

PRESS KIT

Media Day :

the 6th of December

9.30 am

Sennelager (Germany)



- 1) Exercise presentation
- 2) Presentation of the Rapid Reaction Corps – France (RRC-FR)
- 3) Presentation of the Rear Support Command (RSC)
- 4) Presentation of the 3 Force Headquarters (EMF 3)
- 5) Biographies
- 6) Access
- 7) Security
- 8) List of accomodation
- 9) Press release



TADEL GUIBER

adquarter

France

Exercise Citadel Guibert 2011

Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps France (HQ RRC-FR) based in Lille is conducting a major multinational Command Post Exercise/Combined Arms exercise (CPX/ CAX), named Citadel Guibert 11, in Sennelager (Germany) and Leopoldsburg (Belgium) military camps from 27 November to 09 December. In fact, in addition to HQ RRC-FR's main command post in Sennelager, the Headquarters

will simultaneously pid Reaction Corp deploy its Rear Support Command (RSC) to Leopoldsburg.

This is the fist time HQ RRC-FR deploys its RSC in its full configuration outside the homebase.

Aims and objectives of the exercise

Citadel Guibert, a joint and multinational Command Post Exercise (CPX), is designed to train the HQ RRC-FR as Land Component Command (LCC) and



to determine the capability for the EMF 3 (3 Force Headquarters) to be employed in a NATO operation.

During the exercise a broad type of incidents are planned such as :

- Earthquake

- Improvised Explosive Device (IED) events

- Attacks

- Logistic incidents.

The RRC-FR will train and exercise its capability to conduct an Initial Entry Operation (IEO) within the framework of a United Nations mandated, NATO-led Peace Support Operation.

This Initial Entry Operation scenario is particularly focused on the capability for the Rear Support Command (RSC) to perform the mission to:

- coordinate the arrival to the final destination of the Force (NASFOR) units to their initial deployment area
- participate in its build-up and organize its travel to its area of operations
- coordinate host nation support
- establish local contracts
- control logistic flow.

During this exercise HQ RRC-FR will portray a High Readiness Force (HRF) Land Component Command.

The High Readiness Status is awarded to the headquarters after a certification procedure to validate their capability to deploy, to command and control forces from the size of a brigade numbering thousands of troops up to a corps of tens of thousands.

Training audiences

Land Component Command (LCC)

- Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps-France;

- Air Operation Coordination Centre (AOCC);

- Specialised Coordination Centres (SCC) for Air Mobility, Intelligence, Engineer, Fire Support, Combat Support, Movement and Traffic Control.

3 Multinational Division (3 MN DIV)

- 3 Force Headquarters (EMF3).

Figures

For the approximate 1 700 soldiers from 15 nations conducting the exercise in Leopoldsburg and Sennelager, coming from over 36 military units, around 190 shelters are deployed, 25 km of optic fibre are laid down, and around 1 100 workstations are installed in 11 different networks.

Scenario

The region of CERASIA is made up of five of failing and failed states with a history of humanitarian disaster, suppression of ethnic and religious minorities, tribal groupings and tribal areas which often cross national borders, and present new transnational risks and threats to the vital interests of NATO.

Context: an unsecure environment

- Following the invasion of Tytan by Kamon forces and due to the difficulties for the UN as well as for the International Organizations (IOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to provide humanitarian assistance because they have been hampered by the lack of a permissive environment, NATO military means are required to improve and stabilize the overall security situation as a pre-requisite for engaging non-military means.



- In July 2011 after the UN request for support, NATO nations decided to deploy the NASFOR to Tytan no later than November 11, with the mission to create a safe and secure environment.

- Since early November 2011 RRC-FR is conducting its initial deployment.



Rapid Reaction Corps-France

Created on 1st July 2005, Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps-France (HQ RRC-FR) is a French headquarters, NATO certified, able to command a national or multinational land component of between 5 000 to 60 000 personnel.

With more than 400 military and civilians coming from 13 different nations, HQ RRC-FR is stationed in Lille, within a 17th century citadel also known as « the Queen of the Citadels », designed by the famous French Field Marshal Vauban.

Reactive, flexible and open to the world, HQ RRC-FR is, *par excellence*, a purpose built organisation, designed to handle the complexity of military operations of the early twenty-first century.





Multinational

In addition to France, HQ RRC-FR framework nation, 12 different nations contribute to the staff on a permanent basis, representing a total of 70 personnel. This cultural diversity is a source of efficiency.

Everything is done to draw on the military experience of each nation. A constant exchange is facilitated by the use of English as a common working language.

In between Paris, Brussels (NATO and EU Headquarters), Mons (SHAPE Headquarters) and Strasbourg (European Parliament), HQ RRC-FR is ideally located towards key decision places.



Contributing nations : Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United-Kingdom, United States of America.



Reactive



Following a detailed examination of its capabilities, the Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps-France was certified « *High Readiness Force* » (HRF) by NATO in July 2007. Only 7 Headquarters are certified as such in Europe.

Once placed on alert, it is able to deploy reconnaissance teams to an operation area within two days, following a political decision to commit troops, and a light command post (CP) in less than 10 days.

Modern

A 21st Century Headquarters HQ RRC-FR benefits from the best fibre optic equipped site among the French Army: about 300 km fibre deployed between and inside its 17th century walls.

There, are 18 (French and NATO) computer and phone networks. All of them can be projected, via satellite link to an operational theatre

providing HQ RRC-FR with the capacity to command, if needed, an

operation from its Citadel based Command Post, thanks to a rear Homebase Operation Center (HBOC).

As for now, HQ RRC-FR benefits from the sole French phone exchange directly connected to the NATO network.

A 24 person-team is responsible for assembling, maintenance and operation on these networks, which offers HQ RRC-FR complete autonomy in this domain, compared to other headquarters.

- When deployed, HQ RRC-FR can use:
- 5 000m² of tentage
- 450 modular
- 70 kilometres of electrical cable
- 12 kilometres of fibre optics
- 1 600 computers.

Open to the world

HQ RRC-FR completes the range of French Land Forces Headquarters. Its creation allows France to contribute according to its position and international commitments, while remaining consistent with the requirements of national security and defence, within the framework of the EU or NATO.

A multinational headquarters subordinated to Land Forces Command (LFC) based in Lille, the HQ RRC-FR is open to all EU and NATO members (16% of its strength). In crisis, French and Allied operational reinforcements would augment its strength up to 750 personnel, to enable

HQ RRC-FR to conduct long term high intensity operations.





Flexible and deployable

HQ RRC-FR is able to perform a wide variety of missions, ranging from an initial entry to stabilisation operations.

It can be committed within a multinational environment, in the framework of NATO, European Union (EU) or even under a national mandate.



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From 1 July to 31 December 2008

It assumed NATO Response Force (NRF11) Land Component standby period.



From January to May 2009

Part of the HQ staff members contributed to reinforce European Force (EUFOR) in Chad and the Central African Republic.



From August 2010 to January 2011

Around 180 personnel were deployed to Afghanistan, to man part of the positions of ISAF (International Security and Assistance Force) tactical headquarters positions, ISAF Joint Command (IJC).







Rear Support Command



The Rear Support Command (RSC) is a "rear" command post (CP) who plays a key role in projecting forces in a theatre of operations.

Its main mission is to coordinate the arrival of a Force to its initial deployment area, to participate in its build-up phase and organise its travel to the area of operations (AOO).

In the prospective of Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps-France (HQ RRC-FR) CP concept, the RSC is one of its four command posts that are designed to support effective Command and Control (C2) on assigned forces. Its structure is modular and tailored to best support the Commander's assigned mission.

All regular command post functionalities are represented in its structure except the planning capability, directly carried out within main CP (based hundreds kilometres forward).

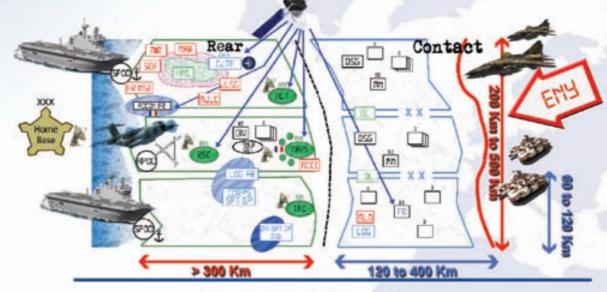
RSC staff comprises soldiers coming from other HQ RRC-FR branches and reservists or active-duty personnel coming from external headquarters and units.

Main tasks

The Rear Support Command implements the procedures for reception, stationary and the temporary forward movement of the troops (Reception, Staging and Onward Movement - RSOM). In addition, RSC provides the commander with advice about the deployment of the Force into its AOO and represents the interests of the Force in the rear area of operations.

Other tasks, not exhaustive, are assigned to RSC, such as:

- establishing links with all divisions and branches of the main CP;
- coordinating host nation support and establishing local contracts;
- ensure synchronisation and flexibility to adjust the scheduled movement;
- monitor the deployment of HQ RRC-FR assigned forces and control logistics flow;
- direct immediate adjustment to improve readiness (replenishment, sustainment, local training,..);
- facilitate redeployment of assigned forces.



RSC deployment process

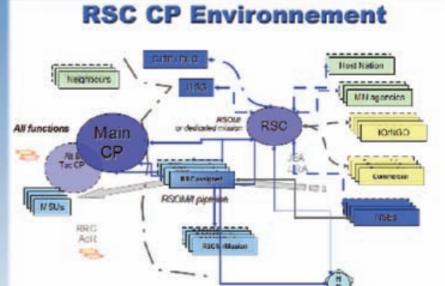
As soon as the decision to commit HQ RRC-FR is made, the Rear Support Command deploys a Recce Liaison Element (RLE) to the theatre, in advance of the Force, aimed at confirming the feasibility of the planned deployment, setting up the RSC CP and establishing contact and coordination with local authorities or other multinational units.

Once fully deployed, RSC is normally located near point of disembarkation / point of embarkation (POD/POE).

As independent command post, RSC has its own communication assets and is able to secure its own headquarters.

It can operate independently but collocation with a National Support Element (NSE) or another headquarters is generally required.

RSC can be deployed according to the following timeframe:



Early Entry Capability (EEC)

- At D+2(*): RSC Reconnaissance and Liaison Element (RLE), consisting in 14 personnel (peacetime).

- At D+10: Rear Support Element CP (RSE CP), consisting in 30 personnel.

Initial Entry Capability (IEC)

- At D+20: RSC CP, consisting in 53 personnel.





3 FORCE HEADQUARTERS

The 3 Force Headquarters (EMF 3) was created in 1999 in Marseille.

The operational core of the EMF 3 is made up of 300 active duty military personnel, reinforced with about fifty reservists, organised into five divisions (coordination, plans and operations, operational environment, logistics and support to the command) and one HQ company.

Currently commanded by Major General de Braquilanges, the EMF 3 is one of the two division-level HQs available to Land Forces (with the EMF1 stationed in Besançon).





The operational contract of the EMF 3:

1. plan and conduct joint NATO division-level operations (from 10,000 to 20,000 soldiers) in a multinational framework;

2. ensure the set up of a land-focused force Command Post (CP) at operational level for a national commitment to 5,000 troops;

3. man a contingency Command Post for the defence of the national territory;

4. reinforce a Joint Command Post in the framework of an operation.

The EMF 3 does not have standing subordinate units; a specific force is thus generated, depending on the type of operation to be led.

The soldiers live according to the rhythm of sustained activities from the following domains:

- Operational deployments

Since its creation, the EMF 3 has been deployed as a fully fledged CP on some theatres (Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo and Ivory Coast). In addition, it has consistently provided individual augmentees for all operation theatres (e.g. Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Chad and Lebanon).

- Education and training (Individual and collective)

With modern computerised operational systems, information processing and command organisation tools, the

HQ learns and trains in an allied framework through participation in many multinational exercises (in Europe, Africa and the United Arab Emirates). The EMF 3 is also responsible for the training, assessment and certification of the brigades before projection.

- Studies and research

The headquarters conducts studies on force employment doctrine, on interoperability with allied nations and on the support to the forces.





Rapid Reaction Corps - France Commander



Lieutenant general Gilles FUGIER was born on July 22nd, 1955, in Rongères (Allier, France). He gained admission to the Ecole Polytechnique in 1976, and once commissioned, he elected to serve in naval infantry and attended the Montpellier Infantry Centre & School.

During his career, he was posted several times abroad: in 1981, he participated in the Barracuda operation in the Central African Republic. In October 1982, he joined the Technical & Military Assistance Mission in Atar, Mauritania. From February to July 2000, he served as the Stabilization Force (SFOR) Multinational Division South-East (MNDSE) Deputy Chief of Staff Operation in Mostar (Bosnia). From July 2006 to January 2007, he served as the KFOR Deputy Chief of Staff Operations in Pristina (Kosovo). From February to August 2009, he went back to Kosovo as Deputy Commander KFOR.

Lieutenant general Fugier commanded units and served in regiments, in France and overseas. In September 1980, he was assigned to the Castres 8th Airborne Marine Infantry Battalion as a platoon leader. In 1983, he was assigned to the Albi 7th Airborne Division Headquarters and Logistics Battalion, where he served as the training officer within the Operations and Training Office. After completing his basic tactical unit command phase, in 1986, he was assigned to the 33rd Marine Infantry Battalion in Fort-de-France, Martinique as Deputy Officer of the Operations and Training Office. In 1995, he was assigned to the Pacific / New Caledonia Marine Infantry Battalion in Noumea, as the Deputy-Commander. Returning to France, he assumed command of the Fréjus 4th Marine Infantry Battalion on July 21st, 1997. Before being the Commanding General of Rapid Reaction Corps-France in August 2009, he assumed command of the Task Force Headquarters (HQ) 1, in Besançon.

He has also filled a number of staff appointments. In 1992, he joined the Army Headquarters study branch as the Communication & Information Systems Product Manager. In 1998, he first joined the Nantes 9th Marine Infantry Division headquarters, then the Nantes Task Force HQ 2 as the plans and policy chief. In 2002, he joined Headquarters Land Command, as the project leader of the Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps-France buildup. In August 2005, he moved back to Nantes, as the Task Force HQ 2 Deputy-Commander. From August 2010 to November 2011 he was appointed as Chief of Staff of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) Headquarters.

His military academic career includes : in 1988, he joined the Ecole nationale supérieure des techniques avancées, where he attended the Advanced Scientific Technical Course. In 1990, he joined the Command & General Staff Officers Course and graduated from the Joint Service Defence College, as of August 1st, 1991. From September 2001 to June 2002, he was also an auditor of the Joint Centre for Advanced Military Studies / Institute for Higher National Defence Studies.

Lieutenant general Gilles Fugier was awarded the cross of Officer of the French Legion of Honour and that of the National Commendation Order.

He is married and has three children.

Major General Georg NACHTSHEIM



Deputy Commander Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps France



de Réaction /

1951 Born in Oberhausen, raised in Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, Luxembourg and Mönchengladbach

1970.1971 Studied in USA

1972 Conscript, then cadet in Tank Battalion 314, Oldenburg

1976 Masters Degree in economics at Bundeswehr University, Hamburg **1976.1980** Commander of a tank platoon, then S2 Officer in Tank Battalion 314

1980.1983 Company commander in Tank Battalion 93 in Munster - Lager **1983.1984** Graduated 26th Class of Command and Staff College in Hamburg

1984.1986 Graduated 98th Class of French « Ecole Supérieure de Guerre » in Paris

1986.1988 ACOS in HQ 29th Armored Brigade in Sigmaringen

1988.1991 Desk officer in GE MOD-AFS in Bonn

1991.1993 Battalion Commander of Tank Battalion 164/174, Schwarzenbek

1993.1996 G3 Exercises and Partnership for Peace, SHAPE

1997 First deployment with SFOR in BiH

1997.1999 Director of the Department for Security Policy, Strategy and CJ Operations at Bundeswehr Command and Staff College in Hamburg

1999 Second deployment with SFOR as COS MND/SE

1999 Brigade Commander of Franco-German Brigade, Müllheim

2000 Third deployment with SFOR as COS SFOR

2001 DCOS Support at HQ EUROCORPS in Strasbourg

2003 DCOS Army Training and Int Rel at GE Army Office in Cologne

2007-2009 Chief of Staff HQ EUROCORPS in Strasbourg

2010 Training course at RCDS, London

2010 Deputy Commander Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps France

Decorations:

Bundeswehr Service Medal in Gold and Silver US Meritorious Service Medal NATO Medal for Service on Operations (3) Bundeswehr SFOR-Medal Commander of the Crown Order (Belgium) Officer of the French Legion of Honour Grand Cross of Military Merit (White) (Spain) Officer of the French Order of Merit

Private background:

Major General Nachtsheim is married and has four children.

Major General Nachtsheim is fluent in English and French and communicates fairly well in Italian and Spanish. He is interested in political science, cultural and area studies as well as foreign literature.



Chief of staff for the commander of the Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps - France



Born on 2nd September 1957 in Saint Mandé (Val de Marne) Date of entry in Service: 1979 Arm: Infantry Origin: Saint-Cyr Military Academy

Successive ranks:	
Second Lieutenant	01.08.1981
Lieutenant	01.08.1982
Captain	01.08.1986
Major	01.08.1991
Lieutenant Colonel	01.08.1995
Colonel	01.10.2000
Brigadier	01.08.2008

French civilian and military diplomas

BP	10.07.1980
BTEMS	01.11.1994
BEMS	01.07.1995

Citations and Decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honour Officer of the French Order of the Merit Regimental citation from Chief of the Defence Staff French Overseas Medal - Central African Republic clasp French National Defence Gold Medal Officer of the Order of the British Empire Danish defense medal French Commemorative Medal - Former Yugoslavia clasp NATO Medal - Former Yugoslavia clasp NATO Medal - Kosovo clasp Non-article 5 NATO Medal European Security Defence Policy Service Medal (EUROFOR TCHAD / RCA)

Brigadier Philippe BRAS joined the Saint-Cyr Military Academy in Coëtquidan on 1st October 1979 and then chose to serve with the Infantry. After having studied, for one year, in the Infantry Branch School in Montpellier (1981 - 1982), he served as a Lieutenant in the 24e Groupe de Chasseurs (Mechanised Infantry Battalion) in Tubingen. After 2 years he was appointed Deputy Company Unit Commander.

On 26th June 1985, he joined the 5e Régiment Etranger (French Foreign Legion Regiment) in Mururoa, French Polynesia as "Chief of Works".

Brigadier General Philippe Bras

Chief of staff for the commander of the Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps - France

On his return to France, he joined the 2 Régiment Etranger d'Infanterie (French Foreign Legion Infantry Regiment) in Nîmes on 28th July 1986 where he was appointed as budget officer within the operations and training office and, he subsequently commanded the Compagnie d'Eclairage et d'Appui (Fire Support Company) from 1988 to 1990 and was deployed in Mayotte (Aug 1988/Jan 1989) and in Central African Republic (Mar-Jul 1990) and took part into operation REQUIN (in GABON).

In August 1990, he joined the Headquarters of the 8 Division d'Infanterie (Infantry Division) in Amiens, and served as a staff officer in the Operation and Training Department. He was promoted to Major on 1st Aug 1991.

A successful candidate to the Army Command and General Staff College, he joined the 107th intake in Aug. 1993 in Paris. The following year (Sep 1994) he joined the 2nd intake of the Joint Services Command and Staff College.

Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1995, he returned to the 2 Régiment Etranger d'Infanterie, as Operations and Training Officer, and was deployed twice in Former Yugoslavia with the Rapid Deployment Force (Aug-Nov 1995 and Dec 1996-Apr 1997) and once in the Central African Republic (May-Sep 1996), during operation ALMANDIN 2.

On assignment to the Infantry Branch School in Montpellier in Aug 1997, he took under command the Infantry Junior Officers ' course.

On 4th July 2000, he assumed command of the 2 French Foreign Legion Infantry Regiment. He was promoted to Colonel on 1st Oct 2000. He was deployed to Macedonia (operation Essential Harvest) and Kosovo from Aug to Dec 2001 and again Kosovo from May to Jul 2002.

He was appointed to the Headquarters Land Forces Command in July 2002, as the Military Assistant to the General Commanding the Land Forces Command.

He attended the Higher Command and Staff College, and the College of Defence Studies from 1st September 2004.

On 1st July 2005, he was appointed to the Defence Staff to command the operational headquarters cell within the Joint Operation and Planning Centre. Within this framework, he was appointed as Chief of Staff of the European Union Operation Headquarters for operation EUFOR CHAD/CAR

Promoted to Brigadier on 1st Aug 2008, he took over the position of General Commanding the 1 Brigade Mécanisée (Mechanised Brigade) in Châlons-en-Champagne. From Jan to May 2009, he assumed the appointment of Commander MultiNational Task Force North in Kosovo.

On 1st August 2010, he was appointed as Chief of Staff for plans and operations at the Headquarters Land Forces Command in Lille.

On 1st October 2011, he was appointed as Chief of staff for the commander of the Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps - France.

Brigadier Bras is married to Soizick, and has four children.

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Deputy chief of staff Training & RSC Division



Brigadier Philip VAN IMPE graduated in 1979 from the Royal Military Academy as a Master in Military and Social Sciences. Thereafter, having completed his professional education at the School for Logistics, he was assigned to the 4th Maintenance Company (1980 - 1985) in Germany as Technical Officer responsible for the planning and coordination of all maintenance activities in direct support of the 4th Mechanical Brigade. In 1985 he was given command of another direct support unit, the 202nd Maintenance Company ensuring inter alia the direct maintenance support of Belgian reconnaissance troops in Germany.

After successfully completing the Education Candidate Senior Officer at the Defence College, Brussels, he was assigned to the Section Logistics & Equipment of the Army Staff (1990 - 1993) as Material Manager.

From August to December 1993 he was Commanding Officer of the Logistics Company ensuring the direct support of the Belgian contributing forces in Somalia (UNOSOM). On his return he was promoted Major and appointed as second in command of the 29th Logistics Battalion in Germany (1994 - 1995).

After having completed the Higher Staff Course at the Defence College from 1995 to 1996, he was appointed Staff Officer for Studies & Concepts in Logistics at the Army Staff (Plans & Programs). During this assignment he also contributed to several FINABEL studies within the field of operational logistics and he was a permanent member of a Eurocorps working group in charge of developing operational logistic concepts for all possible missions at corps, brigade and light battle group level.

In December 1998 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and a few months later he was given command of the 93rd Logistic Battalion (1999 - 2002). In this capacity, he was responsible for the general logistic support of the Army in fuel, lubricants and ammunition.

In 2002 he returned to the Royal Defence College, this time not as a student but to head the new founded Chair of Joint Operations. Furthermore, he taught operational logistics emphasizing the need for multinational cooperation and joint logistics.

In July 2005 Colonel VAN IMPE was appointed Chief of the Support Systems Section within the Systems Division of the General Directorate for Material Resources. This is a high-level management position within the Belgian Defence Staff. He headed a team of material managers responsible for a wide variety of support systems, ranging from individual equipment for personnel (e.g. combat equipment, individual armament & optics, CBRN equipment, weapon simulators, personal protection ...) and corporate support systems (e.g. common tools, machinery...) to medical support systems and support products (such as fuel, lubricants, raw materials, paints and other chemical products ...). Material management consists of a comprehensive approach including requirement definition, budgetary planning, acquisition, inventory, maintenance, supply etc.

In 2007 he also concluded successfully the High Security Defence Studies at the Royal High Institute for Defence.

In March 2010 he left the Belgian Defence Staff to occupy the position as Branch Chief Logistics within the Division Logistics & Resources of the International Military Staff at the NATO Headquarters. Several months later (February 2011) he was promoted Brigadier and assigned to the Headquarters of the Rapid Reaction Corps-France as Deputy Chief of Staff Training & Rear Support Command.

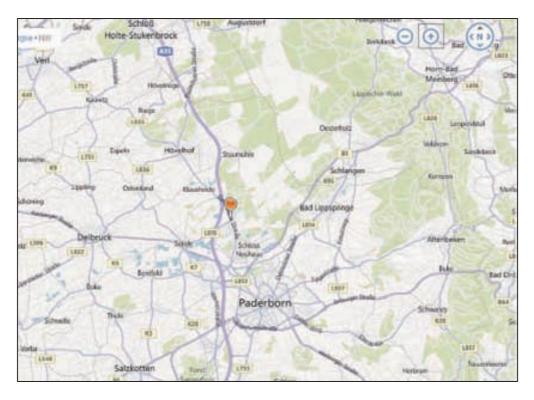
Brigadier Philip VAN IMPE and his spouse Gonda have one daughter, Faye.

ACCESS



The Sennelager Training Area (German: *Truppenübungsplatz Senne*) is a military training area in Germany under the control of British Forces based in Paderborn Garrison.

It covers an area of 116 square kilometres (45 sq mi). The training area lies north of Paderborn.



Paderborn can be reached by Bundesstraßen (federal highways - British 'A' roads): **A44/B1** from the West Soest, Unna. Follow exit Paderborn Sennelager. Turn left and reach the main entrance 500m on your left. (Bielefelder Strass, 54)

Paderborn-Lippstadt airport (approx. 15km from Paderborn city centre) Information Tel: 0 29 55/77-0

The following bus services run between the airport and Paderborn's main railway station: **460** (approx. every hour, weekends every 2 hours, journey time approx. 35 mins direct connection to Paderborn)

400 (Mondays to Saturdays approx. every 2 hours; journey time approx. 20 mins)

Paderborn's Hauptbahnhof is an Inter Regional Station (IR) on the Kassel-Altenbeken-Hamm-Dortmund line. Further information can be obtained from: Deutsche Bahn AG Timetable Information Online Timetable Information or Tel.: 0 18 05 / 99 66 33



SECURITY

Please reply no later than the 2nd of December noon in order to be registered by sending to this e-mail address: piocrifr@yahoo.fr

- Name
- Surname
- Media

You will have to show a valid ID card with picture.

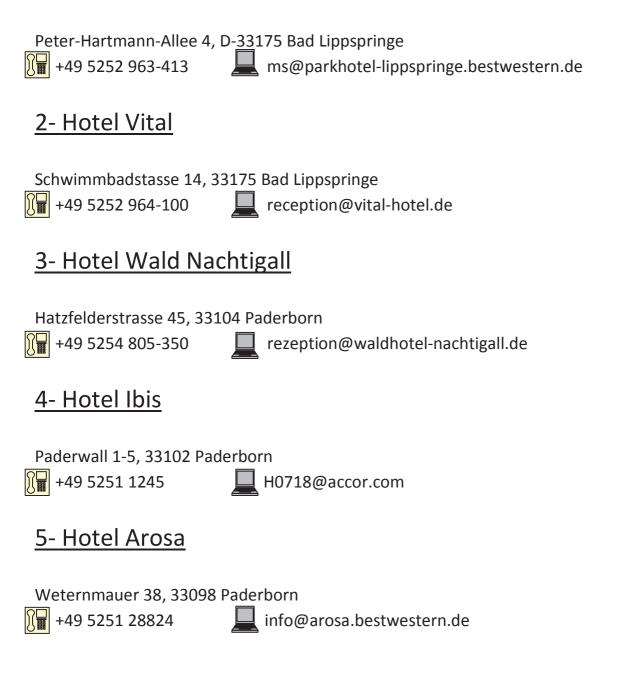
The in-processing area will be indicated from the Camp entrance (Follow CG markings).

The use of cell phones may be restricted in some areas.

Point of Contact : Major PIQUET or Major RUDELLE : +33 6 86 92 65 38

RECOMMENDED HOTELS









MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE ET DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS

RAPID REACTION CORPS - FRANCE

PRESS RELEASE

Lille, the 25th of November 2011

CITADEL GUIBERT 2011 Exercise:

The Headquarters Rapid Reaction Corps-France takes over the command of an international army force The 6^{th} of December 2011.

The French Land Forces will conduct a major multinational command Post exercise, Citadel Guibert 2011, on the military camps of Leopoldsburg (Belgium) and Sennelager (Germany) from 27 November to 09 December.

This multinational exercise, designed planned and conducted by the Rapid Reaction Corps-France Headquarters (HQ-RRC-FR) will gather nearly 1,700 personnel from 15 nations representing 36 different military units. The objective will permit training on planning process and leading of a demanding NATO initial entry operation.

This will also be the first time HQ RRC-FR deploys its Rear Support Center (RSC) in its full configuration. The Rear Support Command is the command post in charge to coordinate the arrival of a 50.000 strength Force to its initial deployment area and to participate in its build-up.

The 3 rd French Force Headquarters (EMF 3), with the 7th British and French Armoured Brigades and the United States Army's 173 rd Airborne Brigade Combat under its command, the EUROFOR and the Belgium Medium Brigade, "strike force" on initial entry operations, are the main subordinate units of the HQ-RRC-FR. A Media Day will be organized on the 6th of December in order to provide to media representatives the opportunity to take a closer look at how linked up the command post staff works and also to discover the highly multinational characteristic of the operational center.

Journalists interested in the participation to this activity are invited to contact media officers for accreditation purposes and other details before Friday the 2nd at noon.

PRESS CONTACT :

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