

Contents

Cupons

Deadliest US ATACMS missile already in Ukraine 1

A Russian pilot admits that the biggest enemy of the Su-35 and Su-34 aircraft are the MANPAD systems used by the Ukrainians 1

Defeating Russia would be impossible without the US. Impressive list of weapons sent to Ukraine: From HIMARS to state-of-the-art helicopters and drones 2

German press: In the conflict between the West and Russia, Saudi Arabia is on the side of the Russian president 3

Drone strike on a Russian military base where Tu-22M3 bombers are deployed 4

War in Ukraine. Russia lost much of its heavy armaments..... 4

Nord Stream case - evidence of detonations found, say Swedish police 6

First "Hunter" class frigate in 2031 8

The frigate Marasesti, under repair! Services will be provided by Constanta SA Shipyard... 8

France's show of force (Video): the aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle and the destroyer Chevalier Paul intercepted air targets..... 10

EMSA drone helps French authorities monitor ship emissions off the Mediterranean coast 11

Two Russians cross the Bering Sea in a boat to escape 12

[Deadliest US ATACMS missile already in Ukraine](#)

[A Russian pilot admits that the biggest enemy of the Su-35 and Su-34 aircraft are the MANPAD systems used by the Ukrainians](#)

A Russian fighter pilot admits that Ukrainian man-portable anti-aircraft missile systems (MANPADS) are the biggest threat to Su-35 and Su-34 aircraft. Russian military analysts as well as fighter pilots have listed Man-Portable Air Defense (MANPAD) portable air defense systems, not surface-to-air missile (SAM) systems, as the main "enemy" of Su-35 and Su-34 fighter jets.

Russia, as of 11 August, had lost nearly two squadrons of its Su-35 fighter jets, according to the deputy chief of Ukraine's General Staff, Oleksi Hromov.

"The Russian Federation has lost two squadrons of its state-of-the-art Su-35 fighter jets in Ukraine, or about 24 aircraft," Oleksi Hromov said on 11 August.

The Su-35 is more of an upgraded version of the Su-27, with more advanced engines, radars and electronics, making it Russia's second most important fighter after the fifth-generation Su-57 "Felon".

Since the start of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, several photo-video footage of downed Su-35 jets have appeared on social media. Man-portable anti-aircraft missile systems (MANPADS) are heavily used by the Ukrainian military. Since the start of the Russian military aggression - 24 February - MANPADS have become the backbone of Ukraine's anti-aircraft defences. The Ukrainian Armed Forces reportedly currently have about 1400 US-made FIM-192 Stinger systems deployed both before and after the war. The Ukrainian military also uses Russian-made Iгла systems, which shot down a Su-34 in late August. The S-300, another Russian-made system, is widely used by Ukrainian air defence units. Around 25 September, two Su-34 bombers were shot down near Kupyansk. Russian military analysts, aviation enthusiasts and former fighter pilots explained that ground attack missions, carried out at low altitude, made Russian Air Force planes sitting ducks in the crosshairs of man-portable anti-aircraft missile systems (MANPADS). "The war has not reached a military-strategic dynamic where we have to undertake precision bombing from high altitude. Long-range cruise missiles do that job. Most of our Su-35, Su-24 and Su-34 aircraft have been hit while flying at low altitudes," a retired Russian pilot told EurAsian Times on condition of anonymity. Ukraine has two types of air defence systems: Soviet-made self-propelled SAM systems - these are the 9K37 "Buk" and S-300 platforms - and the second type of systems are MANPADS - which include Iгла, Strela, Stinger, but also Piorun (also known as Grom-M, a product made by the Polish defence industry).

Against larger self-propelled systems, pilots fly at extremely low altitudes, while against MANPADS, they have to fly at altitudes of over 5,000 metres. Both Su-34s near Kupiansk were shot down with portable anti-aircraft missile systems. MANPADS will thus remain a threat to Russian aircraft.

https://www.defenseromania.ro/un-pilot-rus-recunoaste-ca-cel-mai-mare-dusman-al-avioanelor-su-35-si-su-34-sunt-sistemele-manpads-folosite-de-ucraineni_618632.html

[Defeating Russia would be impossible without the US. Impressive list of weapons sent to Ukraine: From HIMARS to state-of-the-art helicopters and drones](#)

US M142 HIMARS launcher. Photo: U.S. Army

Seven months after the start of Russia's barbaric and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, it's abundantly clear that the neighbouring country would not have been able to withstand Russia's all-out assault without US military support. And the list of weaponry sent to Ukraine is truly impressive. In peacetime such a donation would have radically transformed any army in the world.

Despite the fact that many European states have donated military technology to Ukraine, including Western states, not only Soviet but also modern Western technology, the support that Europe has given militarily to Ukraine pales in comparison to that given by the US. With last week's announcement of a new \$1.1 billion tranche of military assistance to Ukraine, American support to Ukraine has risen to no less than \$16.8 billion (if we include the latest tranche of \$625 million announced this week). A truly impressive figure. And if in the first phase of the conflict thousands of Javelin anti-tank systems halted the advance of the Russian invaders, HIMARS artillery systems were instrumental in helping Ukraine take the initiative and counter-offensive in north-east Kharkov and south Herson. Today, 7 months after the Russian Federation's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, it is abundantly clear that the Ukrainian Army could not have held out with the help of European states alone, and US support has proven and is proving crucial to defeating the Russian aggressor. The American arsenal that the US has donated to Ukraine to defeat the Russian invasion is truly impressive. The journalists at Breaking Defense have published an extremely interesting chart of the

weaponry the US has donated to Ukraine during the 7-month invasion. And, as you can see from the image below, the numbers are truly impressive, including state-of-the-art military technology. We're talking about no less than 38 M142 HIMARS high-precision multiple launchers, as well as other launch systems, including hundreds of howitzers. In total, more than 8,500 Javelin anti-tank systems, more than 1,400 Stinger anti-aircraft systems and 20 Mi-17 helicopters have been donated by the Americans. The AU also donated drones, 700 Phoenix Ghost UAVs and over 700 Switchblade kamikaze drones. The military aid also includes hundreds of armoured vehicles, radars, Harpoon anti-ship systems, as well as equipment and personal protection for Ukrainian soldiers.

A list of US weapons systems and their numbers donated by the US to Ukraine, published by Breaking Defense journalists

https://www.defenseromania.ro/infrangerea-rusiei-ar-fi-imposibila-fara-sua-lista-impresionanta-a-armelor-trimise-ucrainei-de-la-himars-la-elicoptere-si-drone-de-ultima-generatie_618617.html.

German press: In the conflict between the West and Russia, Saudi Arabia is on the side of the Russian president

In the conflict between the West and Russia, Saudi Arabia is acting shoulder to shoulder with Vladimir Putin. OPEC+'s recent decision to cut oil production by two million barrels a day from November can hardly be interpreted any other way. This view was expressed by Heike Buchter - author of an article for the German daily Die Zeit.

The expert points out that the aforementioned production cut represents about two percent of global supply. However, since many OPEC members have lately, for various reasons, already adhered to the agreed production quotas, the actual cut announced will be just under one million barrels per day. However, despite the oil price remaining at historically high levels, following the announcement of the OPEC+ decision, quotations have continued to rise. A barrel rose to \$94-95. According to Buchter, consumers in Germany, as well as around the world, will begin to feel the effects of production cuts when they fill up their cars in the near future. After all, petroleum products such as gasoline will also become more expensive. At the same time, fuel prices have reached historic highs this year due to the war in Ukraine and Western sanctions against Russian supplies. The article says OPEC+ representatives justified their decision with economic uncertainty and the threat of falling prices if demand falls as a result of the global recession. At the same time, according to the author, the cartel's recent decision may accelerate the onset of the same recession. Buchter believes that one of the reasons that pushed Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest player, to take such a decision is probably the new Western sanctions against Russia. The author recalled that Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman himself was briefly outlawed by the West after the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi in 2018. And now he may fear that the current actions of the US and its partners in relation to Russian President Vladimir Putin could one day be taken against him. The German expert noted that among the sanctions imposed by the EU against Russia because of the war in Ukraine, the cap on Russian oil prices attracts particular attention. Obviously, this was done to reduce Moscow's revenue as much as possible.

However, the recent decision to cut crude oil production should now help Russia offset possible supply disruptions due to the new Western sanctions by raising prices on the global market. Finally, as the author of the article put it, the Vienna decision is also a strong "slap in the face" to US President Joe Biden. Literally, in June, the US leader visited Riyadh and personally asked Mohammed bin Salman to help the world with the energy crisis and

increase oil production. Buchter recalled that for decades the Saudis have been considered close allies of Washington: they have received American weapons and also bought American government bonds with their oil earnings. Now, in Riyadh, it seems, they think they can afford such an approach to the West, writes a German expert.

<https://topwar.ru/202948-prensa-germanii-v-konflikte-zapada-s-rossiej-saudovskaja-aravija-na-storone-rossijskogo-prezidenta.html>

Drone strike on a Russian military base where Tu-22M3 bombers are deployed

According to the Russian portal topcor.ru, on 07.10.2022, an unknown drone flew over the territory of the Shaykovka airfield in Kaluga Region, where several dozen Tu-22M3 long-range bombers are based.

The drone crashed over the runway of the target after apparently being hit by Russian air defence systems. Shaykovka airfield is about 200 kilometres from the Ukrainian border and 270 kilometres from Moscow. It is home to the combat equipment of the 52nd Bombardment Aviation Regiment. According to the governor of the region, there was an explosion following the drone crash, but no one was injured. Apparently, the drone incident is related to the recent Tu-22M3 bomber attack on several military infrastructure installations on the territory of Ukraine. Thus, on 06 October, an air alert was announced in Kiev, Chernygov, Cherkasy, Kivograd, Poltava and Denpropetrovsk regions. Ukrainian media reports indicate that the Russian side used H-22 Burya air-to-ground missiles. According to Alexei Gromov, deputy chief of the Main Operations Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the aircraft of the Russian Army's Aerospace Forces operated under radio silence. It is not yet known what targets were destroyed by the Russian bombers.

Author's comment: Earlier reports on social media indicate that on 6 October four Tu-22M3 bombers belonging to the 52nd Bombardment Aviation Regiment - Shaykovka of the 22nd Bombardment Aviation - Engels Division of the Long Range Aviation (Strategic Aviation) carried out missile launches over Ukraine from the territory of the Republic of Belarus. The targeted targets were on the territory of the Hmelnitsky Region.

Russian Defence Ministry spokesman Lieutenant General Igor Konashenkov announced on 7 October that the Aerospace Forces had struck the Shepetovsky Repair Enterprise in Khmelnytsky Region with high-precision weapons, destroying the workshops where the Ukrainian Armed Forces' artillery and missile technology was being repaired.

https://www.defenseromania.ro/atac-cu-drona-asupra-unei-baze-militare-din-rusia-unde-sunt-dislocate-bombardiere-tu-22m3_618651.html.

War in Ukraine. Russia lost much of its heavy armaments.

A tenth of the air force, the military fleet and missile systems, up to half of the operational tanks and 40% of the available infantry tanks: that is roughly the proportion of combat technology losses recorded by the Russian army during the seven-month war in Ukraine, according to corroborating verified sources. The losses vary depending on the type of equipment being analysed, but they show a military system that has degraded to a level unprecedented in such a short time, except perhaps at the beginning of World War II.

An armoured graveyard

While the Russian air force and fleet have limited damage by scaling back their operations, losses have been very high in the army, especially among armoured vehicles (tanks, combat vehicles, troop transports), essential for the movement and protection of infantrymen. This hampers Russia's ability to hold territory, as demonstrated by major failures

in recent days. Ukraine has become a graveyard for Russian armour. The Oryx reference site counts 1,250 destroyed tanks, which can be authenticated by dated and geolocated photos. That's nine times the total of tanks lost in Afghanistan in ten years... And it exceeds the combined operational inventory of the French, British and German armies. As for other armoured vehicles, particularly infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) with much less firepower than tanks, at least 2,200 have been destroyed, according to Oryx. Analysts estimate, based on feedback from other battlefields, that the actual number of tanks lost is 45% higher, taking into account those whose bodies were not found or were too destroyed to be identified.

Not enough tanks to cope

With 120 Russian battalions involved, each with 10 tanks and 30 other armoured vehicles, the documented tank losses are already higher than the number of tanks deployed at the start of the invasion (reinforcements have since been brought in). Most experts believe that an expeditionary force can no longer operate effectively when it has lost more than 40% of its heavy weapons. Although Moscow has nearly 8,000 tanks in reserve, many of them are either too old to be useful in combat or have been sitting in the open for 40 years without being maintained, so they are now nothing more than a pile of scrap metal and possibly a source for spare parts. Ukraine has also lost a lot of heavy weapons, for example 277 tanks... but it has more than it had at the start of the war, taking into account deliveries from its neighbours and the 421 Russian tanks it captured.

The air force and fleet are cautious

Losses have been much lower in the artillery area, with, for example, 118 Grad and Hurricane multiple rocket launchers destroyed out of 1,300 in inventory. The same is true for the air force, which has been much more cautious since effective anti-aircraft systems were deployed in Ukraine. Moscow has lost 22 Sukhoi 25 fighter-bombers out of 196 operational, about 12 Sukhoi 30s out of 145 and 15 Sukhoi 34s, the most modern, out of 123. Losses are even lower for helicopters, about 50 out of an inventory of 1,500, of which only 400 were actually deployed to Ukraine. The Russian fleet has also been relatively conservative, having been withdrawn to the port of Novorossiysk after the trauma of the loss of one of its three missile cruisers, the "Moskva", in April. The Kremlin's warships hardly ever participate in combat anymore, except for the occasional launch of a Kalibr missile. It has lost three amphibious assault ships out of seven deployed in the Black Sea. Its fleet of 15 frigates is, however, intact.

Towards a missile shortage

To the list of losses must be added shells and missiles launched. But it is impossible to assess this, especially as ammunition depots can be more easily hidden by Western satellites than cruisers. The stockpile of cruise missiles, crucial because of their accuracy and difficulty of interception, is probably nearing its end, as Ukraine estimates it has been hit by 2,500 such missiles and Western intelligence has put the stockpile at 3,000. These are virtually impossible to replace due to the lack of very special electronic components, usually imported from the West.

https://www.dcbusiness.ro/razboiul-din-ucraina-rusia-a-pierdut-o-mare-parte-din-armamentul-greu_648768.html.

Biden's move that may give Putin sleepless nights: The world's largest US aircraft carrier approaches Europe VIDEO

The unfolding of Vladimir Putin's war in Ukraine remains unpredictable, with an unknown end. Now that the Kremlin leader has made threats to use nuclear weapons, Joe Biden is also making a new move. So the aircraft carrier USS Gerald Ford, the world's largest US warship has begun its journey to Europe, departing Tuesday from Norfolk, Virginia.

The 112,000-ton US aircraft carrier, which has a crew of about 600, is the first ship in a new class of aircraft carrier called the Ford. It can carry more than 60 fighter jets, including F-35 stealth aircraft, according to the Voice of America.

The aircraft carrier Gerald Ford will participate in military exercises in the Atlantic Ocean with "approximately 9,000 military personnel from 9 countries, 20 ships and 60 aircraft" of the NATO alliance, a US Navy statement said, according to CNN, which could give Vladimir Putin sleepless nights.

Participating states in the military maneuvers are the United States, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and the Netherlands, along with the US 2nd and 6th fleets.

Ready. To. Deploy. #Warship78 @US2ndFleet @COMNAVAVIRLANT11 @USNavy @flynavy <https://t.co/U7HKjHGWj6> pic.twitter.com/sx1TxIrev4
- USS Gerald R. Ford (CVN 78) (@Warship_78) September 29, 2022
Ads

According to the US Navy release this maritime military exercise in the Atlantic Ocean represents the largest partnership since World War II to date.

"We've seen a substantial increase in Russian naval activity in the run-up to the Ukrainian crisis in the Arctic... so the North Atlantic is a very important place where we're going to have to deter Russia," said Bruce Jones, a professor at Stanford University, USA.

The aircraft carrier Gerald Ford has RIM-162 and RIM-116 RAM missile systems, Phalanx CIWS guns, M2 50 Cal, 60-75 fighter jets, including F-35 stealth aircraft.

It cost more than \$13 billion, is 333 metres long, 40 metres wide, can travel at over 30 knots per hour and is powered by two nuclear reactors.

VIDEO: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZLGY2M79GGs>

Source: <https://ziare.com/portavion-gerard-ford-sua/mutarea-lui-joe-biden-cel-maire-portavion-din-lume-al-sua-gerald-ford-vine-in-europa-atlantic-1764979>

[Nord Stream case - evidence of detonations found, say Swedish police](#)

A crime scene investigation of the Nord Stream 1 and 2 gas pipelines from Russia to Europe has found evidence of detonations, strengthening suspicions of "serious sabotage", the Swedish Security Service said on Thursday. Swedish and Danish authorities have been investigating four leaks after the pipelines, which link Russia and Germany via the Baltic Sea and have become a flashpoint in the Ukraine crisis, were damaged early last week. Europe, which used to rely on Russia for about 40% of its gas, is facing an energy crisis following Moscow's invasion of Ukraine, which has disrupted fuel supplies in an ongoing standoff. It is investigating what caused the leaks as Moscow tries to blame the West, suggesting the United States is to blame. Washington has denied any involvement. "After completing the crime scene investigation, the Swedish Security Service can conclude that detonations occurred at Nord Stream 1 and 2 in the Swedish economic zone," the statement said. The security service added that there had been extensive damage to the pipelines and had taken some material from the site which was now to be analysed. The evidence "reinforced suspicions of serious sabotage," it added. The crime scene investigation by the Swedish Coast Guard and Navy reportedly involved unmanned vehicles, said Swedish Navy spokesman Jimmie Adamsson. "The pipelines are at a depth of 70-80 metres and unmanned underwater vehicles are used at those depths," he added. "Nord Stream Gas 'sabotage': who is to blame and why? Russia said it had been informed through diplomatic channels that it could not join the investigation. "For the time being, there are no plans to ask the Russian side to join the investigation," Kremlin

spokesman Dmitry Peskov told reporters, adding that Moscow had replied that it was not possible to conduct an objective investigation without its participation. Operators of pipelines owned by Russia and its European partners said this week that they were unable to inspect the damaged sections because Danish and Swedish authorities sealed off the area on Monday. Sweden's prosecution authority said on Thursday that the area, where gas has been leaking into the sea for nearly a week, is no longer sealed off. It was not possible to let others participate in a Swedish criminal investigation, the Swedish justice minister said Wednesday in response to the Kremlin. Danish Foreign Minister Jeppe Kofod told Reuters on Thursday that a police-led working group between Denmark, Sweden and Germany was taking the lead. Russian Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Maria Zakharova said on Thursday that Moscow would insist on a "comprehensive and open investigation" including Russian officials and Gazprom GAZP.MM. "Not allowing the owner (of the pipelines) to be a witness in the investigation means there is something to hide," Zakharova said. The Swedish government has not received any request from Gazprom or Nord Stream to investigate the damage themselves, a spokesman for the enterprise ministry said.

ITALY STORAGE ALMOST FULL

As European countries try to reassure consumers that they will have enough power as the cold months approach, the chief executive of Eni energy group ENI.MI said Thursday that Italy will have nearly full gas storage before winter. However, the supply situation is tight and Italy should be alert to uncertainties that could arise in the event of a colder winter or unexpected problems with energy infrastructure, Eni CEO Claudio Descalzi said. Last year, Italy sourced 40% of its gas imports from Moscow, and Eni was the country's biggest importer of Russian gas. The head of Germany's Federal Network Agency, which would handle gas rationing in case of supply emergencies, repeated his warning a week ago that consumption is too high. "We will strive to avoid a gas emergency this winter without savings of at least 20% in private households, business and industry," said Klaus Mueller of the Bundesnetzagentur. "The situation could become very serious if we do not significantly reduce our gas consumption," he told Reuters.

Source: <https://www.marinelink.com/news/nord-stream-probe-finds-evidence-500023>

Unprecedented oil theft. Thieves built a 4-kilometre pipeline into the sea through which they siphoned oil for 9 years

Officials in Nigeria have discovered an illegal pipeline that was connected to one of the main crude oil export terminals at sea that has operated undetected for 9 years, the head of state oil company NNPC LTD said, according to Reuters. The 4-kilometre connection at the Forcados export terminal, which usually exports around 250,000 barrels of oil a day into the sea, was found during a theft check over the past six weeks, NNPC chief executive Mele Kyari told a parliamentary committee on Tuesday. "Oil theft in the state has been going on for over 22 years, but the scale and rate at which it has reached lately is unprecedented," Kyari said in an audio recording of the meeting, seen by Reuters. Thieves often break pipelines on land to siphon oil undetected while the facilities continue to operate, but an illegal pipeline in the ocean is highly unusual and suggests a more sophisticated theft operation. Forcados operator, SPDC, a local subsidiary of Shell, did not offer a comment at the time of publication by Reuters. Nigeria, usually Africa's biggest exporter of crude, is losing possible revenue from about 600,000 barrels of oil a day, Kyari said, as some is stolen and oil companies suspend work in some fields and do not supply pipelines broken by thieves. As a result, crude exports fell below one million barrels a day in August for the first time since 1990, depriving Nigeria of crucial funds. Shipments from the terminal have been halted since a leak was found on 17 July in a subsea hose laid at the terminal. Shell said this week that it expects loading to

resume in the second half of October. In August, NNPC contracted with companies including those owned by former militants to stop the theft of crude oil.

Source: <https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/externe/mapamond/furt-de-petrol-fara-precedent-hotii-au-construit-o-conducta-de-4-kilometri-in-mare-prin-care-au-sifonat-titei-timp-de-9-ani-2107727>

First "Hunter" class frigate in 2031

That's the Australian hope for the new frigate programme, according to the Australian Prime Minister - Richard Marles - who visited the Govan shipyard in Glasgow, where the Royal Navy's first Type 26 frigate is being built.

But the Australian Prime Minister has higher hopes: "We're obviously working with BAE Systems to see whether we can get that date sooner, but we are looking at that as the date for the first and we hope that we can get the subsequent ships in the program in the water as quickly as possible."

For now, however, things have calmed down in Australia and it looks like the Hunter programme is going ahead as originally conceived, with the ships expected to have a displacement of 8,800 tonnes and not 10,000 as originally planned. At the Osborne Naval Shipyard in southern Australia, the first block of the first frigate has been completed. Note that this first module is one that does not incorporate any modifications specific to Australian frigates.

The first of 22 modules (blocks) from which a "Hunter" frigate is built. But the most important aspect seems to be that the Australians have decided on a final configuration, especially as there is even talk of cancelling the contract and buying American "Constellation" class frigates.

A "Hunter" class will be a ship capable of fighting in all three environments and will have 32 Mk 41 launch cells, including anti-aircraft and anti-missile defences with Sea Ceptor ship-to-air missiles (Camm-ER missiles), eight NSM anti-ship missiles and will be capable of supporting the operation of a CH-47 Chinook heavy-lift helicopter (landing and take-off only).

The ship's base helicopter, however, will be an MH-60R, and in certain configurations, the ship will be able to operate two aircraft on board simultaneously.

The question of attack submarines remains open, but at least the frigates seem to be on the right track.

Source: <https://www.rumaniamilitary.ro/prima-fregata-din-clasa-hunter-in-2031>

The frigate Marasesti, under repair! Services will be provided by Constanta SA Shipyard

The Ministry of National Defence, through U.M. 02022 Constanta - Naval Logistics Base "Pontica", is procuring ship repair and maintenance services! According to licitatiapublica.ro, it concerns additional and supplementary services for the execution of the contract "Repairs and docking of the ship F111 - Frigate Mărășești". The total value of the purchase is 1,967,0170.39 lei, and the money will go to the accounts of Constanta Shipyard SA, the winner of the contract.

About the Mărășești Frigate

According to navy.ro, in 1914, 4 destroyers were ordered in Italy from the Pattison shipyard in Neapole and one submarine from the Fiat shipyard in Spezzia. "Following the outbreak of the First World War, only two destroyers were built, named "Nubio" and "Sparviero", but they were not delivered according to the contract, being used during the

years of the conflagration by the Italian Navy, in combat actions against the Austro-Hungarian fleet", according to the quoted source. Further, in the meeting of 17 November 1919, taking into consideration the report of General Rășcanu, Minister of War, the government led by General Arthur Văitoianul authorised the Ministry of War to continue negotiations with the Italian government for the purchase of ships ordered before the war and already used by the Italians. On 1 July 1920 these two ships arrived in Constanta and were named "Mărășești" (ex. Nibbio) and "Mărăști" (ex. Sparviero), known after this date as Aquila class destroyers. Initially, the electromechanical side was serviced by Italian officers. It should also be noted that the frigate "Mărășești" (F 111) is a multirole combat ship that can participate in naval combat or can engage the enemy by air, sea and submarine with torpedo and missile artillery.

Missions

Search and missile attack of enemy surface ships;

Search for and attack enemy submarines;

Naval coverage of own actions;

Search and rescue of life at sea (SAR);

Maritime interdiction operations;

Preventing and countering asymmetric risks and threats by monitoring and controlling vessel traffic;

Helicopter cooperative missions: Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC), Vertical Resupply (VERTREP) and Helicopter Landing.

Activities performed

National: Sea Shield: 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; 2021, Shield Protector: 2020, TOMIS: 2021, Dacia Livex: 2021.

International: Cooperative Partner: 1994, 2003, Cooperative Marmaide: 1995, Strong Resolve: 1998, Storm: 2000, Blackseafor: 2005, 2006, 2010, 2011, Breeze: 2010, 2011, Sea Breeze: 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, training march: Constanta - Toulon - Barcelona - Constanta (1995), training march Constanta - Cartagena - Naples - Piraeus - Constanta (1998).

Main features:

Displacement: 4795 t, length: 144,6 m, width: 14,8 m, maximum speed: 27 Nd, propulsion: 4 x 8440 hp MAN type engines, maximum draught: 6 m, range: 1500 Mm, crew: 227.

Armament: 4 ship-to-ship missile launchers, 2 naval gunnery launchers, 76.2 mm calibre, 4 anti-aircraft gunners, 30 mm calibre, 2 anti-submarine torpedo launchers, 533 mm calibre, 2 passive jamming missile launchers, 2 anti-submarine bomb launchers and 8 radar systems.

About Constanta Shipyard SA

According to Confidas.ro, platform consulted on October 06, 2022, Constanta Shipyard SA is headquartered in Constanta, port enclosure, was founded in 1992 and deals with the construction of ships and floating structures.

Last year, with 860 employees, Șantierul Naval Constanța SA declared a turnover of 127,594,888 lei, expenses of 219,096,353 lei and a loss of 8,754,920 lei.

The associates of Constanta Shipyard SA are Resource International SA, Ins. Marshall, Majuro, Trust Company Complex, with 94.8%, S.I.F. Moldova SA, based in Bacău, with 2.02%, S.I.F. III Transilvania SA, based in Brașov, with 0.73% and Listă Shareholders - with a profit and loss share of 2.45%.

According to RECOM, the persons empowered are: Bosînceanu Dumitrița - director, Bosînceanu Andrei - director and member of the Board of Directors, Rusen Radu-Cătălin - director, member of the Board of Directors, general manager, Putinei Magdalena Violeta - director, Stoian Nicolae - director, Călin Corneliu - director, Teodosescu Victor - deputy

general manager, Vasile Deniz - economic director, Grigorescu Laurențiu - director, Putinei Sorinel - director.

The auditors are Deloitte Audit SRL and Pricewaterhousecoopers Audit SRL.

Andrei Bosînceanu also appears as a director in Cuget Liber SA, while Dumitrița Bosînceanu appears as a partner in Histria International SRL, Histria Protguard SRL and Histria Shipmanagement SRL.

In the past he has managed and been a partner in Bluepress Media SRL, now deregistered, as a shareholder in Expert Management SA (deregistered), as a partner in Agi-Serv SRL (deregistered), and currently manages Cuget Liber SA and Oltenia Estival 2002 SA.

Source: <https://www.ziuaconstanta.ro/informatii/combaterea-criminalitatii-in-achizitiile-publice/fregata-marasesti-in-reparatii-serviciile-vor-fi-asigurate-de-santierului-naval-constantina-sa-document-796598.html>

[France's show of force \(Video\): the aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle and the destroyer Chevalier Paul intercepted air targets](#)

The French destroyer Chevalier Paul and the aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle launching MBDA-developed Aster surface-to-air missiles. Photo: French Navy via Naval News

The French destroyer Chevalier Paul and the aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle, launching MBDA-developed Aster surface-to-air missiles. Photo: French Navy via Naval News

The aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle, and the destroyer Chevalier Paul, part of the French ship-led battle group, intercepted air targets in conditions that simulated combat, launching Aster surface-to-air missiles produced by European giant MBDA.

The exercise was a complex one and demonstrated the ability of the battle group led by the French aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle to counter missile threats.

Both exercises were conducted on 4 October 2022, with images released by the French Navy.

On the morning of 4 October, the Horizon-class destroyer Chevalier Paul successfully intercepted an aerial target by launching an Aster 30 surface-to-air missile.

According to Naval News, which cites the French Navy, the test simulated a military operation in which the warship was attacked. Neutralising the threat was difficult as the fire control radar system was deliberately disabled to raise the difficulty of the exercise.

In the afternoon of the same day, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle also successfully intercepted an aerial target using an Aster 15 missile.

"The intercepts demonstrate the technical and operational capability of the aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle and the destroyer Chevalier Paul in providing anti-aircraft defence for the entire battle group," said the French Navy, which also highlighted the ability of French sailors to carry out such a difficult mission.

???? Tirs Aster réussis pour le Chevalier Paul et le Charles de Gaulle, parés à faire face aux menaces missiles ! These firings demonstrate the capabilities of the aircraft carrier and air defence frigates to provide air defence for the @French_CSG Naval Air Group (GAN)
↪ pic.twitter.com/pcZMt499Pl

- French Navy (@MarineNationale) October 6, 2022

Aster 30 missiles are also in the French MAMBA anti-aircraft system deployed by the French ally in Romania.

The missiles used to intercept aerial targets are of the Aster type and were originally developed by MBDA for the French, British and Italian navies to counter threats against surface ships.

The Aster 15 is a short-range surface-to-air missile, while the Aster 30 is a medium- and long-range missile.

The Aster missiles arm the most modern ships of the three countries mentioned above.

In Romania, the MAMBA air defence system deployed by the French military to reinforce the eastern flank is also equipped with Aster 30s.

MAMBA, also known as SAMP/T, is being developed by the Eurosam concern, a joint venture between the giants MBDA and Thales.

In the version used by MAMBA, Aster 30 missiles reach a speed of Mach 4.5 (1,400 m/s) and are capable of intercepting targets up to 20 kilometres if they are supersonic ballistic or cruise missiles, and over 100 kilometres if they are fighter jets.

Source: https://www.defenseromania.ro/demonstratie-de-forta-a-frantei-video-portavionul-charles-de-gaulle-si-distrugatorul-chevalier-paul-au-interceptat-tinte-aeriane_618644.html

[EMSA drone helps French authorities monitor ship emissions off the Mediterranean coast](#)

EMSA has responded to a request from the French authorities to provide surveillance support for several tasks, including monitoring emissions from passenger and commercial vessels using busy ports in the Marseille area (Port of Marseille, Port of Fos). The deployed sniffer drone takes measurements from the exhaust level of passing ships to help verify compliance with EU and IMO rules limiting the sulphur content of marine fuels (Directive (EU) 2016/802 and MARPOL Annex VI) in order to reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment. The operation follows recent successful tests and is expected to run until 23 December 2022.

Ship safety inspectors from the Interregional Directorate for the Mediterranean (DIRM MED) in charge of dock inspections will be directly involved in targeting ships in close contact with drone pilots. Each flight will be tracked in real time via EMSA's RPAS Data Centre, and the measurements taken will trigger subsequent inspections via the THETIS-EU Port State Control database where non-compliance is suspected.

The special RPAS model used is ideal for rapid mobilisation from different locations. The ATLAS 4 vertical take-off and landing quadcopter produced by ALTUS LSA and supplied by the ALTUS LSA-led consortium with ADAPTIT is under contract with EMSA and fully equipped with various payloads, including cameras and emission measurement sensors.

While emissions monitoring will be the primary task of the operation, RPAS can also be deployed for other complementary tasks in a designated area. In this way, it can also serve the purposes of search and rescue, fisheries control and marine pollution monitoring, depending on the specific needs of the authorities at any given time.

Source: <https://emsa.europa.eu/newsroom/press-releases/item/4832-emsa-sniffer-drone-supports-french-authorities-to-monitor-ship-emissions-on-mediterranean-sea-coast.html>

Two Russians cross the Bering Sea in a boat to escape

The US Coast Guard is accustomed to intercepting maritime migration in the Florida Straits and Southern California, but this week it received an exceptional and unusual signal of illegal arrivals from the middle of the Bering Sea. Two Russian nationals had managed to reach St. Lawrence Island from the far reaches of the Chukchi Peninsula, Russia's most northeastern district. Using a small boat, the two men had braved the Bering Sea to cross the ocean to Gambell, a community on the northwestern tip of St. Lawrence Island. The men told some local residents that they had fled Russia to avoid military service, according to KTUU - and had traveled all the way from the town of Egvekinot, Chukotka, 300 miles to the northwest. Russian President Vladimir Putin has launched a large-scale military action to bolster his forces in Ukraine, and the program has been criticized inside Russia for drawing ineligible citizens into the project - especially in Russia's remote regions. The two men were temporarily detained, and the US Coast Guard flew them off the island Tuesday in an HC-130 SAR aircraft. U.S. Customs and Border Protection has taken the individuals into custody and is handling the case. Alaska Gov. Mike Dunleavy said Wednesday that the arrival of the Russian nationals was likely a "one-time occurrence" and unlikely to be repeated. The weather in the northern Bering Sea is unforgiving: average temperatures at Gambell are below freezing from November through April, and wind speeds can easily exceed 30 knots. A spokesman for Alaska Senator Dan Sullivan said the senator has had a call with Department of Homeland Security leadership about the unusual arrivals, and CBP is now "going through the process to determine the admissibility of these individuals" into the United States. "This incident makes two things clear: First, the Russian people do not want to fight in Putin's war of aggression against Ukraine. Second, given Alaska's proximity to Russia, our state has a vital role to play in ensuring America's national security," Senator Sullivan said in a statement. "That's why Senator [Lisa] Murkowski and I have pressed officials in Washington DC so hard on the need to prioritize Arctic capabilities -- including infrastructure, Coast Guard assets, ports and strategic defense assets."

Source: <https://www.maritime-executive.com/article/two-russians-cross-the-bering-sea-in-a-boat-to-escape-the-draft>

Norway limits port access for Russian fishing vessels

Norway said on Thursday it would impose limits on Russian fishing vessels using its ports, in a further tightening of security after last week's alleged sabotage of Nord Stream gas pipelines near the Baltic Sea. Russian trawlers will now only be allowed to visit three of several dozen ports along the Norwegian coast and must undergo security checks when they do, Foreign Minister Anniken Huitfeldt told a news conference. The ports include Tromsø, Kirkenes and Bøtsfjord. She stopped short of imposing a total ban on Russian ships, called for by some security experts and opposition politicians, who said there was a risk of espionage and more of sabotage. Some access was needed because joint management of fish stocks remains important, Huitfeldt said. And by inspecting vessels, Norway will also try to prevent the smuggling of sanctioned goods back to Russia, she added. Norway, Europe's main gas supplier and a major global oil producer, has deployed its navy, air force and soldiers to protect its energy industry in response to the Nord Stream leak, which some countries have blamed on sabotage. Norwegian police have also deployed drone detection systems on offshore platforms to investigate recent safety breaches. "Russia's unacceptable annexations in Ukraine, attacks on gas pipelines in the Baltic Sea and increased drone activity have prompted the government to further tighten security," Huitfeldt said. Russian fishing vessels often

deliver their catch to Norwegian ports, benefiting the local economy. Norway exempted them from European sanctions imposed on commercial shipments after Moscow invaded Ukraine.

Source: <https://gcaptain.com/norway-limits-port-access-to-russian-fishing-vessels/>