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MARINE NATIONALE

THE FRENCH NAVY MAGAZINE

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FRENCH NAVY 2021
INFORMATION FILE



CONTENTS

4	GEOPOLITICS Maritime issues
6	STRATEGIC FUNCTIONS On all the seas of the world
10	ANCHORING POINTS The French Navy everywhere
12	HUMAN RESOURCES A Navy of talented people
16	STRUCTURE A simple and agile organization
18	ORDER OF BATTLE A combat Navy
22	DEPLOYED ASSETS Far away, for a long time, as a crew
24	PROGRAMS A Navy with a technological edge
26	FINANCE Military programming law, year 3



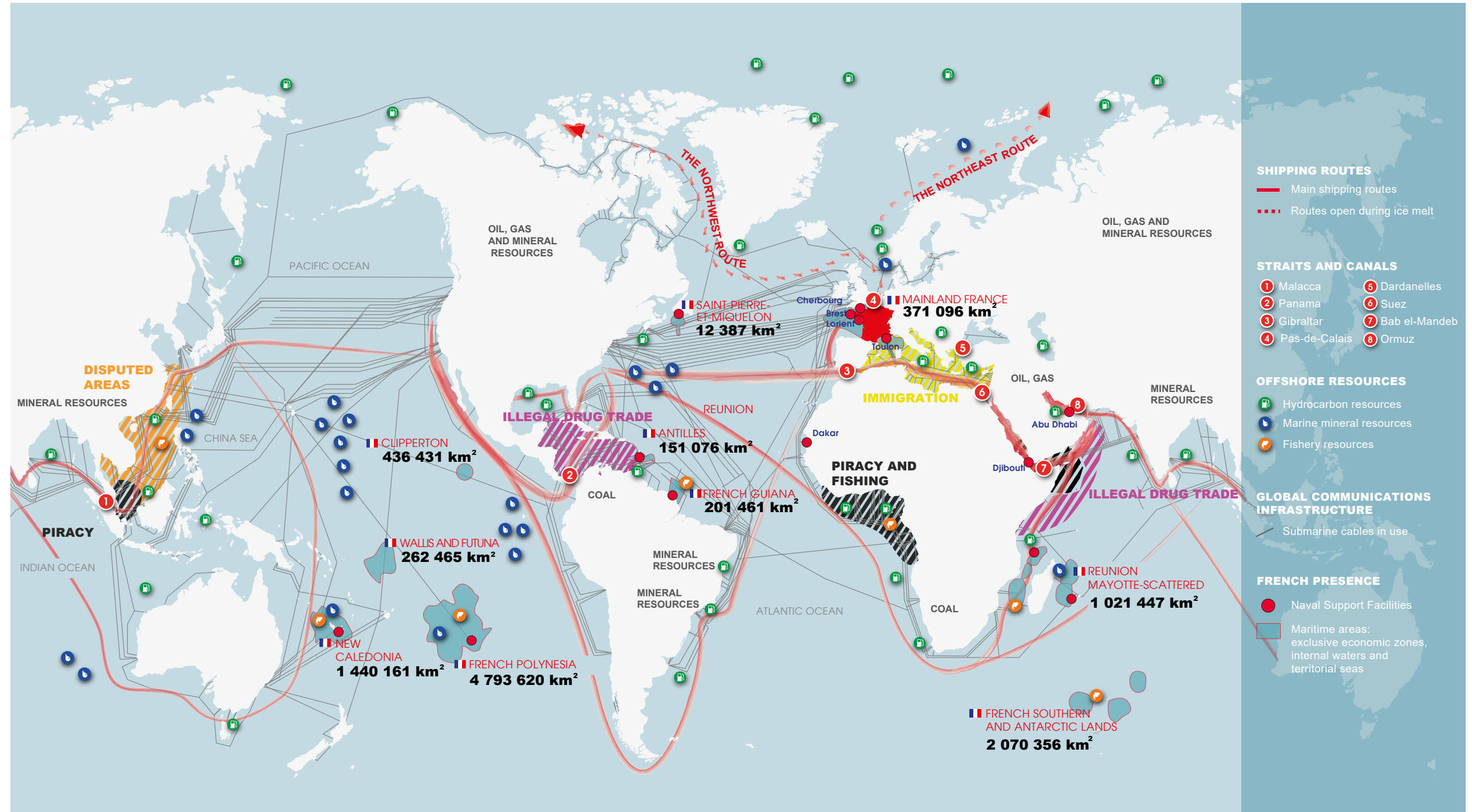
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THE FRENCH NAVY MAGAZINE

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The sea, unlike the earth, is free of all natural obstacles and is one of the last spaces for «free» and accessible maneuvering, at least for those who give themselves the means to control the use of it.

Although this great freedom has made the tremendous expansion of maritime freight transport possible over the last thirty years, it has been making the maritime space very difficult to control and secure. The density of traffic poses a risk on some maritime routes, such as the Pas-de-Calais, which sees 700 to 800 ships pass through its 16 nautical miles offshore every day, making it the second most frequented strait in the world. Piracy, which is a threat to maritime trade, is far from being curbed in the Gulf of Guinea and in the Strait of Malacca. Illegal trafficking continues, particularly in the Caribbean Sea and as close as the Mediterranean. Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic highlights, once again, the unavoidable and vital character of maritime traffic for the survival of nations whose economies are interdependent: land borders were closed, airlines were disrupted, but every effort has been made to keep maritime connections open for fear of leading to unacceptable shortages of necessities among the population. The various claims to sovereignty and the new prospects for offshore operations are also generating growing tensions. A growing number of actors – among them non-state ones – make use of uninhibited force, or even violence, in an increasingly contested maritime space. The discovery of oil and gas deposits in the eastern Mediterranean further aggravates tensions between neighbouring states that find it all the more difficult to establish the limits of their maritime spaces. While the economies of many countries are based on maritime resources, looting or challenging established Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) is also becoming increasingly common: in the Gulf of Guinea, for example, 40% of fishing is illegal. Aware of these challenges, States are asserting their power at sea, particularly within their EEZs, and are developing their military fleets as well as, sometimes, maritime militias. Today, France is part of the very small group of powers that have at their disposal a complete and coherent naval tool enabling them to work under the sea, on the surface, in the air and to project forces on land to defend their vital and strategic interests.



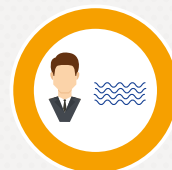
Key FIGURES



42 000
sailors mobilized at sea,
on land or in the air
in the service of France



71%
of the planet is covered by
maritime spaces, i.e.
361 million square km



70%
of the world's population lives in
coastal areas, less than 100 km
away from the coast 90% of world
trade transits by sea



90%
of world trade transits
by sea



99%
of telecommunications
pass through submarine
cables

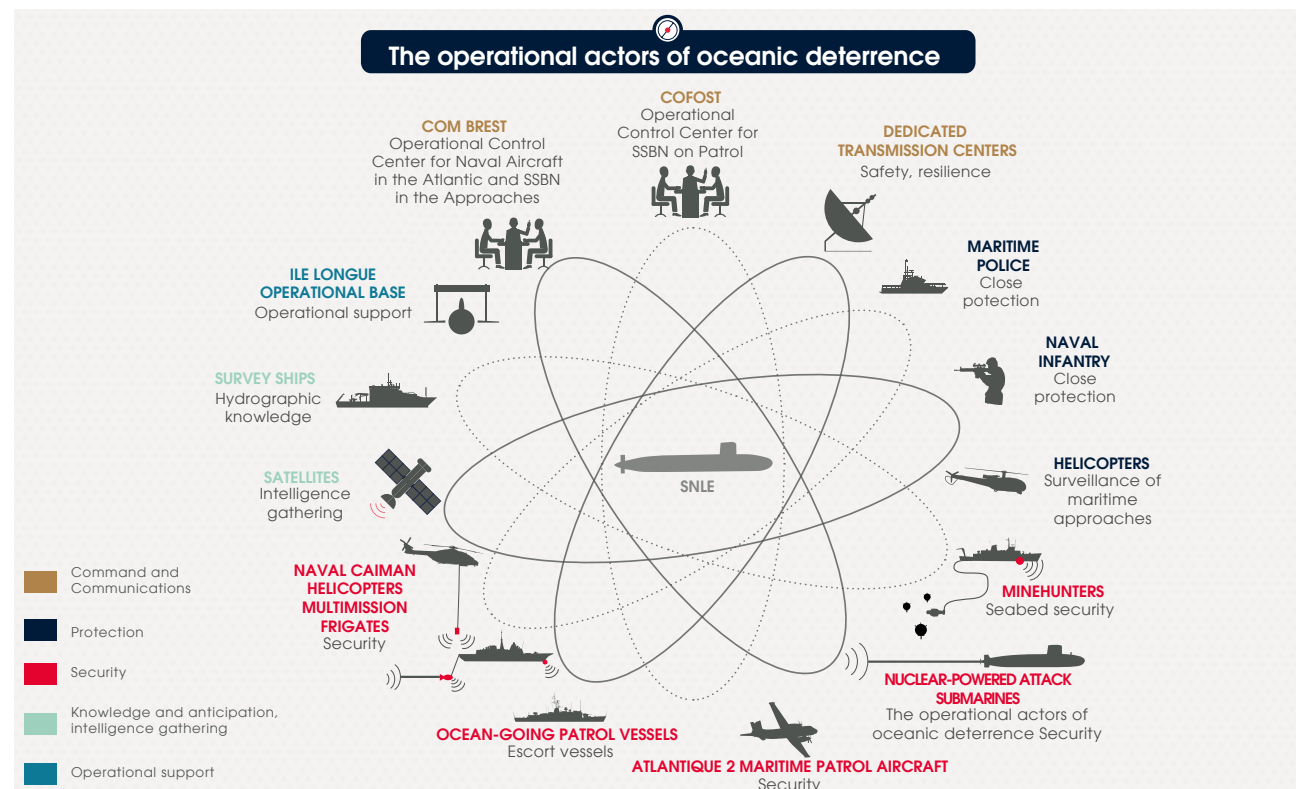
To ensure the safety of the French people, the French Navy operates 365 days a year, 24 hours a day, on all the seas of the world. From territorial waters to the high seas, it conducts defense and security missions to protect maritime approaches and national interests. As it is a central player in nuclear deterrence, it intervenes as close as possible to threats and in crisis zones. Deterring, protecting, knowing and anticipating, intervening, preventing – that is what the Navy is all about. From fisheries policing missions to deep-sea strikes, it has the means and skills to act across the whole spectrum and meet the challenges of today's and tomorrow's world.



DETERRENCE

The credibility of the deterrence function demands a very high level of requirements, both in terms of design and implementation. It is based on the existence of two complementary components: the oceanic component and the airborne component. The first one, carried by the Strategic Oceanic Force (FOST), has four nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs), at least one of which is permanently at sea, hidden by the immensity of the oceans. The other component, the naval air nuclear force (FANu), is the Navy's contribution to the Airborne Component. It is facilitated from the aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle, which embarks Rafale Marine fighters.

48 years in a row of uninterrupted presence at sea for French SSBN



PROTECTION

The French Navy constantly acts on the shore, at sea, underwater and in the air, to monitor and protect France's maritime approaches, through the Permanent Maritime Safeguard Posture (PPSM), which brings together all of its missions related to the maritime defense of the territory (DMT) and Law Enforcement at Sea (AEM).



MARITIME DEFENSE OF THE TERRITORY

As the military component of the permanent posture of maritime protection, the maritime defense of the territory (DMT) aims to monitor the approaches to the national territory on its maritime frontier, to inform the authorities about suspicious or hostile activities at sea and threats of maritime origin, and to oppose actions carried out against the territory from the sea. A sentinel of the Seas, the Navy participates permanently in the protection of the national territory and its approaches with this permanent surveillance and intervention system across nearly 20,000 km of coastline.



POPULATION RELIEF

The Navy's resources are capable of assisting populations facing emergency or crises. In 2020, its amphibious helicopter carriers were notably involved in Operations Résilience and Amitié. The former to contribute to the support of the French to cope with the COVID-19 epidemic in metropolitan France and overseas, by transporting sick people, food and medical equipment; the latter to provide material assistance to the Lebanese population affected by the explosion of a warehouse in Beirut.

3,000 mines, shells and ammunition are neutralized on average each year



LAW ENFORCEMENT AT SEA

Subordinated to the Maritime Prefect in metropolitan France and to the Government Delegate Overseas, Law Enforcement at Sea (AEM) covers the maritime missions of public interest carried out by the Government. As the major actor in Law Enforcement at Sea, the Navy provides the naval, air and land-based resources that enable exercising of public service and law enforcement operations at sea possible (fisheries police, fight against pollution at sea, fight against illegal trafficking, search and rescue at sea, neutralization of historic explosive devices).



POLLUTION RESPONSE

As a player in environmental safety, the French Navy is on the front line in protecting the seas and coastlines thanks to its permanent alert system and its ability to respond to extreme situations involving vessels in distress. Its Center for Practical Expertise in Pollution Control (CEPPOL), based in Brest, defines equipment in this field, monitors technology, trains and prepares its teams to deploy experts in the event of a disaster and advises on response strategies.



ASSISTANCE AND RESCUE

The Navy saves more than 300 lives a year by participating in rescue operations for ships and people in distress at sea, coordinated by the Regional Operational Surveillance and Rescue Centers (CROSS). Within the framework of the National Reinforcement Capacity for Interventions on Board Ships (CAPINAV), Marseille's Naval Fire Battalion (BPM) can deploy, among other things, specialized disaster relief resources at sea.

PREVENTION - KNOWLEDGE AND ANTICIPATION

Thanks to the various assets it deploys around the world, the Navy has a large number of sensors that enable it to keep its knowledge of potential crisis zones up to date and to detect the emergence of new tensions as early as possible. Each unit it deploys participates in it, whether in the electromagnetic,

acoustic, imagery, or even human fields. In the areas weakened by piracy and illegal fishing, the navy places emphasis on prevention and contributes to maritime security through the organization of training and education courses for local navies.



EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

The Navy's presence in the Eastern Mediterranean is part of the response to Islamist terrorism in the Middle East and gives French authorities an autonomous capacity to assess and anticipate the situation. To this effect, frigates are deployed there regularly in order to be able to react immediately in the event of a crisis. Since the launch of Operation Chammal in 2014, a frigate has been permanently patrolling off the coast of Syria.



GREAT NORTH

Global warming and power interests highlight the growing strategic importance of the Far North. The Navy regularly deploys assets there to improve its knowledge of the area, demonstrate France's interest in this region and its commitment to freedom of navigation, in compliance with international law.



INDIAN OCEAN

The Navy permanently deploys a frigate in the Indian Ocean, a major crossroads for the transit of raw materials and manufactured goods on their way to Europe and a region of great tension. Although they are more specifically integrated into the Agénor maritime security operation in the Arabian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, the French Navy's air and sea assets are also involved in the fight against terrorism, alongside allied and partner navies.



HYDROGRAPHIC MISSION

Military hydrographic capability contributes to a better knowledge of an area in support of operations, whether they are deterrence missions or interventions. The Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHOM) delivers this core component.



GULF OF GUINEA

With the Corymbe mission, the Navy deploys one to two ships almost continuously off the coast of West Africa in the Gulf of Guinea. This presence makes it possible to improve maritime security in the area, to support the operations of French armed forces in the region, and to deploy military assets from the sea, if necessary and at short notice, in the event of a crisis. While strengthening the Navy's ties with neighboring states, France is working with its European partners to act in a coordinated manner in the zone.



POWER PROJECTION

The carrier task group, which is centered on the Charles de Gaulle aircraft carrier, is a tool for sovereign long-term projection: its deployment is not subject to authorization from third countries. The Arromanches and Foch missions in the eastern Mediterranean and in the Arabian Gulf bear witness to the expertise of the French Navy, which has the capacity to act without notice in interoperability with its European and American allies.



INTERVENTION

The sea offers privileged access to crisis zones and allows us to free ourselves from territorial and diplomatic constraints. Currently, the Navy is called upon to deploy far and wide to defend the interests of France and its citizens around the world. With its means of power and force projection, it intervenes as close as possible to the threats, takes a long-term approach and is ready to intervene immediately in the event of a deterioration of the situation at sea or on land. Although it has the capacity to act on its own, it mostly acts within the framework of coalitions or multilateral cooperation.

140

operational flights were conducted from the Charles de Gaulle aircraft carrier in the Eastern Mediterranean in 2019.



FOCUS ON THE NAVAL CRUISE MISSILE

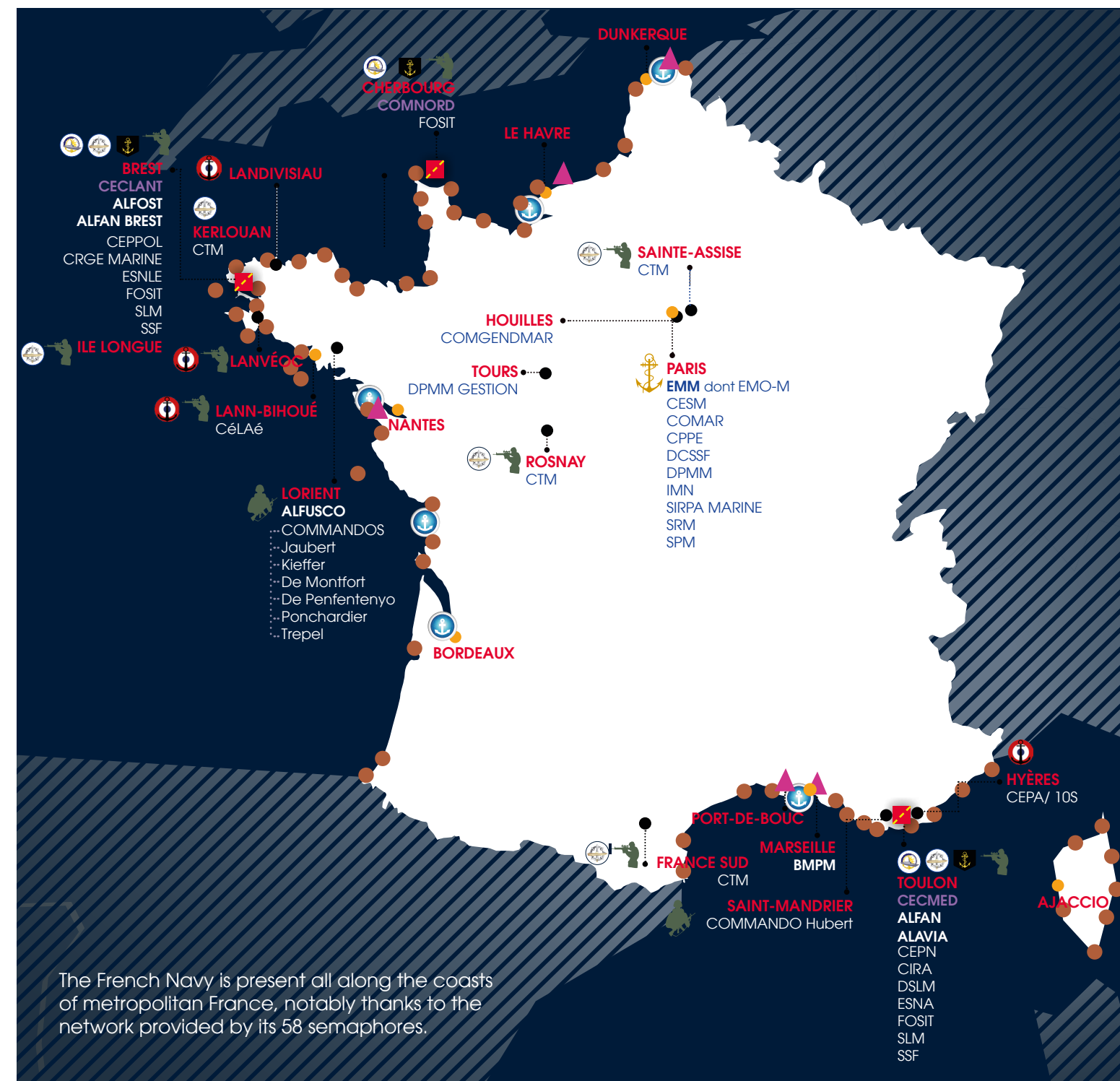
As a power projection tool, the naval cruise missile (MdCN), embarked and operated by the multi mission frigates and the new Suffren-class nuclear attack submarines, provides the chief of the armed forces with complementary strategic options for the carrier air wing. This missile allows the Navy to conduct long-range strikes on land targets.

FORCE PROJECTION

In addition to their capability to accommodate an on-board staff, amphibious helicopter carriers are also able to project amphibious, ground or air forces. Marine commandos, or «special sea forces», carry out targeted combat actions: special air and sea operations, such as assaults at sea, reconnaissance, counter-piracy and anti-trafficking missions, as well as special operations on land, such as the release of hostages or the evacuation of nationals.

ANCHORING POINTS

The French Navy everywhere



The French Navy is present all along the coasts of metropolitan France, notably thanks to the network provided by its 58 semaphores.

LOCATION

- Naval base
- Support base
- Nuclear port
- Central level of the Navy
- Semaphore

COMMANDS

- TITRE** Maritime region commander-maritime prefect - maritime zone commander
- Commander of the Navy in a given location

FORCES

- Naval Action Force
- Naval Air Base
- Strategic Oceanic Force
- Navy Commandos
- Naval riflemen groups and companies

GENDARMERIE MARITIME

- Maritime Gendarmerie Battalion
- Maritime and harbor security platoon

- BMPM** : Marseille's Naval Fire Battalion
- CECLANT** : Commander-in-Chief Atlantic maritime area
- CECMED** : Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean maritime area
- CÉLAé** : Naval Aviation Logistics Centre
- CEPA / 10S** : Naval Aviation Practical Experimentation Centre
- CEPN** : Expertise Centre for Naval Programs
- CEPPOL** : Centre of Practical Expertise in Pollution Response
- CESM** : French Navy Centre for Strategic Studies
- CIRA** : Center for Interpretation and Acoustic Recognition
- COMNORD** : Commander-in-Chief Channel and North Sea maritime area
- CPPE** : Standing Committee on Programs and Trials
- CRGE** : Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Centre of the French Navy
- CTM** : Navy Transmission Centre

- DCSSF** : Central Directorate of the Fleet Support Department
- DPMM** : Directorate of the Navy's Military Personnel
- DSLM** : Directorate of the Navy's Logistics Department
- EMM** : French Navy Headquarters
- EMO-M** : Navy Operations Headquarters
- ESNA** : Squadron of Nuclear Attack Submarines
- ESNLE** : Squadron of Nuclear Ballistic Missile Submarines
- FOSIT** : Operational Unit of Surveillance and Territorial Information
- IMN** : Inspector of the French Navy
- SIRPA** : Department of Information and Public Relations of the Armed Forces
- SLM** : Logistics Department of the French Navy
- SPM** : Naval Psychology Department
- SRM** : Naval Recruitment Department
- SSF** : Fleet Support Department

HUMAN RESOURCES

A Navy of talented people

In a context of continued operational commitment and a major renewal of its capabilities, the Navy is actively upgrading its human resources policy. The sailor is at the very heart of the naval combat system. The objective is to build, with each sailor and commander, a career path in line with their aspirations and the needs of the Navy and the Armed Forces. It is a question of recruiting, orienting, training, specializing, enriching through experience, and developing skills. The personal and professional fulfillment of each individual is a central concern for the Navy.

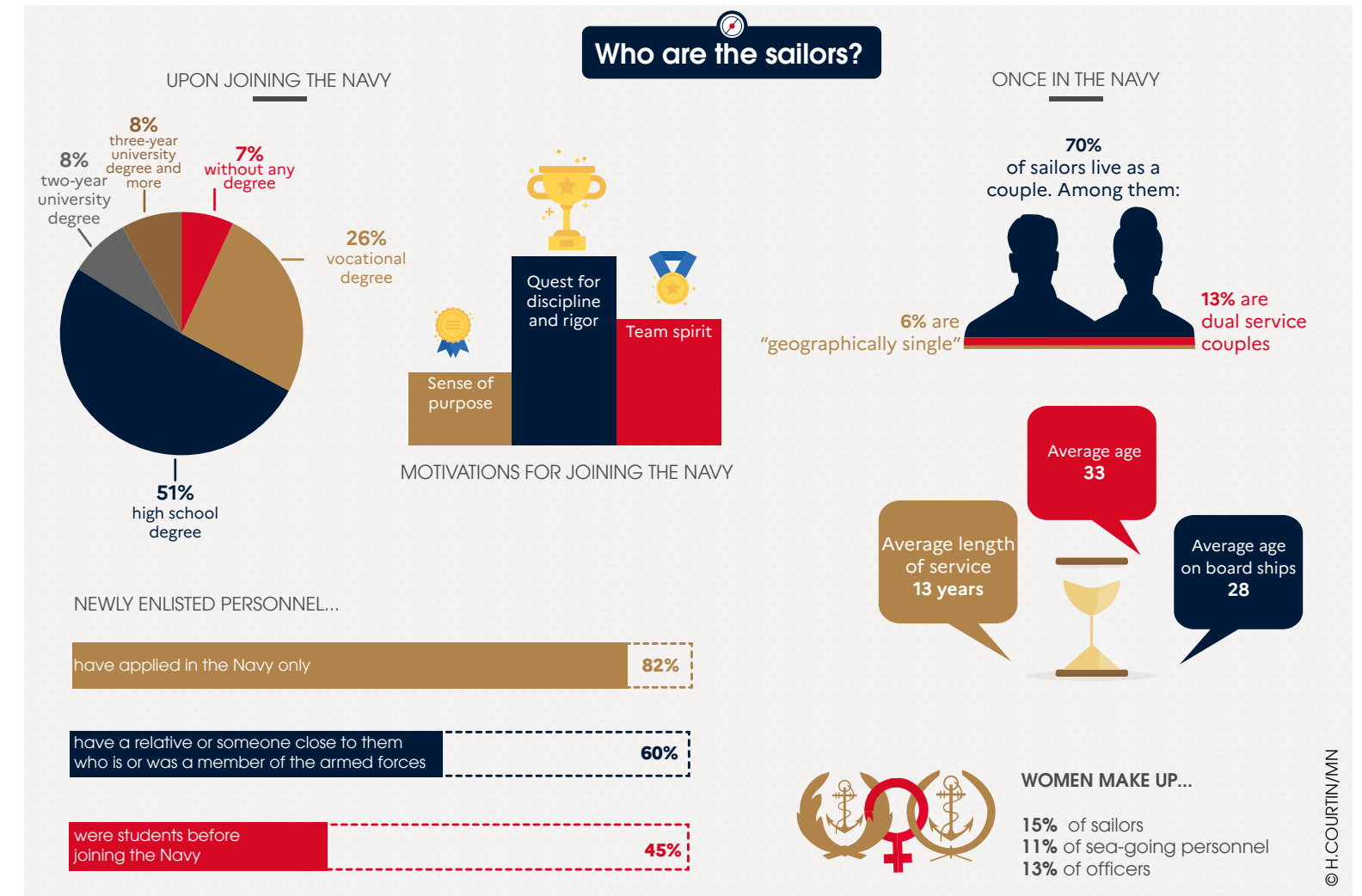
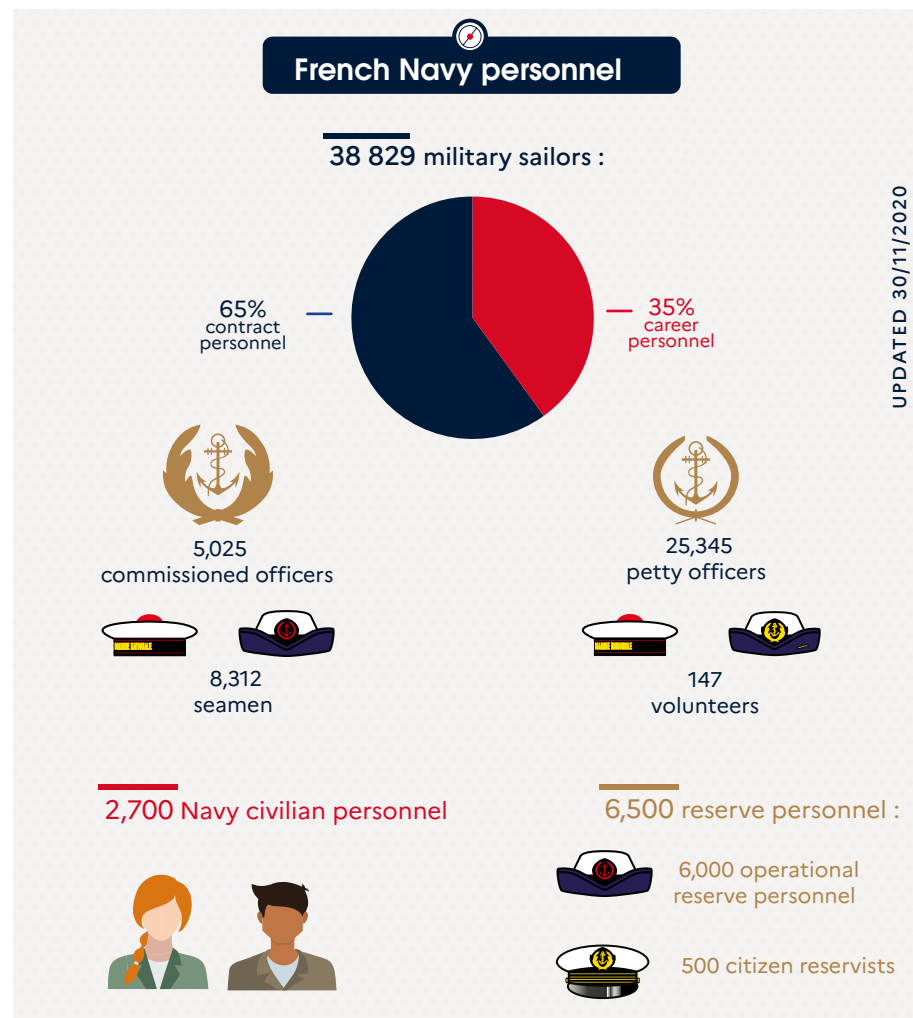
Recruitment, training and attractiveness remain the major and structural HR challenges. Recruiting is a priority for the future of the Navy. We need young volunteers with strong motivations. To attract this new talent, we are adapting our recruitment methods. Through our presence on professional and digital platforms, we are also developing strong partnerships in which the sailors themselves, as true ambassadors of their professions, take part. Particular attention is paid to the micro-fields of the cyber, nuclear, aeronautics and catering industries, as well as to gender diversity within the operational units, a goal set out in the Mercator plan.

The acquisition and the development of the sailor's skills throughout his or her career are at the heart of the training system. Specific and modular training courses are available to meet the needs of the units. The ambitious partnership policy with the French Ministry of Education and the players in the maritime world enables the Navy to integrate the civilian academic background and experience of each individual into attractive, progressive careers.

Finally, to keep our talent, we must meet the challenge of attractiveness, primarily through employment. This is achieved through the attention paid to the work environment, to the recognition of the professional activity and to the personal constraints of each individual. To be more attractive, it is necessary for the Navy to better hear and take into account the professional aspirations of sailors and of their families as well as their personal development throughout their career.



4,000
young people
recruited in 2020



RECRUITMENT: FROM CIVILIAN TO SAILOR

To nurture its expertise and operational capacity, the French Navy recruits and trains 4,000 young men and women aged between 16 and 30 every year, who join the Navy upon having completed their lower secondary education right through to masters. In line with a principle of flow, the Navy renews 10% of its workforce each year, in order to retain young, combat ready crews that are fully committed to their missions.

The Navy is therefore a key player in the employment and skills training of young people, offering a range of more than 50 professions, divided into 12 major areas of specialization. To recruit, we rely on the Navy's recruiting department and

on our network of 47 mainland France recruiting offices and 6 overseas offices located within the Armed Forces Information and Recruitment Centers (CIRFA). Nearly 300 sailors, all from the armed forces, work in the CIRFAs.

The Navy also depends on all its sailors to recruit. To do so, we rely on the involvement of the units, which coordinate their actions with the Naval Recruitment Department (SRM) through their recruitment leads. The etremarin.fr website allows Internet users to discover all the job offers, apply online, contact the nearest CIRFA and talk to ambassador sailors.

HUMAN RESOURCES

A Navy of talented people

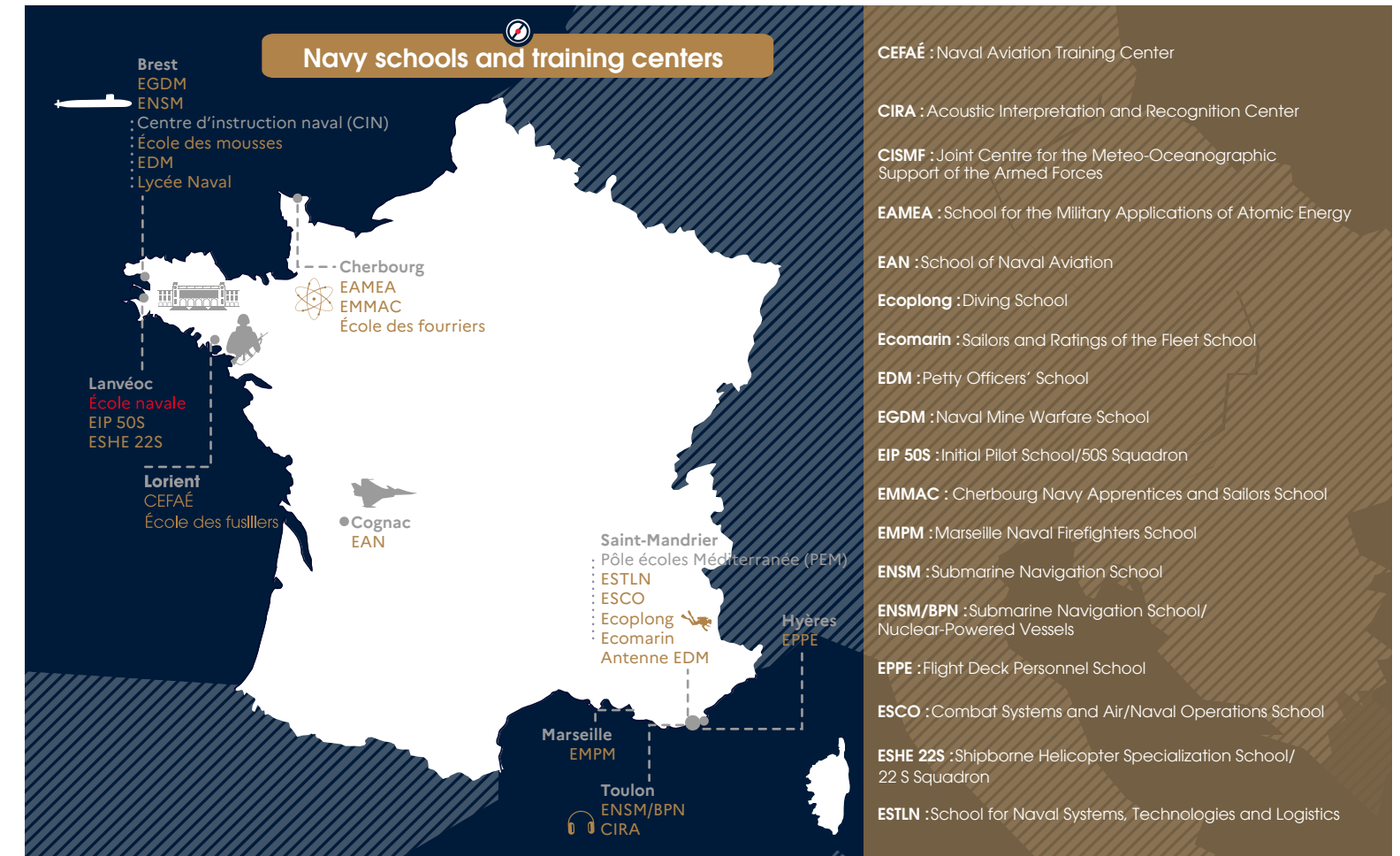
23
days of
training on
average per
year per
sailor



TRAINING: TOWARDS A GROWING EXPERTISE

The Navy operates in the maritime, deep ocean, air, land and cyber domains, using increasingly complex equipment. It must therefore have a wide range of skills and an agile professional training system that can respond to rapid technological changes. Generating cutting-edge skills requires continuous professional development, backed by robust initial training and technical training in academic and practical skills delivered by 15 schools and training centers. The Navy offers online training, adapts its teaching methods, develops partnerships with the French National Education system and higher education, and offers accelerated courses adapted to civilian academic qualifications. It is also promoting the professional certification process, a real source of attractiveness. Currently, some sixty of its qualifications are registered in the national directory of professional certifications (RNCP).

The 4,000 young Frenchmen and Frenchwomen recruited each year will become, for the non-officers, elementary operators in 10 basic professions, then experienced operators and team leaders in 30 specialties, and finally supervisors in 50 fields of expertise, hyper-specialized thanks to more than 800 training courses targeted on equipment or a specific function. The objective for officers is to develop their skills in commanding Navy units, as well as the exercise of direction and development responsibilities within the Ministry of the Armed Forces.



- CEFAÉ : Naval Aviation Training Center
- CIRA : Acoustic Interpretation and Recognition Center
- CISMF : Joint Centre for the Meteo-Oceanographic Support of the Armed Forces
- EAMEA : School for the Military Applications of Atomic Energy
- EAN : School of Naval Aviation
- Ecoplong : Diving School
- Ecomarin : Sailors and Ratings of the Fleet School
- EDM : Petty Officers' School
- EGDM : Naval Mine Warfare School
- EIP 50S : Initial Pilot School/50S Squadron
- EMMAC : Cherbourg Navy Apprentices and Sailors School
- EMPM : Marseille Naval Firefighters School
- ENSM : Submarine Navigation School
- ENSM/BPN : Submarine Navigation School/ Nuclear-Powered Vessels
- EPPE : Flight Deck Personnel School
- ESCO : Combat Systems and Air/Naval Operations School
- ESHE 22S : Shipborne Helicopter Specialization School/ 22 S Squadron
- ESTLN : School for Naval Systems, Technologies and Logistics

ATTRACTIVENESS: LOOKING FOR A BALANCE

The French Navy must be able to retain our trained and experienced sailors who possess rare and sought-after skills.

Attractiveness is therefore a permanent concern that requires concrete measures aimed in particular at better combining professional life with private life. The experimentation of double-crewed vessels on some Naval Action Force ships, based on a model already proven in the submarine forces, thus gives these embarked sailors a better outlook of the alternating periods at sea and on land. The accompanying measures for spouses and for

parents, recently reinforced by the MINARM's Plan famille, allow us to better account for home life.

The attractiveness of the Navy throughout a career is finally ensuring that the sailor feels valued in his or her professional activity. Thus, the Navy offers each individual an attractive career path to develop his or her skills and progress within the institution. The Navy is also charged with implementing structural initiatives such as pension reform and the new military pay policy whilst also defending the specific characteristics of the HR challenges that are specific to sailors.



41%
of all commissioned
officers are former
petty officers

STRUCTURE

A clear and agile organization

French Navy units are subject to two distinct chains of command: the administrative chain of command, tasked with the preparation and generation of forces, and the operational chain of command, tasked with the conduct of military action.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND

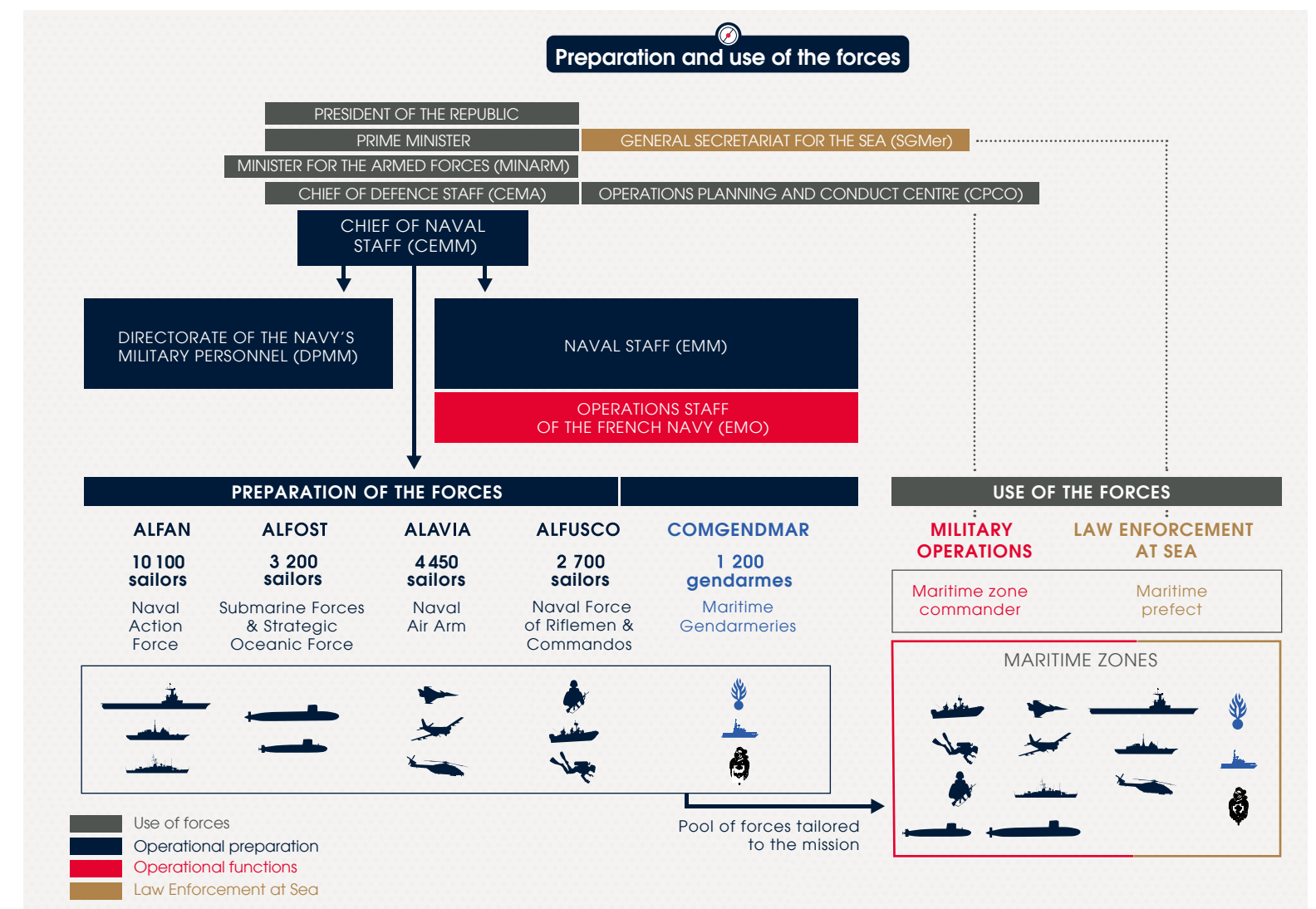
The Chief of Naval Staff (CEMM) is responsible for providing to the Chief of Defense Staff (CEMA) a combat ready Navy, which entails preparing these forces from the material point of view, training them and qualifying them for operations. To that end, the Navy is organized with an environmental logic and four administrative authorities are tasked with the operational preparation of the forces: the admiral commander of the Naval Action Force (ALFAN), as regards the surface fleet; the admiral commander of the Strategic Oceanic Force (ALFOST), for submarines; the admiral commander of the Naval Air

Arm (ALAVIA), for aircraft; the admiral commander of the Naval Riflemen and Commandos (ALFUSCO), to finish. The Navy also relies on a fifth force: the "Gendarmerie maritime", which comes under a COMGENDMAR which is a National Gendarmerie formation coming under the command of the Chief of Naval Staff.

OPERATIONAL COMMAND

Military operations are placed under the operational command of the Chief of Defense Staff (CEMA). The military authorities in charge of the different geographical areas are responsible for the operational control of the units deployed in their areas. They are the commanders of maritime zones (CZM), the high commanders of overseas armed forces (COMSUP) or the commanders of French forces stationed abroad

(COMFOR). The missions that come within the scope of Law Enforcement at Sea (AEM) are under the responsibility of the Prime Minister, who relies on maritime prefects (PREMAR) in mainland France and government delegates for Law enforcement at sea overseas.




ORDER OF BATTLE

A combat Navy

NAVAL ACTION FORCE



AIRCRAFT CARRIER (PA)
①
Displacement: 41 333 t
CREW: 1 900,
including air wing and embarked staff
Power projection, Crisis management, Air-sea supremacy, Nuclear deterrence
R 91 Charles de Gaulle



AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP (PHA)
③
Displacement: 21 500 t
CREW: 177
Embarked staff: up to 200 Troops: up to 900 soldiers
Air-mobile and amphibious force projection & command, Operational transport, Medical and humanitarian support, Naval officers demonstration school
*L 9013 Mistral
L 9014 Tonnerre
L 9015 Dixmude*



AIR DEFENCE DESTROYER (FDA)
②
Displacement: 7 000 t
CREW: 195
Control of the air & maritime space, Surface-to-air defence, Anti-missile capacity, Airspace control & command of air defence from the sea
*D 620 Forbin
D 621 Chevalier Paul*



MULTI MISSION FRIGATE (FREMM)
⑥
Displacement: 6 278 t
CREW: 108
Anti-submarine and anti-aircraft warfare, Deep strikes, Protection of naval forces
*D 650 Aquitaine
D 651 Normandie
D 652 Provence
D 653 Languedoc
D 654 Auvergne
D 655 Bretagne*




MULTI MISSION FRIGATE with enhanced air defence capability (FREMM - DA)
②
Displacement : 6 278 t
CREW: 118
Anti-submarine warfare, Protection of naval forces, Anti-aircraft warfare
*D 656 Alsace
D 657 Lorraine*



ANTI-SUBMARINE FRIGATE (FASM)
①
Displacement: 4 910 t
CREW: 244
Anti-submarine warfare, Protection of naval forces
D 646 Latouche-Tréville




AIR DEFENCE DESTROYER (FAA)
①
Displacement: 5 000 t
CREW: 230
Air defence, Fight against air-threats, Airspace control
D 615 Jean Bart



LA FAYETTE CLASS FRIGATE (FLF)
⑤
Displacement: 3 700 t
CREW: 150
Intervention on the high seas and in crisis zones, Patrols and escorts, Anti-ship warfare, Maritime space surveillance
*F 710 La Fayette
F 711 Surcouf
F 712 Courbet
F 713 Aconit
F 714 Guépratte*



SURVEILLANCE FRIGATE (FS)
⑥
Displacement : 2 950 t
CREW: 100
Maritime defense of the territory, Surveillance of overseas maritime space, Fight against illicit trafficking
*F 730 Floréal
F 731 Prairial
F 732 Nivôse
F 733 Ventôse
F 734 Vendémiaire
F 735 Germinal*



OFFSHORE PATROL VESSEL (PHM)
⑥
Displacement: 1 342 t
CREW: 85
Maritime defense of the territory, Surveillance of maritime spaces, Anti-submarine capability, Police action on the high seas
*F 792 PM L'Her
F 793 CDT Blaison
F 794 EV Jacobet
F 795 CDT Ducuing
F 796 CDT Birot
F 797 CDT Bouvant*




METROPOLITAN OFFSHORE SUPPORT & ASSISTANCE VESSEL (BSAM)
④
Displacement: 2 950 t
CREW: 17
Support of forces, Protection of life & property at sea
*A 602 Loire
A 603 Rhône
A 604 Seine
A 605 Garonne*




ANTILLES-GUYANE PATROL VESSEL (PAG)
③
Displacement: 776 t
CREW: 23
Overseas maritime space surveillance, Control of the Exclusive Economic Zone, Fisheries police, Protection of the Guiana Space Center
*P 733 La Confiance
P 734 La Résolue
P 735 La Combattante*




PATROL VESSEL
④
Maritime defense of the territory, Fisheries police, Pollution control, Rescue at sea
*P 675 Arago
P 686 La Glorieuse
P 701 Le Malin
P 740 Fulmar*



OVERSEAS SUPPORT & ASSISTANCE VESSEL (BSAOM)
④
Displacement: 2 300 t
CREW: 24
Maritime surveillance and protection, Projection of police or gendarmerie forces, Assistance to populations
*A 621 D'Entrecasteaux,
A 622 Bougainville,
A 623 Champlain
A 624 Dumont D'Urville*




TRIPARTITE-CLASS MINEHUNTER (CMT)
⑩
Displacement: 684 t
CREW: 45
Safeguarding access to strategic military and civilian ports, Detection and neutralization of mine threats, Support to deterrence
*M 642 Cassiopée
M 643 Andromède
M 644 Pégase
M 645 Orion
M 646 Croix du Sud
M 647 L'Aigle
M 648 Lyre
M 650 Sagittaire
M 652 Céphée
M 653 Capricorne*



BASE SHIP FOR CLEARANCE DIVERS (BBPD)
④
Displacement: 490 t
CREW: 16
Identification, classification and destruction of mines, Mine clearance and channel monitoring
*M 611 Vulcain
M 613 Achéron
M 614 Styx
M 622 Pluton*



FAST AMPHIBIOUS LANDING CRAFT (EDA-R)
④
Amphibious Flotilla



PUBLIC SERVICE PATROL BOAT (PSP)
③
Displacement: 406 t
CREW: 21
Maritime defense of the territory, Fishery police, Pollution control, Rescue at sea
*P 676 Flamant
P 677 Cormoran
P 678 Pluvier*




SONAR TOWING VESSEL (BRS)
③
Displacement: 326 t
CREW: 21
Clearance and monitoring of strategic channels
*M 770 Antarès
M 771 Altair
M 772 Aldebaran*



COMMAND AND REPLENISHMENT SHIP (BCR)
③
Displacement: 17 480 t
CREW: 157
Force Replenishment, Operations Command, Mine Warfare Support
*A 608 Var
A 630 Marne
A 631 Somme*



EXPERIMENTATION VESSEL
①
A 759 Dupuy de Lôme



HYDROGRAPHIC AND OCEANOGRAPHIC SURVEY VESSEL (BH & BHO)
④
Civilian and military coastal and offshore hydrography missions, Coastal and seabed surveying for nautical charting, Knowledge of the operational maritime environment
*A 758 Beutemps-Beauprè
A 791 Lapérouse
A 792 Borda
A 793 Laplace*



MISSILE RANGE INSTRUMENTATION SHIP (BEM)
①
Displacement: 21 040 t
CREW: 174
Data collection, Monitoring of missile launches
A 601 Monge



MINE WARFARE EXPERIMENTATION VESSEL
①
Displacement: 950 t
CREW: 38
A 785 Thétis



POLAR PATROL VESSEL (PP)
①
Displacement: 4 200 t
CREW: 21
Control of the Exclusive Economic Zone, Surveillance of the maritime space in the French Southern and Antarctic Lands (TAAF), Support for Antarctic logistics, Assistance to the populations, Fight against illegal fishing
P 800 L'Astrolabe



COASTAL HARBOR TUGBOAT (RPC)
③
Displacement: 228 t
CREW: 6
Tug assistance, Towing of barges, Fire support, Pollution response
*A 636 Maïto
A 637 Maroa
A 638 Manini*



EQUIPMENT TRANSPORT BARGES (CTM)
⑪
8 assigned to the Amphibious Fleet, 3 as support in Djibouti, Mayotte and Lorient. Gradually replaced by the EDA-S from 2021 onwards.



TRAINING VESSEL
⑧
NAVIGATION TRAINING VESSEL
②
SAILING SHIP
④
Instruction and training



GENDARMERIE COASTAL PATROL BOAT
⑥
Law Enforcement at Sea, Maritime Safeguard, Fisheries Surveillance
MARITIME SURVEILLANCE COASTAL PATROL BOAT
②④
Control at sea, Rescue and assistance, Fisheries surveillance
MARITIME & PORT SECURITY PATROL BOAT
⑨
Maritime and port security

MARITIME GENDARMERIE

ORDER OF BATTLE

A combat Navy

SUBMARINE FORCES STRATEGIC OCEANIC FORCE



NUCLEAR-POWERED BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE (SNLE)

4

Displacement: 14 300 t

2 CREWS OF 110 SAILORS

Permanence of nuclear deterrence at sea

S 616 Le Triomphant
S 617 Le Téméraire
S 618 Le Vigilant
S 619 Le Terrible



NUCLEAR ATTACK SUBMARINE (SNA)

5

Displacement: 2 670 t

2 CREWS OF 68 SAILORS

SSBN Security and Support, Naval Air Force Protection, Intelligence, Intervention

S 601 Rubis
S 603 Casabianca
S 604 Emeraude
S 605 Améthyste
S 606 Perle



SUFFREN-CLASS NUCLEAR ATTACK SUBMARINE (SNA)

1

Displacement: 6 278 t

2 CREW OF 65 SAILORS

SSBN Security and Support, Naval Air Force Protection, Intelligence, Intervention, Ground target attack

S 635 Suffren

NAVAL RIFLEMEN AND COMMANDOS

NAVY COMMANDOS

7

Units

700 NAVY COMMANDOS

Special operations at sea,
Special operations conducted from sea to land,
Special operations on land



NAVAL RIFLEMEN

3

Battalions

6

Companies

1 700 NAVAL RIFLEMEN

Military and maritime defense of the territory,
Support to naval air operations,
Participation in force projection operations

Battalions of naval riflemen
Amyot d'Inville (Brest)
De Morsier (Crozon)
Détrouyat (Toulon)

Companies of naval riflemen
Le Goffic (Cherbourg)
Bernier (Lanvéoc)
Brière (Lann-Bihoué)
Morel (Sainte Assise)
Le Sant (Rosnay)
Colmay (France-Su)



ASSAULT COMMANDOS

4

Jaubert
De Montfort
Trépel
De Penfentenyo

Surveillance and neutralization of targets,
Counterterrorism and release of hostages



UNDERWATER ACTION COMMANDO

1

Hubert

Underwater capability,
Counterterrorism and release of hostages



SPECIALIZED SUPPORT COMMANDO

2

Kieffer

Command Capability,
Specialized Support (Police Dogs, UAVs, CBRN, Intelligence, Electronic Support, Explosives and Digital Support)

Ponchardier

Mobility support (maritime, land and air),
Specialized operational support (weapons, ammunition, communications, etc.)

NAVAL AVIATION

MARITIME PATROL AND SURVEILLANCE



ATLANTIQUE 2 (ATL 2)

22

2 PILOTS
2 MECHANICS
9 WEAPON SYSTEMS OPERATORS

Maritime patrol, security and operational training of SSBNs, security of naval air forces, control of air-sea combat, maritime safety and security of maritime approaches, support for land and air-land operations

21F and 23F Squadrons

COMBAT AND RESCUE HELICOPTERS



NAVAL CAIMAN

26

1 PILOT
1 TACTICAL PERSONNEL
1 OPERATOR

Aeronautical combat, anti-submarine and anti-ship combat, special operations, maritime counterterrorism, rescue at sea

31F and 33F Squadrons

HÉLIOPHÈRES DE SOUTIEN ET DE SERVICE PUBLIC



DAUPHIN SP

6

2 PILOTES
1 MECHANIC
1 RESCUE DIVER

Rescue at sea

DAUPHIN N3+

2

2 PILOTS
1 MECHANIC
1 RESCUE DIVER

Rescue at sea

35F Squadron

DAUPHIN N3 (Interim Fleet)

7

2 PILOTS
1 MECHANIC
1 RESCUE DIVER

Rescue at sea

35F Squadron
34F/ESHE Squadron

CARRIER AIR WING



RAFALE MARINE

42

1 PILOT

Sea and land combat, interception, assault, air support, tactical reconnaissance, nuclear deterrence

11F, 12F and 17F Squadrons



FALCON 50 M

8

2 PILOTS
3 OPERATORS

Protection of maritime spaces, fight against illicit trafficking, search and rescue at sea

24F Squadron



HAWKEYE (E2C)

3

2 PILOTS
3 WEAPON SYSTEMS OFFICERS

Early warning air detection, command and control, management of sea-air space

4F Squadron

FALCON 200 (GARDIAN)

5

Surveillance of maritime approaches, search and rescue at sea

25F Squadron



DAUPHIN PLANE GUARD

3

2 PILOTS
1 MECHANIC
1 RESCUE DIVER

Backup during aviation maneuvers on board the aircraft carrier

35F Squadron



ALOUETTE III

10

2 PILOTS
1 OPERATOR

Support of forces at sea, training

34F/ESHE Squadron

MARITIME SUPPORT AIRCRAFT



FALCON 10 M

6

3 NAVAL PERSONNEL
7 PASSENGERS

Fighter pilot instruction and training, liaison flights, air wing support

57S Squadron



XINGU

10

2 PILOTS
6 PASSENGERS

Light transport, training, logistical support, liaison flights

28F Squadron



CAP 10M

6

2 PILOTS

Initial selection

50S Squadron



CIRRUS SR20 (Interim Fleet)

5

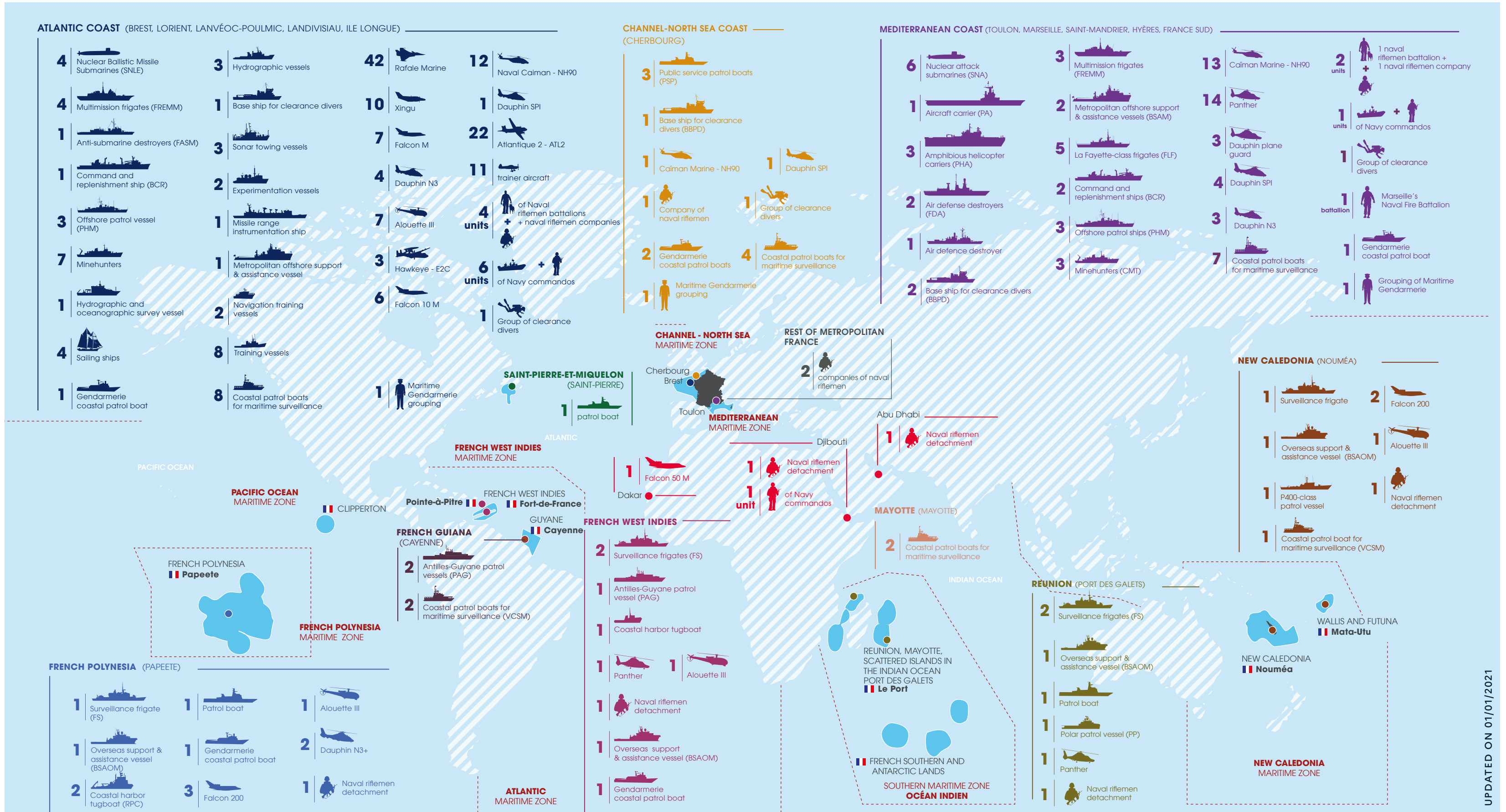
2 PILOTS

Training

50S Squadron

DEPLOYMENT OF FRENCH NAVY ASSETS

Far away, for a long time, as a crew





Building tomorrow's Navy

Since 2017 the Navy has been acquiring **Naval Cruise Missiles (MdCN)** in order to have the capability of striking deep inland. Carried by different vessels, this strategic ammunition which has a range of about 1 000 kilometers takes advantage of the endurance of its carrier and of the freedom of the seas.

By 2021, all **Rafale** fighter planes will have been modified to the F3R standard. Simultaneously, the armed forces are launching the development of the F4 standard, hinged on four pillars: engagement, connectivity, support and survivability. The entry into operational service of this latest version will be achieved in three stages, starting in 2024.

The new **Suffren-class nuclear attack submarines**, delivered from 2020 onwards, represent a major step forward compared to Rubis class ones. Thanks to the F21 heavyweight torpedo and to the MdCN (Naval Cruise Missile), their combat capability will be increased. They will also be able to become more integrated into the networks of the naval forces and carry out special underwater actions.

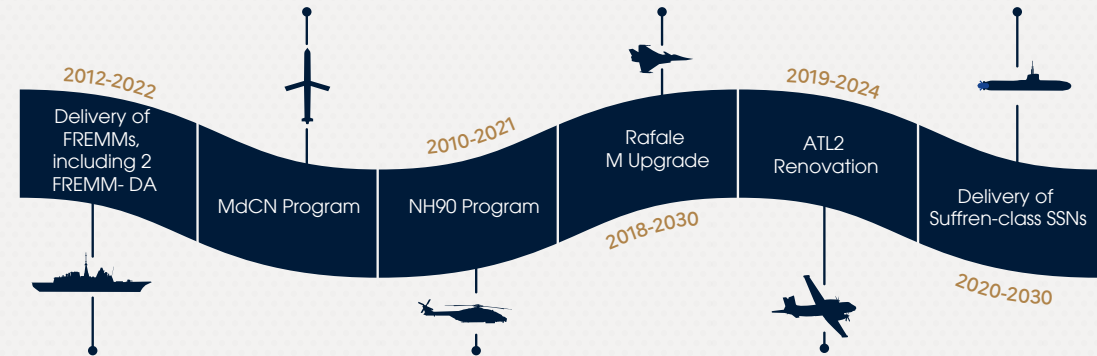
Overseas Patrol Vessels (POM) will carry out sovereignty and maritime security missions overseas. These hybrid-powered vessels will demonstrate remarkable robustness and autonomy.

Mine countermeasures capabilities, currently made up of minehunters, sonar towing vessels and clearance diver groups, will be renewed between 2022 and 2030 by specialized vessels using surface and underwater UAV systems to keep humans as far away from the threat as possible. This is the challenge of the SLAMF program: the future mine action system.

The **AVSIMAR program** aims to renew the air segment of maritime surveillance and response aviation, replacing the 5 Falcon 200 Gardians and 8 Falcon 50Ms currently available to the Navy. The program calls for 12 Falcon 2,000 LXS-type aircraft, called Albatros, to be delivered starting in 2025 to cover a first increment, followed by a second one to meet the surveillance requirement.

The **Navy's airborne UAV system (SDAM)** will take part in a series of test flights on land and at sea starting in 2021, in anticipation of a campaign of automatic landings on FREMM the following year. Starting in 2024, a first prototype will be deployed on a combat ship. This system will be implemented by sailors as part of operational experiments, and will participate in the definition of the systems that will be delivered to the French Navy starting in 2029. The SDAM will then contribute directly to extending the performance of sensors on combat ships, complementing the on-board helicopters.

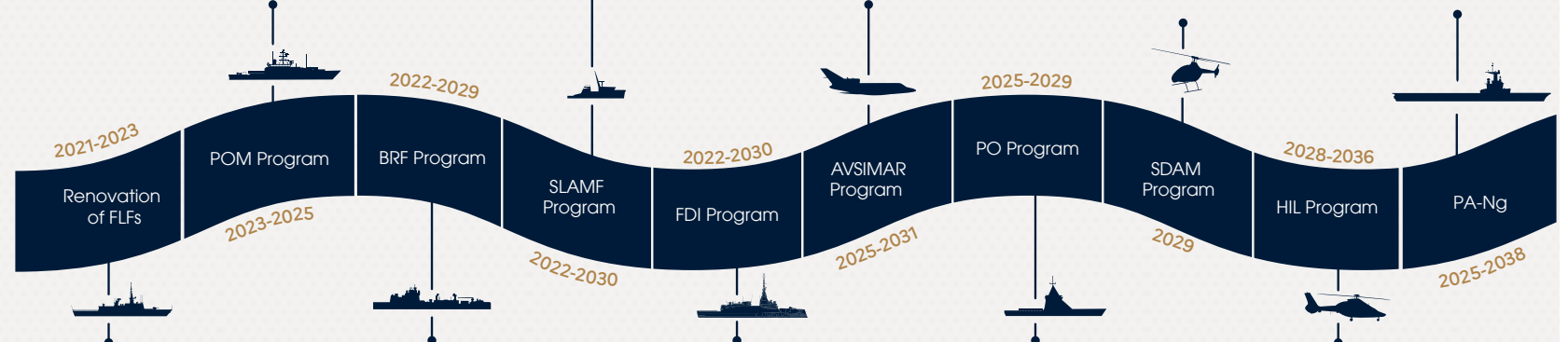
The **next-generation nuclear-powered aircraft carrier (PA-Ng)** is to be fitted with latest electromagnetic catapults and arresting wires. It will carry some thirty SCAF (future air combat system) fighters.



Multipurpose frigates (FREMM) constitute the backbone of the naval surface forces. Thanks to their heavy armament, they are able to fulfil the most demanding missions: anti-submarine protection, deep strike, special operations, anti-aircraft protection.

The delivery of the 27 **Navy Caiman** helicopters fitted with electric flight controls is currently underway until 2021. For standardization purposes, the first aircraft delivered are being retrofitted to the MR1 standard since 2017. This will make it possible to have a homogeneous fleet by 2023, before embarking on the renovation of the mission system from 2027.

The **Atlantique 2** is undergoing a major overhaul of its combat system. The aircraft's Standard 6 is equipped with an active antenna radar, a digital acoustic processing system and new-generation optronics, all of which are backed by new tactical consoles. The first three units delivered are currently undergoing operational evaluation. Operational commissioning is scheduled for the end of 2021. 18 aircraft will be modified by 2024.



The **renovation of the three La Fayette-class frigates** will secure the 15-frigates format, before the arrival of the Defense and Intervention Frigates (FDI). It involves modernizing their combat system, replacing their anti-air defense system, improving their stability and adding a hull sonar to conduct anti-submarine warfare missions.

The current **Command and Replenishment Ships (BCR)** will be replaced by more efficient, double-hulled Force Supply Vessels (FSS). Delivered between 2022 and 2029, they will be equipped with a cargo bay designed to supply the carrier strike group with fuel, ammunition, spare parts and food. They will also have the capacity to deal with asymmetric threats.

As first-rank ships, the five **Defense and Intervention Frigates (FDI)** will benefit from the latest advances in cyber technology and one of the most powerful fixed panel radar systems in the world. With their crew of 125 sailors, these 4,500-ton vessels are scalable and innovative, and will be able to operate autonomously or as part of a carrier group.

The **Oceanic Patrol Vessels (PO)** will renew the fleet of ocean-going patrol vessels (formerly known as avisos) and public service patrol vessels. These ships will incorporate numerous innovations, especially with respect to means of communications and fight against asymmetric threats.

The purpose of the HIL program is to provide a helicopter for all three services on a common basis. The 49 **Guépards** planned for the Navy will eventually replace the Alouette III, Dauphins and Panthers. Embarked with the **Anti-Ship Light Missile (ANL)** in particular, they will be dedicated to anti-surface warfare.

FINANCE

Military Programming Law, year 3

In 2021, the budget for the Armed Forces increases to 39.2 billion euros, 1.7 billion euros more than in 2020, in accordance with the 2019-2025 military programming law. The 2021 budget bill thus grants defense a budget that is 4.5% higher than the 2020 budget.

This continued budgetary effort gives the Navy the means to continue the numerous projects under the Mercator plan:

- renew and strengthen assets and equipment (modernization of combat capabilities, innovation, drone experimentation, studies on the new-generation aircraft carrier, etc.);
- recruit, train sailors and support the attractiveness (improvement of living conditions on board and ashore, digitization, double-crewing of some vessels, etc.);

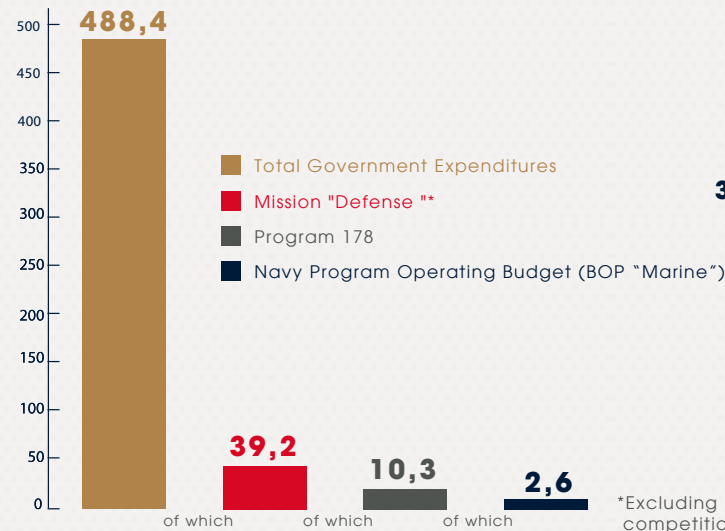
- step up efforts to increase activity, including the operational preparation of crews, in order to develop their expertise and their ability to fight;

- have sufficient ammunition supplies and shoot regularly to ensure the training of forces and the reliability of weapons, including that of complex weapons.

2021 will also be a pivotal year with the updating of the 2019-2025 military programming law, which is part of a geopolitical context of a return to the strategic use of the sea that requires the Navy's capabilities to be strengthened to enable it to fulfill the full spectrum of its missions.

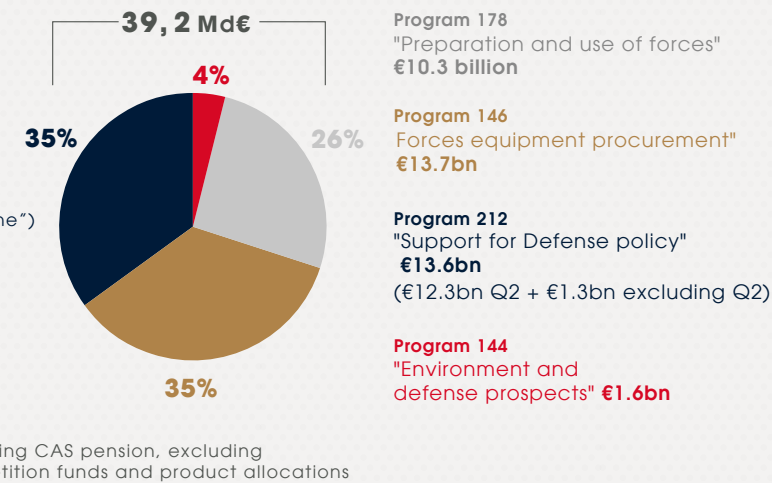
2021 BUDGET

in billions of euros (€bn)



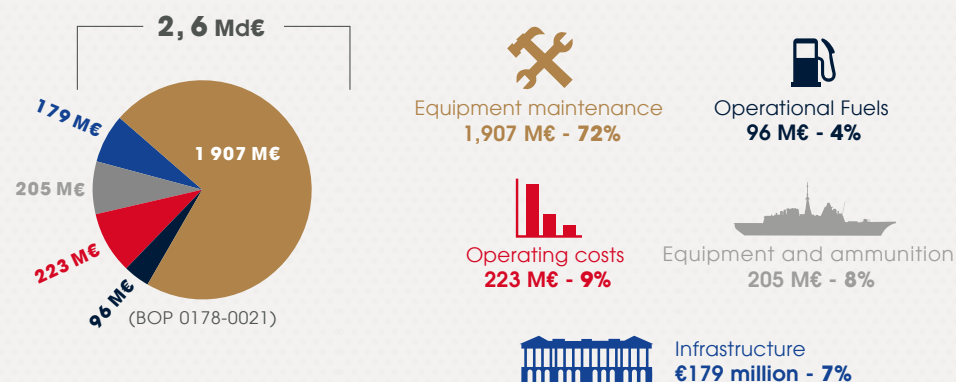
2021 BUDGET FOR THE "DEFENSE" MISSION

in billions of euros (€bn)



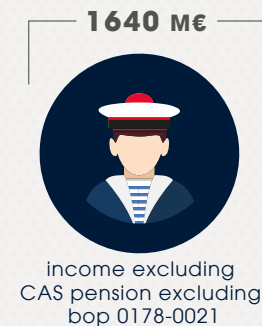
CREDITS DEDICATED TO THE OPERATIONAL PREPARATION AND ACTIVITY OF THE NAVY'S FORCES

in millions of euros (M€)



CREDITS FOR PERSONNEL CHARGES

in millions of euros (M€)



RANKS AND TITLES IN THE NAVY

GENERAL OFFICERS



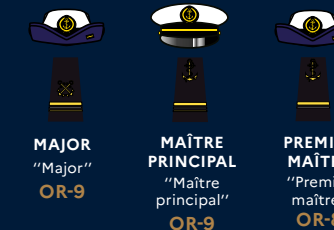
SENIOR OFFICERS



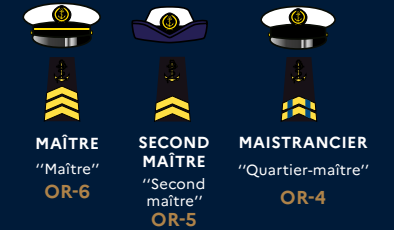
JUNIOR OFFICERS



SENIOR PETTY OFFICERS



PETTY OFFICERS



CREW

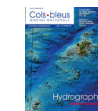


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