

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCES: BALKANS (IFOR, SFOR, KFOR)

What is Peacekeeping?

A definition by the United Nations

"The standard definition of peacekeeping refers to a United Nations presence in the field (normally involving civilian and military personnel) that, with the consent of the conflicting parties, implements or monitors arrangements relating to the control of conflicts and their resolution, or ensures the safe delivery of humanitarian relief. It is a technique initiated by the United Nations as a means for maintaining international peace and security. One useful way to approach the concept of peacekeeping is to divide it into three broad categories: assist in maintenance of cease-fires; implementation of comprehensive settlements; and protection of humanitarian operations.

In the first category, peacekeepers not only monitor cease-fires but, by their very presence, enable clashing armies to pull back to a safe distance, where an atmosphere conducive to negotiations may be created. In short, the primary goal of this type of mission (comprised mainly of military personnel and a small number of civilian support personnel) is to allow time for political leaders and diplomats to negotiate and hopefully resolve underlying conflicts. The PKOs established on borders of conflict between Egypt and Israel or India and Pakistan are prime examples of operations set up as neutralizing forces.

The second broad type is also known as multi-dimensional peacekeeping, prevalent since the Security Council's establishment in 1989 of an operation in Namibia. With the end of the Cold War, members of the Council were able to agree on more ambitious and diversified operations. In providing a wider range of civilian experts to serve in such areas as human rights, local security, elections, and the re-integration of combatants to civilian life, the United Nations has been able to assist in the strengthening of national institutions at their very core. For example, missions in Cambodia, El Salvador, and Mozambique were able to bring about major political, social, and economic change for the populations within these nations. Multi-dimensional operations are typically deployed for a limited time period (18 months to two years and, in some cases, even longer), at which point the peace-process is sufficiently consolidated for the peacekeepers to be withdrawn.

The third category of peacekeeping is an attempt by the international community to alleviate situations of massive human suffering. This type of operation is typically employed to protect the delivery of humanitarian relief in cases where armed violence has prevented efforts to assist a distressed population. This type of operation may be particularly difficult, especially in cases where the good-faith consent of the parties seems tenuous or the operation takes place in the midst of ongoing hostilities rather than in the context of a negotiated agreement."

Recent Missions

The above, "official" definition of UN peacekeeping is as complete an explanation of what this kind of operation entails as anyone could wish for. But to understand the true scope and extent of the UN peacekeeping effort will require a list of current missions as of January 2000.

Africa

Angola -	337 Police, 590 Troops, 90 Observers
Central African Republic -	22 Police, 1,347 Observers
Sierra Leone -	5 Police, 15 Troops, 41 Observers
Western Sahara -	76 Police, 183 Troops, 202 Observers

The Americas

Haiti -	284 Police
---------	------------

Asia

India/Pakistan -	45 Observers
Tajikistan -	2 Police, 31 Observers

Europe

Bosnia/Herzegovina -	1,982 Police, 3 Troops
Croatia -	26 Observers
Cyprus -	33 Troops, 1,273 Observers
Georgia -	100 Observers
Kosovo -	Approximately 55,000 Troops

Middle East

Golan Heights -	1,053 Troops
Iraq/Kuwait -	905 Troops, 194 Observers
Lebanon (UNTSO) -	4,528 Troops, 157 Observers "United Nations Truce Supervision Organization"

There is also a "Standby" group consisting of nine nations: Austria, Bolivia, Denmark, Ghana, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Singapore, and Ukraine, committed to provide infantry units, engineers, headquarters staff, and observer groups on short notice.

"IFOR"

Throughout the autumn of 1995, representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and several other concerned states met in Dayton, Ohio to discuss the dangerously unstable situation in the former Yugoslavia. On December 14th, 1995 the "General Framework Agreement for Peace" (GFAP) was signed in Paris, launching the largest military operation ever undertaken by the alliance, "Operation Joint Endeavor".

NATO was given a mandate under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1031 to implement the military aspects of the "Dayton" agreement. A NATO-led multinational force called the "Implementation Force" (IFOR) was established on December 20th,

1995. IFOR was given a one-year mandate. Its principal military tasks were to maintain a cease-fire, separate the armed forces of the Bosniac/Croat "Federation" and the Bosniac/Serb "Republic" (Republika Srpska). This was accomplished by mid-January 1996.

By mid-March, the border between these two entities was established. By the end of June, their forces and heavy weapons were moved to approved sites. For the remainder of the year, IFOR continued to patrol a 1,400 km de-militarized "Inter-Entity Boundary Line" (IEBL), inspecting eight hundred heavy weapons sites and other important locations. In carrying out these tasks, IFOR troops reopened 2,500 km of roads, repaired or replaced sixty bridges, and reopened Sarajevo airport and the area's railway lines.

After a fragile peace had been in place for approximately nine months, elections were held under UN supervision in September 1996. IFOR, therefore, had successfully completed its mission under "Dayton". However, it was clear that much remained to be accomplished. On September 25th, an informal meeting was held in Norway. NATO Defense Ministers concluded that the Alliance needed to re-assess its role in the establishment of a secure environment after IFOR "closed shop" in December.

In December 1996, a two-year consolidation plan was established in Paris and London. NATO Foreign and Defense Ministers concluded that a reduced military presence was needed to provide the stability necessary for consolidating the peace that had been established by IFOR. They agreed that NATO should organize a "Stabilization Force" (SFOR), which was subsequently activated on December 20th, 1996 under Security Council Resolution 1088.

"SFOR"

Like IFOR, SFOR operates under the "Peace Enforcement" chapter (VII) of the UN Charter, and is given flexible rules of engagement concerning use of force. Its primary mission is to assure a secure military and political environment. Specifically, it is to: deter or prevent a resumption of hostilities, promote a climate in which the peace process can continue, and provide selective support to civilian organizations. Initially, SFOR included 32,000 troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, or roughly half the size of IFOR. Building on the successes of IFOR, SFOR concentrates on implementing Annex 1A of the "Dayton Peace Agreement". SFOR has a unified command under the political direction of the "North Atlantic Council" (NAC), and overall military authority comes from "Supreme Allied Commander Europe" (SACEUR). As of February 19th, 2001, Allied Forces Southern Europe (AF South) has become Joint Force Commander (JFC) for SFOR, as it has been for KFOR since January 18th.

SFOR continues to have its HQ in the Sarajevo area. Below this are three multinational brigades, each of which contains distinct Battle Groups (BGs). These can be multinational in composition and are essentially reinforced battalion task forces capable of independent action. In addition there are now dedicated "Tactical Reserve Forces" capable of intervening anywhere within the "Theatre of Operations". These can be augmented by the "Operational Reserve Force", composed mainly of troops deployed in Kosovo, and US helicopter assets.

"KFOR"

Operation Joint Guardian

"Operation Joint Guardian" is the name given to the NATO operation in Kosovo. It's stated missions are:

- To establish and maintain a secure environment in Kosovo, including public safety and order.
- To monitor, verify, and enforce compliance with the conditions of the Military Technical Agreement.
- To provide assistance to the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), including core civil functions.

Since January 18th, 2001, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe (CINCSOUTH), has guided operations in Kosovo as part of his regional responsibilities. Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) continues to provide strategic military guidance based on decisions from NATO's North Atlantic Council. The Commander of the NATO-led Kosovo Force (KFOR) is in charge of the implementation of the MTA and controls all the forces deployed into his area of operation. The air component commander is "Commander Allied Air Forces Southern Europe" (COMAIRSOUTH), responsible for all air activities within the theater of operations. "Commander Naval Forces Southern Europe" (COMNAVSOUTH) is responsible for maritime activities in support of operations. Other forces include "Strike and Support Forces Southern Europe" (COMSTRIKFORSOUTH).

Participation

KFOR reached a peak strength of 50,000 personnel during the early phases of the operation. 42,500 troops from thirty countries were deployed in Kosovo and another 7,500 provided rear support through contingents based in Albania, Greece, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. NATO continues to deploy numerous aircraft, mainly in Italy, in direct support of operations in Kosovo, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. In addition, NATO has maritime forces standing ready to support "Operation Joint Guardian" and "Joint Forge" (SFOR).

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT FRANCO-GERMAN BRIGADE

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 80, Class: Conscripts/Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 20%

German "Jager" Company:	3xTL4 Infantry(B)/TPz-1
German Support Company:	2xMaK-1 "Wiesel", 2xMaK-1/TOWIIB
German Mortar Company:	2xTL3 120mm Brandt Mortar(2)/G-Wagen
550th Panzer Pioneer Company:	2xTL4 Engineer/TPz-1, 2x"Scorpion" Minelayers/Trucks, 1xLeopard I AVLB
French Infantry Company:	3xTL4 Infantry(B)/VAB, 1x81mmVAB(1)
French Support Company:	1x120mm RT61 Mortar(3)/VAB, 1xVBL/HMG[R]
French "Hussar" Squadron[R]:	3xAMX-10RC, 2xVBL/HMG, 1xVBL/Eryx
Anti-Tank Squadron:	4xVBL/Milan-2
German 292nd "Jager" Battalion:	1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/TPz-1, 3x"Jager" Company, 1xSupport Company, 1xMortar Company, 1xG-Wagen/LMG[R]
German 295th Artillery Battalion:	3x155mm FH70(4)/Truck
French 110th Infantry Regiment:	1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/VAB-20mm, 3xInfantry Company, 1xSupport Company
French 3rd Hussar Regiment:	1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/VAB, 3x"Hussar" Squadron, 1xAnti-Tank Squadron
Brigade:	1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/VAB, 292nd "Jager" Battalion, 110th Infantry Regiment, 3rd "Hussar" Regiment,

295th Artillery Battalion, 550th Panzer Pioneer Company, 1x20mm "Tarasque"/Truck

- Notes:** 1) One stand in each German "Jager" or French Infantry Company may contain an attached Milan-2 ATGM team (MP).
2) The G-Wagen is a Mercedes-Benz light utility car similar to a US "Jeep".
3) In wartime "Jager" Battalions gain an extra "Jager" Company.
4) Elements of this brigade formed part of SFOR in 1996 and KFOR in 1999.
5) TPz-1A4s replaced TPz-1s in 1999.

"IFOR" BRIGADE (SARAJEVO)

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 80, Class: Conscripts/Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 20%

UK Mechanized Infantry Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(B)/Saxon
UK Mechanized Support Company: 3x81mm L16 Mortar(1+)/Land Rover, 1xTL4 Infantry Support, 2xSabre[R]
UK Armored Infantry Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(B)/MCV80 "Warrior"
UK Armored Support Company: 3xTL3 81mm Mortar(1+)/FV432, 2xScimitar[R]
UK Armored Engineer Squadron: 1xTL4 Engineer/FV434 REME, 2xChieftan AVLB, 2xChieftan AVRE
UK Engineer Squadron: 3xTL4 Engineer/Spartan
UK Recon Squadron: 3xScimitar[R]
Dutch Mechanized Infantry Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(B)/YPR765 APC
Dutch Tank Squadron: 3xLeopard II
Dutch Engineer Company: 3xTL4 Engineer/M113A1, 1xLeopard I (AEV)
Dutch Support Company: 3xYPR-765/TOW II, 1xTL3 120mm "Brandt" Mortar(3)/YPR-765 APC, 1xYPR-765 IFV[R]
Malaysian Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A)/M113A1
Malaysian Recon Company[R]: 2xHenschel "Condor", 1xCondor 20mm
Malaysian Support Company: 1x81mm L16 Mortar(3)/Truck, 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep
Malaysian Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer/Truck
UK Mechanized Infantry Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/Saxon, 3xMechanized Infantry Company, 1xMechanized Support Company
UK Armored Infantry Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/FV432, 3xArmored Infantry Company, 1xArmored Support Company
Dutch Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/YPR-765 APC, 2xMechanized Infantry Company, 1xTank Squadron, 1xEngineer Company, 1xSupport Company, 1xM113 "Lynx"[R]
Malaysian Infantry Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/Truck, 2xInfantry Company, 2xRecon Company, 1xEngineer Company, 1xSupport Company
Brigade: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) GHQ/FV432, 1xUK Mechanized Infantry Battalion, 1xUK Armored Infantry Battalion, 1xDutch Mechanized Battalion, 1xMalaysian Infantry Battalion, 1xUK Armored Engineer Squadron, 1xUK Engineer Squadron, 1xUK Recon Squadron

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
UK Tank Troop: 1xChallenger
Combat Engineer Squadron: 3xTL4 Engineer/Landrover
Artillery Regiment: 3x155mm AS90(3), 1x105mm Light Gun(4)/Truck
Anti-Tank Helicopter Squadron: 3xAH7 "Lynx", 3xSA342M "Gazelle"
Transport Helicopter Squadron: 4xC-47 "Chinook", 3xWestland "Sea King"

- Notes:** 1) One stand in each UK Mechanized or Armored Infantry Company may contain an attached Milan-2 ATGM team (MP).
2) You may form mixed companies as long as you do not mix nationalities within them.
3) The "International Peace Implementation Force" (IFOR) also contained the following multi-national contingents:
France - 1xDivision Headquarters + various combat assets
Germany - 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xTransport Battalion, 1xTransport Helicopter Regiment
Hungary - 1xEngineer Battalion
Special Forces - 1xRegiment (UK "SAS", US Army "Green Berets", US Navy "SEALs")
Transport - (1xMulti-National Transport Battalion (Austrian, Belgian, Greek, & Luxemburger)
Turkey - 1xMP Company
United Kingdom - 3xSignals Regiment, 2xEngineer Squadron, 1xElectronic Warfare Company, 1xDivision Headquarters
United States - 1xDivision Headquarters + various combat assets

SFOR (BOSNIA)

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 80, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 20%

UK Armored Support Company: 3xTL3 81mm Mortar(1+)/FV432, 2xSabre[R]
UK Tank Squadron: 3xChallenger Mk1
Canadian Mechanized Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(B)/Grizzly, 1xM901/TOWII, 1x81mm/Bison(2)
Canadian Engineer Company: 2xBison "Buffalo", 1xTL4 Engineer/M113A1
Canadian Recon Company: 4xCougar[R], 1xTL4 Infantry(R)/Bison
Czech Mechanized Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(B)/BVP-1/AT-3
Czech Mechanized Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(B)/OT-64
Czech Engineer Company: 3xTL4 Engineer/Truck, 2xCombat Engineer Vehicles (Dozers, Tractors, etc.)

UK Armored Infantry Battalion: (As "IFOR" above)
 UK Armored Regiment: 1xChallenger Mk1 (HQ), 2xTank Squadron, 2xScimitar[R]
 Dutch Mechanized Battalion: (As "IFOR" above)
 Malaysian Infantry Battalion: (As "IFOR" above)
 Canadian Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/M577, 1xMechanized Company, 1xEngineer Company, 1xRecon Company
 Czech Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/OT-64, 2xMechanized Company(BVP), 1xMechanized Company(OT-64), 1xEngineer Company
 Brigade: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) GHQ/FV432, 1xUK Armored Infantry Battalion, 1xUK Armored Regiment
 1xDutch Mechanized Battalion, 1xMalaysian Infantry Battalion, 1xCanadian Mechanized Battalion,
 1xCzech Mechanized Battalion

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
 UK Armored Engineer Squadron: 1xTL4 Engineer/FV434 REME, 2xChieftan AVLB, 2xChieftan AVRE
 UK Engineer Squadron: 3xTL4 Engineer/Spartan
 UK Artillery Regiment: 3x155mm AS90(3), 1x105mm Light Gun(4)/Truck
 Anti-Tank Helicopter Squadron: 3xAH7 "Lynx ", 2xSA342M "Gazelle"
 Transport Helicopter Squadron: 1xC-47 "Chinook", 2xWestland "Sea King"

Notes: 1) The Bison "Buffalo" is a maintenance and repair vehicle.
 2) What Czech "Combat Engineer Vehicles" were used is not certain. They were included for historical accuracy.
 3) "SFOR" differs from "IFOR" mainly in containing three brigades rather than three divisions.

NATO "EXTRACTION FORCE"

Kosovo/Macedonia:

January-May 1999

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 80, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 20%

UK Armored Infantry Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(A)/MCV80 "Warrior"
 UK Tank Company: 3xChallenger Mk1
 UK Support Company: 2xScimitar, 3x81mm/FV432(1+)
 UK Armored Engineer Squadron: 1xFV434 REME, 2xChieftan AVLB, 2xChieftan AVRE
 UK Engineer Squadron: 3xTL4 Engineer/FV432, 2xCombat Engineer Vehicles (Dozers, Tractors, etc.)
 UK Bridging Squadron: 2xGirder Bridges, 1xLarge Crane/Truck, 1xSuper-Heavy Truck
 Canadian Recon Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(R)/Coyote
 Canadian Engineer Company: 3xTL4 Engineer/Bison
 Italian Cavalry Squadron: 1xCentauro, 2xTL3 Infantry(R)/Fiat 6614
 Italian Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A)/Truck

UK Battlegroup: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/FV432, 1xTank Squadron, 2xArmored Infantry Company,
 1xSupport Company, 1x155mm AS90(3)
 UK 21st Engineer Regiment: 1xArmored Engineer Squadron, 2xEngineer Squadron, 1xBridging Squadron
 UK 28th Engineer Regiment: 3xEngineer Squadron, 1xBridging Squadron
 Canadian Recon Battlegroup: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/Coyote, 2xRecon Company, 1xEngineer Company, 1xCH-146 "Griffon"
 Italian Battlegroup: 1xTL3 Infantry(A)/Truck, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xInfantry Company, 2xA-129 "Mangusta"
 4th Armored Brigade: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/FV432, 2xUK Battlegroup, 1xCanadian Recon Battlegroup, , 1xItalian Battlegroup,
 UK 21st Engineers, UK 28th Engineers

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
 UK "Household" Cavalry Squadron[R]: 3xSabre, 1xStriker/Swingfire, 1xTL4 Infantry(R)/Spartan
 Anti-Aircraft Squadron: 3xStarstreak/Stormer
 Helicopter Squadron: 2xAH-7 "Lynx", 2xCH-47 "Chinook"
 SAS Squadron: 3xTL4 Infantry(S)

Notes: 1) The British "Battlegroups" are made up of troops from the Irish Guards and Kings Royal Hussars.
 2) Two stands in each UK Armored Infantry Company may contain an attached "Milan-2" ATGM team (MP).
 3) One stand in each UK Armored Infantry Company may contain an attached "Javelin" SAM team (MP).
 4) The Nato "Extraction Force" in Macedonia, combined with the French, German, Dutch, American, and other forces below to form the basis for the "KFOR" Force that deployed to Kosovo.

"KFOR" (KOSOVO)

LeClerc Brigade

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 80, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 20%

French Infantry Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(B)/VAB, 1x81mm/VAB(1)
French Mechanized Company: 4xTL4 Infantry(B)/VAB
Infantry Support Company: 1xTL3 120mm "Brandt" Mortar(3)/VAB, 2xVBL/HMG[R], 1xVBL/Milan-2[R]
P/Ma Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(A), 1x81mm/VAB(1)
P/MA Support Company: 1xTL3 120mm "Brandt" Mortar(3)/VAB, 2xVBL/HMG[R], 1xVBL/Milan-2[R],
1x20mm "Tarasque"/Truck
Belgian Cavalry Squadron: 2xScimitar[R], 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/Spartan
Belgian Mechanized Company: 2xTL3 Infantry(A)/AIFV, 1xAIFV/Milan-1
Belgian Armored Squadron: 4xLeopard IA3
UAE Mechanized Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A), 1x81mm L16 Mortar(1)/AIFV
UAE Tank Company: 3xLeClerc
UAE Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer/Truck

French Infantry Regiment: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/VAB, 2xInfantry Company, 2xMechanized Company,
1xInfantry Support Company

French RP/Ma Regiment: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/VAB, 4xP/Ma Company, 1xP/Ma Support Company

Belgian Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/M113A1, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xMechanized Company,
1xArmored Squadron

UAE Mechanized Battalion: 3xMechanized Company, 1xTank Company, 1x155mm G6(4), 1xEngineer Company,
2xJeep/Mistral

LeClerc Brigade (Apr 1999): 1xTL4 Infantry(B) GHQ/VAB, 1xFrench RP/Ma Regiment, 1xFrench Infantry Regiment

LeClerc Brigade (Sep 1999): 1xTL4 Infantry(B) GHQ/VAB, 1xFrench Infantry Regiment, 1xBelgian Mechanized Battalion,
1xUAE Mechanized Battalion

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)

Belgian Helicopter Company: 2xA-109 "Agusta"
French Helicopter Regiment: 8xSA330 "Puma", 2xSA342 "Gazelle"
French Tank Squadron: 3xLeClerc
Foreign Legion Cavalry Squadron: 3xVAB/HOT-2[R]
Foreign Legion "Spahi" Squadron: 4xAMX-10RC[R], 1xVBL/Eryx[R]
Foreign Legion Engineer Company: 2xTL4 Engineer/VAB, 2xTL4 Engineer/Truck
French "Special Forces" Platoon: 1xTL4 Infantry(S)/Jeep

- Notes: 1) RP/Ma - French Marine/Paratroop Infantry Regiment; UAE - United Arab Emirates
2) One stand in each RP/Ma or French Mechanized Company may contain an attached Milan-2 ATGM team (MP).
3) One stand in each UAE Mechanized Company may contain an attached Milan-1 ATGM team (MP).
4) One stand in every two French Infantry Companies may contain an attached Milan-2 ATGM team (MP).
5) The UAE Battalion HQ was too small to be included. It consisted of one seven-man squad, two BMPs, and an ambulance.

"KFOR"

12th Panzer Brigade

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 70, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 20%

German Mixed Company(A): 3xTL4 Infantry(A)/Marder-1A3, 2xLeopard II
German Mixed Company(B): 3xTL4 Infantry(A)/Marder-1A3, 1xLeopard II
Gebirgsjager Company(A): 3xTL4 Infantry(A)/TPz-1A4, 1xSpahpanzer Luchs
Gebirgsjager Company(B): 2xTL4 Infantry(A)/TPz-1A4, 1xSpahpanzer Luchs
German Paratroop Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(A)
German Paratroop Anti-Tank Company: 2xMaK 1/TOWIIB
German Mortar Company: 3x120mm Brandt Mortar/M113(1+)
Russian Motorized Rifle Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A)/BTR, 1xTL3 Infantry Support/BTR-80
Turkish Mechanized Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(B)/M113A3, 1x81mm/M125(1+)
Turkish Support Company: 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep, 1x120mm Brandt/M113(2)

Panzer Grenadier Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 2xMixed Company(A), 1xMixed Company(B),
1xGebirgsjager Company, 1xMortar Company

Gebirgsjager Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/TPz-1A4, 1xGebirgsjager Company(A), 1xGebirgsjager Company(B),
1xMixed Company(A), 1xMortar Company

German Paratroop Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ, 4xParatroop Company, 1xParatroop Anti-Tank Company

Russian Motorized Rifle Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/BTR-80, 3xMotorized Rifle Company, 1x120mm M1970 Mortar(3)/MTLB,
1xABS-17, 1xSPG-9, 1xBTR-80

Turkish Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xMechanized Infantry Company, 1xSupport Company, 1xJeep/HMG[R], 1xJeep/TOWI

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
Dutch Artillery Battalion: 2x155mm M109A2(2)
Dutch Helicopter Flight: 4xCH-47D
German Mixed Company: 1xTL4 Infantry(A)/Marder1A3, 1xTL4 Infantry(A)/TPz-1A4, 1xLeopard II
Panzer Pioneer Company: 2xTL4 Engineer/TPz-1, 1xLeopard I (AEV), 1xLeopard AVLB
Dutch Helicopter Flight: 3xCH-47D

Notes: 1) Gebirgsjagers are German "Mountain" Infantry.
2) One stand in each Gebirgsjager and Paratroop Company may contain an attached Milan-2 ATGM team (MP).
3) Two stands in the Brigade may contain an attached "Stinger" SAM team (MP).
4) Two stands in the Panzer Grenadier Battalion may contain an attached Milan-2 ATGM team (MP).
5) German Panzer Grenadiers and Gebirgsjagers deployed to Kosovo in April of 1999, the Dutch in June, the Russians, Turks, and German Paratroops in July.

"KFOR"

American Brigade

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 95, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 20%

US Army Aviation Company: 6xAH-64 "Apache", 2xOH-58D
US Army Mechanized Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(A)/M2A3 "Bradley"
US Army Airborne Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(B)/M1025 HMMWV
US Marine Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(A), 1xTL4 Infantry Support
US Marine Support Company: 1x81mm M25 Mortar(4)/HMMWV, 2xTL4 Infantry Support/HMMWV
US Marine Light Armored Company: 2xTL4 Infantry(R)/ LAV-25, 1xLAV-TOWIIB[R]
US Marine Helicopter Squadron: 6xCH-46 "Sea Knight", 2xAH-1W "Super Cobra", 2xCH-53H "Super Jolly"
US Army Tank Company: 3xM1A2, 1xM1114 HMMWV[R]
Greek Mechanized Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A)/M113A1, 1x81mm M125(1+)
Greek Support Company: 1x4.2" M106(2), 2xVBL/HMG[R]
Polish Airborne Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A)
Polish Support Company: 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/GAZ "Jeep", 1xTL3 Engineer/Truck, 1xTL3 Infantry(S)

US Aviation Battalion: 1xUH-60A "Blackhawk" HQ, 4xAviation Company
US Army Battalion Task Force: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 2xTank Company, 1xMechanized Company, 1xAirborne Company, 1x120mm M106A2(3), 1xTL4 Infantry(R)/HMMWV
US Marine Expeditionary Force: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) GHQ, 3xInfantry Company, 1xSupport Company, 1xHelicopter Squadron, 1xLight Armored Company, 1xM1A1, 5xAHV-7A1, 1x155mm M198(3)/Truck, 1xTL4 Infantry(S), 1xTL4 Infantry(R)/M1025 HMMWV, 1xTL4 Engineer/Truck

Greek Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xMechanized Company, 1xSupport Company

Polish Airborne Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ, 3xAirborne Company, 1xSupport Company, 1xZPU-23/2 SP, 1x82mm "Vasilek" Auto-Mortar(3)/Truck, 1-10xOT-64

Brigade: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 1xBattalion Task Force, 1x"MEU", 1xGreek Mechanized Battalion, 1xPolish Airborne Battalion

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
Greek Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer//Truck, 1xAVLB
US Engineer Company: 3xTL4 Engineer/M113
US Artillery Battalion: 3x155mm M109A6(4)
MLRS Battalion: 2xM993 MLRS(9)
US Marine or Norwegian "SF" Platoon: 1xTL4 Infantry(S)

Notes: 1) The US 3rd Bn/325th Regt/82nd Airborne Division was held in reserve at Italian and Bosnian bases.
2) The US Marine force in Kosovo consisted of the 26th "Marine Expeditionary Force" (MEU).
3) One stand in the "MEU" and the Greek Mechanized Battalion may contain an attached "Stinger" SAM team (MP).
4) Each US Marine Infantry stand may contain a "Dragon" or "Super Dragon" ATGM team (MP).
5) One stand in the Polish Airborne Battalion may contain an attached AT-4 "Saxhorn" ATGM team (MP).
6) US forces arrived in Kosovo in April 1999, the Greeks in June of 1999, the Poles in July.
7) Sufficient trucks were available to motorize all UN forces in the theater.

TACTICAL NOTES

The NATO missions to the Balkans turned out to be rather one-sided affairs militarily. Serbian and Yugoslav forces turned out to be far less bellicose facing heavily armed Western professional soldiers than facing poorly armed civilian militias. Be that as it may, there were a good many instances when the fabric of the NATO command began to look a little threadbare. Russian troops became notorious for looking the other way while Serbs massacred hundreds in "Ethnic Cleansing" exercises.

Even the French came under a certain amount of journalistic "fire" concerning their rather off-hand enforcement of certain rules of engagement. I admit, the above timeline makes the whole affair seem rather cut-and-dried, but situations often arose where various multinational contingents found themselves glaring at one another over open-gunsights.

Interesting scenarios are possible if you use your imagination. Stuffing troops from so many different countries into so small an area, less than a decade after the end of the "Cold War" was, to put it in the words of a certain Marine of my acquaintance, "like sticking a dozen tomcats in a bag and expecting them to play nice!"

The immense amount of firepower concentrated around Pristina gave a lot of experienced officers the shakes, especially considering that the same equipment was in use by several different forces, making positive identification a nightmare. The possibility of "accidental" firefights breaking out was a constant threat. Moslems faced Christians, Greeks faced Turks, Russians faced Germans. The French faced... well... anybody? The opportunity for misunderstanding was enormous. What-if battles should be a snap to organize.

POINTS OF CONTACT

Office of the Director, United Nations Information Center, Washington D.C. - Tel: (202) 331-8670 (ext. 104)