

MS DAILY BRIEF - 14 October 2022

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New national security strategy supports allies against Chinese 'coercion', says NSC adviser Sullivan

The People's Republic of China's intention to reshape the international order is the United States' biggest geopolitical challenge for the next decade, National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan said Wednesday. Beijing presents an "increasingly global challenge" not only to the United States but also to nations that want to preserve a rules-based order of international relations, Sullivan said, speaking at Georgetown University's Walsh School of Foreign Service at the public launch. version of the National Security Strategy. "Many of our allies and partners, particularly in the Indo-Pacific, are at the forefront of PRC coercion and are rightly determined to seek their own autonomy, security and prosperity. We will support their ability to make sovereign decisions in line with their interests and values, free from external pressures, and will work to deliver investment at high standards and scale, development assistance and markets," according to the strategy. The strategy, as it appears in the unclassified version, towards China is threefold: "invest in the foundations of our strength at home - our competitiveness, our innovation, our resilience, our democracy." "align our efforts with our network of allies and partners, acting with common purpose and in common cause" and "compete responsibly with the PRC to defend our interests and build our vision for the future." The new strategy provided a brief summary of how the US would operate under a concept of "integrated

deterrence" across the government defined as "the perfect combination of capabilities to convince potential adversaries that the costs of their hostile activities outweigh their benefits."

Integrated Deterrence

The United States has a vital interest in deterring aggression by the PRC, Russia, and other states. More capable competitors and new strategies of threatening behavior below and above the traditional threshold of conflict mean we cannot afford to rely solely on conventional forces and nuclear deterrence. Our defense strategy must sustain and strengthen deterrence, with the PRC as our pacing challenge.

Our National Defense Strategy relies on integrated deterrence: the seamless combination of capabilities to convince potential adversaries that the costs of their hostile activities outweigh their benefits. It entails:

- **Integration across domains**, recognizing that our competitors' strategies operate across military (land, air, maritime, cyber, and space) and non-military (economic, technological, and information) domains—and we must too.
- **Integration across regions**, understanding that our competitors combine expansive ambitions with growing capabilities to threaten U.S. interests in key regions and in the homeland.
- **Integration across the spectrum of conflict** to prevent competitors from altering the status quo in ways that harm our vital interests while hovering below the threshold of armed conflict.
- **Integration across the U.S. Government** to leverage the full array of American advantages, from diplomacy, intelligence, and economic tools to security assistance and force posture decisions.
- **Integration with allies and partners** through investments in interoperability and joint capability development, cooperative posture planning, and coordinated diplomatic and economic approaches.

Integrated deterrence requires us to more effectively coordinate, network, and innovate so that any competitor thinking about pressing for advantage in one domain understands that we can respond in many others as well. This augments the traditional backstop of combat-credible conventional and strategic capabilities, allowing us to better shape adversary perceptions of risks and costs of action against core U.S. interests, at any time and across any domain.

In his statements, Sullivan reiterated how valuable allies and partners are in carrying out this strategy, adding that the US does not want them to pick sides as in the Cold War. "We are not engaging every nation as a proxy battleground," he said earlier in a press briefing and repeated at Georgetown. In outlining its National Security Strategy, the Biden administration included a new stance on Russia in light of its February invasion of Ukraine. The invasion delayed the launch of the strategy because it was originally expected to be launched in February, the month Russia launched its attack on Kiev, Sullivan said. Russia under Vladimir Putin "threatens to drag us back to the darkest days" of the Soviet Union and the Cold War, Sullivan said. The US did not want a direct confrontation with Russia, but wanted to cobble together a coalition of like-minded nations to provide Ukraine with long-term military and financial assistance, he said. It also meant imposing tougher sanctions on Russian businesses - especially in energy and finance - and individuals in the ruling elite. "Russia got exactly the opposite of what it wanted" in the response from NATO, the European Union and Indo-Pacific nations to the invasion, Sullivan said. This included "quietly working to shepherd Finland and Sweden into NATO." Strong support is not without risk. "We take seriously threats" that Russia could

use tactical nuclear weapons to defeat as the invasion stalls and the Ukrainians launch a major counteroffensive, he said. The US "will not be intimidated" by threats of nuclear blackmail, he said. One lesson in Ukraine's determination to fight comes in showing other nations that "democracy is a form of government worth defending," he said. "We will support Ukraine for as long as it takes," Sullivan said. The strategy itself calls for continued economic, development and humanitarian aid even after the fighting is over. Sullivan cited the agreement between Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States [AUKUS] to build a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines for Canberra and to share technological developments as an example of allies and partners working more closely together as conditions have changed in the Indo-Pacific. The strategy's focus on deterrence recommitted to modernising the nuclear triad, its command and control systems and infrastructure "and strengthening our extended deterrence commitments to allies" as a top security priority. It also notes that by the 2030s, for the first time, the United States will face two major nuclear powers with triad capabilities of their own. In his remarks and in the strategy itself, Sullivan warned that competitors are looking for ways to eliminate any advantage the United States and its allies might have in a wide range of new and emerging technologies, either through spyware and other cyber intrusions or through existing commercial agreements on products, such as microchips. "That's why we are modernizing and strengthening our export control and investment screening mechanisms, and also pursuing new targeted approaches, such as overseas investment screening, to prevent strategic competitors from exploiting investments and expertise in ways that threaten our national security," according to Reuters. strategy. Sullivan added, meanwhile, that the US strategy must also take on the equally serious "transnational challenges" of climate change, energy, health and food insecurity, as well as terrorism and arms control "in this critical decade". Washington "will work with any nation" that supports the UN Charter on sovereignty and the importance of freedom of navigation at sea and overflight, Sullivan said. He also saw an opening for areas of cooperation between the United States and China on issues that affect both. Sullivan rhetorically asked "how do you manage cooperation and competition" between major powers, acknowledging that "there is no perfect mathematical formula" to follow.

Source: <https://news.usni.org/2022/10/12/new-national-security-strategy-supports-allies-against-chinese-coercion-says-nsc-advisor-sullivan>

EU wants to lease floating power plants to boost production in winter. Which country is negotiating

Several European governments are in talks to lease floating power plants at a time when the continent wants to secure its winter energy supply, Bloomberg reports. Floating power plants are huge ships that burn liquefied natural gas, low-sulphur fuel oil or biodiesel to produce electricity. Ships of this type could be anchored off European ports as early as December, says Turkish firm Karpowership, which owns a fleet of such vessels. "We're in talks with four of the major economies in the European Union," Karpowership's director of commercial operations, Zeynep Harezi, said in an interview with Bloomberg. "If we can overcome the bureaucracy and documentation, then we will produce electricity at a very low cost, while complying with EU environmental rules," Zeynep Harezi added. Such floating power plants have been used as a source for electricity generation in Africa and other emerging economies. The fact that Europe is migrating to fossil fuel burning ships is a further signal of the urgent need to find additional sources of electricity generation for the winter, as the continent faces many concerns following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The European governments involved in talks with Karpowership have not yet decided whether to use fuel oil or liquefied gas, Zeynep Harezi said. The possible use of low-sulphur fuel oil would be the latest example of how high gas prices are driving energy consumers to burn oil-based fuels.

Karpowership has eight floating power plants available that can generate up to two gigawatts of electricity per hour, enough to power five million homes. The largest such vessel has a capacity of 500 megawatts per hour.

The ships connect the on-board power plant to a shore power station and need about a kilometre of cables to become operational. The Turkish firm says its vessels can supply electricity at between 20 and 25 euro cents per kilowatt hour, half the current market price in Germany for contracts to be delivered next year.

Source: <https://ziare.com/centrala-electrica-plutitoare/ue-inchiriere-centrale-electrice-plutitoare-1766108> and <https://newsweek.ro/international/nave-plutitoare-pentru-productia-de-energie-planul-ue-pentru-marirea-capacitatii>

NATO nuclear exercises in the Baltic Sea. The alliance has doubled its warships in the region

NATO has geared up for nuclear exercises and doubled the number of warships in the Baltic Sea to 30 in a show of force after "horrific Russian bombing in Ukraine".

Russian sabotage of Western targets could trigger NATO retaliation, Moscow warned.

Amid suspicions that Putin's army has planted explosives on underwater gas pipelines, the alliance secretary-general warned that Article 5 could be triggered - meaning all members of the NATO alliance could respond.

"Any deliberate attack against allies' critical infrastructure will be met with a united and determined response," NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg said ahead of Wednesday's meeting of NATO defence ministers in Brussels.

Britain and G7 allies have accused Putin of war crimes and vowed to hold him to account after Russia launched missile strikes on civilian areas in Ukraine.

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg said on Tuesday he was closely monitoring Russia's nuclear forces as the country "loses on the battlefield" in Ukraine.

So far, "no change in Russia's nuclear posture has been observed".

Stoltenberg described Russia's missile attacks on civilians in Ukraine as a sign of weakness.

"Russia is actually losing on the battlefield," he told a news conference, accusing it of resorting to "indiscriminate attacks" in the face of Ukrainian advances.

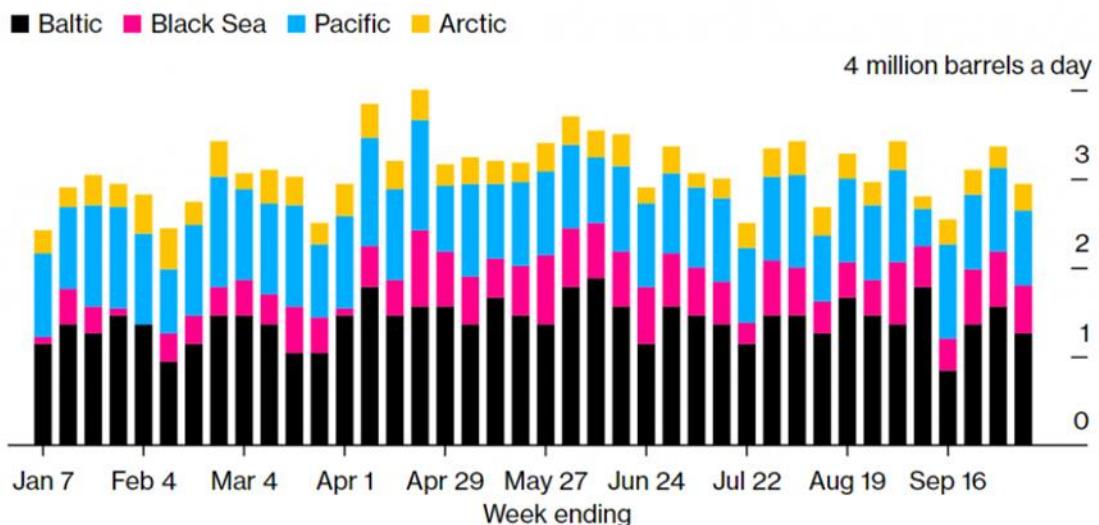
The alliance will continue next week with its annual Steadfast Noon nuclear training exercise, in which NATO air forces practice the use of US nuclear bombs in Europe with training flights without actual weapons.

Cancelling the exercises because of the war in Ukraine would send a "very wrong signal," Stoltenberg said.

"This is an exercise to make sure that nuclear deterrence remains safe, secure and reliable," he said.

Source: <https://newsweek.ro/international/exercitii-nucleare-ale-nato-in-marea-baltica-alianta-si-a-dublat-navele-de-razboi-in-regiune>

Russia has lost 60% of its maritime oil exports to Europe



The average daily volume of Russian seaborne crude oil exports between 1-7 October 2022 fell 12.5% from the previous weekly period to 2.94 million barrels. According to Porta Ukrainy, Bloomberg reports. Russia lost three-fifths of its seaborne crude oil sales to Europe after Moscow sent troops to Ukraine in February. In eight weeks, this market will almost completely disappear, and the latest sanctions will make it very difficult to redirect flows elsewhere," the agency notes. The latest EU sanctions package, adopted in response to the annexation of part of Ukraine, includes a ban on the transport of Russian crude anywhere in the world by tankers owned by EU shipowners - an escalation that could significantly increase the impact on maritime flows. . The sanctions have also been revised to include a price cap approved by the US Treasury Department under which, as of 5 December, buyers of Russian oil can use European ships, insurance and other services only if the purchase price is below a specified threshold.

Source and Continued: <https://www.blackseanews.net/read/195455>

Russia says Kerch ferry will operate for another 1.5 months

The Crimean occupation authorities "expect" the Kerch ferry crossing to operate for another 1.5 months until permission is granted for trucks to pass along the blast-damaged Kerch bridge. This was announced at the meeting of the so-called. "head of the republic" Sergei Aksyonov, reports Kryminform. "As soon as the federal government decides to reopen the Crimean bridge to cargo traffic, the situation will calm down immediately in our country. For now, we are working out how the ferry crossing will work by a month and a half," Aksyonov said. About 900 trucks are reportedly queuing for the ferry crossing. Aksyonov advised drivers "to use the land corridor through new regions to Taganrog". On the morning of 11 October, four ferries operate at the Kerch ferry crossing. Three more ferries are expected to arrive in the near future.

Source: <https://www.blackseanews.net/read/195460>

A Syrian ship under US sanctions has been repaired and certified in Romania

The Syrian vessel FINIKIA (IMO: 9385233, MMSI: 468395000, call sign: YKRO, flag: Syria [SY]) is in systematic violation of Ukraine's state border. The illegal entry of this vessel into the ports of occupied Crimea is described in 19 publications on the Myrotvorets Centre information portal. When FINIKIA left the Syrian port of Latakia on 25.08.2022, indicating the port of destination Midia (Romania), we informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine that FINIKIA intends to undergo dock maintenance and certification for further transport by analogy with another Syrian offender.

Analytical forecasts on the intentions and further actions of the Syrian state shipowner were soon fully confirmed. The vessel was received at the shipyard in Midia, where repairs were carried out, cargo ship construction safety certificates, personal safety document, international anti-fouling system certificate, a survey inspection by the International Bureau of Naval Investigation and an inspection by the Romanian Authority were issued. Port State control in accordance with the Paris and Black Sea Memoranda. With the help of the Romanian authorities, the sanctioned Syrian vessel now has all the paperwork to make pirate voyages to occupied Crimea and export from there grain stolen by Russian-fascist invaders to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. As predicted by the Myrotvorets Center, FINIKIA first went to the port of Kavkaz to cover its tracks without conducting cargo operations, then came to load grain in Russian-occupied Sevastopol. According to the Myrotvorets Center, a strong Syrian maritime lobby is concentrated in Romania, in particular, a journalistic investigation on the subject was published in 2016. The Myrotvorets Centre warned the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry about this situation through available official and unofficial channels, in particular, on 31 August 2022 at a meeting with the Crimean Platform expert network, our representative reported.

The Mirotvorets Centre considers the position of the Romanian authorities unacceptable and unfriendly towards our country, and the actions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine in this matter unprofessional. As a mass media and research-analytical organization, Myrotvorets Center has fully completed its work on this issue. "We believe that the work on this case, which has important and unacceptable consequences for our state, has been failed by the inaction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We appeal to Minister D. Kuleba with a proposal to conduct an audit of the activities of employees of the Ministry who are responsible for this line of work, - writes the publication. "We continue" to develop and implement an action plan to resolve this situation, in particular, to summon the Romanian Ambassador to Ukraine and hand him a note, and to appeal to the United States with a request to consider the issue of applying sanctions, under Caesar's law, to persons who contributed to obtaining maritime documents by the ship that belongs to a Syrian state company and implements the policies of the Assad regime. We hope for a solution to the situation and further effective cooperation between our Centre and the Ministry", adds Myrotvorets Centre.

Source: <https://www.blackseanews.net/read/195486>

Russia allowed to buy back chartered ships ahead of schedule

In the Russian Federation, until the end of 2022, chartered vessels can be bought back early. The decree of the Government of the Russian Federation was signed by Prime Minister Mikhail Mushustin. The document entered into force on 11 October 2022, reports Korabel.ru. "Establish that in the conduct of financial lease (leasing) contracts for sea vessels, inland waterway vessels or mixed navigation (river-sea) vessels (hereinafter referred to as vessels), regardless of their period of validity in 2022, early redemption of vessels; provided by the terms of the agreements may be carried out financial lease (leasing) of vessels," the document published on the official web portal of legal information of the Russian Federation reads. According to the Russian "experts", the lessee may request the lessor to redeem all or part of the object of the contract in advance, without any obligations, by paying a penalty or fine for termination of the lease before the specified period. This measure aims to support all sectors of the Russian economy where leasing is actively used, including maritime transport.

Source: Russia allowed to buy back leased ships ahead of schedule In the Russian Federation, until the end of 2022, leased ships can be bought back ahead of schedule. The Russian Federation government decree was signed by Prime Minister Mikhail Mushustin. The document entered into force on 11 October 2022, reports Korabel.ru. "Establish that in the conduct of financial lease (leasing) contracts for sea vessels, inland waterway vessels or mixed navigation (river-sea) vessels (hereinafter referred to as vessels), regardless of their period of validity in 2022, early redemption of vessels; provided by the terms of the agreements may be carried out financial lease (leasing) of

vessels," the document published on the official web portal of legal information of the Russian Federation reads. According to the Russian "experts", the lessee may request the lessor to redeem all or part of the object of the contract in advance, without any obligations, by paying a penalty or fine for termination of the lease before the specified period. This measure aims to support all sectors of the Russian economy where leasing is actively used, including maritime transport.

Source: <https://www.blackseanews.net/read/195480>

On red lines and negotiations from a position of strength

After the Crimean Bridge was blown up by Ukrainian special services, the patriotic public expected Moscow's reaction to be as harsh as possible and Ukraine to receive a swift and decisive response, for example in the form of a strike on government buildings in Kiev. There were certain grounds for these expectations - in the summer, Dmitry Medvedev, the deputy chairman of the Russian Security Council, promised Judgment Day in Kiev in the event of an attack on the Crimean Bridge, and politicians and pundits have repeatedly stated publicly that the Crimean Bridge is the very red line, after which attacks on government buildings in Ukraine follow. And the response followed. Massive rocket attacks on Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk (Dnepr), Poltava, Lvov and cities in western Ukraine ended up being carried out on Monday. Why was a tough response necessary in such a case? And why is Russia's "appalling silence", expressed in the absence of responses to such strikes against Russia, in the current situation inappropriate and will have negative consequences for Moscow's international position? We will talk about it in this material.

On the "Right of the Strong" in international politics

Doctor of Law Alexei Malinovsky in his scholarly article "The Concept of a 'Strong State' in the Political and Legal Dimension" notes that, from an international legal point of view, a strong state is one that can impose its political will on other states and international organizations, as well as on the entire world community. In a less categorical version, a strong state can be said to have significant influence ("great politics") in the international arena [1]. History clearly demonstrates that any strong state, given the right opportunities to do so, dictates terms to a weak state, according to the principles of "he who is stronger is right" and "survival of the fittest". The sword has always been a symbol of a strong state - in this context, it is worth recalling the story described by the ancient Greek philosopher Plutarch, when the Gauls besieged the city of Clusium, which was patronized by the Romans, and in response to their demand to make peace with the inhabitants of this city, they demanded to give the living as compensation. When the Romans asked what right the Gauls had to take land from their rightful owners, their leader Brennus replied:

Our right we bear at the end of the sword. The whole world belongs to the powerful!

From a legal point of view, the right of power is such a legal phenomenon that indicates that the right does not fully have its own existence, sovereignty. According to its main parameters, it is an instrument or tool of power, its direct expression and embodiment [2]. For example, a significant strengthening of the United States was due to the practical application of what was proclaimed in 1904-1905. President T. Roosevelt of the doctrine of Big Stick diplomacy, according to which the United States has the right to use force abroad in cases where it is dictated by its geopolitical, economic and other interests (an extended interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine). The logical outcome of the evolution of this doctrine was the American concept of "Long Arms", closely related to the judicial doctrine of "Long Arm Jurisdiction". Under this concept, US jurisdiction extends to the whole world [1]. If any state, person or entity threatens US national security, then it is the responsibility of the relevant government agencies to conduct Operation Retaliation or to hold the perpetrator legally accountable in the United States. This approach has led first to political scientists and journalists, then lawyers, calling the United States an "international policeman." However, it is quite obvious that in order for an "enemy of America" under foreign jurisdiction to be brought before an American court, the United States often seriously violates the rules of international law and the national laws of other states. This is the American law of force [1]. Subsequently, American

politicians and international lawyers developed the doctrine of "Preemptive Self-Defense" to legitimize and legalize the "Big Stick" policy. This doctrine was supposed to justify to the international community and American voters the illegal US foreign policy by presenting it as a legitimate activity [1]. Thus, we see that powerful states act "by the right of the powerful" and twist laws and "international law" in a way that suits them. A powerful state often makes decisions without relying on legal prescriptions. In particular, the steady development of N. Machiavelli's ideas about a powerful state, apologists of the "state interest" theory, thinkers Giovanni Botero and Friedrich Meinecke noted that the purpose of the state is to consolidate its power, and in difficult times - to create conditions for the survival of the nation, and not in compliance with moral norms and the law [1]. "What does Russia and the Crimean bridge have to do with it?" - you ask. And despite the fact that the state, which demonstrates weakness, is losing weight and influence in international politics. On the importance of a power's political weight on the international arena The prestige of a state on the international stage is far from being ephemeral, as it seems to some, because on this weight depends how much the state will be counted. If the political leadership of the state makes some strong statements over and over again and then does not answer for their words, then no one will take these statements seriously, and the political weight of this state will begin to melt quickly, like snow. in the spring sunshine. These are the basics of politics. For starters, it's worth remembering that Moscow has repeatedly stated that the Crimea bridge is a red line for Russia, and if Kiev crosses it, then strikes will be made on Bankovaya and negotiations with it will be over. This has been stated not only by experts and political scientists, but also by high-ranking Russian officials. What could that answer be? These could be strikes at administrative buildings in Kiev, strikes at energy infrastructure, strikes at railway and transport hubs (Beskid tunnel), strikes at bridges over the Dnieper.

Some experts say that massive strikes on energy infrastructure could lead to revenge strikes, for example on the Kursk nuclear power plant, which is located in the HIMARS MLRS area, and such risks exist. Kiev may also leave Russia's border regions without electricity. However, active hostilities are ongoing, and Ukraine is already hitting Russian critical infrastructure without fear of consequences. And failure to respond to such attacks on Russian infrastructure would mean there are no red lines. And if so, then Russia will no longer be respected and feared in the international arena, which means even more deadly and dangerous weapons can be transferred to Ukraine. If there are no red lines, then not only long-range missiles to HIMARS, but also Tomahawk missiles and even tactical nuclear weapons can be transferred to Kiev. Is there no answer to that yet? That's why the response to the Crimean bridge strike was necessary, and it followed. Of the options listed above (response opportunities), the option with the destruction of energy infrastructure was chosen (the focus was on strikes against these objects). It is not yet known whether this is a one-off action or the Russian military will continue to strike Ukraine's critical infrastructure. A one-off action will not have the desired effect. So far, Moscow is still banking on peace talks with the West and Ukraine (which has officially refused to negotiate with Vladimir Putin) and is not opposed to negotiations with the US, France, Germany and the UK, which Turkish President Erdogan is pursuing. organise. There are also signs of negotiations from the US Republican Party - Elon Musk (who is actually stating his position) and Donald Trump are in favour of peace talks with Russia. I. Musk's plan seems quite reasonable, and although it is not yet clear whether they will be able to implement it, as the position of the Republicans themselves in the United States is quite shocking, it would be good if the Russian Federation responds to this proposal and does not remain silent. It should be stressed that no one is going to offer favorable terms for an agreement to a weak political player. Weak players are often always beaten and have their terms dictated to them. Therefore, in order to talk with the United States and its allies on equal terms, Russia must demonstrate success in Ukraine. And right now the situation Moscow is looking for, let's face it, doesn't matter. And this situation needs to change urgently. The hostile actions of unfriendly countries must be responded to as harshly as possible, red lines must be drawn directly and openly. Otherwise Russia's political weight will be diminished. Our country has already found itself in a difficult political situation in the international arena, with virtually no allies except Belarus and (with some reservations) Iran.

On the importance of red lines (in conclusion)

Precisely for the reasons outlined above, red lines are extremely important, unfriendly states should know that if they are crossed, a response will immediately follow. The "awful Russian silence" is no longer likely to scare anyone. The special military operation in Ukraine has not only shattered the myth of a virtually invincible Russian army, but is also helping to weaken Russia on the international arena. The failures of the Russian army in Ukraine are seen by all world powers and they draw their own conclusions. The United States, Britain and their allies, seeing the impotence of the Russian political leadership, will not only continue the provocations, but intensify them. That is why the Russian leadership must respond appropriately to the existing challenges, respond harshly to the strikes on Russian territory. Reunification of the historic Russian territories is, of course, good, but these territories must still be preserved. Russia must force the West and Ukraine to agree on terms favourable to Moscow in a peace agreement. And to do so, following the principle of "do not give in to provocations", is simply impossible. It remains to be hoped that the Russian leadership understands this and will act accordingly.

References:

[1].Malinovsky A. A. The concept of "strong state" in the political and legal dimension // RUDN Journal of Law. 2021. Vol. 25. No. 3.

[2]. Alekseev S.S. Philosophy of law. - M.: Norma, 1998.

Source: <https://topwar.ru/203066-est-li-u-rossii-krasnye-linii.html>

The crew of the ship "Admiral Panteleev" practiced protection against an air threat

In the waters of the Sea of Okhotsk, the anti-submarine ship "Admiral Panteleev" carried out an air defence exercise. As reported on Tuesday, October 11 by the press service of the Russian Ministry of Defense, according to the exercise scenario, the ship's air defense crews detected an approaching simulated enemy bomber, which poses a threat to the combat mission. The ship's crew developed an algorithm of actions to alert air defence systems to repel an air attack. The crew captured the target and, when a simulated enemy aircraft approached the affected area, destroyed the "enemy" bomber with an anti-aircraft missile system, preventing the bombing.

As clarified by the military department, during the exercise, one of the Pacific Fleet's naval aviation Il-38 aircraft was designated the simulated enemy. Practical firing was not conducted, but was simulated electronically. "Admiral Panteleev" - a large anti-submarine ship of project 1155, code "Frigate". It has been in service since May 1992. With a total displacement of 7480 tons and a length of 163 meters, it can reach speeds of up to 29.5 knots. It is armed with eight Kinzhal air defence system launchers (64 missiles), two Rastrub four-container missile-torpedo launchers, RBU-6000 missile launchers, as well as AK-100 and AK-630M artillery systems.

Sursa:

<https://flot.com/2022/%D0%A2%D0%B8%D1%85%D0%BE%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B5%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9%D0%A4%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%82136/>

State tests of the Ufa diesel-electric submarine have been completed in the Baltic Sea

State trials of the Ufa diesel-electric submarine of project 636.3 (code "Varshavyanka"), built for the Pacific Fleet at the Admiralty Shipyard, have been completed in the sea areas of the Baltic Fleet. This was reported on Tuesday, October 11, in the press service of the Russian Ministry of Defence.

According to the military department, the submarine's crew, together with industry representatives, checked the performance of systems and mechanisms, tested weapons and technical equipment, in submerged position and on the surface, tested the submarine at maximum speeds and checked the operation of the hydroacoustic station and radio equipment.

The press service was reminded that condition testing is a mandatory step in the construction process of any vessel, which is carried out to verify its systems and mechanisms in working condition for compliance with approved specifications, drawings, technical descriptions and operating instructions. Ufa is the fourth diesel-electric submarine in the 636.3 project, in a series of six submarines for the Pacific Fleet. She was started construction on 1 November 2019 and launched in March 2022. The start of sea trials became known in early September. Last week it was reported that during testing, the submarine sank to 190 metres. The Varshavyanka is 73 metres long, 10 metres wide and has a displacement of 3,950 tonnes. The working diving depth is 240 meters, the maximum is 300 meters. Underwater speed - 20 knots, autonomy - 45 days. Crew - 52 persons. Submarines are armed with six 533 mm torpedo tubes, mines and Kalibr missile systems.

Sursa:

<https://flotprom.ru/2022/%D0%90%D0%B4%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BB%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5%D0%92%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%84%D0%B816/>

Russian shipbuilding plant "Yantar" prepares three new vessels for delivery

At Russia's Baltic Yantar shipbuilding plant, research, fishing and rescue vessels are in the commissioning phase. Ilya Samarin, general director of the plant, spoke about this in an interview for Korabel.ru. "One of them, the research vessel Evgeniy Gorigledzhan, continues testing. Now it removes the comments that were revealed during sea trials in the factory. The ship should be handed over to the customer by the end of this year," Samarin said. In addition, a large ice fishing trawler "Viktor Gavrilov" from the 5670WSD project is next. This is the largest BMRT currently built at Russian shipyards: its displacement is 14,210 tons, maximum length is 121 meters. Further design of the vessel and tying up of domestic equipment under the import replacement programme is being continued by the company "Forss Technologies" of St. Petersburg. Moreover, the Yantar plant plans to complete the construction at an accelerated pace and transfer the project to the customer. Also in the final phase of the multipurpose rescue vessel "Pevek". This is a diesel-electric icebreaker class vessel with unlimited sailing area. It will be the first in a series of such vessels built to a modernised design. As a reminder, Baltic Shipbuilding Plant Yantar JSC is on the sanctions lists of Ukraine, the EU and the US. Details of the sanctions can be found in the Database of legal entities against which Ukraine, the EU and the US have imposed sanctions in connection with Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

Source: <https://www.blackseanews.net/read/195469>

A ship has arrived in Novorossiysk to repair the Caspian pipeline berths

Kazakhstan hopes that both Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) offshore berths in the port of Novorossiysk will be repaired by the end of October - a special ship has arrived for repairs and delivery of equipment is expected. The head of Kazakhstan's Energy Ministry, Bolat Akchulakov, spoke about this on the sidelines of Russia's Energy Week, reports Korabel.ru. On 22 August, CPC announced that it had temporarily decommissioned two out of three remote docking units (TLUs) at the oil loading terminal near Novorossiysk due to the discovery of problems with them, in connection with which shippers' requests will be met in reduced volumes. . According to Akchulakov, oil production at the Karachaganak field has resumed. At the same time, the minister noted that for the current level of oil production in Kazakhstan, the current CPC capacity is sufficient.

Source: <https://www.blackseanews.net/read/195478>

Allseas starts deepwater testing of polymetallic nodule mining system

Swiss offshore contracting giant Allseas has begun a controversial deep sea mining test for Canadian firm The Metals Company, a startup in which Allseas holds an eight percent stake. The company's converted drillship, Hidden Gem (formerly named Vitoria 10000) was deployed in the Clarion-Clipperton area of the Pacific to test a technologically advanced subsea gathering system. The vessel carries a crawler designed to suck up manganese nodules, tiny accumulations the size of grapes to potatoes that grow on the bottom over millions of years. The good-quality nodules contain about 1.5% nickel, 1.0% copper, 30% manganese and about 0.25% cobalt, along with traces of rare earth metals, according to the International Seabed Authority. The total value of deposits in the region has been estimated at \$8-16 trillion. During a pilot test, its robotic nodule collection system recovered about 14 tonnes of nodules from a strip about 150 metres long within an hour. The vessel uses a hoisting system to lift the nodules from the bottom at about 4,300 metres, using compressed air to push them up the pipe. At the surface, they are cleaned and stored for transport. Testing is ongoing and is being closely monitored for environmental effects, including sediment plume size, underwater acoustics and other factors. A team of scientists on a separate monitoring vessel is on site to obtain data and study the tests. "We are at a historic moment in the development of this industry. Once again, our strategic partner Allseas has shown why they are the best in the business when it comes to pioneering engineering and offshore operations. This is just the beginning and we look forward to sharing more news as testing and impact monitoring continues this quarter," said The Metals Company CEO Gerard Barron in a shareholder update.

Some oceanographers warn that the impact of deep mining in the Clipperton Area could be irreparable. Some highly specialised bottom dwellers live exclusively on nodules and relatively little is known about this seabed habitat. Some 70-90% of the species recovered from the region are new to science, reflecting an unusually high biodiversity. The last mining experiment in the area, a 1989 mock sweep called DISCOL, created an eight-metre-wide track with no marine life to recreate the effects of nodule mining. Local species living on the bottom still haven't returned after about 30 years, according to project sponsors.

Source: <https://www.maritime-executive.com/article/allseas-begins-deep-sea-trial-of-polymetallic-nodule-mining-system>

Estonia has closed its ports to ships on the Russian Maritime Register

Estonia has closed its ports to ships registered in the Russian Maritime Register of Shipping. This was announced on Wednesday, October 12, by the Estonian Department of Transport, reports Korabel.ru. The department explained that the Council of the European Union (EU) adopted a decision on 7 October 2022 in connection with the war unleashed by the Russian Federation against Ukraine on Putin's orders. The resolution sets additional restrictive measures for Russian courts. According to the Department of Transport, the decision to close Estonian ports to ships registered in the Russian Shipping Register (RS) came into force from the date of adoption of this decision - from 7 October. The European Union last week approved another package of sanctions against the Russian Federation, which includes a ban on all RS transactions.

Source: <https://www.blackseanews.net/read/195470>

Russian firm TransContainer has positioned its own fleet in the Azov-Black Sea basin

"TransContainer has positioned its fleet in the Azov-Black Sea basin and the Far East. This statement was made at the plenary session of the Interregional Export Forum (IEF) in Perm by the director of the company Viktor Markov, reports Korabel.ru. "From March 2022, we entered the maritime segment. So far, we have put our fleet in the Azov-Black Sea basin, these are four container ships, we have opened services to Turkey on our ships: to Istanbul, Mersin and Samsun. We have also opened services to India and delivered six ships to the Far East basin: today we operate in three ports

in China and Korea with our end-to-end services," Markov said. In addition, according to him, in August the company bought the Sakhalin Shipping Company and "strengthened its maritime presence". "We do not expect a shortage on the six-month horizon in terms of fleet in the current geopolitical realities," the PJSC TransContainer director added.

Source: <https://www.blackseanews.net/read/195468>

Offshore floating wind systems see explosive growth

Floating offshore wind projects have doubled in terms of capacity in the last year, with the UK leading the way, according to a new report from RenewableUK. According to the report, the number of projects in the pipeline, from those in the early planning stages to those operational, has risen from 130 projects to 230 projects in just the last 12 months. In terms of capacity, it has expanded from 91 GW a year ago to 185 GW today. In the UK it is much higher than in any other country. A year ago, the UK had 23 GW of floating wind capacity, compared to over 33 GW today. In the same period, the number of projects has increased from 29 to 51, with projects planned in the North Sea, Celtic Sea and North Atlantic Ocean. Of the 185 GW global sources, nine projects representing 121 MW capacity are fully commissioned in seven countries. Another 96 MW of projects are under construction, 288 MW are approved or in pre-construction, 31 GW are in planning or have a lease and 153 GW are in early development or in the leasing process. Europe accounts for about 58%, or 107 GW, of floating capacity, while the UK accounts for 18% with 33.3 GW, of which 29 GW is planned in Scottish waters. Outside Europe, areas off the west coast of the United States, along with proposed projects off the southeast coast of Australia and South Korea, account for most of the remaining capacity. The report states that by the end of 2030, commissioned wind capacity in the UK could reach 11 GW, with 31 GW in Europe and 41 GW globally. The report also notes that demand for floating equipment is expected to grow rapidly, with the potential for nearly 1,000 pieces of floating equipment to be installed in UK waters by the end of 2030, with 3,200 pieces installed globally by the end of the decade. "The growth of offshore floating wind is growing at a phenomenal rate year on year around the world. We are proud that the UK is a global leader in this innovative technology, with almost a fifth of the total pipeline - significantly more than any other country," said RenewableUK's CEO Dan McGrail. "In the coming years, as we build projects further offshore, where wind speeds are even stronger, floating wind will play a central role in demonstrating cheap, clean electricity for British homes and increasing our energy security. "It also offers a significant opportunity to build an entirely new industry in the UK, with a world-class supply chain that will allow us to export our expertise and cutting-edge technology around the world," adds McGrail.

Source: <https://gcaptain.com/floating-offshore-wind-pipeline-sees-explosive-growth/>