



# NATO Response Force

The purpose of the NATO Response Force (NRF) concept is to provide NATO with a robust and credible high readiness capability, which is fully trained and certified as a joint and combined armed force, able to deploy quickly to participate in the full spectrum of NATO missions wherever required. The concept of NRF was first endorsed with a declaration of NATO's Heads of State at the Prague Summit on 22 November 2002 and is planned to be fully developed by October 2006.

First elements of the NRF are able to deploy within five days and the whole force is able to operate self-sufficiently for 30 days. Depending on the mission circumstances the NRF will either operate as an Initial Entry Force to facilitate the arrival of Follow-on-Forces or as a Stand-alone Force. Within the full spectrum of NATO missions, the NRF may conduct:

- Non-combatant Evacuation Operations,
- Counter Terrorism Operations
- Embargo Operations,
- Quick Response Operations to support diplomacy as required.

To fulfil these tasks the NRF consists of a combined and joint force package that will be tailored to each specific mission. This force package is based on a brigade size land element (including special operations forces), a joint naval task force, and an air element capable of 200 combat missions per day. Accordingly, the NRF command and control structure consists of a Combined Joint Task Force Headquarters (CJTF HQ) with subordinated Land, Air and Maritime Component Commands (LCC/ACC/MCC). Although already mature, the overall concept and related capabilities will continue to develop over coming years.

Forces participating in the NRF are drawn from the entire NATO Command and Force Structure. Forces will be assigned to the NRF on a rotational basis with the formal stand-by period lasting six months. Units that are assigned undergo a specialised 12-month preparation program that is split into the six months of unit training under national responsibility and six months of joint and combined training under the responsibility of the respective component command. After a successful final test, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) will certify the force.

The Governments of Germany and the Netherlands offered NATO the Headquarters 1 (GE/NL) Corps as Land Component Command (LCC) for NRF 4 (January-July 2005) under the lead of NATO's Joint Forces Command Naples (Italy).

In the first half of 2004, Headquarters 1 (GE/NL) Corps prepared itself through a series of seminars, workshops and the two main exercises Peace Rider 1 in January and Honest Sword in March. To meet NATO's new challenge, as of 1 July 2004 the HQ is deepened the joint and combined training as highlighted by exercises Peace Rider 2 in July, Heroic Sword in October and SACEUR's final certification exercise Allied Warrior in November 2004. On 14 January 2005, Headquarters 1 (GE/NL) Corps took over the lead of the 6-month NRF-4 LCC stand-by period.



# NRF 4 Force Packet

Stand-by Force (Land) January to July 2005 (update Mar 2005)



- Headquarters 1 (GE/NL) Corps
- Staff Support Battalion 1 (GE/NL) Corps
- CIS Battalion 1 (GE/NL) Corps

Münster (DEU)  
Münster (DEU)  
Eibergen/Garderen (NLD)

- 43 (NLD) Mechanised Brigade (HQ elements)
- 1 (DNK) Light Reconnaissance Squadron
- 44 (NLD) Mechanised Battle Group
- 373 (DEU) Airborne Infantry Battle Group
- 12 (NLD/DEU) Air Manoeuvre Battle Group
- Telemark Battle Group (NOR)
- 1 (DNK) Light Reconnaissance Squadron
- Artillery Battle Group (FRA)
- 11 (NLD) Armoured Engineer Battalion
- 101 (NLD) CIS Battalion

Darp (NLD)  
Rønne (DNK)  
Steenwijk (NLD)  
Doberlug-Kirchhain (DEU)  
Arnhem (NLD)  
Rena (NOR)  
Rønne (DNK)  
Haguenau (FRA)  
Wezep (NLD)  
Garderen (NLD)

- 101 (NLD) Engineer Battalion
- 103 (MN) ISTAR Battalion (NLD/RO/PT/NOR)
- CBRN Battalion (DEU/USA/ITA/POL/DNK/HUN/SVN/ROU)
- Medical Task Force (DEU/NLD/BEL)
- 4 (DEU) Military Police Company

Wezep (NLD)  
't Harde (NLD)  
Höxter (DEU)  
Leer (DEU)  
Wilhemshaven (DEU)

- (MN) LogBase Command (NLD/DEU/NO)
- (NLD) HQ Support Company
- 100 (MN) Transport Battalion (NLD/DEU/DNK/NOR)
- 462 (MN) Support & Supply Battalion (NLD/DEU/NOR)
- 330 (MN) Maintenance Battalion (NLD/DEU//NOR)

Apeldoorn (NLD)  
Apeldoorn (NLD)  
Garderen (NLD)  
Diez/Lahn (DEU)  
Garderen (NLD)

- Airborne Infantry Company (TUR)
- 24 (ESP) Air Defence Battery

Bakanliklar-Ankara (TUR)  
Valencia (ESP)

CIS = Communication and Information Systems  
CBRN = Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear  
ISTAR = Intelligence Surveillance Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance

The personnel strength of the Land Component Force for NRF-4 comprises about 8,500 troops. The entire NATO Response Force-4, including Air Force and Navy, will consist of about 17,000 soldiers.

