



## EXERCISE BRILLIANT MARINER 12-22 April 2010



### BACKGROUND

The NATO Response Force 15, (NRF 15), will be conducting a maritime exercise, code-named BRILLIANT MARINER 10 between 12 – 23 April 2010 in the Northern and Baltic Seas. The aim of the exercise is to ensure that the NATO Response Force 15 is fully prepared and trained for operations, wherever in the world the force is sent.

The BRILLIANT MARINER exercise will really put the NATO forces through their paces to prepare for the real thing – whether it is a humanitarian relief operation, providing a security or assistance force to stabilise a situation or a crisis response operation requiring the full spectrum of military force.

BRILLIANT MARINER will take place off the coast of Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden and will involve up to 6,500 NATO personnel, from 11 countries. The exercise will involve 35 warships, including French Navy Aircraft Carrier, Charles de Gaulle, 30 aircraft and 4 submarines.

The 11 nations composing the force :

Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America.

Germany and Denmark will be the host nations of this exercise which will take place in the North Sea. Sweden, which is not part of NATO, is invited.

## **SCENARIO OF THE EXERCISE**

The situation east of zone Cérasia has dramatically deteriorated to such an extent that the International Community reacts to avoid a total destabilization of the region.

The State of Kamon is currently pursuing aggressive policies aimed at taking the “Tori Pocket” from its neighbor Tytan. Meanwhile, armed militias secretly backed by the Kamoni government are carrying out a large ethnic cleansing campaign, causing significant movements of populations and the creation of a large number of refugee camps.

The United Nations have called for a cease-fire between the two countries and have asked NATO for reinforcements to enable a return to peace in the area. The NRF Commander has been entrusted with the deployment of an air-and-sea force in order to restore stability in the area of crisis.

## **FLAGSHIP FOR COMMANDER FRENCH MARITIME FORCES – FRENCH SHIP MISTRAL**

The Flagship for BRILLIANT MARINER is French Navy Amphibious Assault Ship Mistral and the commander of the French Maritime Forces (COMFRMARFOR) who will lead the exercise is Admiral Jean-Louis Kerignard. Under his command the air and sea units will deploy so as to control the maritime space, secure maritime communication channels and Tytan’s main ports, protect the transportation of humanitarian supplies to displaced populations, prevent traffic of weapons to Kamon and enforce the cease-fire in the Tori Pocket.

The launching of NATO Response Force (NRF) was decided at the Prague Summit in November 2002. The NRF Concept was endorsed in April 2003. In July 2009, the structures and size of the NRF underwent major changes.

In operations pertaining to article 5 (collective defense) or in non-article 5 crisis response operations (such as evacuation operations and disaster consequence management support, including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear events), the objective of the NRF is to provide:

- A deployable joint support element (DJSE) manned with about 210 highly trained, specific personnel, ready to intervene within 48 hours.
- An Immediate Response Force (IRF) that can number up to 13,000 men.
- Supplementary teams, dubbed Response Force Pools (RFP), when required.

FRMARFOR will be awarded certification during exercise Brilliant Mariner, in order to take on the Maritime Component Command of NRF 15 from July 2010 onwards.

The French Maritime High Readiness Force Battle Staff is headquartered in Toulon. Its staff comprises 109 personnel, including two general officers, 5 Army officers and 1 Air Force officer. It also musters 10 officers from allied Navies, a ratio that is gradually increasing. If required, it can receive national or NATO reinforcements for deployable HQs.



## Brilliant Mariner

# Organization of the maritime force



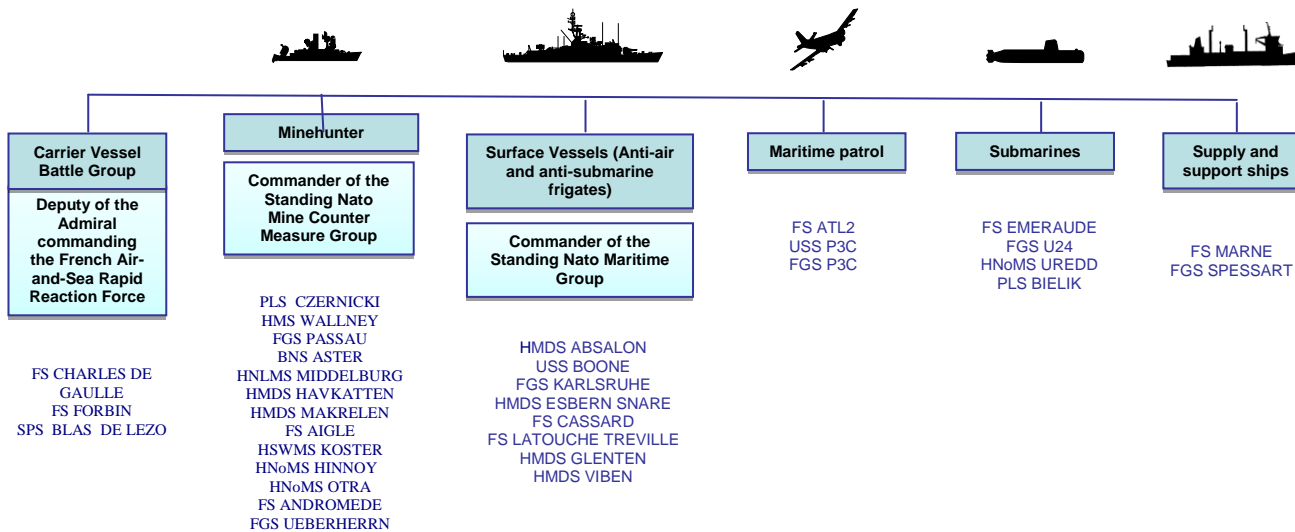
-  Germany (FGS)
-  Belgium (BNS)
-  Denmark (HMDS)
-  Spain (SPS)
-  United States (USS)
-  Netherlands (HNLMS)
-  France (FS)
-  Norway (HNoMS)
-  Poland (PLS)
-  United Kingdom (HMS)
-  Sweden (HSWMS)
-  Estonia (EST)



Commander of the Maritime Force

Admiral commanding the French Air-and-Sea Rapid Reaction Force

FS MISTRAL



SITFOR (situational force or opposing force)

HNoMS FRIDTJOF NANSEN  
 HNoMS HELGE INGSTAD  
 HNoMS VALKYRIEN  
 FGS HYANE  
 FGS WIESEL  
 FGS TEGERNSEE  
 HSWMS HARNOSAND  
 HSWMS HELSINBORG

## PARTICIPATING FORCES BY COUNTRY

Country	Ships	Submarines	Aircraft
<b>Belgium</b>	Mine hunter <b>Aster</b>		
<b>Denmark</b>	Mine hunter <b>Havkatten</b> Mine hunter <b>Makrelen</b> Force projection ship <b>Absalon</b> Force projection ship <b>Esbern Snare</b> Patrol vessel <b>Glenten</b> Patrol vessel <b>Viben</b>		
<b>France</b>	Flagship <b>Mistral</b> Aircraft carrier <b>Charles de Gaulle</b> Frigate <b>Forbin (type Horizon)</b> Frigate <b>Cassard</b> Frigate <b>La Touche-Treville</b> Mine hunter <b>Aigle</b> Mine hunter <b>Andromède</b> Command and supply ship <b>Marne</b>	<b>SNA Emeraude</b>	<b>12 Super Étendard Modernisé</b> <b>7 Rafale</b> <b>2 Hawkeye</b> 1 maritime patrol aircraft <b>ATL 2</b> <b>Dauphin</b> <b>Alouette III</b> <b>Puma</b> <b>Gazelle</b>
<b>Germany</b>	Replenishment ship <b>Tegernsee</b> Patrol guided missiles <b>Wiesel</b> Patrol guided missiles <b>Hyäne</b> Mine hunter <b>Passau</b> Frigate <b>Karlsruhe</b> Command and supply ship <b>Spessart</b> Mine hunter <b>Ueberherrn</b>	<b>U 24</b>	1 maritime patrol aircraft <b>P3C</b>
<b>Norway</b>	Mine hunter <b>Hinnoy</b> Mine hunter <b>Otra</b> Frigate <b>Fridtjof Nansen</b> Frigate <b>Helge Ingstad</b> Support ship <b>Valyrien</b>	<b>Uredd</b>	
<b>Poland</b>	Mine hunter <b>Kontradmirał Czernicki</b>	<b>SSK Bielik</b>	
<b>Spain</b>	Frigate <b>Blas de Lezo</b>		
<b>Sweden</b>	Mine hunter <b>Koster</b> Frigate <b>Härnösand</b> Frigate <b>Helsingborg</b>		
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Mine hunter <b>Wallney</b>		
<b>United States of America</b>	Frigate <b>Boone</b>		1 maritime patrol aircraft <b>P3C</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>

# Biography of Admiral Jean-Louis Kérignard

Commanding officer of the French Maritime High  
Readiness Force



Born in Toulon in February 1954, Rear Admiral Jean-Louis Kérignard graduated from the École Navale in 1975.

After post-graduating in onboard detection systems, he became chief of operations on escort vessel Henry based in French Polynesia. He then joined the Mediterranean Squadron as chief of the detection service aboard anti-air frigate Duquesne.

Selected as Training Officer for cadets, he served aboard training ship Jeanne d'Arc, before being assigned to the command of escort vessel Jean-Moulin based in Brest, Brittany.

After graduating from the Command and Staff College in Italy, he was appointed chief of operations aboard anti-air frigate Jean-Bart and participated in naval missions as part of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia during two years. In 1995, he took the head of the Navy's training centre's combat systems and operations command in Saint Mandrier. He then moved to Paris as a member of the permanent warship tests commission, where he oversaw aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle and La Fayette class frigates prior to their commissioning. Subsequently, he was entrusted with the command of frigate Cassard and took part in operation Enduring Freedom in protection of aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle.

After graduating from the College for Security and Defense (IHEDN) in Italy, he was appointed to the French HRF and as the next chief of staff of this force, directly under the authority of the commander-in-chief of the Naval Action Force (AFLAN) in Toulon. In the summer of 2005, he integrated NATO Transformation Command, where he was in charge of capacity development and research and technology as deputy chief of staff during two years.

Appointed rear admiral, he became Deputy COMFRMARFOR on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2007 and conducted two multinational operations in the Indian Ocean and Eastern Mediterranean. Two years later, he was assigned at the command of the French Maritime High Readiness Force.

# Biography of COM SNMG1 Commodore Christian Rune



Commodore Christian Rune was born on 26 April 1962. He first joined the Royal Danish Navy as a conscript in 1982, and in 1985 he entered the officer training programme.

After graduation from the Naval Academy in 1989 he served on the NIELS JUEL-class Frigates, and his service included participation in Operation Desert Storm deployment with NATO's Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT). On completion of the Junior Staff Course and the Principal Warfare Officers Course he was in 1994 promoted to Lieutenant Commander and returned to the NIELS JUEL-class, this time as Operations Officer.

This tour included two deployments with STANAVFORLANT, one of which in Operation Sharp Guard.

In 1997 he joined the staff of STANAVFORLANT as the Staff Communications Officer. After a year on the staff he returned to Denmark to complete his Joint Staff Course at the Danish Defence College.

Commodore Rune was in 2000 promoted to Commander and posted to the Danish Defence Command where he worked with NATO force planning and NATO force structure issues. In 2002 he was appointed Staff Operations Officer on the staff of Danish Task Group. In 2003 he took a position as Head of Section in the NATO Office of the Ministry of Defence.

Early 2005 Commodore Rune was reassigned to the NIELS JUEL-class Frigates, and this time his tour included service as Commanding Officer and as Division Commander. In 2006 Commodore Rune took a position as Senior Adviser in the Security and Defence Section of the Prime Minister's Office. In 2008 he joined the Naval Command College at the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, and after graduation in 2009 he returned to Denmark to commence preparations for assuming command of Standing NATO Maritime Group 1.

Commodore Rune resides in Copenhagen with his wife, Charlotte, their daughter, Anna (2000), and their son, Laurits (2005). Commodore Rune enjoys reading, photography, and riding his bicycle.

# Presentation of the main ships of the force

Task group :  
Flagship



## AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP MISTRAL

### Mission: be at the heart of sea-to-land operations

Capable of carrying up to 16 heavy helicopters, 4 LCMs or future LCATs, the Mistral provides land forces with projection assets. This type of ship can carry up to 450 infantrymen and over 80 light armored vehicles. It also has a 900m<sup>2</sup> hospital, with 2 surgical units, one radiology room, telemedicine capabilities and 70 hospital beds.

### Operations

During the summer of 2006, the Mistral was deployed off Lebanon's coast as part of operation Baliste to evacuate almost 5,000 persons and deliver 1,500 humanitarian pallet-boxes. The ship was also deployed in the Atlantic Ocean to recover the victims and debris of Air France A330 flight AF 447 that disappeared on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2009.

### Specifications

Ship's crew: 20 officers, 129 NCOs, 28 ranks-and-files  
Mistral is commanded by Navy Captain Didier Piaton  
Length: 199 meters  
Width: 32 meters  
Draft: 6.20 meters  
Displacement: 16,500 tons  
Maximum speed: 19 knots  
Flight deck: 5,200 m<sup>2</sup>

Aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle

Task group : CVBG



### Mission: air coverage of a theatre of operations at land and at sea

Capable of carrying up to 40 armed aircraft, including Rafales, Hawkeyes and Super Etendards. The Charles de Gaulle also takes part in the country's nuclear deterrence. It has an onboard hospital made of 2 operating rooms, a burn unit, a radiology unit, a biology lab and 2 decontamination rooms in the event of chemical weapon threats.

### Operations

The Charles de Gaulle carried out its first operation, Héraclès, in 2002, taking part in the fight against terror during seven months. Its planes conducted almost 800 missions above Afghanistan. The aircraft carrier was also deployed between 2004 and 2007 for missions Agapanthe, to support forces deployed in Afghanistan. It was under maintenance and repair for the first time from September 2007 to November 2008, which further developed its capabilities.

### Specifications

Ship's crew: 1,950 persons (including the CVBG).  
Aircraft-carrier is commanded by Navy Captain Jean-Philippe Rolland  
Length: 261.5 meters  
Beam: 64.40 meters  
Draft: 12.50 meters  
Displacement: 40,600 tons  
Speed: 27 knots  
Flight deck: 12,000 m<sup>2</sup>

## SUPPORT AND SUPPLY SHIP KONTRADMIRAL XAWERY CZERNICKI

### Mission: logistic support to ships at sea

Kontradmirał Xawery Czernicki is a logistic support and supply ship (fuel, ammunition, supplies, medical equipment...). It has a 150 tons of freight transport capacity, namely it can carry up to 10 containers or 4 containers and 6 vehicles. It is also used as an intelligence collection ship and has a landing platform for helicopters.

### Operations



In 2002, the Polish frigate Kontradmiral Xawery Czernicki joined the support group of the 5<sup>th</sup> U.S. fleet in the Persian Gulf. The ship led operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom Operation, during which it delivered over 350 tons of humanitarian freight to the Iraqi populations, in cooperation with the US and Australian Navies. In 2008, the frigate was modernized to ensure the command of SNMCMG1.

### Specifications

Crew: 59 persons including 8 officers.  
Displacement: 2,380 tons  
Length: 73.80 meters  
Width: 13.80 meters  
Draft: 4.20 meters  
Maximum speed: 13 knots

### COMMAND AND SUPPLY SHIP MARNE

Task group : Command and supply ship



### Mission: logistic support to ships at sea

The main mission of command and supply ship Marne consists in refuelling (oil fuel, diesel oil, jet fuel), as well as in delivering distilled water, ammunition, drugs and spare equipment for the units deployed. It can simultaneously refuel three ships. Command and supply ship Marne also has a helicopter landing platform.

### Operations

In 2008, France took for the fifth time the head of Task Force 150, which is deployed as part of Operation Enduring Freedom (CTF-150). Enduring Freedom is a fight against terror operation launched in the wake of the 9/11 attacks. Rear Admiral Jean-Louis Kérignard was at the head of the operation from Command and supply ship Marne during four months.

### Specifications

Crew: 10 officers, 100 NCOs and 50 rank-and-files  
Command and supply ship Marne is commanded by Captain Delaroche.  
Length: 157.20 meters  
Width: 21.20 meters  
Draft: 8.65 meters  
Displacement: 17,800 tons  
Maximum speed: 19 knots

### FORCE PROJECTION SHIP ABSALON

Task group : Anti-air, anti-submarine frigate

### Mission:

Force projection ship Absalon is in charge of amphibious transport and landing missions. Absalon can carry up to 46 vehicles or 12 tanks or 1,700 tons of freight. It can also carry out missions of operational transport, humanitarian actions, evacuation of citizens and logistic support.

### Operations

Up to March 2009, Absalon has taken part to multinational operations against piracy in the Gulf of Aden. Then, the force projection ship took over command of TF 508 of NATO in January 2010 (against piracy).

### Specifications

Crew : 38 officers and NCOs and 82 ranks-and-files  
Force projection ship Absalon is commanded by Captain Dan B Termansen.  
Length : 137 meters  
Width : 29.50 meters  
Draft: 6.30 meters  
Displacement: 6,300 tons  
Maximum speed: 23 knots





