorandum (IMSM)-0387, Tasking for the Military Implementation of the Comprehensive Political Guidance.

0002. AJP-3.21 Allied Joint Doctrine for Military Police was designed with the understanding that MP support to NATO will be conducted in a multinational environment, with contributions from member nations. This publication is also intended to assist the force generation process by identifying the diverse MP support capabilities available among NATO member nations. It recognises the varying and developing capabilities that exist between member nations and should not be construed to mean member nations will provide each of the capabilities covered in this publication.

0003. This publication represents a common approach to enable MP to support at every stage of the planning process to standardise MP support to operations. It describes the functions and characteristics of MP at the operational level in accordance with the AJP-3 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Conduct of Operations and AJP-3.2 Allied Joint Doctrine for Land Operations.

0004. This publication aims to inform, assist and guide commanders at all levels, regardless of rank, arm, service or nationality, on the MP capability and how it should be employed to best support the full scale of NATO operations. It sets out the fundamental philosophies, principles, functions, activities and limitations of MP and will aid member and partner nations in the development and training of interoperable MP forces.

0005. This document will also assist and educate all commanders involved in the operational planning and employment of MP assets, on the five MP doctrinal functions of mobility support, security, detention, police, and stability policing.

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<sup>1</sup> NATO military police may include both military police and gendarmerie-type forces from NATO member states and non-NATO member states that are participating in NATO operations.

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## CHAPTER 1 – THE MILITARY POLICE CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT

Chapter 1 sets out the general philosophies and principles by which Military Police operate within NATO through an explanation of the MP role, its doctrinal functions and the unique capabilities MP contribute to the full scale of NATO operations.

### 1.1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1.1. General

MP represent a unique capability in contribution to NATO operations. MP are a significant force multiplier throughout the full scale of conflict<sup>2</sup> in a complex and unpredictable operating environment. MP employment will differ depending on the type of conflict. The authority to carry out some of the tasks identified in the AJP is wholly dependent on the legal basis for the operation or deployment in question. NATO operations may be targeted by those seeking to benefit from instability, through insurgency, terrorism, criminality or disorder. Furthermore, when policing forms a significant part of a NATO operation, this publication provides guidance for planners and commanders on how MP capabilities may be used in order to achieve the strategic objectives of the Alliance.

#### 1.1.2. Comprehensive Approach

The correct employment of the MP capability will assist commanders in applying the joint functions<sup>3</sup> at the operational level. NATO also recognises that military success relies on joint, synchronised effort. The success of joint campaigns and operations stems from a comprehensive approach, which maximises the overall effect and makes the best use of the available range of capabilities. As such, MP are well suited to support the force's enabling activities on joint operations and through civil-military interaction with the relevant host nation (HN) authorities, international organizations (IOs), governmental organizations (GOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). MP therefore represent a suitable force element that is uniquely placed to provide, by a variety of both lethal and non-lethal means, the ability to effectively respond to varying threats in a complex operating environment.

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<sup>2</sup> The type of conflict is not only limited to international and non-international armed conflicts but also includes situations of internal disturbances and tensions such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence and other acts of a similar nature below the threshold of an armed conflict. Therefore, the type of conflict has an impact to assigning roles to MP.

<sup>3</sup> AJP-3 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Conduct of Operations and AJP-3.2 Allied Joint Doctrine for Land Operations.

### 1.1.3. **Military Police Definition**

Designated military forces with the responsibility and authorization for the enforcement of the law and maintaining order, as well as the provision of operational assistance through assigned doctrinal functions. MP provide operational assistance through five doctrinal functions listed below.

### 1.1.4. **Military Police Role**

The MP role (see figure 1) is to deliver the military police support to NATO forces to ensure military effectiveness in the full scale of NATO operations. MP forces serve as combat support force multipliers, which utilize the five MP functions to provide police support to the force and the public, enabling commanders to perform both combat and crisis response operations.

MP provide essential operational assistance to combat elements and the Force Commander. This role is fulfilled through the five MP doctrinal functions and their respective activities. These functions are:

- a. mobility support,
- b. security,
- c. detention,
- d. police, and
- e. stability policing.

As such, the MP role is equally applicable across the full scale of NATO operations, ranging from peacetime military engagement, security tasks in support of stabilisation activities, and even full-scale force operations. For instance, conducting area security is a task undertaken to protect friendly forces, installations, routes and actions within a specific area. This in turn protects the force, imposes order, and ensures freedom of movement for units to conduct assigned missions.

As such, MP are key enablers, allowing commanders at all levels greater freedom of manoeuvre, and supporting collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security (See Fig.1).



# NATO MP Strategic Concept

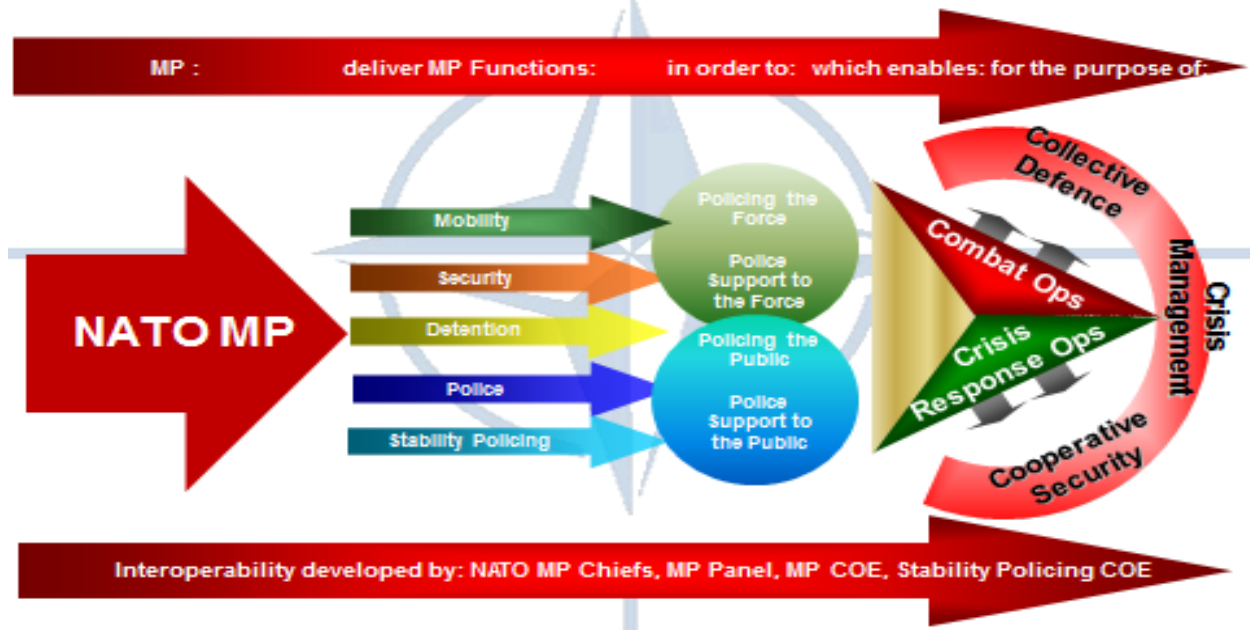


Figure 1: MP Support to NATO Operations

## 1.2. MILITARY POLICE DOCTRINE

### 1.2.1. General

This doctrine enhances the operational effectiveness of the Alliance by providing guidance relevant to the preparation, training, employment and interoperability of MP forces. It provides a common set of fundamental principles from which MP can plan, train and execute assigned missions and tasks.

### 1.2.2. Structure of Military Police Doctrine

- a. **Hierarchy and Linkages.** AJP-3.21 is a subordinate publication to AJP-3 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Conduct of Operations. In the stability policing function MP Doctrine refers to AJP-3.22 Allied Joint Doctrine for Stability Policing. Level 3 supporting MP publications<sup>4</sup> provide detailed guidance to commanders and their staffs on the employment of MP in the multinational environment.
- b. **Scope.** AJP-3.21 clarifies for both commanders and staffs the principles of employment and capabilities of MP to effectively employ limited NATO MP resources at the operational level over the full scale of NATO operations. AJP 3.21 delineates MP functions and the conduct of MP activities in a joint, multinational environment. AJP-3.21 was also designed with the understanding that not all MP activities and subordinate tasks can be performed by every NATO nation.
- c. **Military Police Doctrine Layout.** AJP-3.21 consists of three chapters, one annex and one lexicon. Chapter one introduces the MP concept of employment. Chapter two outlines the five doctrinal MP functions and their respective MP activities, the MP contribution to joint operations and planning considerations for MP employment. Chapter three introduces the provost marshal (PM) and the structures within the multinational MP unit (MNMP) concept. The annex deals with the supporting references and the lexicon with MP terminology.

## 1.3. MILITARY POLICE PLANNING GUIDANCE

### 1.3.1. MP National Capabilities

All MP possess a wide array of national capabilities, each developed uniquely to meet the needs of their own national armed forces. These MP capabilities can range from a single specialised MP member operating independently up to a formed MP unit in direct support of NATO forces<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> For more details, see Allied Tactical Publication (ATP-3.7.2), *NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures* and the NATO Nations MP Capabilities Matrix.

<sup>5</sup> As per ATP-3.7.2, *NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures*, the NATO MP Chiefs Conference will annually review and update the *NATO Nations MP Capabilities Matrix*, which identifies national MP capabilities to NATO.

### 1.3.2. Shared Fields of Competencies

MP perform their functions either within or outside the NATO force. In their combat support role, use of MP assets has to be closely coordinated with other specialised capabilities available to the Joint Force Commander. These may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Information operations, Psychological Operations (PsyOps) and civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) (see AJP-3.10.1, AJP-3.19)
- b. stabilization and reconstruction (S&R) (see AJP-3.4.5)
- c. security force assistance (see AJP-3.16)
- d. counter-insurgency (see AJP-3.4.4)
- e. special operations forces (SOF) (see AJP-3.5)
- f. theatre enablement and reception, staging and onward movement (RSOM) (see AJP-4.4)
- g. support to cyber investigations (see AJP-3.20)
- h. support to biometrics (see AJP-2.8, AIntP-15)
- i. non-combatant evacuation/humanitarian assistance

### 1.3.3. Military Police as Enablers for Joint Operations

MP enable joint operations by providing the capabilities/services below:

- a. **Adaptability.** Similar to the force tailoring procedures conducted during mission planning, assigned MP assets can be task-tailored and scaled to meet the needs of the commander in theatre.
- b. **Manoeuvrist Approach.** The manoeuvrist approach to operations is a mind-set. Commanders seek to react faster than their adversaries to mass friendly strengths against identified weaknesses of the adversary. While the manoeuvrist approach includes elements of movement, firepower and positional defence, effective MP support assists the commander in aligning forces in an advantageous position relative to an adversary.
- c. **Enabling.** As a force multiplier within the comprehensive approach to operations, MP facilitate the conditions for the success of offensive, defensive, enabling and stabilisation activities through provision of MP support at any stage of combat and crisis response operations.
- d. **Command and Control.** To maximise effectiveness of scarce MP resources, mission command should be practiced and implemented at all levels. This requires centralised planning and decentralised control of MP resources throughout the full scale of conflict.

- e. **Policy and Guidance.** As noted earlier, the current operating environment requires a joint, multinational partnership mind-set. MP are joint enablers who operate within the prescribed doctrine in order to contribute to the overall mission and end state. For this reason, MP policy and guidance is issued to coordinate MP effects on behalf of the commander.
- f. **Coordination.** MP perform similar functions in all components (land, air, maritime and special operations). While MP deployed in support of an operation may not be joint at their respective level, the PM can synchronise MP effects to achieve multinational unity of effort and to maximise interoperability.

#### 1.3.4. **Military Police Contribution to Joint Planning and Coordination**

To enhance planning, preparation and execution of joint and multinational operations, MP assist commanders by providing their specialist skills and means to police the force and rendering operational assistance through assigned doctrinal functions in a manner that best meets operational objectives. The application of these skills and means ensures proper support to all joint functions at all levels of command<sup>6</sup>. Detailed guidance regarding MP organisation and functions is described in MP Level 3 supporting publications:

- a. **strategic level.** This level has a dedicated provost marshal office (PMO) providing specialist advice to the commander and staff. The PMO contributes to the policy, concepts and allied publication development, as well as to defence and operations planning processes with relation to MP and civilian police capability requirements and employment. The PMO enhances a comprehensive approach by contributing to cooperation with the relevant IOs, GOs and NGOs
- b. **operational level.** This level has a dedicated PMO providing specialist advice to the commander and staff while planning and coordinating MP effects as part of NATO operations. The PMO provides advice directly to the commander and staff regarding all issues related to MP and civilian police activities from the initial stage of planning through to execution. The PMO contributes to the performance of joint and combined functions throughout the full scale of conflict by planning, coordinating and/or commanding available MP assets (if the PM is dual-hatted<sup>7</sup>). MP contribute to joint and combined functions by performing MP activities. The PMO and the operational-level MP units contribute to the liaison, coordination and synchronisation of all MP activities with other police and security organisations and the relevant IOs, GOs and NGOs in close coordination with CIMIC<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> For some countries what is mentioned as Operational Level is the Tactical Level and vice versa. For more detail see AJP 3 (C) Allied Joint Doctrine for the Conduct of Operations

<sup>7</sup> The PM may also have a command function.

<sup>8</sup> For more details, see AJP-3.19 Allied Joint Doctrine for Civil-Military Cooperation, Edition A, Version 1.

- c. **tactical level.** Depending on the complexity of MP activities or the number of nationalities providing MP assets to the force, this level should have a PMO coordinating tactical MP activities. At the tactical level, the senior MP and associated staff may be dual-hatted to also act as the PM. The PM and MP provide support to the commander through the coordination and execution of MP tasks. MP capabilities, procedures and cooperation between employed MP assets in joint and multinational operations are described in supporting MP Level 3 publications.

#### 1.3.5. **General**

Success in NATO operations requires achievement of the alliance end state, which may include establishing reconciliation, stabilisation or acceptance of a peace plan. Likewise, crisis response operations, in an environment without functioning civilian structures, demands specially trained forces to effectively deal with the civilian population. MP are a key advisor and enabler to these forces, possessing a wide variety of capabilities and means that have a crucial role during a campaign. Therefore, in all cases, the timely inclusion of the PM at all levels of planning will ensure early recognition and mitigation of MP and host nation/indigenous police forces' effort to the overall campaign. In turn, early PM intervention will enable the development of effective specialist employment, ultimately aimed at achieving the commander's objectives.

#### 1.3.6. **Force Composition**

MP support provided to any NATO operation should result from an evaluation of the desired end state, the environment and assigned MP capabilities. MP planning considerations should originate at the strategic level, and must always consider support and coordination requirements with other components, flanking formations, IOs, GOs, NGOs, and additional organizations contributing to the desired end state. Depending on the threat level and the operating environment, MP support must be multidisciplinary in its composition, in order to best support the main effort.

#### 1.3.7. **Plan Development**

MP staff must obtain a clear statement of intent and guidance from the force commander and they must work to integrate their efforts throughout the planning process. The MP staff must ensure operation plans are supportable and that MP plans are developed in conjunction with the operation plan. Often, the MP planner will have to be both intuitive and imaginative in order to provide the commander with the flexibility required for mission success.

#### 1.3.8. **Staff Coordination**

During the planning phase, coordination must span most staff functions and processes. This will ensure centralised MP input and participation in the planning process at all levels and guarantee the most effective use of finite resources.

### 1.3.9. Environmental Considerations

Some specific environmental planning considerations include:

- a. **Air Component.** The nature of MP support to air component operations principally consists of the provision of air and ground-based security and protection required to mitigate against the threat posed by adversary sea, land and air forces, foreign intelligence services and subversive terrorist, extremist and criminal organisations. The MP role in the protection of aircraft, weapons systems, personnel and associated vital resources is the primary consideration when planning support to the air component.
- b. **Maritime Component<sup>9</sup>.** Maritime security operations (MSO) are conducted to establish the conditions for security and protection of sovereignty in the maritime domain and can occur across the spectrum of conflict. MSO are conducted in cooperation with national authorities and international organizations as appropriate, or by the Alliance alone when directed, to counter the pressures of illegal or threatening activities in order to help safeguard Allies' strategic interests, security, and stability. This is done by contributing to mitigating gaps in current national civilian and/or military law enforcement capacity. Identifying, tracking, and neutralizing these threats and illicit activities are essential to protecting national security and the global economy. MSO tasks include: uphold freedom of navigation, conduct maritime interdiction, fight weapons of mass destruction proliferation, protect critical infrastructure, support maritime counterterrorism, and contribute to maritime security capacity building. Depending on national doctrine, MP support to the maritime component may be comprised of on-board MP responsible for internal security of the ship and for the maintenance of order and discipline. MP may also contribute to a maritime security force that is responsible for access control to the ship while in port, and - in concert with host nation security and law enforcement (when available) - to the protection against various threats to ensure the viability of maritime assets and weapons systems. MP may also be called upon to conduct MP activities in support of amphibious operations, respond to those in distress at sea or conduct activities in the custody and surety of captured personnel (CPERS) at sea.
- c. **Special Operations Forces (SOF) Component.** In a similar fashion to the support provided to conventional operations, MP support to SOF can manifest in the provision of security and force protection, direct and indirect support to SOF operations and the surety of CPERS held as a result of SOF tasks. (For more details, see AJP -3.5. Allied Joint Doctrine for Special Operations.)

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<sup>9</sup> For more details, see AJP -3.1. Allied Joint Doctrine for Maritime Operations

- d. **Stability Policing Factor.** NATO campaigns normally involve a shifting balance between major combat operations to remove threats, and crisis response operations, to enable and support the process of stabilisation and enduring peace. NATO planners must pay special attention in addressing the stability policing aspects of military contribution to S&R and in selecting the most appropriate forces to be deployed. Such activities are generally performed across the full scale of operations, and could start when the environment is still unstable. Accordingly, planners should prioritise force packages that have the most appropriate capabilities to ensure rapid restoration of public security and long-term stability.
- e. **Host Nation.** Across the full scale of conflict, MP will participate and contribute to planning, coordination, operations and liaison with appropriate host nation authorities (law enforcement, internal security, judiciary and detention services) to ensure best operational effect. This support can take many forms, from direct mentorship of security sector development up to partnering operations with host nation MP and security forces. (For more details, see AJP -4.5. Allied Joint Doctrine for Host Nation Support.)
- f. **External Organisations.** Within a theatre of operations, NATO may find itself operating in the same space as private military contractors, organizations associated with security sector reform (SSR) or humanitarian assistance (HA), IOs, GOs, NGOs and a wide host of others. It is incumbent upon MP to coordinate planning activities at the appropriate level in accordance with Military Committee (MC) 0550 (Military Committee Guidance for the Military Implementation of the Comprehensive Political Guidance, 24 May 2006).

#### 1.3.10. Risk Management

The PM and MP commanders contribute to the force commander's risk management process by advising the commander of MP-related risks associated with options and courses of action. MP commanders should be ready to execute their own risk assessment and treatment when necessary (see AJP 3.16 Allied Joint Doctrine for Force protection).

### 1.4. MILITARY POLICE POWERS AND AUTHORITIES

#### 1.4.1. General

Outside of national jurisdiction, the conditions under which MP exercise their powers and authorities will remain subject to separate arrangements between nations/HN, unless these conditions are addressed by *the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces* (NATO-SOFA)<sup>10</sup>. The

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<sup>10</sup> Common MP authority and powers might be authorised by the Military Committee and the North Atlantic Council and be specified in the NATO Strategic Commander's operation plan (OPLAN), based on the Agreement between the Parties of North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces (SOFA). National caveats also need to be taken into consideration. Article VII of the NATO SOFA states

execution of criminal and disciplinary jurisdiction is subject to the conditions of the relevant human rights treaties and conventions (e.g. Universal Declaration of Human Rights or International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights). Other details are provided in the MP Level 3 supporting publication. (For more details, see ATP-3.7.2 NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures.)

MP, when assigned permanently or deployed on operations inside or outside NATO territory, require special authority for the conduct of their activities. When MP are employed only within national structures, their authority is derived from national laws and regulations and grants members of such a MP unit necessary powers over members of their respective national contingents. In a similar way, NATO MP will require authority with respect to members of the multi-national force, albeit with certain limitations. This authority and these limitations are derived from legal arrangements between troop-contributing nations (TCN) and also between NATO and the receiving state/ HN. NATO-specific MP authority is intended to contribute to the principles of joint, multinational operations by providing MP-related operational assistance to force elements and to the commander. (For more details, see ATP-3.7.2 NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures.)

#### **1.4.2. General Conditions**

Subject to the provisions of a SOFA, or separate agreements between nations and /or nations and HN, the following conditions governing the general conduct of NATO MP activities will typically apply:

- a. MP of a TCN are empowered by its laws to enforce military law and maintain order in respect to members of its own forces.
- b. MP of a TCN have the right to exercise their inherent powers whilst operating within the jurisdiction of a HN criminal and disciplinary system, if afforded to them by the laws of their own contributing state over all people subject to the military law of that state.
- c. When deployed within another NATO member state, MP that do not belong to the HN have limited authority in accordance with any agreed SOFA, unless separate arrangements have been agreed between nations.
- d. To support joint and multinational operations, MP are expected to be provided with a minimum common set of authorities and jurisdiction, with the aim of meeting the minimum requirements of allied joint and multinational operations. This limitation of authority, if agreed by nations, should typically empower MP to conduct a minimum of the following activities:

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that the military authorities of the sending state shall have the right to exercise within the receiving state all criminal and disciplinary jurisdiction conferred on them by the law of the sending state over all persons subject to the military law of that state and that the authorities of the receiving state shall have jurisdiction over the members of a force or civilian component and their dependents with respect to offences committed within the territory of the receiving state and punishable by the law of that State.



- (1) Stopping and holding any member/vehicle of the force of a TCN.
  - (2) Establishing the identity of any member of the multinational force.
  - (3) Stopping and searching any member/vehicle of the force of a TCN under limited circumstances when this is necessary for the protection of an individual or the preservation of evidence.
  - (4) Overseeing safety and security measures related to traffic, area and personnel security.
  - (5) Initial questioning of a witness in relation to a crime or incident against/involving force members and/or properties.
  - (6) Collecting and sharing information among employed MP forces and the joint force PM relevant to the safety and security of the allied, joint or multinational force.
- e. In combat operations, or during any military contribution to crisis response operations, where policing forms a significant part of the operational mandate, MP may be temporarily authorised to perform law enforcement tasks within its stability policing function, all around or in part of the HN by replacing or reinforcing an indigenous police force. In this situation, based on the separate arrangements between the nations/HN, MP may be authorised by the North Atlantic Council (NAC) to deliver its SP functions to maintain public order and security and support rule of law in the protection of human rights.
- f. MP authority is generally elaborated more fully within an MP annex to the memorandum of understanding/ Technical Agreements/International Agreements (MOU/TA/IA) or different international agreements with the TCN and HN. It is advisable that the structure of this annex should reflect at least:
- (1) Composition of the MP forces in MNMP unit in area of responsibility (AOR)
  - (2) References: NATO SOFA, law of armed conflict including the Geneva Conventions etc.
  - (3) Initial investigation steps and responsibilities
  - (4) Procedure to hand over the personnel
  - (5) National authority responsibility over the crimes/offences of their troops

- (6) General explanation of the investigation procedure to be applied if the MNMP member who is in charge of investigation commits a (criminal) offense
- (7) Flow of information among Senior National Representative(SNR)/PMO/MP unit commander etc.

The Level 3 publication specifies consideration for SOP development.

## **1.5 TRAINING AND EXERCISES**

### **1.5.1. General**

Given the technical aspects of MP discipline, necessary education and individual training (E&IT) is a critical factor and should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity. Nations contributing to the NATO MP capabilities are responsible for the education and training of their personnel and forces allocated to the Alliance. NATO is responsible for establishing standards. In order for the necessary MP E&IT to be effective, efficient, and affordable, it will be developed in accordance with NATO ETEE Policy (MC 458/3), through Global Programming and by the utilization of NATO Education and Training Facilities and National Training Institutions. Training for broader NATO MP awareness will be made available at the NATO Military Police Centre of Excellence, or coordinated through the use of a mobile training team. Nations contributing to the NATO MP capability will ensure that all participants in a particular effort have received the necessary E&IT before deployment is considered.

## CHAPTER 2 – MILITARY POLICE FUNCTIONS

Chapter 2 describes the five Military Police doctrinal functions as well as the fundamental principles and philosophies of MP in the conduct of these functions and their respective activities.

### 2.1 MP OPERATIONAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

To aid in the planning and employment of MP assets, MP capabilities may be characterised through a series of principles and philosophies, which in turn are delivered through execution of the five MP doctrinal functions.

#### 2.1.1 MP Principles

The following MP principles serve as a guide to commanders at all levels to ensure best use of MP resources. The MP principles are easily remembered using the acronym POLICE:

Principle	Description
<b>P</b>	<b>Prioritised.</b> MP capabilities are a limited specialist resource. As such, they must be commanded at the highest possible level to ensure MP assets are allocated to the highest priority operational tasks.
<b>O</b>	<b>Operationally Scaled.</b> Any deployed MP capability must be scaled to meet the requirements of the specific operation with regard to, size, composition, specialist capabilities and graduated states of readiness.
<b>L</b>	<b>Legitimate.</b> MP will conduct their doctrinal functions and subordinate activities in accordance with the legal mandate and scope of the operation.
<b>I</b>	<b>Impartial.</b> All MP investigative and custody matters and their respective activities must be conducted in a fair and impartial manner, and should be free of undue influence from the chain of command.
<b>C</b>	<b>Command and Control (C2).</b> Centralised planning and decentralised control of MP assets will maximise their effectiveness, allowing greater flexibility to meet the changing demands of the operation.
<b>E</b>	<b>Early Engagement.</b> MP must engage early at all levels of planning. This will ensure that MP-specific considerations affecting operations are identified early, which in turn will ensure that MP assets are employed in an effective manner.

**Figure 2 - MP Principles**

2.1.2. **MP Philosophies**

The MP philosophies noted below outline how MP organisations think and orient toward conduct of operations. These should be considered at all levels of planning and are easily remembered using the acronym FORCE:

Philosophy	Description
<b>F</b>	<b>Fight Alongside.</b> MP must engage and cooperate with affiliated and supported units, which promotes cohesion and ensures MP hold the requisite physical and mental robustness to deploy alongside NATO forces when required.
<b>O</b>	<b>Operationally Focused.</b> MP activities are always conducted in support of improving force effectiveness, across the spectrum of conflict.
<b>R</b>	<b>Relevant.</b> MP serve commanders as mobility support, security, detention, police and stability policing specialists, whose skills and abilities are distinctly different from those of other military services. This relevance is applicable within NATO establishments and while deployed on operations.
<b>C</b>	<b>Competence.</b> The experience gained from policing the force, providing police support to the force, policing the public and providing police support to the public demonstrates MP effectiveness on operations. The MP are also one of the few organisations suitably experienced and with the necessary specialist qualifications to undertake NATO’s responsibilities when deployed.
<b>E</b>	<b>Empathy.</b> The nature of military service is uniquely different from that of civilian employment. MP understanding of NATO operational and legal context ensures that the MP are well situated to fairly and impartially address matters of service discipline which may arise during the conduct of operations.

**Figure 3 - MP Philosophies**

2.1.3. **Military Police Functions**

MP conduct five functions - mobility support, security, detention, police and stability policing. (For more details see AJP-3.22 Allied Joint Doctrine for Stability Policing and ATP-3.7.2 NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures.) Each function encompasses a range of MP activities, delivered by a competent and specially trained military police force. Through these functions and activities, MP are able to:

- a. police the force,
- b. provide police support to the force,
- c. provide policing for the public, and
- d. provide police support to the public.

MP support commanders at all levels across the full scale of conflict through the conduct of mobility support, security, detention, police and stability policing functions.

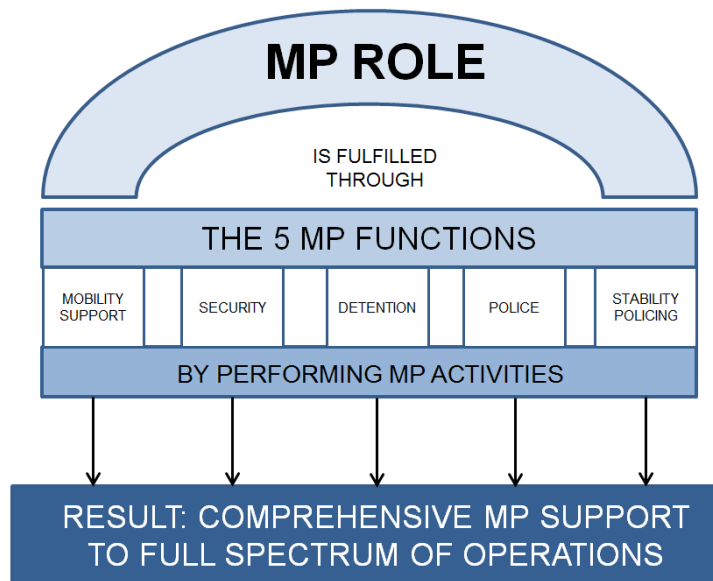


Figure 4: Interrelationship of the MP role, Functions and activities

## 2.2. MOBILITY SUPPORT FUNCTION

### 2.2.1. Mobility Support<sup>11</sup>

The fighting power of military formations and tactical units depends on their ability to move. The ultimate objective of movement is to enable combat forces to be in the right location, at the right time and in the right order to best create tactical effect. Employing diverse non-lethal and lethal weapons to clear areas, warn/deter, and defeat threats, MP facilitate safe movement in operational and tactical actions as well as more generally along lines of communications. This ultimately contributes to the freedom of movement throughout the area of operations. MP mobility support is achieved through a contribution to movement planning, movement control and movement security:

- a. **Movement Planning.** MP assist the commander and staff with the support of the corresponding movement planning cell along forward, rearward and lateral lines of communications. In this way, they facilitate the identification of critical and vulnerable points, particularly in relation to the movement of both military and non-military traffic along basic military route networks. MP support movement planning by conducting:
  - (1) **Route and Area Reconnaissance.** MP conduct route and area reconnaissance in conjunction with other force elements such as engineers and logisticians.

<sup>11</sup>see AJP 4.4 Movement and Transportation

- (2) **Traffic Control and Regulation Requirements.** MP advise unit and formation planning staff on the requirement for movement regulation and coordination requirements.
  - (3) **Liaison.** MP conduct all necessary liaison with host nation or other multinational MP authorities as required. (For more details see ATP-3.7.2 Military Police Guidance and Procedures, Article 203a.)
- b. **Movement Control.** MP contribute to movement control activities through the control and regulation of military traffic during planned movement operations. MP provide route regulation at specified points along basic military route networks and at critical points. In addition, they assist in identifying and directing traffic along suitable detours in the event of an incident or a blocked route. The control and regulation of military traffic is achieved through a combination of:
- (1) Basic military route network:
  - (2) Traffic control (TC)<sup>12</sup> and regulation of movement.
  - (3) Route signing and finding suitable detours.
  - (4) Manning of traffic posts, critical points and other staging areas<sup>13</sup>.
- c. **Movement Security.** MP assist with the security of basic military route networks. MP may also advise and support the movement and coordination of stragglers, dislocated civilians, internally displaced persons and refugees along military routes to ensure they remain clear for military traffic. As potential first responders to traffic incidents, MP may manage these scenes in concert with HN police, in order to preserve life and evidence related to subsequent investigations. The security of routes is achieved through a combination of:
- (1) Responding to incidents along a route.
  - (2) Routine patrolling and surveillance.
  - (3) Dislocated civilian and straggler assistance.
  - (4) Area damage control operations.

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<sup>12</sup> The authority to conduct traffic control and regulation of movement depends on the mandate and is not usually authorized on NATO territory outside the MP's own State.

<sup>13</sup> For more details, see AJP -4.5. Allied Joint Doctrine for Host Nation Support, AMovP-1 (A) Road Movements and Movement Control, AMovP-2 (B) Procedures for surface movements across national frontiers, AMovP-3 (B) Movement and transport documents and glossary of terms and definitions

## 2.3. SECURITY FUNCTION

### 2.3.1. Military Police Support to Security

MP can support commanders by contributing to the protection of the force through the establishment and maintenance of a safe and secure environment within which to operate. MP security activities directly contribute to and enhance wider area and physical security, personal and personnel security. This limits the force's vulnerability to hostile activities and threats through active and passive measures. Types of area security activities include:

- a. **Support to Area, Physical and Personal Security.** MP can support the commander in the conduct of general area and physical security through the conduct of policing and reassurance patrols and the provision of force protection advice. MP can also contribute to the wider intelligence picture through the collation of information and intelligence within the MP remit. This may include intelligence related to presumably criminal activities as well as reporting suspicious activity observed during the course of policing patrols. MP can also advise on certain force protection aspects of base and personnel security measures as well as provide forms of identity control and security vetting.
- b. **Support to Crowd and Riot Control.** MP can provide specialist advice and assistance to other force elements tasked with conducting crowd or riot control. This is achieved through technical and legal advice on the use of force as well as assistance with the handling and processing of any CPERS taken during the course of such activity.
- c. **Convoy Escort and Special Load Security.** The detailed understanding of road safety and traffic regulations and liaison with HN police forces makes MP ideally placed to providing mobile escorts to military convoys and special load carriage. This is achieved through the employment of specially modified and high visibility vehicles and motorcycles capable of safely escorting military traffic on public roads and along lines of communication. MP escorts provide a suitable deterrent to certain types of criminal activities or terrorist attacks.
- d. **Close Protection (CP).** CP is the preventative and reactive measures taken by appropriately trained and qualified personnel to protect an individual's life, health and integrity which is specifically or generally under threat from man/non-man-made actions and accidents, assassination, kidnap or other illegal acts.
- e. **Cyber Security.** Cyber Security includes all measures required to ensure absolute protection of own cyber networks as well as all measures to disguise own cyber activities to deny the traceability of own forces actions. MP role is to participate in planning process while cyberspace operations are prepared as well as provides military police

support while the cyberattack, incident or cybercrime affects the unit's mission. (For more details, see AJP-3.20 Allied Joint Doctrine for Cyberspace Operations.)

- f. **Information Security.** Information security is the protection of information against unauthorized disclosure, transfer, modification or destruction, whether accidental or intentional. It deals with organisational, procedural, physical, and technical measures designed to safeguard all types of information. This information can be verbal, documentary, or electronic, and in any operating environment. The MP contribution to information security may take the form of participation in the accreditation process of local or wide area networks, the provision of forensic computer expertise to safeguard against malicious intrusions and the protection of crime scenes. (For more details see ATP-3.7.2 NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures.)

## 2.4. DETENTION FUNCTION

### 2.4.1. Military Police Support to Detention<sup>14</sup>

During military operations, NATO personnel and units must be prepared to capture, detain, retain or hold individuals for a wide variety of reasons. This may include members of their military, a foreign or adversary force, civilians or other persons for specified operational reasons. The humane treatment of these individuals is of critical importance, in accordance with both domestic and international conventions and laws. Art. 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. Therefore, it is always imperative to act on a legal basis when enforcing detention. The CJTF Commander has the overall responsibility over CPERS, CMAT and CDOCs, while the CJ1 is responsible for coordination in CJTFHQ. MP provide commanders with specialised CPERS<sup>15</sup>-related advice, oversight and surety pertaining to the correct handling and processing of captured, interned or detained persons in accordance with "LOAC" (both international and non-international conflicts), human rights law, national law and rules of engagement (ROE):

- a. **Detention Planning.** MP are the detention subject matter experts. MP can advise on the necessary handling, infrastructure, logistic, administrative and guard requirements for CPERS-related activity. This is particularly important during the transitional phase between offensive, defensive, enabling and stability activities, where the status of CPERS may change, necessitating a number of different considerations and national caveats.

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<sup>14</sup> for more details, see ATP-3.7.2 NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures.

<sup>15</sup> for more details, see AJP-2.5 Allied Joint Doctrine for Captured Persons, Materiel and Documents



- b. **Detention Oversight and Surety.** The PM has overall responsibility for providing oversight and surety for detention-related matters within an operational theatre. MP support this through oversight and management of detainee holding facilities as well as through their ability to deploy forward in support of specified detention activities. MP are therefore able to support the handling of CPERS to ensure the correct procedures are carried out in accordance with national and international laws and conventions.
- c. **Arrest and Detention Activities.** During arrest and detention activities, the collection of evidence and the correct handling of CPERS can often be chaotic and confusing and often immediately follows some form of offensive tactical action. Getting it wrong can result in serious unintended consequences, with the potential for military personnel and commanders being held accountable for any mistake made. The inclusion of MP assets in arrest and detention activities, particularly as part of the arrest and search team, will significantly mitigate some of the risks associated with the correct recovery of evidence and the appropriate handling of CPERS. Embedded MP can also provide training and advice to force elements prior to undertaking any detention-related action.
- d. **Captured Personnel (CPERS).** CPERS are persons who have been captured or have surrendered during the course of a military operation. In an international armed conflict CPERS may have POW status as defined in the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, dated 12 August 1949 (GC3), Article 4. CPERS may also have the status of protected interned persons as defined in Art. 42 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War dated 12 August 1949 (GC4).<sup>16</sup> However, the authority of NATO personnel to detain a person must be assessed in each individual case or operation in accordance with current national laws and concrete multinational operational rules (e.g. operation plan, ROE). In all cases detained persons must be treated in accordance with the standards of human rights. MP possess unique skillsets that enable them to properly process, hold, and care for CPERS at all levels of conflict.

## 2.5. POLICE FUNCTION

### 2.5.1. Description

The enforcement of discipline and the conduct of investigations are a national responsibility, which is to be carried out in accordance with national laws, policies and procedures. The multinational composition of a force will introduce a degree of complexity related to undefined or overlapping jurisdictions, and to varying standards

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<sup>16</sup> In a non-international armed conflict enemy forces opposing a national authority have no authorization for the use of force. As long as persons on the side of a non-governmental party to a conflict participate directly in hostilities, they lose their protection as civilians and may be attacked by military means. This is also true for situations under the threshold of an armed conflict.

of national authority. This will require assigned MP to execute a standardised set of police activities that ensures the maintenance of discipline and good order of the force as a whole, above and beyond the duties to be performed within the scope of national authority, on behalf of the commander.

It is critical that MP assigned to a NATO force be given appropriate authority to stop an offence and hand over offenders to their respective TCN MP and/or to a designated TCN authority, so that the investigation will continue in accordance with national requirements.

MP conduct the following police activities, which can be categorised under the headings of discipline, investigative support and additional enabling activities.

### 2.5.2. Discipline

- a. **Law Enforcement.** Nations require MP to enforce applicable laws, orders and regulations necessary to assist their senior national representatives with the maintenance of discipline. In addition, it may also be necessary to establish a general law enforcement support capability that enables the joint commander to respond to law enforcement requirements across the NATO structure.
- b. **Crime Prevention and Awareness.** A visible MP force is essential to preventing crime. MP assist commanders with the development of effective crime prevention plans. These plans include the criminal threat, specific areas of concern to a commander and recommendations for possible deterrents, restrictions and curfews. The key to success is to ensure proactive force involvement in the crime prevention plan.
- c. **Confinement Activities.** Confinement of members of the force who have transgressed laws and regulations is an inherent part of a military justice system to ensure discipline and good order of the force. The goal of confinement is temporary detainment of an offender until the force member can be tried by a judicial process or returned to the TCN. Confinement is a task normally assigned to the MP, but may be done by TCN units specifically tasked for this purpose. Confinement is a national responsibility

### 2.5.3. Investigative Support

- a. **Investigations and Reporting.** Offences committed against NATO personnel or properties reduce morale and military discipline, and can adversely affect operations and public perceptions. Investigation of such incidents is necessary to preserve a commander's operational capabilities and to maintain good order and discipline.
- b. **War Crime and Breaches of International Law Investigations.** While the long-term investigative and prosecutorial responsibility for war crimes does not fall within the immediate scope of NATO operations, the

consequences of inappropriate responses to allegations of war crimes could undermine the overall credibility and effectiveness of NATO. It is imperative, therefore, that NATO operations planners recognise the role of MP as first responders to potential war crime scenes.

- c. **Intelligence related to presumably criminal activities.** Activities to obtain intelligence related to presumably criminal activities are an essential part of police activities and will shape police activities, crime awareness and, to a certain degree, operations. MP, by the very nature of their work, will be the primary gatherers and providers of intelligence related to presumably criminal activities as it relates to the force. In a multinational environment, it is very important for the MP community to easily and quickly share as much information as required and possible by the assigned task throughout the course of their duties.

#### 2.5.4. Additional MP Capabilities

- a. **Liaison.** One of the fundamentals for the proper conduct of military operations is liaison, which ensures superior echelons and flanks maintain proper situational awareness and co-ordinate activities accordingly. This principle equally applies to MP. Therefore, maintaining strong liaison within the MP and military community will not only ensure current situational awareness and co-ordination of MP activities, but will also ensure appropriate sharing of information and resources.
- b. **Customs.** Customs and excise is a unique law enforcement activity entrusted to a separate government agency of a nation. On deployed operations, customs agents could be prepositioned to help facilitate returning troops and equipment home. It is important to note that in this circumstance, MP are not the lead organisation and are there only to assist in this mandate. In some cases, customs agents are not deployed in the area of operations, and may coordinate the return of personnel and equipment through a military movement control office or the MP.
- c. **Military Working Dog (MWD).** MP forces possess a wide array of military working dog capabilities that can serve as force multipliers for the commander. Depending on their training, the dogs are capable of providing advance warning of ground-based threats and are uniquely adapted for low-light search conditions in large buildings and confined spaces. Specially trained dogs may also help to indicate the presence of explosive materials, mines, dead bodies, and large sums of cash or drugs.
- d. **Technical Exploration.** MP forces support the technical exploitation process of countering improvised explosive devices. The collection and forwarding of Devices, Material, Artefacts and Traces (DMAT) ensures that law enforcement within the host nation and/or the nations contributing to the mission gain a clear understanding of the operational environment, and can act to further stabilize or promote the rule of law in

the affected area. Additionally, tactical collection and exploitation capabilities in conjunction with internationally accredited deployable forensic laboratories can process all captured materials or materials collected in support of Rule of Law operations, such as war crimes investigations or general criminal activity after a breakdown of host nation governing structures. This capability is also a key enabler of Identity Activities, which eliminate adversary anonymity and freedom of movement.

## 2.6. STABILITY POLICING FUNCTION

### 2.6.1. Description

Stability policing is described as police related activities intended to reinforce or temporarily replace the indigenous police in order to contribute to the restoration and/or upholding of the public order and security, rule of law, and the protection of human rights. (Refer to AJP-3.22, *Stability Policing*)

### 2.6.2. General

Stability policing conducted throughout the full scale of conflict calls for a specific police approach and set of capabilities, which significantly differs from other types of security forces and requires tailored police training, equipment and support. While stability policing benefits greatly from a comprehensive approach, given its specialised nature, this activity must rely on police expertise. As such, it should be directed by enablers with police expertise from within the NATO force. Due to the complexity and uniqueness of this specialised function, a comprehensive body of doctrine on this function can be found in AJP 3.22, *Allied Joint Doctrine for Stability Policing*.

Stability policing fills a void in the establishment and maintenance of a safe and secure environment. It is accomplished through police-related activities that address the mission area and are aimed at tackling possible sources of threats and to providing security to the local population. Some nations possess a gendarmerie-type force, which has all-encompassing jurisdiction in its homeland and towards its community, and is tasked with judicial and administrative policing and crime prevention. Gendarmerie-type forces possess both police and basic military skills, and are well suited to stability policing tasks.

### 2.6.3. Stabilization and Reconstruction (S&R)

Stability policing aims at establishing the conditions for meeting longer term needs with respect to governance and development, in particular through security sector reform (SSR). These reforms may include establishing or re-establishing law and order and reinforcing the rule of law (police, courts and corrections), through the reinforcing and/or replacing of the indigenous police forces. While doing so NATO, MP forces will always be subject to publicly disclosed legal codes and processes.

The authorisation and detailed mandate to use lethal and non-lethal force in performing stability policing, if requested, has to be incorporated into the ROE with specific powers and authorities (e.g. search, arrest, use of force) to ensure legitimacy and transparency throughout the full scale of the conflict.

Ideally, gendarmerie-type forces possess capabilities particularly suited to stability policing activities as part of the military contribution to S&R, making them the logical first choice when considering force requests. MP are also well suited to assist with the planning, training, monitoring and mentoring of HN police services as a part of SSR military capabilities. Also, non-MP forces can perform basic stability policing tasks, provided that they are properly trained and equipped.<sup>17</sup> In any case, planners must seek the advice of the PM in planning and coordinating activities on behalf of the commander. (For more details see AJP-3.4.5 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Military Contribution to Stabilization and Reconstruction, and AJP-3.22 Allied Joint Doctrine for Stability Policing.)

#### 2.6.4. **Stability Policing Activities**

Stability policing activities can be conducted within the wider global approach of the NATO stability activities:

- a. security and control,
- b. support to security sector reform (SSR),
- c. support to initial restoration of services and
- d. support to initial governance tasks when authorized to do so in the mandate for the NATO operation or mission.

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<sup>17</sup> It is worth mentioning that NATO forces may have available stability policing (SP) assets not belonging to the MP, and consequently may not be able to perform all or part of the other four MP functions, namely Mobility Support, Security, Detention and Police.

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<b>CHAPTER 3 – MILITARY POLICE STRUCTURES</b>
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**3.1. PROVOST MARSHAL AND THE PROVOST MARSHAL OFFICE****3.1.1. Provost Marshal**

The Provost Marshal is the senior military police officer responsible for coordinating all police activities and the provision of specialist advice to the commander and staff. The PM may in addition be afforded a command function.

The PM is responsible for the following:

- a. Coordinating all NATO MP activities;
- b. Reviewing current MP activities;
- c. Planning and supervising
  - (1) mobility support activities,
  - (2) security activities,
  - (3) detention activities,
  - (4) police activities, and
  - (5) stability policing activities.
- d. Perform liaison: This includes information exchange and MP-specific liaison between NATO, HN, international organisation/non-governmental organisation (IO/NGO), military and other relevant authorities.
- e. Advise the force commander and other staff about MP capabilities, security, order and discipline inside the force and matters related to civilian population security, issues and police matters. This is best accomplished through direct access to the commander and appropriate representation within the headquarters staff.
- f. Headquarters assists with and supervises the interaction of supported and supporting units.

### 3.1.2. Provost Marshal Office (PMO)

The PM leads and employs an organic staff to facilitate planning, supervision, coordination and information dissemination. Depending on the mission, phasing and end state, the PMO may include several specialist advisors that focus their work on one or more of the MP functions. PMO staff may be dispatched to liaise and coordinate with other staff organisations and flanking formations in order to facilitate synchronised MP support. Further description of PM and PMO and MNMP duties can be found in ATP-3.7.2 NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures.

## 3.2. MULTINATIONAL MILITARY POLICE (MNMP) UNITS

As a general rule, it is desirable that a commander have at his/her disposal a military police unit composed of personnel of several national forces in order to carry out certain joint military police activities. Such assigned military police will be designated as the NATO MNMP unit.

### 3.2.1. MNMP Unit Stand-up

The main troop contributing nation (TCN) of a NATO force should normally provide assets to the MNMP unit. Members of the MNMP on duty wear their national uniform and can be clearly identified as MP.

MNMP Units will be constituted according to the requirements set forth by the NATO commander and the following principles:

- a. They should be constituted from TCN military police personnel who are assigned to the MNMP unit commander. It is strongly recommended that personnel so assigned should be placed under the operational control (OPCON) of the MNMP unit commander
- b. The commander of the MNMP unit is to appoint an officer or non-commissioned officer (NCO) to be in charge of each MNMP subunit; and when the NATO Force is deployed on NATO territory, the officer or NCO appointed to be in charge of a subunit located outside of the NATO installation should be a member of the force of the host nation unless otherwise agreed between the commander of the MNMP unit and the appropriate authority of the host nation.

### 3.2.2. MNMP Unit Jurisdiction

The disciplinary authority of each national force forming part of an MNMP unit shall remain with its Senior National Representative (SNR).

## 3.3. TCN MILITARY POLICE

### 3.3.1. TCN MP Units

Each TCN can deploy its own military police forces to support national interests. Although not under command or control of the PM, close coordination between the PMO and TCN units is advisable to resolve issues of mutual concern.



TCN MP members and vehicles are to be recognised through specific nationally-sanctioned identifiers or markings.

**3.3.2. TCN MP Jurisdiction**

TCN MP exercise their authority and powers only over their own national service personnel.

As the disciplinary authority of each national force, the Senior National Representative (SNR) is the lowest level of resolution for MP-related topics of concern.

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**ANNEX A – REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS****A.1. Reference Publications**

Strategic Concept for the Defence and Security of the Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

- MC 0133/4 NATO's Operations Planning
- MC 0324/3 The NATO Military Command Structure
- MC 0327/2 NATO Military Policy for Non-Article 5 Crisis Response Operations
- MC 0411/2 NATO Military Policy on Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) and Civil-Military Interaction (CMI)
- MC 0550 Military Committee (MC) Guidance for the Military Implementation of the Comprehensive Political Guidance (CPG)
- MC 0586/1 MC Policy for Allied Forces and Their Use for Operations
- IMSM-0387-2006 Tasking for the Military Implementation of the Comprehensive Political Guidance
- AJP-01 Allied Joint Doctrine
- AJP-2.5 Allied Joint Doctrine for Captured Persons, Materiel and Documents
- AJP-3 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Conduct of Operations
- AJP-3.2 Allied Joint Doctrine for Land Operations
- AJP-3.19 Allied Joint Doctrine for Civil-Military Cooperation
- AJP-3.22 Allied Joint Doctrine for Stability Policing
- AJP-3.4.1 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Military Contribution to Peace Support
- AJP-3.4.4. Allied Joint Doctrine for Counter-Insurgency (COIN)
- AJP-3.4.5 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Military Contribution to Stabilization and Reconstruction
- AJP-3.13 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Deployment of Forces
- AJP-3.14 Allied Joint Doctrine for Force Protection

ATP-3.7.2 NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures

The agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the status of their forces, signed in London, 19 June 1951 (designated in the present standard as the “NATO-SOFA”)

Guidance for NATO Command Directed Investigations of Allegations of Civilian Casualties or Other Incidents in ACO Operations, January 2012

AAP-06 NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions

AAP-15 NATO Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents and Publications

AMovP-1 (STANAG 2454 Ed.3) Road Movements and Movement Control

<b>LEXICON</b>
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**Part I: abbreviations and acronyms**

The Lexicon contains abbreviations relevant to AJP-3.21 and is not meant to be an exhaustive list. A definitive and more comprehensive list of NATO agreed abbreviations can be found within AAP-15 - NATO Glossary of Abbreviations.

AJP	Allied joint publication
ATP	Allied tactical publication
CIMIC	civil-military cooperation
CP	close protection
CPERS	captured personnel
HA	humanitarian assistance
HN	host nation
IO	international organization
GO	governmental organization
LOAC	Law of Armed Conflict
MC	Military Committee
MP	military police
MNMP	multinational military police
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	non-commissioned officer
NGO	non-governmental organization
PM	provost marshal
PMO	provost marshal office
ROE	rules of engagement
S&R	stabilization and reconstruction
SNR	senior national representative
SOF	special operations force
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SP	stability policing
SSR	security sector reform
TCN	troop-contributing nation

**Part II: terms and definitions****campaign**

A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve a strategic objective. (NATO agreed)

**combat support**

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. (NATO agreed)

**command**

1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.
2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.
3. A unit, group of units, organisation or area under the authority of a single individual.
4. To dominate an area of situation.
5. To exercise command (NATO agreed).

**contributing nation (CN)**

A nation that takes part in a NATO operation, programme or other activity, for which an agreed contribution is payable in money or in kind. (NATO agreed)

**detention**

The act of holding in custody for lawful purposes such as prosecution, maintenance of public safety, or pursuant to legal order. (NATO agreed)

**end state**

The political and/or military situation to be attained at the end of an operation, which indicates that the objective has been achieved. (NATO agreed)

**host nation (HN)**

1. A nation which, by agreement, receives forces and materiel of NATO or other nations operating on/from or transiting through its territory;
2. A nation which, by agreement, allows materiel and/or NATO organizations to be located on its territory; and/or
3. A nation which, by agreement, provides support for these purposes. (NATO Agreed)

**information**

Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence. (NATO Agreed)

**intelligence (INT)**

The product resulting from the directed collection and processing of information regarding the environment and the capabilities and intentions of actors, in order to identify threats and offer opportunities for exploitation by decision-makers. (NATO agreed)

**interoperability**

The ability to act together coherently, effectively and efficiently to achieve Allied tactical, operational and strategic objectives. (NATO agreed)

**joint**

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organisations in which elements of at least two services participate. (NATO agreed)

**military police (MP)**

Designated military forces with the responsibility and authorization for the enforcement of the law and maintaining order, as well as the provision of operational assistance through assigned doctrinal functions.

Note:

These functions are: police, security, detention, mobility support and stability policing. (This term is a new term and definition and will be processed for NATO- agreed status.)

**multinational (MN)**

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate. (NATO agreed)

**non-governmental organisation (NGO)**

A private, not for profit, voluntary organisation with no governmental or intergovernmental affiliation, established for the purpose of fulfilling a range of activities, in particular development-related projects or the promotion of a specific cause, and organised at local, national, regional or international level.

Notes:

1. A non-governmental organisation does not necessarily have an official status or mandate for its existence or activities.
2. NATO may or may not support or cooperate with a given non-governmental organisation. (NATO Agreed)

**operation**

A sequence of coordinated actions with a defined purpose.

Note:

1. NATO operations are military.
2. NATO operations contribute to a wider approach, including non-military actions. (NATO agreed)

**operational level**

The level at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations. (NATO agreed)

**provost marshal (PM)**

The senior military police officer responsible for coordinating all police activities and provision of specialist advice to the commander and staff.

Note: The provost marshal may in addition be afforded a command function. (NATO agreed)

**rules of engagement (ROE)**

Directives to military forces, including individuals, that define the circumstances, conditions, degree, and manner in which force, or actions which might be construed as provocative, may be applied. (NATO agreed)

**stability policing (SP)**

Police-related activities intended to reinforce or temporarily replace the indigenous police in order to contribute to the restoration and/or upholding of the public order and security, rule of law, and the protection of human rights. (NATO agreed)

**unit**

A military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority. (NATO agreed)



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**NATO UNCLASSIFIED**

**AJP-3.21(A)(1)**

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