



## **Module 5: Planning of Operations - Exercise**

### **“Operation Barcelona”**

***“Military Operations against Armed Forces of another Country”***

**(International Armed Conflict)**

### **Command and Staff Exercise**

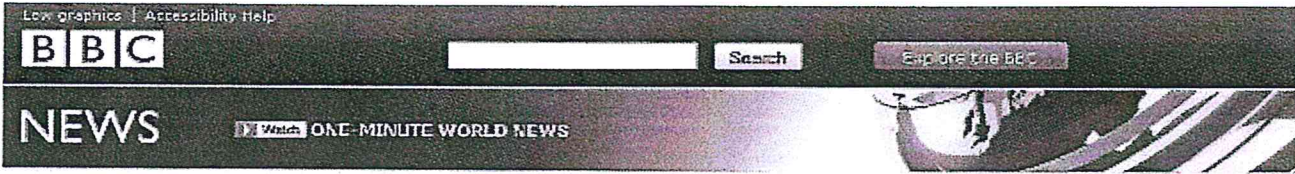
In this command and staff exercise there is no need to know more military details concerning the terrain, enemy force disposition, weather conditions, tactical essential areas, enemy activities and disposition of naval and air forces.

**The Focus is on Law of Armed Conflict aspects!**

The purpose of the scenarios reported to the staff is not so much to produce standard answers but to generate discussion. The facts are deliberately left vague enough to allow for variations.



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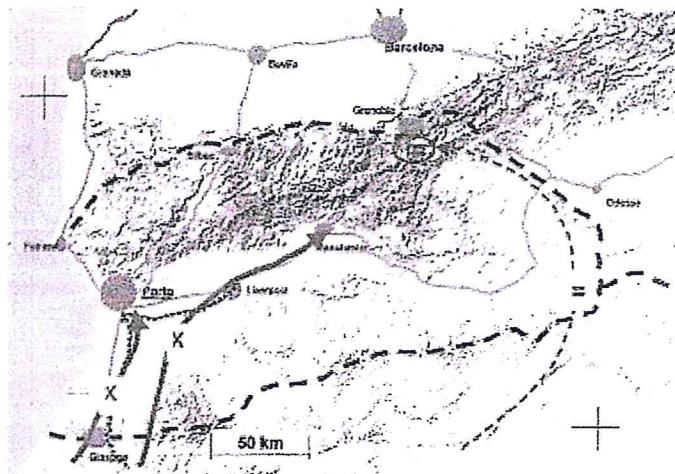
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### Timeline of Scar Conflict

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#### 1 February 2009

Tarna launches a massive offensive against the Scaranian Liberation Army (SCALA) with two brigades and captures Liverpool and Manchester, two cities which are most important for the distribution of agricultural goods in Scarania.



#### 18 February 2009

The Tarnian Army seizes the capital of Scarania, Porto. SCALA fails to call to surrender within 48 hours and about 500 Scaranian fighters succeed to escape from Porto towards the North.

#### 19 - 22 February 2009

More than 200 Tarnian soldiers die, many are wounded in an ambush in the Diamond Valley short south of Ruby Village.

Tarna reacts with air strikes against Ruby Village, Diamond City and Pearl Town. Unconfirmed reports state that 800 civilians have been killed and 3000 injured. SCALA declares unilateral cease fire. Tarna dismisses it and call for SCALA to surrender.

#### 23 February 2009

About 5000 civilians move from the Diamond Valley to Manchester. They report of increased action of SCALA fighters to prevent civilians from leaving the Diamond Valley. A suicide bomber killed 24 people including 5 soldiers at an IDP reception centre in Manchester.



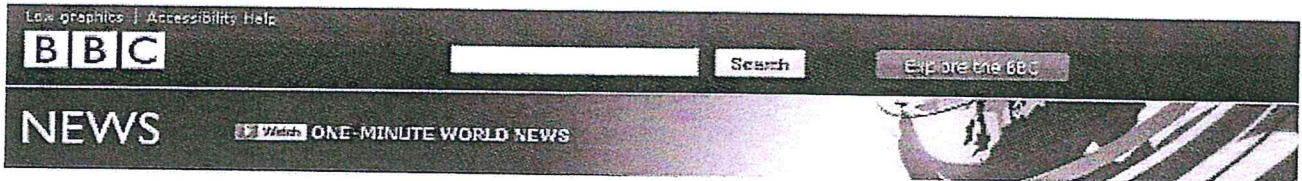
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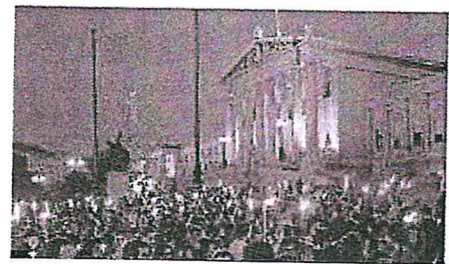
### Timeline of Scar Conflict

News Feeds

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#### 24 February 2009

Galatia calls for an UN report on Scarania and accuses Tarna of genocide. The comment of the Prime Minister of Galatia, *"The people of Scarania should not be frustrated further in the pursuit of their right to self-determination"*, raises further the tension between the two countries, and are embodied by the disposition of Galatia Forces.



Demonstration in Galatia against Tarnian attack in Scarania

#### 26 February 2009

Civilians from the Diamond Valley, trying to take refuge in Galatia, are stopped by a Tarnian airborne battalion south of Grenoble. As Galatian forces deploy to the border, more than thousand Scaranians, among them also SCALA fighters, cross the border with Galatia. The Tarnian president condemns the Galatian activity as interference in internal matters and calls upon Galatia to stop any support of terrorist groups in Scarania.

#### 28 February 2009

Under heavy artillery fire from Galatia the airborne battalion are forced to change their position and thousands of Scaranians cross again the border with Galatia.

After an extraordinary session of the Tarnian Parliament, the Tarnian President announces on TV, that *"Tarnia has been attacked by Galatia without prior declaration or warning, which constitutes an act of perfidy and Tarna will take all necessary measures to defend its sovereignty and to prevent future interventions in its internal matters"*.

#### 1 March 2009

The Tarnian 1<sup>st</sup> Armoured Division is set on alert and deployed to Scarania near the border with Galatia.



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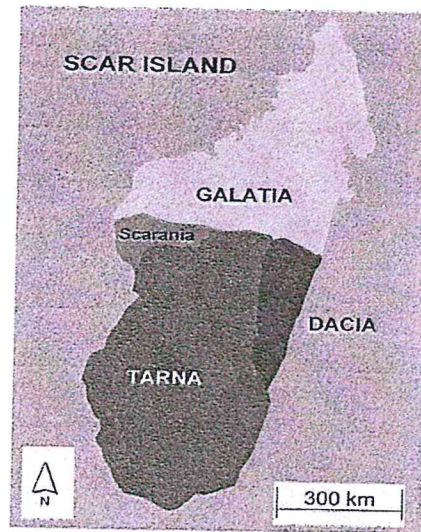
### Country Profile: Galatia

page 1

Once a European colony, Scar Island collapsed after becoming independent in 2000 and fell apart into three sovereign countries. Lying in the North of the island, Galatia adopted a totalitarian one-party regime.

The country is poor and its centralised economy is largely based upon agriculture and fishery.

Its strategic objectives aim at achieving political and economic dominance of the entire island, using its relationship to different liberation movements in the other countries.



Galatia is apparently offering military training centres to members of liberation movements of neighbouring countries which caused diplomatic tensions with these States, especially with Tarna, lying in the south of Scar Island.

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#### Facts


- **Full name:** People's Republic of Galatia
- **Population:** 5.5 million (UN, 2008)
- **Capital:** Galatia City
- **Area:** 48,072 sq km (18,696 sq miles)
- **Major language:** English, Scarahili
- **Major religions:** Buddhism, Islam, Christianity
- **Monetary unit:** 1 Galatian peso = 100 centavos
- **Main exports:** Fish, tea, coconuts
- **GNI per capita:** US\$3,550 (World Bank, 2007)
- **Internet domain:** .ga




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### Country Profile: Galatia

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#### Constitutional Structure and Position of IHL in Domestic Law

Galatia is a Democratic Republic. Under its Constitution, adopted by referendum on 12 November 2004, the President of the Republic concludes international treaties and submits them to the Parliament for ratification. International treaties to which Galatia is a party constitute an integral part of its legal system (Art. 148, paragraph. 2 of the Constitution). In the event of a conflict between national legislation and international treaties to which Galatia is a party, the latter applies. This rule does not, however, concern the Constitution and other acts adopted by referendum (Art. 151 of the Constitution).

Article 7, paragraph. 2 of the Constitution furthermore stipulates that the sovereign power of the People's Republic of Galatia is limited by legal rules in respect of domestic issues and in respect of external issues only by the provisions of international treaties.

#### Galatia is a State Party or Signatory to the following Conventions:

##### Ratifications/Accessions

- Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. Geneva, 17 June 1925.
- Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.
- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 14 May 1954.
- Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 14 May 1954.
- Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), 8 June 1977.
- Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), 8 June 1977.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1989.
- Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction, Paris 13 January 1993
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 18 September 1997

##### Signatures:

- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17. July 1998



## Module 5: Planning of Operations - Exercise

OPLAN "Barcelona"  
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### OPLAN "BARCELONA"

#### 1. SITUATION:

**Strategic Conditions.** There are long-term causes for tension between our country and Galatia, based on a number of issues, including ethnic tensions, national identity, and disputes over natural resources such as mineral, oil and gas. On a number of occasions Galatia did not respect our sovereignty and interfered in internal matters. Supporting a terrorist group, calling itself "Scarania Liberation Army" (SCALA), constitutes a severe violation of State sovereignty. Attacking Tarnian Federal military units on Tarnian territory is an act of aggression against Tarnia. Tarnia, acting in self-defence, will take all necessary means to stop this aggression.

#### 2. DESIRED STRATEGIC MILITARY END STATE:

Control of the province of "South-West Galatia", (which extends from the Tarnian-Galatian border in the South to the Danube River in the North and from the coast in the West to the line Odessa-Toledo in the East) established and Galatian forces dissuaded to interfere in Tarna.

#### Phases:

1. Deploy ASAP a credible, highly visible Tarnian force to demonstrate Tarnian's resolve
2. Take over control of "South-West Galatia" and prevent Galatia from military intervention in Tarna;
3. Detain all persons who:
  - have participated in terrorist acts;
  - are members of terrorist groups; or
  - actively support terrorist groups.

#### Planning Limitations.

1. The operation will be conducted within the provisions of international law.
2. The operation will be planned and carried out under Tarnian command and control.
3. Forward staging of Tarnian forces will be limited to the area of the province of "South-West Galatia".
4. The territorial integrity of neutral nations (Dacia) will not be violated.

#### Enemy Forces

The primary threat to the operation is assessed to be conventional resistance, originating mainly from the Galatian land forces. The nature of the threat embraces a comprehensive range of typical conventional tactics and weaponry, including artillery, mortars, anti-tank rocket propelled grenades with advanced warheads, small arms fire, even the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED - capable of defeating light armour) cannot be excluded.



## Module 5: Planning of Operations - Exercise

OPLAN "Barcelona"  
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### Assumptions:

1. Dacia will remain neutral.
2. Tarna's operation should not last more than 2 months.
3. Galatia's Government will not collapse during the early stage of the operation.
4. Tarna will achieve air superiority within 48 hours.
5. The land component will reach its objectives within 15 days.

### MISSION:

Tarna forces are to take full control of the "South-West Galatia" and prevent Galatia from interfering in Tarna

### 3. EXECUTION:

Phase 1: Achieve the rapid build up of the Land Component Command (LCC) within our Area of Operations (AOO). Our operations will be supported by a robust information operations campaign.

Phase 2: Establish a military administration all over the AOO in order to assure public order and security as well as the arrest of all terrorist groups and individuals participating in terrorist activities or supporting them.

### Concept of Operations:

Phase 1: Eliminate Galatia Air Force and Air Defence in South West Galatia within 48 hours.

Phase 2: Take "South-West Galatia" with 1 armoured division, supported by Air force;

Phase 3: Organize detention of captured Galatian personnel and arrested terrorists.  
Establish military administration within Galatian territory.

Phase 4: (D + 30) Stability and Sustainment  
Expand security ops throughout LCC AOO

### Tasks:

Phase 1: COMACC (supported Cdr) to destroy Galatia Air and Air Defence facilities, thus achieving air superiority over "South West Galatia"

Phase 2: COMLCC (supported Cdr) to take and secure "South-West Galatia"

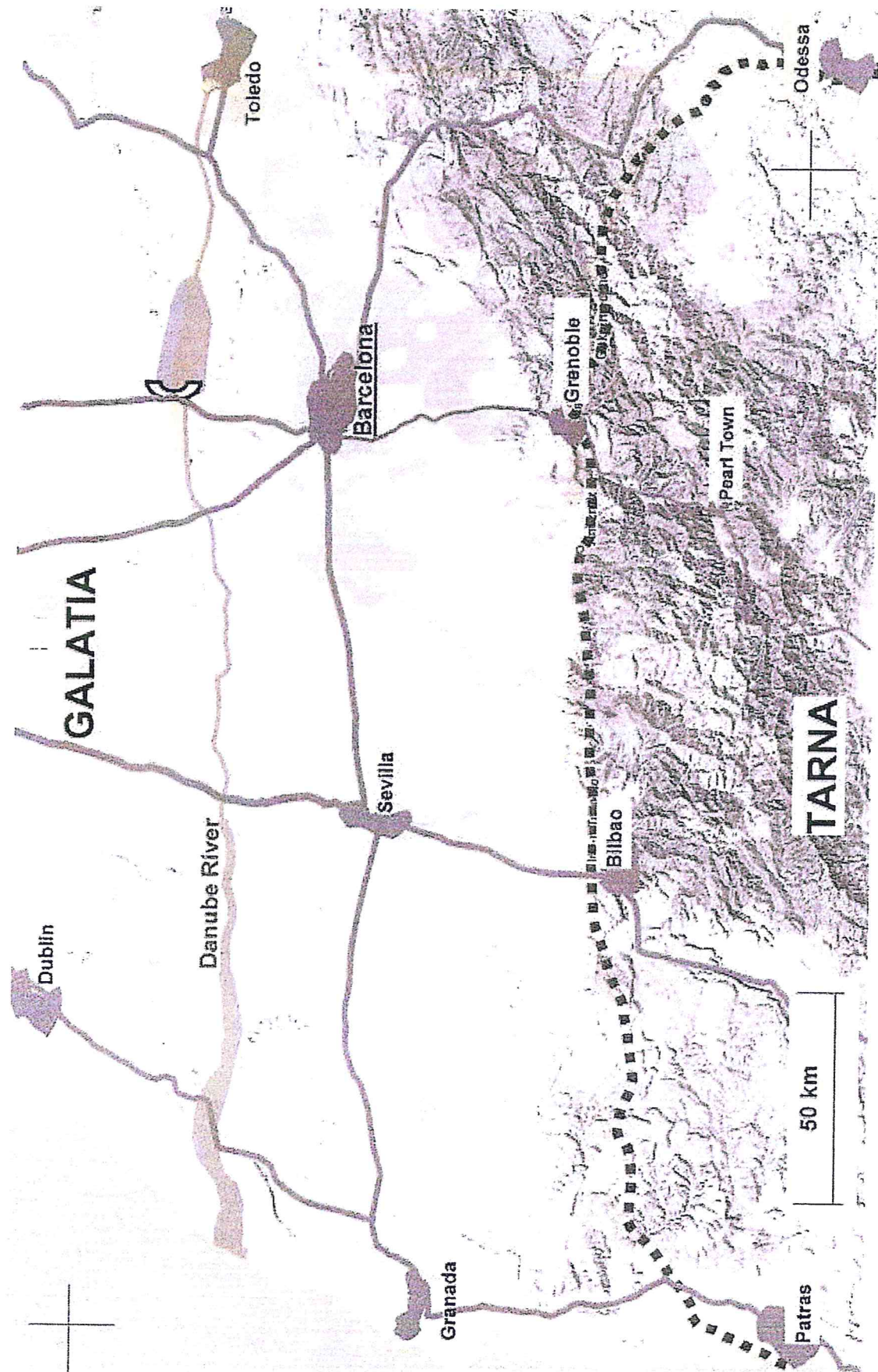
Phase 3: COMLCC establish military administration in "South-West Galatia".  
COMLCC detain captured Galatian military personnel and hand over arrested terrorist personnel or persons assisting terrorist acts to Tarnian Courts.

Phase 4: COMLCC secure law and order in "South-West Galatia".



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Terrain Map of "South West Galatia"



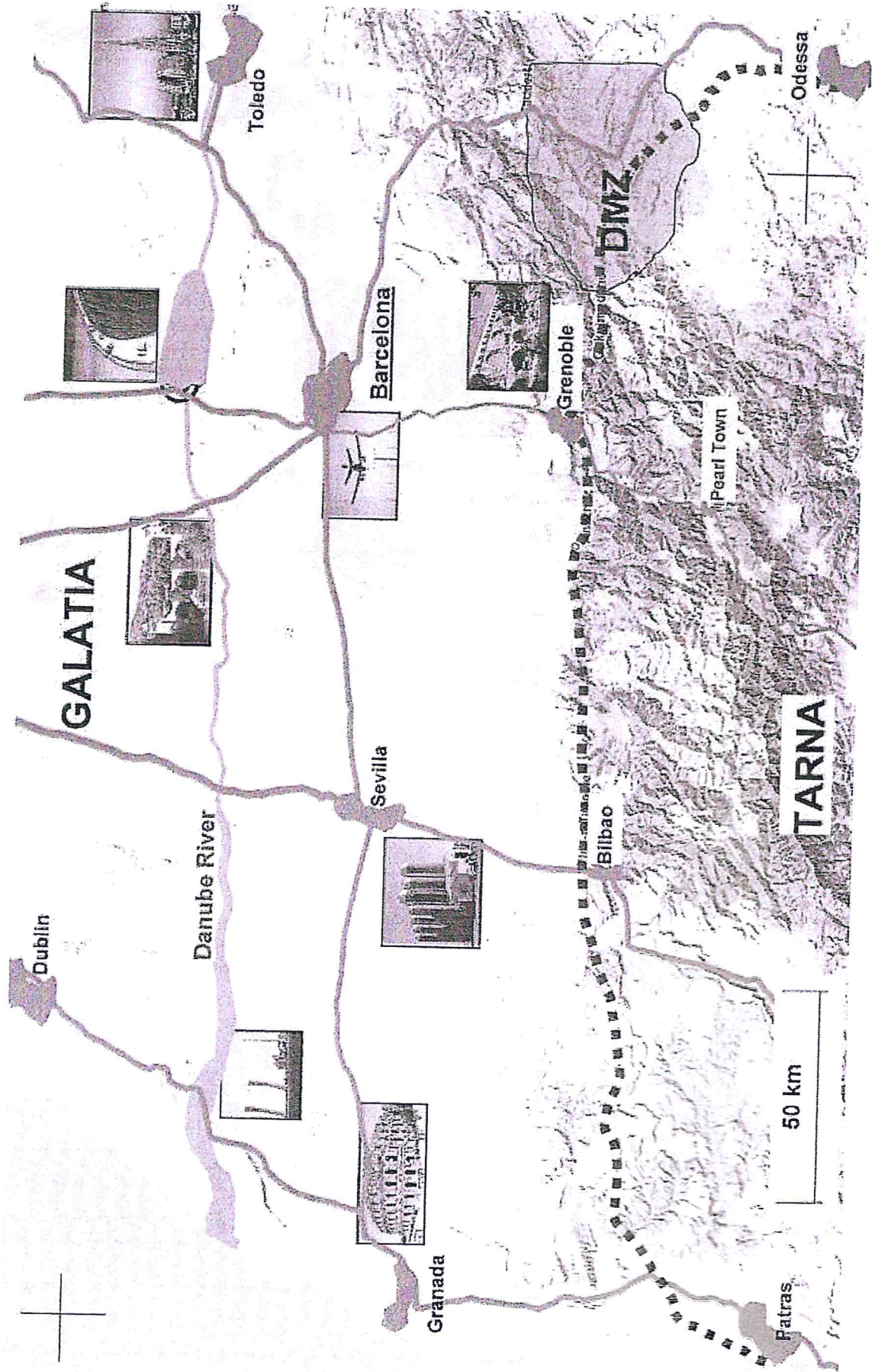




## Module 5: Planning of Operations - Exercise

### Terrain Map of "South West Galatia"

(Labels included)





## Module 5: Planning of Operations - Exercise

### Information on South-West Galatia

(due date: 1 March 2009)

#### Granada

Granada is a city of 23,000 inhabitants, a medieval town and the only harbour of the province of South West Galatia.

The biggest attraction is the two thousand year old amphitheatre in the centre of the town. In 2000, the monument was declared as a world cultural heritage.



Galatia declared Granada an "Open Town" and prepared the evacuation all troops.

#### Coast of South-West Galatia

The coast from the Tarnian border to Granada is rocky and there are only some fishing villages. The coast is accessible only by small boats.

Granada itself has a deep harbor.

The coast from Granada to the mouth of the Danube River is flat with sandy beaches. Tourist facilities are not yet fully developed.

The road along the coast is extremely practicable.



#### Nuclear Power Plant at the Danube River

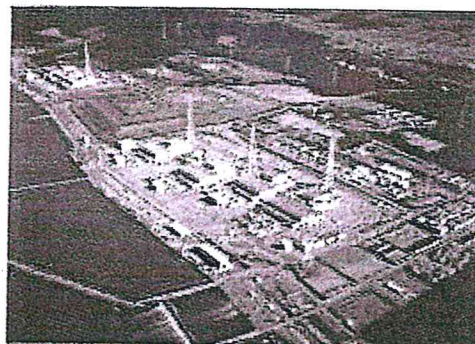
The **Danubia Nuclear Power Plant** is located on the Danube River, 50 km north of the Granada.

The Nuclear Power Plant consists of a single boiling water reactor. All the 240 assemblies contain uranium oxide rods. The pressurized vessel has a diameter of 4.04 m and is 19 m high, has a wall thickness of 10.2 cm and operates at 288 °C and 72 bar.

The thermal power of 1097 MW is converted into 355 MW of net electrical power by two steam generators connected to the 220 kV and 50 kV grids.

The system is cooled with water pumped from the Danube. This in average increases the river temperature by 1.3 °C.

The Nuclear Power Plant is guarded by a private Security Company. It is supposed that two weeks ago military units have reinforced the security in and around the power plant.





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### Danube River

The Danube River rises in Dacia and is about 300 km long. It marks the northern border of the province South-West Galatia.

In South-West Galatia there are only five bridges over the Danube River, three of them can be used by heavy trucks or tanks.



### Sevilla

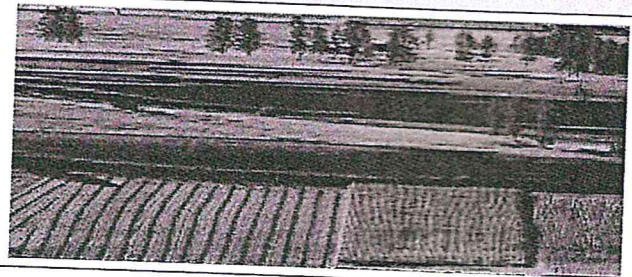
Sevilla is a city of 50,000 inhabitants. It is the agricultural and economic centre of South-West Galatia with many silos, garages and vehicles maintenance services. Most of the foodstuffs, crops and other agricultural supplies of the province are stockpiled in silos and warehouses. Sevilla has a modern hospital.

The houses in Sevilla are modern and are built with good basement for shelter.



### Area around Sevilla

The area around Sevilla is flat with smooth hills and is used for agriculture. A wide range irrigation network brings water from the Danube River to the fields. The area delivers agricultural goods to whole Galatia. This area is called the "breadbasket of Galatia".



### Medieval Bridge north of Barcelona

Two roads are leading from Barcelona to the North. The eastern road crosses the Danube River over a dam, which can be used by trucks and tanks. The western road leads over a famous medieval bridge. Vehicles using the bridge must not be over 5 tons. The bridge is marked with a blue and white shield.





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### Dam

About 50 km north of Barcelona the River Danube is dammed. The main road leads over the dam and can be used by trucks and tanks. The dam is producing electricity mainly for Barcelona and is marked with three orange circles.

According to intelligence sources, Galatia took preparations to flood areas west of the dam to make it inaccessible for tanks.



### Barcelona

Barcelona is the capital of the province of South-West Galatia and has about 300.000 inhabitants. Barcelona is a modern administrative and commercial centre. A modern provincial hospital is located in the North of the town.

The regional military headquarters is in the same complex as the regional Government in the centre of Barcelona. Another military compound is near the airport.



### Barcelona Airport

**Barcelona Airport** (IATA: **BAR**, ICAO: **LOAD**) is the second largest airport in Galatia and is located 5 km south southwest of Barcelona. BAR is a modern regional airport, which plays an ever increasing role as a strong support for the economy and for the tourist industry.

The runway is 3 km long and made of concrete. The airport is also used by the Galatian Air Force. The military aircraft hangar is located at the western edge of the area.



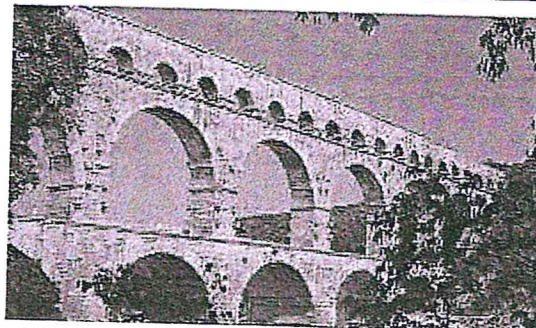


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### Aqueduct

In the vicinity of Grenoble spring water is collected and flows for about 50 km through high-altitude aqueduct direct to Barcelona.

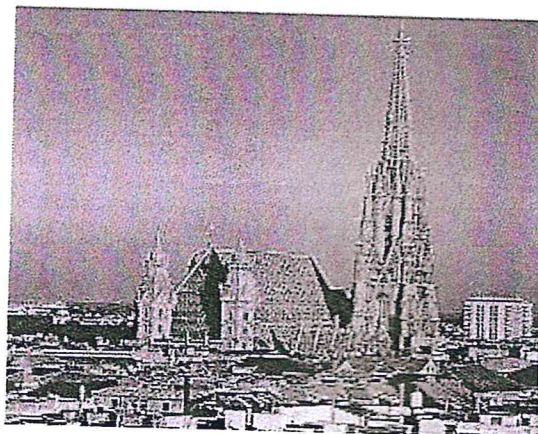
This 200 years old pipeline is the only supply with drinking water for the capital of South-West Galatia.



### Toledo

Toledo is a very old town of 80.000 inhabitants with houses in the centre that offer good basements for shelter.

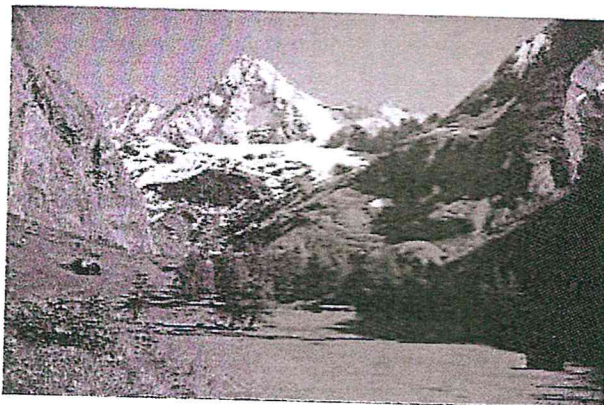
The cathedral of Toledo is very famous and is marked with a distinctive emblem.



### Mountainous Area North of Odessa

40 km north of Odessa and about 70 km southeast of Barcelona there is a huge protected landscape which extends over an area of about 250 square kilometers. This area is very important for the water balance of the whole region and delivers drinking water for Galatia as well as for Tarna.

Two years ago this protected area was established by a treaty between Galatia and Tarna, which also established a demilitarized zone.





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Classified



Tarnian Federal Ministry  
of Defence

### Intelligence Report on Military Activities in South-West Galatia

**General:** Efforts to improve the National Armed Forces of Galatia have faced many challenges and progress has been slow in establishing an effective defence force despite the inheritance of a fairly large amount of modern equipment. The Galatian Armed Forces consist of about 50,000 personnel, half of which are conscripts (1 year compulsory service). 42,000 in the Army, 2,800 in the Navy, and 5,000 in the Air Force.

**Mission:** The Armed forces' stated mission is "to protect the nation's territorial integrity and ensure the sovereignty of the country".

#### Organisation:

- 1. Army:** organised under an Army Command, with two Military Districts, a Brigade size Territorial Defence Force and an Air Defence Squadron.
- 2. Air Force** consists of 36 2<sup>nd</sup> generation aircraft and helicopters. of the 5,000 personnel, 30% are conscripts. It is a relatively modern, but small force in comparison to the size of the country, and has no offensive capability. The aircraft have a limited clear weather and night capability.
- 3. Navy:** Galatia has a small but capable navy totalling about 2,800 officers and sailors. The Navy is very professional, and it is considered to be well trained with a high state of readiness maintained within the fleet.  
The overall Naval Fleet consists of ten Fast Patrol Boats and two surface action groups consisting of two frigates in each group.
- 4. Gendarmerie:** Brigade consists of around 4,000 personnel, with the primary mission to maintain law and order in addition to counterterrorism operations. The Brigade is lightly equipped and highly mobile. The Gendarmerie HQ is located in the capital.



## **Module 5: Planning of Operations - Exercise**

### **Military Activities in South-West Galatia:**

#### **Coastal Area:**

Granada harbour is defended by anti aircraft units and protected by some infantry. It is not assessed whether these military units have been evacuated as Granada was declared as an "Open City".

The coast north of Granada is fortified for coastal defence; coastal artillery is located near the mouth of the Danube River.

#### **Central Area:**

Sevilla is defended by an armoured battalion or more. Minefields east and west of Sevilla have been detected.

A military training centre is located 10 km south of Sevilla. Approximately about 200 fighters of the Scaranian Liberation Army (SCALA) are deployed at the Training Area. Some logistic units are located in the industrial area west of Sevilla.

The hospital in Sevilla is used by military units and civilians. One building of the hospital is used by the military alone.

The bridge across the Danube River north of Sevilla (capable for heavy trucks and tanks) is prepared for demolition and defended by an infantry company.

#### **Eastern Area:**

The Headquarters of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Military District is located in Barcelona. Barcelona is defended by an infantry battalion or more.

The airport is used by military and civilian aircraft. Evacuation of civilians is prepared. Anti aircraft units are deployed at the airport. The military district, which is located at the western edge of the airport, is defended by an infantry company.

In case of an armed conflict in South-West Galatia both roads leading from Barcelona to the North will be used by civilians to escape.

The dam at the Danube River north of Barcelona is prepared for demolition. Anti aircraft units are on both sides of the dam. According to Galatian Defence Plan the dam may be destroyed and the whole area west of the dam flooded to make it inaccessible for military units.

The bridge across the Danube River west of Toledo is defended by an infantry company. It is used by civilian and military vehicles. In Toledo there are no military units.



## Module 6: Conduct of Operations - Exercise

### B. Situations which occurred at different levels during the conduct of "Operation Barcelona"

#### 1. Battle at Barcelona Airport



1. The first Tarnian artillery rounds are observed hitting the reception building of the Barcelona airport. What is your reaction?
2. A damaged Galatian registered civil airliner has made an emergency landing at Barcelona airport. How would you deal with this situation?
3. International media reports that the first wave of Tarnian attacks have caused a great number of victims amongst the civilian population at Barcelona airport, requiring substantial medical assistance. Due to the difficult security situation, appropriate care for the wounded is not possible. What could you do?



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## Module 6: Conduct of Operations - Exercise

### 2. Battle at Barcelona Airport

1. A military vehicle with Galatian registration appears, waving the white flag. The platoon commander orders his troops not to fire at the car, but as they approach the vehicle to check it, 3 soldiers are shot dead by the car's occupants.



2. A Galatian MedEvac helicopter approaches Barcelona airport from the north. It has been positively identified by Tarnian military reconnaissance. What options exist?



3. Heavy bombardments seem to have diminished Galatia offensive capabilities around Barcelona airport, especially concerning AAA/SAMs and air forces. Under a strong air-support umbrella, Tarnian land forces are now reaching a deserted radio tower 3 km N of Barcelona airport. The forward elements have spotted a group of approx. 100 civilians trying to escape the fighting to the north. Some military vehicles are also mixed in the convoy. CO 3<sup>rd</sup> COY requests for artillery fire on the convoy. What is your decision?

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## Module 6: Conduct of Operations - Exercise

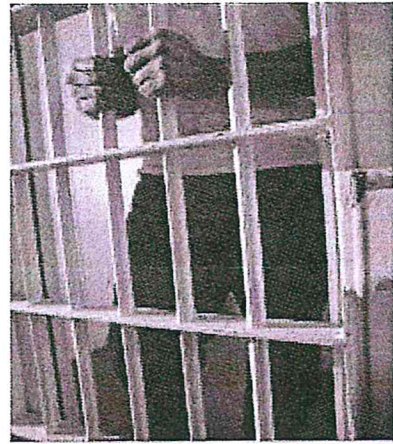
### 3. Battle at Barcelona Airport

1. A Tarnian Mechanised Battalion has now taken control of the Airport main building. About 200 mixed civilian and military personnel are discovered in a hideout at the basement and the Battalion CO is not sure what to do about them. He proposes the following options:

- just send them away;
- separate the civilians from the military and release the civilians, while the military personnel are taken as POW;
- arrest and detain everybody for questioning.

He asks for urgent instructions from the Bde.

2. Galatian Air Force shall be denied the use of Barcelona airport. One option to achieve this objective would be the employment of landmines. Brigade COS remembers that there were certain restrictions with regards to landmines. J3 is to prepare a briefing on the relevant legal provisions.



3. The attack at the airport was so successful, that a substantial amount of kerosene, diesel and fuel fall in the hands of the Tarnian forces. This is partly privately owned and partly Galatian Government property. The POL officer in the J4 cell intends to redistribute the fuel to Tarnian forces, but his logistic concept within the OPLAN does not contain any provisions on captured property. J4, in coordination with LEGAD are to produce clear instructions on this issue for which they have only 15 minutes.

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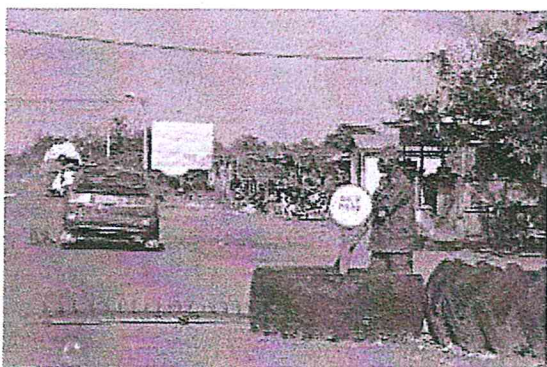
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## Module 6: Conduct of Operations - Exercise

### 4. Battle at Toledo

1. Tarnian Armed Forces Command warns the civilian population to leave Toledo by 17.00 hrs, with safe conduct to the north for civilians only. The Brigade controls all the outgoing roads. Bde HQ is informed by the ICRC that civilians passing the Check Point Charlie Coy were systematically robbed and ill-treated by Tarnian soldiers.



2. During the exodus of thousands of civilians, about 100 children got separated from their parents. What should be done?



3. Finally, after heavy indirect fire attack into Toledo, the Tarnian mechanized infantry battalion starts to enter the town. The lead units notice that Galatian soldiers are hiding in an old historical building which is marked as protected cultural property. What is your decision?



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## Module 6: Conduct of Operations - Exercise

### 5. Battle at Sevilla

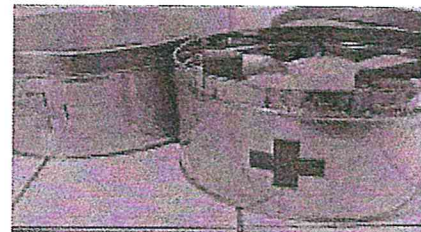
**Sevilla** is a city of 50,000 inhabitants. It is the agricultural and economic centre of South-West Galatia with many silos, garages and vehicles maintenance services. Most of the foodstuffs, crops and other agricultural supplies of the province are stockpiled in one of the silos and warehouses.

1. A Tarnian reconnaissance squadron sees 3 civilian buses crowded with people, most of them civilians stopping in front of a military shelter near the Army compound in Sevilla.



2. A medical unit has installed itself in the school building near the train station, and is treating civilian and military patients. A few military vehicles are observed loading small weapons in front of the school and departing to an unknown destination. Is this allowed?

3. The Tarnian Tank Bn has captured the area where the school is situated. The Bn Commander asks whether he could confiscate the school's medical facility as he is short of medical assets.



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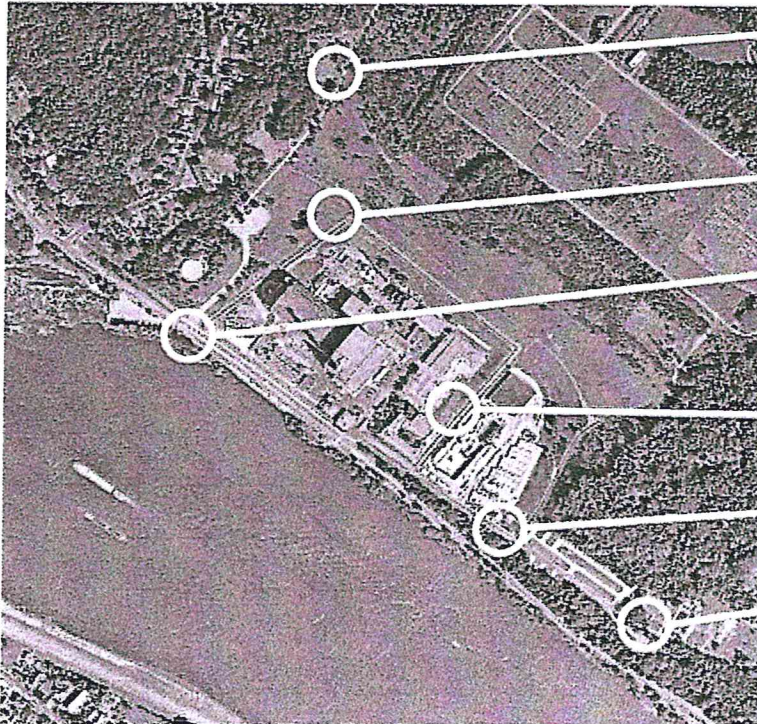
## Module 6: Conduct of Operations - Exercise

### 6. Nuclear Power Plant at the Danube River

The **Danubia Nuclear Power Plant** is located on the right bank of the Danube River, 50 km north of the Granada.

The Tank Platoon of A Coy of 21<sup>st</sup> Mech Bn has crossed the Danube River and is about to establish a bridgehead north of the river. As they stand at about 900m W of the "**Danubia Nuclear Power Plant**", they recognize a number of armed men in Galatian uniforms in the vicinity of the infrastructure, apparently guarding it. There are also armed civilians around the plant.

A Coy commander asks whether he could target and destroy the plant including the armed personnel.



- 1 squad (5-7 soldiers) guarding the road leading to the plant
- Machine gun emplacement
- 4 soldiers and 4 civilians guarding the main entrance to the plant
- 4 Armoured Personnel Carriers (APC)
- 4 civilians patrolling inside the plant
- 1 squad patrolling around the plant

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