



**AROUND THE WORLD  
OPERATIONAL DEPLOYMENT, AS A CLASS,  
AS A CREW**

**2023**

# MISSION JEANNE D'ARC

“ FOR FRANCE,  
ACROSS  
THE SEAS,  
WE FIGHT ”

Motto of the French Naval Academy

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# JEANNE D'ARC 2023

## One mission, three goals

Mission **JEANNE D'ARC**, a long-term annual operational deployment, marks the end of the training course for cadets at the French Naval Academy. In 2023, nearly **800 sailors and soldiers, including nearly 160 cadets**, as well as an **embedded tactical group (GTE)** of the French Army, will embark on **Landing Helicopter Dock (LHD) Dixmude** and **frigate (FLF) La Fayette** for a period of 5 months, forming together the “**Jeanne d'Arc group**”.

### Training at the heart of operations

Throughout their mission, the cadets will be subject to demanding requirements to be prepared to face the challenges of tomorrow. They will be led to understand the challenges of operational preparation, to develop the skills essential to their career as naval officers, to demonstrate an ability to adapt in order to be able to operate in different environments while striving to improve their knowledge of the regions they visit.

### Deploying around the world and in the “French archipelago”

With a maritime area of more than 11 million square kilometres, divided between the Mediterranean, the Atlantic but also the Indian and Pacific oceans, France is one of the great maritime powers thanks to its overseas territories. The French armed forces are responsible for monitoring and protecting this maritime area.

Mission JEANNE D'ARC 2023 is a training mission, but it also contributes to safeguarding France's sovereignty over its marine territories. The Jeanne d'Arc group will thus be deployed in most French maritime areas, where it will occasionally be led to patrol with the new means of sovereignty of the armed forces, such as the overseas offshore support and assistance vessels (BSAOM, or “Bâtiments de soutien et d'assistance Outre-mer” in French) or the recent overseas patrol vessel (POM, or “Patrouilleur outre-mer” in French) *Auguste Bénébig*.

Mission JEANNE D'ARC 2023 also aims to maintain the national capacity for autonomous situation assessment in areas of strategic interest through the deployment of leading military assets.

Finally, the Jeanne d'Arc group constitutes a joint intervention capability to carry out operations to assist populations that are impacted by natural disasters (*Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief – HADR*) or to evacuate nationals and protect French or European interests in the areas visited.

### Strengthening joint and combined interoperability

Mission JEANNE D'ARC 2023 is an opportunity for deployed units and detachments to conduct joint and combined exercises as well as, if necessary, specific military operations. During its deployment, the Jeanne d'Arc group will thus be engaged in numerous episodes of cooperation with partner countries, contributing to enhancing and strengthening the capacities of the French Navy and Army to intervene together anywhere on the planet.



# Far away and for a long time: deployment around the world with a strong strategic dimension

From 8 February until mid-July 2023, the Jeanne d'Arc group will be deployed in many areas of strategic interest, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, through the Red Sea, the Indian and Pacific Oceans, as well as the Caribbean Sea. This complete circumnavigation is unprecedented since Mission JEANNE D'ARC has been carried out with LHDs.

Through this world tour, linked with an ambitious program of activities, Mission JEANNE D'ARC 2023 demonstrates the ability of the French armed forces to project significant human and material resources, far away and for a long time.

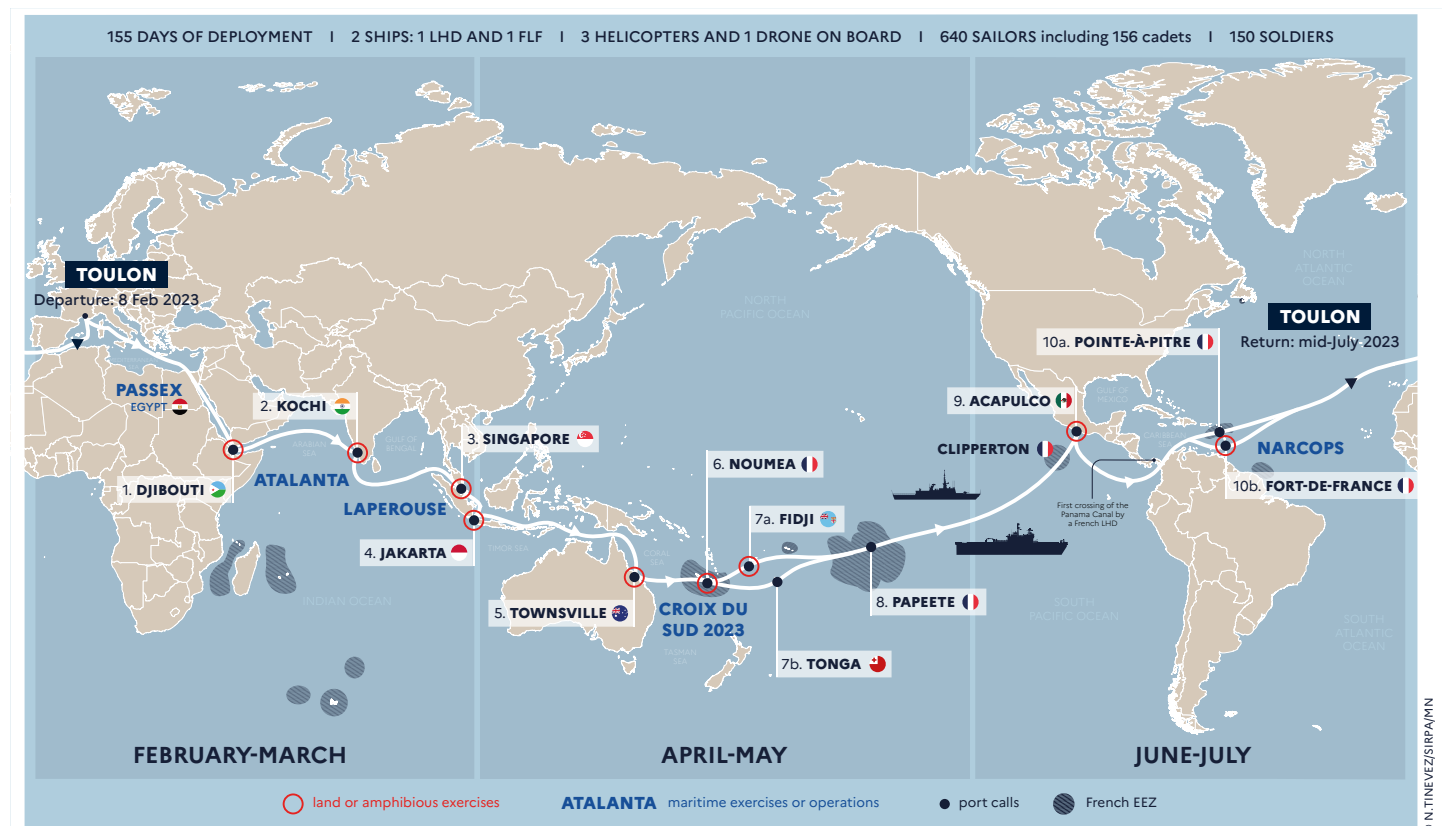
In addition, this major operational deployment offers France the opportunity to implement almost all of the strategic functions of French defence, ranging from the "knowledge and anticipation" function to "prevention", through "influence" and, if the situation so requires, "protection" and "intervention" to protect its interests and its overseas territories, while contributing to the influence of France internationally and in particular among partner countries.

## Mediterranean Sea

As a power bordering the Mediterranean and a leading military player in Europe, France maintains a permanent military presence in this area, operating there everywhere and without hindrance, in compliance with international law. The action of the French armed forces contributes to protecting French and European interests against a wide spectrum of threats and fully contributes to NATO's deterrent and defensive posture on the eastern and southern flanks of Europe.

## Red Sea

With the Suez Canal, a 193-kilometer-long sea route through which 1.1 billion tonnes of goods pass per year, i.e. 10% of world maritime trade, the Red Sea remains an area of great strategic and commercial importance, allowing commercial or military vessels to reach the Mediterranean Sea from the Indian Ocean, and vice versa, without having to circumvent the African continent. In July 2021, the grounding of the container ship Ever Given, resulting in the obstruction of this shipping lane, emphasised the strategic importance of this canal and the sea that leads to it. The presence of the armed forces makes it possible to maintain an autonomous situation assessment capability in the region, while providing direct support to operations carried out with partner naval forces.





# Indo-Pacific Area

In an area that includes three oceans and 60% of the world’s population, the Indo-Pacific is subject to different types of threats, ranging from illegal fishing to natural disasters due to climate change, through illicit trafficking.

Nine of the ten largest defence budgets in the world (United States, China, India, United Kingdom, Russia, France, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and South Korea) are part of it, making the Indo-Pacific appear as a coveted space and a theatre of potential rivalries.

France, as the only European Union power to be present in both the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, pays particular attention to this region, whose stability is essential for international security. With more than 200,000 nationals in the area, France is a power in the Indo-Pacific and a major player in its security, which it strives to preserve by actively participating in international collaboration bodies. This position is reinforced in particular by its status as a development partner of **ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)** and a member of the **IONS (Indian Ocean Naval Symposium)**, which it currently chairs.

During its deployment in the area, the Jeanne d’Arc group will be one of the components of the French support provided to the **Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)** in the field of fisheries policing.

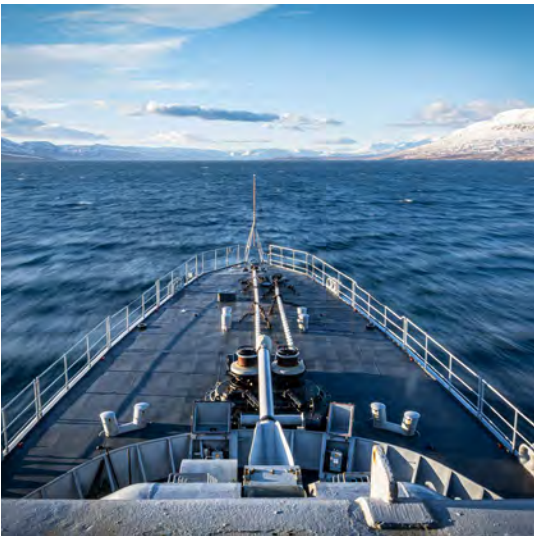
The presence of the French armed forces in the Indo-Pacific aims to guarantee France’s sovereignty over its overseas territories, to contribute to the stability of the region by fighting against illegal trafficking and to demonstrate its capacities in the field of assistance to populations in response to natural disasters.

# Antilles Area

As an archipelagic area constituting the southern border of the United States, located at the crossroads of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and of the two Americas, the Antilles include many territories attached to Western mainland countries, as well as states resulting from emancipation movements of the 19th century. France, with its 850,000 inhabitants spread over seven main islands, positions itself as a state of the Caribbean community in its own right and supports this policy through proactive and regular action for the benefit of neighbouring states. This area is subject to many risks and threats ranging from natural disasters such as cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis, to insecurity linked to illicit flows such as drug trafficking.

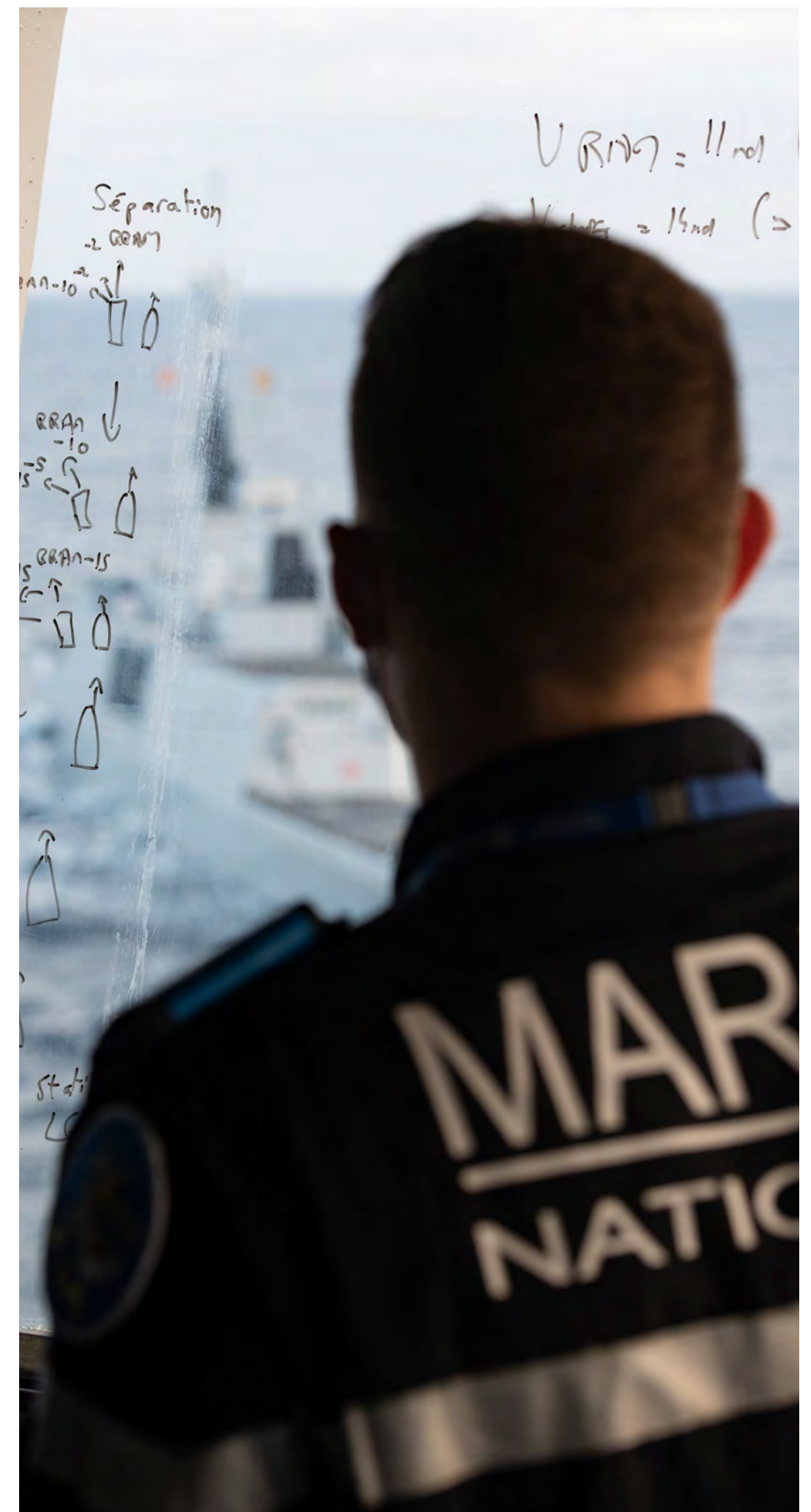
# Atlantic Ocean

Connecting Europe, Africa and the Americas, the Atlantic is the second largest ocean after the Pacific. An important communication channel and air-sea space at the heart of the Alliance of the same name, the Atlantic Ocean remains more than ever a maritime area of major strategic interest for France, the Europeans and NATO.



“ACCEPT UNCERTAINTY, COMPLEXITY,  
THE UNEXPECTED. LEARN NOW  
THE ART OF ADAPTING, OF IMPROVISING,  
ALWAYS [...]. KEEP IN MIND  
THAT IMPROVISATION AT SEA  
IS ONLY SUCCESSFUL WHEN YOU HAVE  
REPEATED THE RIGHT SKILL A HUNDRED  
TIMES, WHEN YOU HAVE THOUGHT  
ABOUT UNUSUAL CASES,  
WHEN YOU HAVE ASSESSED THE RISK  
AND TAKEN THE NECESSARY MEASURES  
TO MITIGATE IT.”

Admiral Pierre Vandier,  
Chief of Staff of the French Navy,  
18 February 2022.



# A mission with a joint & combined focus



## Indo-Pacific Area

Going far, for a long time, in operations and as a crew. This is the essence of the missions carried out by the sailors of the French Navy. As the first operational deployment in the career of naval officers, Mission JEANNE D'ARC offers a concrete training framework, as close as possible to operations, allowing them to strengthen their skills as military sailors and their moral strength, while understanding the challenges of tomorrow.

The cadets will benefit from the experience of the sailors of LHD *Dixmude* and FLF *La Fayette*, as well as that of the Army soldiers embarked for the mission. The 160 cadets will be prepared for their future responsibilities through practical exercises, operational simulations and joint training.

## Federating joint and combined resources

Mission JEANNE D'ARC is a catalyst and an aggregator of military co-operations, both across joint assets and partner armed forces. With Mission JEANNE D'ARC 2023, France is maintaining and strengthening the interoperability of its armed forces with its main partners around the world.

Thus, the Jeanne d'Arc group will conduct cooperations with various partner navies throughout its mission: Exercise LAPEROUSE in the Indian Ocean with the United States, Australia Japan and India, and the international exercise CROIX DU SUD, the real highlight of the deployment in the Pacific area. CROIX DU SUD will bring together more than 16 partner nations of France in the Indo-Pacific area, with the stated ambition of pooling all air-sea capacities to deal with a major natural disaster scenario in the Pacific.

## The embedded tactical group at the heart of amphibious manœuvres

The embedded tactical group (GTE, or "Groupement Tactique Embarqué" in French) will conduct amphibious manoeuvres during the exercises of Mission JEANNE D'ARC 23. Requiring a high degree of coordination between the various military components involved, these operations illustrate the ability of the armed forces to engage in all domains, particularly from sea to land, thanks to the implementation of specialised assets. They also illustrate the ability of French Navy crews (particularly crews of LHDs and of the amphibious flotilla) to operate in perfect integration with Army units for force projection and first entry scenarios, in non-permissive or semi-permissive environments.

Finally, Mission JEANNE D'ARC allows cadets to understand the eminently joint nature of operations. It thus constitutes an experience that is rich in lessons for these future naval officers as well as for the forces engaged by the two armed services.



# NURTURING THE TALENTS OF THE NAVY OF TOMORROW

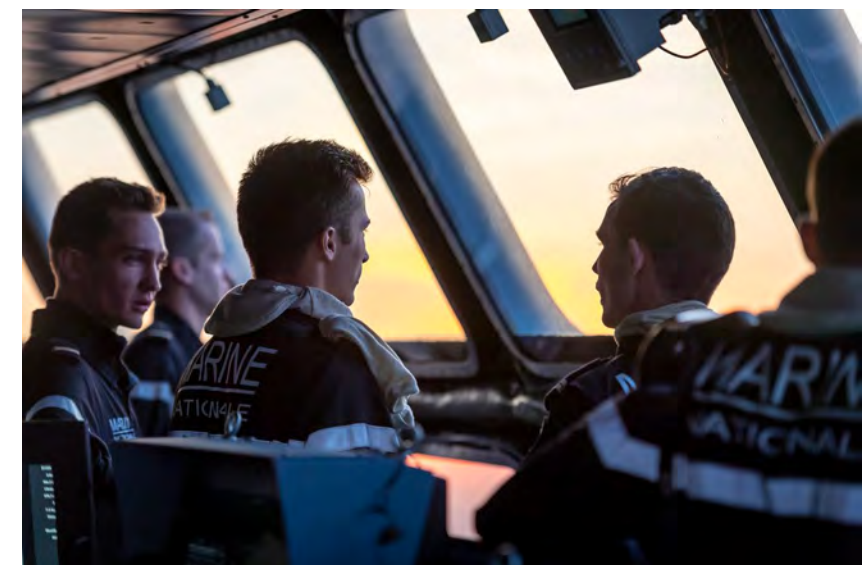
“

THIS IS A ONE-OF-A-KIND OPERATION, SINCE IT MARKS THE END  
OF YOUR TRAINING AS NAVAL OFFICERS. YOU WILL HAVE TO COMBINE  
LEARNING AND OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION. THIS WILL REQUIRE  
FROM YOU AN AMOUNT OF WORK THAT YOU HAVE PERHAPS  
NOT YET BEEN CALLED UPON TO PROVIDE [...].

YOU WILL ALWAYS BE ALERT.

”

Admiral Pierre Vandier,  
Chief of Staff of the French Navy,  
18 February 2022.





# Training future crew leaders

After two years of training at the Naval Academy of Lanvéoc-Poulmic (Brittany), an elite school of the French military navy, Mission JEANNE D'ARC represents the culmination of the training of future naval officers. This mission, historically carried out on the helicopter carrier *Jeanne d'Arc*, which retired from active service in 2010, has kept her name and is part of the tradition of the ship's deployments, which have remained anchored in the memory of entire generations of French Navy officers.

Throughout this mission, which will take them far from home for more than 150 days, the cadets will spend more than 100 days at sea, interspersed by watch hours, exercises, operations, periods of instruction provided by the crews of the two ships and by their instructors from the Naval Officer Application School Group (GEAOM), and port calls. They will be trained in the various specialties that they can choose from at the end of their JEANNE D'ARC campaign, divided into 3 streams:

Operations  
Energy  
Support

Subject to continuous monitoring and evaluation throughout their "Jeanne" as well as to a progressive selection, they will deepen these lessons from mid-mission according to the specialty assigned to them. The cadets of the Operations stream will therefore have the following specialties in submarines or on a surface ship:

DETECTOR  
(surface warfare),  
UNDERWATER WARFARE,  
NAVAL AVIATION,  
NAVY COMMANDOS,  
CLEARANCE DIVERS,  
GUNNERS,  
INFORMATION AND  
COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS.

Cadets in the Energy stream will be oriented towards **surface ships (ENERG/SURF), submarines (NUC/SOUM) or the aircraft carrier *Charles de Gaulle* (NUC/SURF).**

This real school of application at sea offers concrete, realistic and quality training for cadets: an apprenticeship of excellence, concluding a demanding course within the Naval Academy, and which constitutes a unique framework of preparation for the various air-sea operations that they will lead within their future crews. They will thus be led to acquire knowledge of modern naval systems by practicing their profession at sea and to apply their knowledge to harden themselves with humility and tame the sea and its requirements.

Supervised by sailors from LHD *Dixmude* and FLF *La Fayette*, who will pass on their knowledge and experience alongside GEAOM instructors, the cadets will be put to the test, assessed, challenged and pushed to their limits, preparing thus to the exercise of their future responsibilities as officers and team leaders. Imposing seriousness, rigor and humility, this experience will constitute for the cadets a glimpse of their future within the crews, where the expertise and experience of sailors, whatever their rank, constitute a permanent source of learning and of progress. This is the *raison d'être* of Mission JEANNE D'ARC: **to provide the Navy of tomorrow with officers ready to serve, to command and to go into battle.**





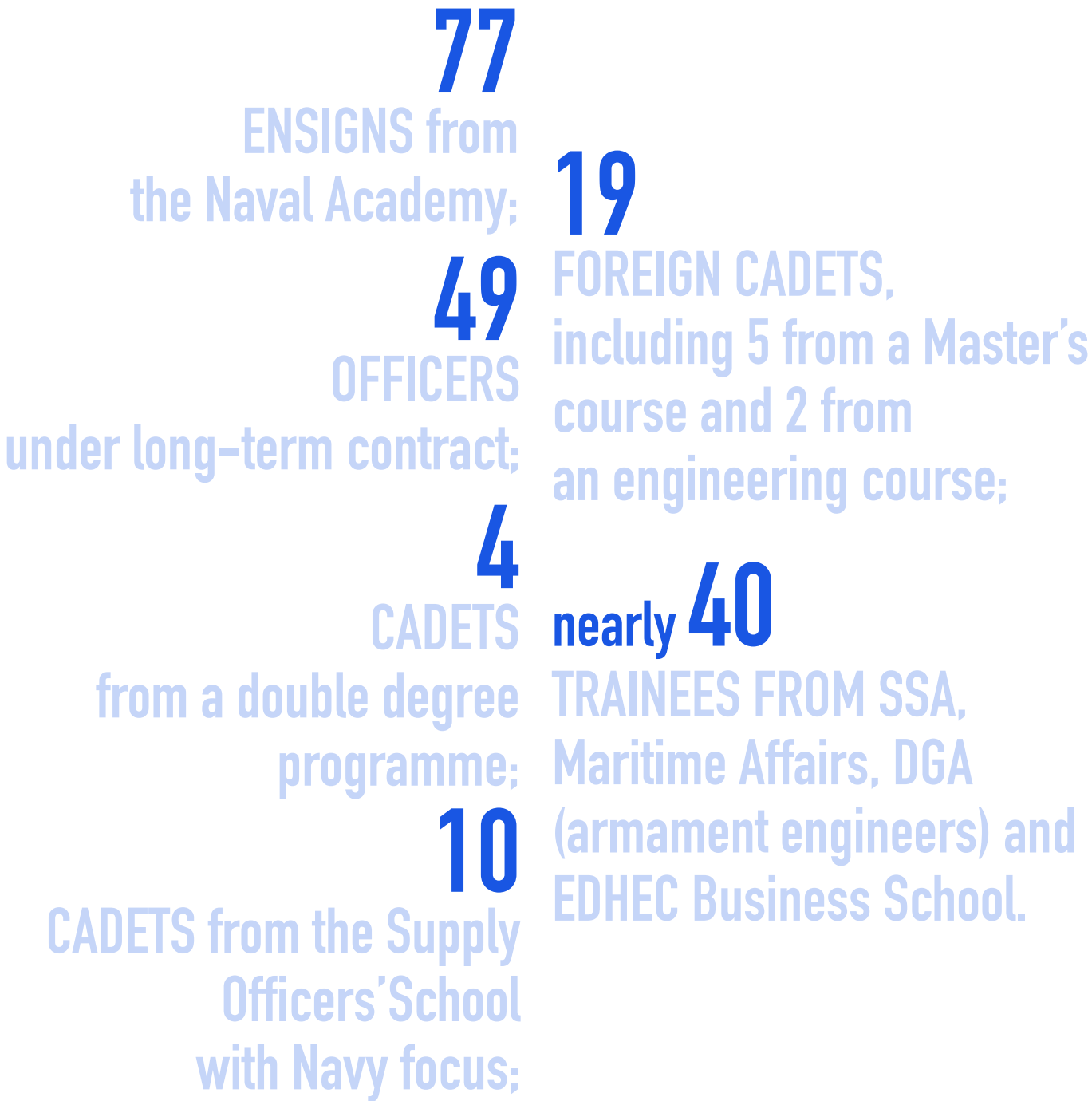


# Tomorrow's navy officers, today's crews: the Jeanne d'Arc group, naval officers' application school

## Navy cadets and trainee officers

The majority of around 160 cadets of the class of 2023, including some twenty women, is made up of "Bordaches", the usual nickname for students at the Naval Academy (as a tribute to Borda, the name of the ship which historically hosted the Academy). However, this deployment will also see the participation of naval officers under contract (OM/SC), foreign cadets (from Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, Chile, Congo Brazzaville, Djibouti, Egypt, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Seychelles, Senegal, Tunisia and Vietnam), cadets from the Supply Officers' School, but also trainees from the Armed Forces Health Service (SSA), from the General Directorate of Armaments (DGA), from the Maritime Affairs administration and from EDHEC Business School.

The distribution of the different profiles is as follows:



The trainee officers learn the basics of the seafaring profession by being fully integrated into the crews of the two ships on which they embark.

## Naval Academy instructors

Throughout Mission JEANNE D'ARC 2023, 30 instructors from the Naval Academy will supervise the cadets in training. They will deliver part of the lessons given on board, including their follow-up and evaluation, in the continuity of the cadet curriculum carried out at Lanvéoc-Poulmic.

On an ad-hoc basis, around 15 civilian and military speakers will deliver lectures and additional lessons to the cadets.

## The crews of LHD *Dixmude* and FLF *La Fayette* and their detachments

Responsible for putting the cadets in real-life situations during Mission JEANNE D'ARC, the sailors of the crews of LHD *Dixmude* and FLF *La Fayette* will be de facto teachers for the future officers. With a diversity of professions representative of the specialties to which the cadets aspire, the 220 sailors from *Dixmude* and 197 sailors from *La Fayette* will share their know-how and experience throughout the mission.

In addition, the detachment of Squadron 35F (a dozen sailors) manning the on-board Dauphin helicopter during the mission, as well as the around twenty sailors from the Amphibious Flotilla (FLO-PHIB) implementing the amphibious assets on board the LHD, will bring their expertise to the GEAOM.

## The embedded tactical group (GTE) and the detachment from the French Army light aviation (ALAT)

The French Army's participation in Mission JEANNE D'ARC has become systematic, due in particular to the amphibious expertise maintained jointly with the Navy; it deploys an embedded tactical group (GTE) composed of 120 soldiers and 40 vehicles, supplemented by a detachment of 2 Gazelle helicopters with their 30 soldiers from the French Army light aviation (ALAT). The GTE is structured as follows:

**A tactical staff and a medical support team from the 1st Regiment of Spahis (1st RS): 22 soldiers;**

**2 platoons of light cavalry from 1st RS: 42 soldiers;**

**1 infantry section of the 13th Foreign Legion Demi-Brigade (13th DBLE): 26 soldiers;**

**1 section of combat and works engineering from the 1st Foreign Engineering Regiment (1st REG): 26 soldiers;**

**1 team of artillery observation from the 3rd Marine Artillery Regiment (3rd RAMa): 4 soldiers.**





# Landing helicopter dock (LHD) *Dixmude*

**Commissioned:** 2012

**Dimensions:** 199 m x 32 m / 21,500 tonnes

Speed and range: maximum speed: 19 knots /

range: 11,000 nautical miles at 15 knots

Staff capacity: 850 m<sup>2</sup> of modular space with capacity for a staff of up to 200 people

**Amphibious:** well deck of 885 m<sup>2</sup> that can accommodate different types of landing craft:

rapid landing craft (EDA-R), utility landing

craft (CTM), standard landing craft (EDA-S) or

lightweight hovercraft (LCAC) up to 380 tonnes

**Freight capacity:** 2,650 m<sup>2</sup> of hangars for vehicles and freight, and able to accommodate up to 650

soldiers with their equipment

**Hangar capacity:** 1,800 m<sup>2</sup> for a standard

complement of 16 heavy helicopters (NH90

Caiman or Tiger types)

**Hospital:** 1,200 m<sup>2</sup> of medical and surgery

facilities (2 surgery rooms, 1 radiology room with

scanner, 1 dental office, 1 biology laboratory,

1 telemedicine room, 69 hospital beds). These

facilities are comparable to those of a hospital

for a city of 30,000 residents.

**Crew:** around 220 sailors, including nearly

40 women

**Sponsor city:** Marseille

**Motto:** "Sacrifice yourselves, hold on"

LHDs are versatile units capable of positioning themselves offshore, both to deploy forces (helicopters, armoured vehicles, troops and equipment) from sea to land, and to carry out rescue operations for populations (disaster relief, evacuation of nationals).

Their modularity allows them to embark a staff and implement a command post to conduct large-scale joint and combined operations at sea or on land.

As ships with versatile capabilities, LHDs perform four major functions:

## FIRST-RATE OPERATIONAL ASSETS



### An onboard staff to conduct operations

The LHD can accommodate an onboard joint staff of up to 200 people, intended to conduct a national or combined operation from the sea.

### A helicopter carrier

From their flight deck, the LHDs can deploy a complete airmobile force made up of combat helicopters, intended to conduct strikes or territorial surveillance operations.

The onboard capacity is 16 helicopters.

### An amphibious ship

Thanks to their capabilities for loading, storing and unloading, by air and sea, LHDs are ships suitable for amphibious missions and thus make it possible to transport and project (via their

landing craft) troops, vehicles and equipment from the sea to the land, as well as carrying out relief operations for populations.

### A ship with medical capabilities

The LHDs are multi-purpose ships which are equipped with an onboard hospital, staffed by personnel from the Armed Forces Health Service (SSA).

The composition of the medical facilities can vary depending on the mission, up to a medical support equivalent to a hospital for a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

More specifically used for over 10 years for JEANNE D'ARC missions thanks to their modularity, the LHDs have proven their effectiveness as a support for the application school at sea, allowing the cadets to be confronted with the realities of operations.

# La frégate *La Fayette*

**Commissioned:** 1996  
**Dimensions:** 124 m x 15 m / 3,900 tonnes (fully loaded displacement)  
**Speed and range:** maximum speed: 25 knots / range: 5,000 nautical miles at 12 knots / 50 days of food supplies  
**Crew:** 197 sailors, including 20 women  
**Sponsor city:** Saint-Dié-des-Vosges  
**Last upgrade:** September 2022



La Fayette-class frigates (FLF) were designed to preserve and enforce the interests of France in maritime areas and participate in crisis settlements, including in areas far from the national territory. Their great stealth allows them to be deployed as a precursor, in order to collect information that will allow the intervention of a naval force for which they are an asset of choice. **For 20 years, the FLFs have been successfully engaged in numerous maritime and joint operations: ATALANTA, CORYMBE, BALISTE, HARMATTAN, CHAMMAL, IRINI, Enduring Freedom, AGENOR.**

Frigate *La Fayette* is the second FLF to be upgraded after frigate *Courbet*, and she now has new capabilities, particularly in the field of anti-submarine warfare, thanks to the addition of a hull sonar. Her combat system has also been improved, as well as her optronic capabilities.

As part of Mission JEANNE D'ARC 2023, frigate *La Fayette* provides an escort for the LHD. Indeed, the high-value units of the French Navy are escorted to complement their self-defence means, particularly in terms of asymmetric warfare. This range of abilities is extremely beneficial to the training of cadets, allowing them to get an overview of a maximum of functions and positions that they will then have to occupy throughout their career.

In addition, other surface ships of the French Navy will be regularly integrated into the Jeanne d'Arc group throughout its deployment, in particular in the maritime zones of the French Armed Forces in the Southern Indian Ocean Zone (FAZSOI), New Caledonia (FANC), French Polynesia (FAPF), and the Antilles (FAA).

## Amphibious Flotilla (FLOPHIB)

FLOPHIB is the only flotilla of the Naval Action Force (FAN), and it will detach around twenty sailors aboard LHD *Dixmude*, as well as a Rapid Amphibious Landing Craft (EDA-R), a Standard Amphibious Landing Craft (EDA-S) and a utility landing craft (CTM). These naval assets are essential to the conduct of amphibious operations, and they will allow the projection from sea to land of the Army's embedded tactical group (GTE), or even the transport of freight. In the event of an operational intervention aimed at providing disaster relief assistance, the FLOPHIB will be in the front line to deploy the landing craft in order to transport the emergency material that is onboard LHD *Dixmude*.

## Dauphin Helicopter from Squadron 35F

A Dauphin helicopter from Squadron 35F and its 12 sailors will provide maritime surveillance missions, support for the Jeanne d'Arc group, logistical support, search and rescue.

The flexibility of use of the Dauphin (which is qualified to land on the FLF in addition to the LHD) will add an additional dimension to the manoeuvres and operations that the cadets will discover in situ.

## Helicopter from the Light Aviation of the French Army (ALAT)

Two Gazelle helicopters from the 3rd Light Aviation Combat Helicopter Regiment of the French Army (ALAT) will be on board LHD *Dixmude*, strengthening the power projection capabilities of the Jeanne d'Arc group.

## Vehicles from the Embedded Tactical Group (GTE) of the French Army

120 soldiers from the Army's embedded tactical group (GTE) will be engaged with the sailors to conduct the amphibious manoeuvres that will be distributed along Mission JEANNE D'ARC 2023. The GTE will embark on board LHD *Dixmude* no less than 40 vehicles including armoured personnel carriers (Véhicules de l'Avant Blindés, or VAB), some light armoured vehicles (Petits Véhicules Protégés or PVP), GBC-type freight and personnel transport trucks, as well as various engineering vehicles (EGAME, EGRAP, D6) and other vehicles.

# Other detachments



# BIO- GRA- PHIES

## Captain Emmanuel Mocard, commanding officer of LHD *Dixmude*

Originally from Cognac, Captain Emmanuel Mocard joined the French Naval Academy in 1996. He was posted as Operations Officer on board the Tripartite-class minehunter *Cassiopée*, then to the Mediterranean Clearance Divers Group (GPD Méditerranée), of which he became second in command; with these units, he participated in foreign missions in Indonesia after the 2004 tsunami and in Louisiana after Hurricane Katrina in 2005. From 2006, he was posted to the Diving School as course director and training manager for EOD (Explosive Ordnance Disposal: neutralisation, removal and destruction of explosive devices). In 2007, he joined the staff of the maritime component of the French rapid reaction force (FRMARFOR) as the officer for surface warfare, before taking command of the GPD Méditerranée. After an assignment as head of air-maritime planning within the command staff of Operation ATALANTA and another as commanding officer of the offshore patrol ship *Enseigne de vaisseau Jacoubet*, he went to England to join the Royal College of Defence Studies. He then became executive officer of the

Landing Helicopter Dock *Mistral* with which he took part in two CORYMBE missions in the Gulf of Guinea. Between 2019 and 2021, he directed the Expertise Unit for Human Diving and Underwater Intervention (CEPHISMER). He has been the commanding officer of LHD *Dixmude* since 15 July 2021. Captain Emmanuel Mocard is married and the father of two boys.

## Commander Ghislain Deleplanque, commanding officer of FLF *La Fayette*

A native of Lille, Commander Deleplanque joined the French Navy in 2003. As a weapons specialist, he served mainly on surface ships and took part in numerous operational missions in the crisis zones of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, notably in escort of the aircraft carrier *Charles de Gaulle*. He was commanding officer of the patrol ship *La Glorieuse* in New Caledonia between 2014 and 2016. In 2020, he was appointed staff corresponding officer for "Protection and Security", and as such he was responsible for the coherence of maritime security and air defence capabilities of the French Navy. On 4 July 2022, he assumed command of La Fayette-type frigate (FLF) *La Fayette*.

The French Navy operates 365 days a year, 24 hours a day, on and under all the seas of the world, in the air and on land, in order to ensure the safety of the French people and to defend national interests. Its 42,000 sailors (military and civilian) lead five major missions:

### Deterrence

At least one nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) is permanently deployed since 1972 to protect France's vital interests;

### Protection

The French Navy acts constantly to protect maritime approaches from threats at sea or coming from the sea. It also participates in State action at sea, intervening daily in areas under French sovereignty and jurisdiction;

### Prevention

The French Navy adopts a stance of permanent vigilance in strategic areas to prevent the outbreak or deterioration of crises;

### Knowledge and anticipation

Leveraging the various intelligence gathering assets it deploys around the world, the French Navy exploits many sensors enabling it to maintain its knowledge of potential crisis areas and to detect, as soon as possible, the emergence of new tensions;

### Intervention

With its means of projecting power and force, the French Navy intervenes as close as possible to threats and crises, alone or as part of multilateral coalitions and cooperations. It is committed to long-term action and stands ready to intervene without delay in the event of a deterioration in the situation at sea or on land.

The French Navy works to prevent crises that can threaten France in an international context of extremely rapid change. For this purpose, it permanently deploys at least one nuclear ballistic missile submarine, on average 35 warships, 5 aircraft, as well as commando units, i.e. nearly 4,500 sailors on, under and above the sea and on land, serving the interests of France and of the French people.

In 2022, the French Navy recruits and trains more than 4,000 seamen and women, aged between 17 and 30, with an educational background starting with a Year 10 to a Master. In order to update its know-how and maintain its operational capability, each year the French Navy recruits future seamen in more than 50 professions, across 12 wide domains of activity.

It is supported by a network of 54 CIRFAs (Centres d'information et de recrutement des forces armées / Joint centres for information and recruitment) located in metropolitan France and overseas, manned by 200 sailors who are recruiting consultants.

More information in the Press area of [www.lamarinerecrute.fr](http://www.lamarinerecrute.fr)

# The French Navy



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