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REPORTS

Corvettes

An Overview

Michael Cabral | June 2025

In 2024, the Department of National Defence launched the Canadian Multi-mission Corvette project to replace the Royal Canadian Navy's Kingston-class Maritime Coastal Defence Vessels. This report is a selective overview of corvette-classes operating in allied navies as a basis for understanding Canada's options and opportunities.

F 261 "*Madgeburg*" (Bundeswehr/Sebastian Wilke)

Introduction

In 2023, the Royal Canadian Navy announced the Multi-Mission Corvette (MMC) project, a first step towards replacing the aging Kingston-class Maritime Coastal Defence Vessels (MCDVs). The proposed replacement remains undefined, with no firm statement of requirements or clear mission set. Today, the Navy is working to refine its vision for this future class of ship.

In an attempt to provide some context on design possibilities, this report offers an overview of existing and future corvette classes employed by Canada's allies. This research is not intended to be comprehensive. It focuses on light warships in the 3,000 – 4,000-ton range, on the understanding that this is the tonnage required for comfortable blue water operations in the North Atlantic. Within this framework, it includes cost estimates, specifications, and mission profiles for existing and planned corvette classes from allies and potential design partners around the world. Importantly, some allied systems and designs are not included due to lack of information (Sweden's Luleå-class corvette) or if the Corvette proposals would designate the warships as Frigates (Damen's SIGMA 10514 proposal for the Hellenic Navy)

Clear distinctions exist between current and future corvette designs in both mission sets and naval specifications, with other nations increasingly orienting their corvettes to defend against, and deter, emerging air, surface, and subsurface threats. Consequently, next-generation corvette platforms are increasingly being designed to achieve greater integration by incorporating enhanced situational awareness, land-attack capabilities, and advanced anti-air, anti-surface, and anti-submarine warfare systems. In general, foreign powers seem to be focusing light warship designs on upgraded stealth features, cutting-edge technologies, and greater firepower — developments that reflect an intensifying global environment of strategic competition.

Bio

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Executive Summary

Ship	Operated By	Entered Service	Displacement	Estimated Cost
Braunschweig Class (K130) Page 4	Germany	Batch I: 2008 Batch II: 2029 (expected)	2,000 tons (t)	€2.5 billion + €521 million (€600 million per unit)
Magen Class (Sa'ar 6) Page 6	Israel	2022	2,000 t	€430 million (€143 million per unit)
Pohjanmaa Class Page 8	Finland	2029 (expected)	3,900 t	€1.43 billion (€358 million per unit)
Ada Class Page 10	Turkey, Pakistan, Ukraine, Malaysia	2011	2,400 t	$250 million per unit (estimated)
FCx30 Page 13	Qatar, Greece (potentially)	2020	3,250 t	Part of a €5 billion package
Gowind 2500 Page 13	United Arab Emirates (UAE), Egypt, Argentina, Greece (potentially)	2021 (UAE)	1,000–2,500 t	€750 million (€375 million per unit)
MMPC Page 16	European Nations Co-funders: Denmark, Italy, France, Greece, Norway, Spain	TBD	3,000 t	€241.4 million (to date)

F 260 "*Braunschweig*" (Bundeswehr/Christian Thiel n.d)

The German Braunschweig-Class Corvette (K130)

Introduction

In 2017, Germany announced it was purchasing an additional five K130 Braunschweig-class corvettes from Lürssen Werft, ThyssenKrupp Marine Systems (TKMS), Blohm+Voss, and German Naval Yards.[1] Originally put into service in 2008, the German Navy currently operates five K130 corvettes, referred to as Batch I. These include

1. F260 *Braunschweig* (commissioned April 16, 2008)
2. F261 *Magdeburg* (commissioned September 22, 2008)
3. F262 *Erfurt* (commissioned February 28, 2013)
4. F263 *Oldenburg* (commissioned January 21, 2013)
5. F264 *Ludwigshafen am Rhein* (commissioned March 21, 2013)

Initially, the five new warships were estimated to cost €2.5 billion, with the expectation that they would be completed by 2026. The new ships were meant to be identical as possible to Batch I in order to reduce costs in the area of training and infrastructure.[2] Therefore, Batch II was meant to focus on replacing outdated systems — such as upgrading the TRS-3D radar with the more advanced TRS-4D radar.[3] However, what was meant to be a low-risk, cost-saving effort has resulted in a project that is 38 months behind schedule, with aded costs of €521 million. Due to the technical and financial constraints presented by the project, the German government has cancelled plans for 3rd Batch of K130 Corvettes.[4]

Specifications

The technical data for the K130 corvettes are outlined by the Bundeswehr[5] as follows:

Mass	• Length: 89.1 metres (m) (all over) • Width: 13.3 m • Depth: 3.4 m • Displacement: 1,800 t
Drive	• 2 x diesel engine • 14,800 kilowatts (kW) or 20,100 horsepower (hp) total power • 1 x bow thruster • 2 x propeller • Speed of more than 26 knots (kts)
Sensor	• 1 x TRS-3D multifunction, range of more than 200 kilometres (km), target-tracking capacity of more than 750 (to be replaced by the TRS-4D for Batch II) • 1 x EK system UL 5000 K (electronic reconnaissance/electronic fight) • 2 x video target tracking and fire line Mirador • 2 x navigation radar
Weapons	• 1 x 76-millimetre (mm) OTO Melara main gun. Reach: more than 18 km • 2 x machine gun 27 mm MLG (Mauser) • 4 x heavy machine gun 12.7 mm • 2 x RBS15 Mk3 • Range: more than 200 km • 2 x starter for short-range response RIM-116 Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) • 4 x mine rail • 2 x Täusschstecker beam system MASS (Multi Ammunition Softkill System)
Occupancy	• Regular crew: 61

F263 "*Oldenburg*" (Bundeswehr/Nico Theska: 2023)

The NVL Group website[6] lists the Batch II K130 design as having the following specifications:

- 89 m, about 2,000 tonnes
- 4,100-nautical-mile (nm) range
- Flight deck and uncrewed aerial vehicle (UAV) hangar
- Weapons: 76 mm, 27 mm, surface-to-surface missile (SSM), surface-to-air missile (SAM)

Mission

The existing Batch I K130 corvettes are attached to Corvette Squadron 1, based in Rostock-Warnemünde. According to the German Navy, the K130 corvettes can

- Deploy in shallow waters all over the world, complementing German frigates
- Operate very close to shore, making them useful for confined areas such as the Baltic Sea
- Support multinational crisis-response forces[7]

Batch II is meant to qualitatively and quantitatively expand the capabilties of the German Navy, with Batch II helping to fufill the existing requirements of Corvette Squadron 1, as well as ensuring secure sea and trade routes.[8]

F 260 "*Braunschweig*" (Bundeswehr/Höppner: 2008)

The Israeli Magen-Class Corvette (Sa'ar 6)

Introduction

In 2015, the Israeli Navy placed an order for four Sa'ar 6 Magen-class corvettes from the German shipyard TKMS. The total program cost amounted to €430 million, of which €111 million was subsidized by the German government. These corvettes are based on TKMS's MEKO A-100[9] patrol corvettes, with special modifications made by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). Currently, there are four ships in service:

1. INS *Magen* (delivered November 2019)
2. INS *Oz* (delivered May 2021)
3. INS *Atzmaut* (delivered July 2021)
4. INS *Nitzachon* (delivered July 2021)

Specifications

The **MEKO A-100 patrol corvette** specifications are listed on TKMS's website:[10]

Mass	• Length: 98.7 m • Beam: 15.0 m • Displacement: 2,560 t
Drive	• 2 x diesel engines • Electric propulsion – PTI e-motors • Range: 4,500 nm • Speed: 23.9 kts
Weapons	• C3 system • Up to 12 x vertical launching (VL) SAM cells • Up to 8 x heavy anti-ship missiles • Close-in weapon system (CIWS) • Electronic countermeasure (ECM) decoys • Anti-submarine warfare (ASW) torpedoes • Organic helicopters: maximum take-off weight (MTOW) 11,000 kilograms (kg) and 1 x 11 m rigid-hulled inflatable boat (RHIB) (GFE) + 1 x 6.25 m RHIB
Occupancy	• 62 (+ 22 special forces/trainees)

Official information as to the specifications of the **Sa'ar 6** are limited; however, Naval Technology[11] and Wertheim[12] listed them as following:

Mass	• Length: 90 m (295 feet or ft) • Beam: 13.2 m (43 ft) • Height: 21.5 m • Displacement: 2,000 t (1,900 t)
Drive	• Powered by a combined diesel and diesel propulsion system • 2 x MTU diesel engines • 2 x controllable pitch propellers • Range: 2,500 nm • Maximum speed: 26 kts
Sensor	• Integrated bridge system • ELM-2248 multifunction surveillance, track and guidance radar (MF-Star) multifunction active electronically scanned array (AESA) radar • 4 x active arrays operating in S-band frequency • Electronic warfare, cyber defence, navigation, radio frequency systems, command and control centres, and communication gear • Optical sensors and a communication system on the integrated mast module installed atop the AESA radar
Weapons	• 40 x Barak 8 (Barak 2) naval surface-to-air missiles (designed to intercept and destroy airborne threats such as anti-ship missiles, cruise missiles, combat aircraft, helicopters, and unmanned aircraft systems (UASs)) [Ranges above 50 nm] • C-Dome naval point defence systems will be installed on the bow deck of each ship (to defeat short-range rockets and artillery shells) • 1x 76 mm super rapid gun mount (Oto Melara) • 16 x anti-ship missiles such as the Gabriel, RGM-84 Harpoon, and RBS-15 Mk 3 • 2 x 324 mm ASTT with MK54 lightweight torpedo (LWT) • 2 x 30 mm Rafael Typhoon remote weapons stations • Accommodate a medium multi-mission helicopter such as the SH-60 Seahawk (AS565SA *Panther* ASW helicopter)
Occupancy	• 70 crew members

The IDF highlights that 90% of the defensive systems on board the Sa'ar 6 are Israeli made. They include unique operational capabilities, such as:

- Anti-missile systems and high-trajectory interception based on the 'Adir' radar system
- Sea-to-sea missile capability
- Air and surface target detection capabilities, including responses to existing threats from the air
- Target detection
- Wide battlespace collection capabilities
- Multidimensional communication interoperability with all Israel Defense Forces networks[13]

Mission

The commander of the Israeli Navy, Major General Eli Sharvit, described the corvettes' primary mission as

- Defending Israel's exclusive economic zone
- Defending Israel's strategic assets at sea, specifically its marine gas rigs

The Sa'ar 6 was identified as the ideal ship to fulfill this mission.[14]

Top: The Sa'ar 6 Corvette (IDF, "Welcoming the Israeli Navy's New 'Sa'ar 6' Corvettes," 2021, https://www.idf.il/en/mini-sites/israeli-navy/welcoming-the-israeli-navy-s-new-sa-ar-6-corvettes/).

Bottom: The Sa'ar 6 Corvette (IDF, "The Sa'ar 6: The Israeli Navy's Newest and Most Advanced Ship," 2022, https://www.idf.il/en/mini-sites/israeli-navy/the-israeli-navy-s-newest-and-most-advanced-ship/).

The Finnish Pohjanmaa-class Corvette

Introduction

In September 2019, the Finnish Defence Forces finalized a contract with Rauma Marine Constructions (RMC) for the construction of new corvettes.[15] As part of Finland's Squadron 2020 project, this €1.43 billion investment, which includes a €200 million cost increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic, will equip the Finnish Navy with four new corvettes by 2029.[16] In response to national security threats, the project also includes the construction of a new multipurpose hall where the corvettes will be built. The facility is estimated to cost €26 million.[17]

The Pohjanmaa-class corvette (Puolustusvoimat / The Finnish Defence Forces)

The Pohjanmaa-class corvette (Puolustusvoimat / The Finnish Defence Forces)

Specifications

The Puolustusvoimat-YJA[18] and Naval Technology[19] outline the technical data for the **Pohjanmaa-class corvette:**

Mass	• Length: 117 m • Beam: 16 m • Draught: 5 m • Displacement: 3,900 t
Drive	• Ice-going vessel; ice-strengthened hull (suitable for navigation in ice and in shallow waters) • Controllable pitch propellers and shaft lines • Modern propulsion system, which will ensure high speed and low underwater noise levels • Maximum speed: 26 kts
Sensor	• Surveillance and fire control radar • Sonar and towable hydrophone cable • Hull-mounted sonar • Combat management system: Saab 9LV
Weapons	• PTO2020 Gabriel surface-to-surface missile system (8 x Gabriel 5 surface-to-surface or anti-ship missiles) • ITO2020 Sparrow surface-to-air missile system (Mk 41 vertical launchers for firing 32 Evolved SeaSparrow Missiles) • Anti-submarine system: lightweight torpedo Torped 47 • Mine-laying system: sea mines • 1 x 57 mm BAE Bofors Gun • 2 x track fire remote-controlled weapons with small, medium, and heavy machine guns, automatic grenade launchers, and lightweight medium-calibre cannons • Decoy launchers • The stern side of the hull will contain a flight deck to accommodate a single helicopter or multiple unmanned aerial vehicles • 1 x hangar and hangar facility
Occupancy	• Approximately 70 persons; accommodation facilities will be available for up to 120 staff members

Unique Specifications

Given that Finland's harbours can freeze in the winter and are characterized by islands, shallow waters, and reefs, the Pohjanmaa-class corvettes are being designed for year-round operations under all environmental conditions, including ice.[20]

Mission

The Finnish Defence Forces highlights that the introduction of the Pohjanmaa-class corvette will bring about changes to Finland's naval doctrine, as the ships enable

- The use of fire against ground targets
- The enhanced generation of a real-time situational picture
- More extensive cooperation with the Finnish Defence Forces' other units
- More efficient capability of watching out for and engaging sub-surface targets[21]

The Pohjanmaa-class corvette (Puolustusvoimat / The Finnish Defence Forces)

The Turkish Ada-Class Corvette

Introduction

Beginning in 2004, the Turkish Navy initiated the MILGEM program, which aimed to maximize indigenous naval capabilities and maintain a self-sufficient national shipbuilding industry.[22] Under this initiative, the Turkish shipbuilder STM delivered four Ada-class destroyers:

1. F-511 *Heybeliada* (commissioned in September 2011)
2. F-512 *Büyükada* (commissioned in September 2013)
3. F-513 *Burgazada* (commissioned in November 2018)
4. F-514 *Kınalıada* (commissioned in September 2019)

The fifth of the class, Istanbul, was built larger and is categorized as a frigate.[23] While Turkey has not publicly disclosed the cost estimates for the Ada class specifically, Ukraine recently procured two Ada-class corvettes under a program valued at $500 million USD, putting the unit estimated cost of the corvettes at around $250 million USD.[24]

F-515 "*Istanbul*" (STM, n.d.)

F-511 "*Heybeliada*" (STM, n.d.)

Specifications

The technical specifications for the **Ada-class corvette** are outlined by STM[25] and Naval News[26] as follows:

Mass	• Length overall: 99.4 m • Length waterline: 90.5 m • Max beam: 14.4 m • Draft: 3.95 m • Displacement: 2,400 t
Drive	• Combined diesel and gas (CODAG): 2 x diesel engine + 1 x gas turbine • 2 x shaft and 2 x propeller (controllable pitch propeller) • Power generation: 4 x diesel generation • Max speed: 29 kts • Endurance: 3,500 nm at 15 kts
Sensor	• Network-Supported Data Integrated Combat Management System • Thales SMART-S Mk 2 air/surface search radar • Chaff decoy system • Laser warning system • Meteksan Yakamos hull-mounted sonar • Aselsan Denizgözü (SeaEye) Ahtapot (Octopus) (F-513, F-514) or ASELFLIR-300D (F-511, F-512) electro-optical (EO) system • Thales STIR 1.2 (STING) fire control radar • ALPER LPI navigation radar • Aselsan ARES-2N RESM • Infrared (IR) signature monitoring system • Integrated communication system • X-Band SATCOM (satellite communication) • Ship Data Distribution System • Ship information system • Sperry Marine VisionMaster navigation radar • (W)ECDIS ((Warship) Electronic Chart Display and Information System) • WAIS (Warship Automatic Identification System)
Weapons	• Torpedo countermeasure system • 8 x Atmaca or Harpoon anti-ship missile (AsShm) • 2 x 12.7 STAMP • 21 x RAM Block2 • 1 x 76 mm gun (Oto Melara) • 2 x 324 mm Mk.32 triple launchers for Mk.46 torpedoes • 2 x RHIBs • Capacity to carry 2 x S70 Seahawk helicopters (one in the hangar and one on the platform)
Occupancy	• 106 crew (108 including sickbay)

Mission

According to STM,[27] the Ada-class corvette can

- Perform the determination, location, classification, and identification of air, surface, and underwater targets
- Provide naval gunfire support
- Perform maritime operations, including maritime surveillance and patrol, coastal and infrastructure protection, and the supervision and surveillance of the exclusive economic zone

However, given that Turkey has transitioned the MILGEM program to produce frigates of the Istanbul class instead, it remains unclear how the Turkish Navy will utilize the Ada-class corvettes moving forward.

F-513 "*Burgazada*" (STM, n.d.)


F-513 "*Burgazada*" (STM, n.d.)

The Hellenic Navy Corvette Program

Introduction

As part of its broader naval modernization strategy, the Hellenic Navy is considering the acquisition of 3+1 corvettes, intending to have at least two constructed by Greek shipyards.[28] More recent reports suggest that the plan may expand to include up to six large patrol vessels or corvettes.[29] As of 2024, three designs are under active consideration: Naval Group's Gowind 2500, similar to the UAE's Bani Yas–class corvette; Fincantieri's FCx30, similar to Qatar's Al Zubarah–class corvette; and the SIGMA 10514, which is classified as a frigate.[30] Additionally, Greece is a member of the European Patrol Corvette program (discussed below) As of 2022, the Greek government estimated the per-unit cost of the corvette program at €400 million; however, limited details are available on the current costs.[31]

The FCx30 is modelled after the Al Zubarah–class corvette built by Fincantieri for the Qatari Emiri Navy. This class consists of four vessels:

1. F101 *Al Zubarah* (launched February 2020)
2. F102 *Damsah* (launched February 2021)
3. F103 *Al Khor* (launched September 2021)
4. F104 *Sumaysimah* (launched March 2022)

The four vessels were purchased as part of a broader package worth €5 billion, which included two OPV/FACM-type (Offshore Patrol Vessels and Fast Attack Craft Missile) ships (based on the Falaj 2–class), an air defence landing platform dock (LPD) (based on the "BDSL [Bâtiment de Débarquement et de Soutien Logistique] Kalaat Beni Abbes"), and €1 billion for missiles.[32]

Meanwhile, the Gowind 2500 design is a variant of the Bani Yas–class corvette, built under contract and valued at €750 million by Naval Group for the UAE. The two UAE vessels are

5. P110 *Bani Yas* (launched December 2021)
6. P111 *Al Emarat* (launched May 2022)

P111 "*Al Emarat*" (NVL Group, n.d.)

Specifications

The technical specifications for the **Al Zubarah-class corvette** are outlined by Fincantieri[33] and Naval Technology[34] as follows:

Mass	• Length: 107 m • Beam: 14.7 m • Depth: 8.6 m • Displacement: 3,250 t
Drive	• Range (at 15 kts): above 3,500 nm • Propulsion system: 4 x pulse detonation engine (PDE) + 2 x RG + 2 x FCPP (combined diesel and diesel (CODAD) propulsion system: 4 x diesel engines + 2 x feathered controllable pitch propellers) • Generating sets: 4 x diesel generator sets (DGSs) • Maximum speed: 28 kts
Sensor	• Multifunctional radar • Identification friend or foe (IFF) interrogator and transponder • Electronic warfare system (EWS) radar electronic support measures (ESMs) and communication ESM • IR search and tracking systems • Radar and E/O fire control system • Tactical Data Links 11, 16, JREAP (Joint Range Extension Applications Protocol), Y, [22 fitted for] • Satellite communications • Integrated communications system • Obstacle and mine avoidance SONAR • Combat management system
Weapons	• Vertical launching system (VLS) for medium-range SAM • Towed array torpedo detection system • Short-range SAM launchers • SSM launchers • 76/62 mm super rapid (SR) multi-feeding main calibre gun (OTO Melara super rapid multi-feeding gun) • 30 mm calibre secondary guns
Occupancy	• Crew: 98 + 14 persons

Mission

Fincantieri[35] described the Al Zubarah-class corvette's mission as

- Escort
- Support
- Relief
- Interdiction
- Patrol operations
- Open seas missions
- Protracted helicopter operations

P111 "*Al Emarat*" (NVL Group, n.d.)

The **FCx30** is described by the following:

	Combat	Patrol
Key Features	• First line ship survivability • Digital and twin ship • Redundancy and seaworthiness	• Multipurpose configuration • Strategic maritime defence capability • Special forces RHIBs
Main Missions	• Master of all warfare domains • Tactical ballistic missile defence • Extended interoperability	• Maritime counterterrorism • Interdiction support • Counter-piracy operations

The specifications for the **Gowind 2500 corvette** are outlined by Naval Technology[36] as:

Mass	• Length: 85–105 m (depending on variant) • Beam: 16 m • Displacement: 1,000–2,500 t (depending on variant)
Drive	• Max speed: 25–27 kts • Range: 3,700 nm at 15 kts • Combined diesel/electric or diesel engine (CODLOD) hybrid propulsion system
Sensor	• Panoramic sensors and intelligence module • SETIS combat management system
Weapons	• Water guns • 12.7 mm remotely controlled machine guns • 20 mm machine guns • 76 mm naval gun on the forward gun deck • Anti-ship missiles, ship defence system, and electronic warfare suite • 2 x rigid inflatable boats or unmanned surface vehicles • Large and smart deployable assets (heavy helicopters, UAVs, RHIBs) [10-tonne helicopters, S-100 type unmanned aerial vehicle]
Occupancy	• Crew: 80 persons (helicopter detachment included) [35–60 crew and 15–25 passengers]

The technical specifications for the **Bani Yas–class corvette** (specifically the second vessel, *Al Emarat*) are provided by Naval Group,[37] and Vavasseur.[38]

Mass	• Length: 102 m • Beam: 16 m • Draft: 5.4 m • Displacement: 2,800 t
Drive	• Max speed: 25.5 kts • Range: 21 days • Propulsion: CODLOD • 2 x diesel engines (MTU) • 2 x electric engines (Leroy-Somer)
Sensor	• Panoramic Sensors and Intelligence Module (PSIM) integrated mast • Thales NS110 surveillance radar with integrated IFF • STIR 1.2 EO Mk2 FCR • Radar ESM (R-ESM)/communications ESM (C-ESM) system by Elttronica (Elt) Roma • HGH infrared search and track (IRST) system based on two SPYNEL-X 8000 electro-optical sensors fixed on either side of PSIM • 4 x up-link antennas and transmitted for the guidance of SAM • Thales KINGLIP Mk2 hull-mounted sonar (HMS) • CAPTAS-2 variable depth sonar (VDS) • TDS • 2 x navigation radar • Marine navigation system • Netans Data Distribution • Remote-controlled dual-head Glamox CL25 searchlights featuring white HMI (hydrargyrum medium-arc iodide) and UV (ultraviolet) lights
Weapons	• 1 x OTO 67 mm SR gun with STRALES system (and DART [Driven Ammunition Reduced Time of Flight] guided ammunition) • 16 x VL MICA (VL MICA NG in the future) SAM • 8 x MM40 EXOCET Block 3C SSM in two quadruple launchers amidships • 2 x triple torpedo launchers for MU90 lightweight torpedoes • 21-cell RAM CIWS • 2 x guided rocket launcher (by LIG Nex1)
Occupancy	• Crew: 80 persons (helicopter detachment included) [35–60 crew and 15–25 passengers]

Mission

According to Naval Technology,[39] the Gowind's mission is

- Anti-piracy
- Sea control and denial
- Combat
- Counter-terrorism
- Drug interdiction and anti-smuggling operations
- Oil and gas platform protection
- Search and rescue
- Fisheries protection
- Environmental protection
- Humanitarian support

The European Multi Modular Patrol Corvette (MMPC)

Introduction

In July 2022, the European Commission selected a proposal from a consortium led by Naviris (comprising Italy's Fincantieri and France's Naval Group), working in coordination with Spain's Navantia, for the development of the European Patrol Corvette.[40] On May 15, 2024, the European Union reaffirmed its commitment to the project, aiming to establish a unified development framework for this new class of warship.[41] Phase 1 of the program was allocated €87 million, including €60 million from European Commission grants and €27 million from member states Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, and Spain. Phase 2 added up to €154.4 million in funding, bringing the total project budget to €241.4 million to date.[42]

At the onset, the project will feature two versions:

1. The long-range multipurpose vessel
2. The full combat multipurpose vessel[43]

artist rendition of the EPC sailing, source Wikicommons

Specifications

There are limited known technical specifications at this time; however, Defence Industry Europe,[44] Naval Technology,[45] and the EPC[46] highlight the following regarding the **MMPC**:

Mass	• Length: 110 m • Displacement: 3,000 t
General	• Second-line vessel (NATO definition: limited warship unit)
Drive	• Green propulsion systems • Electric power plants • Power management and marine systems
Weapons	• Multi-drone operations

Mission

The potential missions for the MMPC are described by the EPC[47] as

- Patrol and surveillance
- Long-range oceanic patrol
- Maritime interdiction operations (MIOs)
- Limited sea control (SC)
- Escort when integrated with a naval force
- ASuW operations/SAG
- ASW limited escort
- Environmental security
- Asymmetric security

Notes

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[4] Bundesministerium der Verteidigung, 2024

[5] Bundeswehr, "Korvetten der Braunschweig-Klasse," n.d., https://www.bundeswehr.de/de/ausruestung-technik-bundeswehr/seesysteme-bundeswehr/korvette-k130.

[6] NVL, "Corvettes: Advanced Capacity Tailored to Your Deployment Needs," n.d., https://nvl.de/en/naval-vessels/corvettes.

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[8] Bundesministerium der Verteidigung, 2024

[9] Eric Wertheim, "Sa'ar 6 Missile Corvette Joins Israel's Navy," U.S. Naval Institute, February 2021, https://www.usni.org/magazines/proceedings/2021/february/saar-6-missile-corvette-joins-israels-navy.

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[13] IDF, "The Sa'ar 6: The Israeli Navy's Newest and Most Advanced Ship," 2022, https://www.idf.il/en/mini-sites/israeli-navy/the-israeli-navy-s-newest-and-most-advanced-ship/.

[14] IDF, "The Sa'ar 6."

[15] Rauma Marine Constructions, "Government and Research Vessels," 2022, https://rmcfinland.fi/products-and-services/government-and-research-vessels/.

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