

Threats to Ukraine in the Black and Azov seas

Forecast for 2020:

**storm not only in the Azov Sea,
but also in the Black Sea
around occupied Crimea**

**Russia's Economic War
Against Ukraine**

*Andrii Klymenko, Tetyana Guchakova
Brussels, February, 2020*



Andriy Klymenko is a Crimean expert and journalist, co-founder and editor-in-chief of the online Black Sea News portal www.blackseanews.net. Before the occupation of Crimea, he lived and worked in Yalta. Klymenko is the author of many development strategies of the Crimean cities, economy sectors and peninsula as a whole. Economist Emeritus of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

A. Klymenko is currently being persecuted by the FSB for resisting the Crimean occupation and is on the official Russian Federation list of terrorists and extremists. Since 2014, together with the rest of the news portal staff, he has been working in Kyiv as the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the Crimean Department of the Maidan of Foreign Affairs and Head of the joint Monitoring Group with the Black Sea Institute of Strategic Studies that focuses on the issues of compliance with international sanctions against the RF imposed due to the occupation and illegal annexation of Crimea.

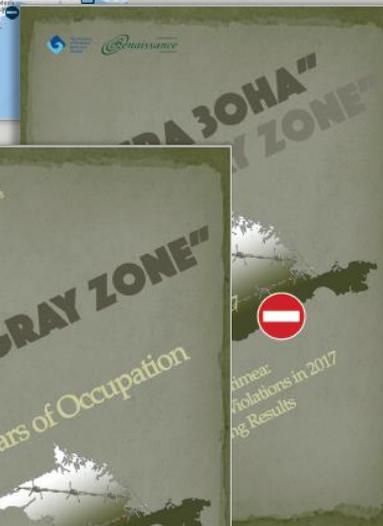
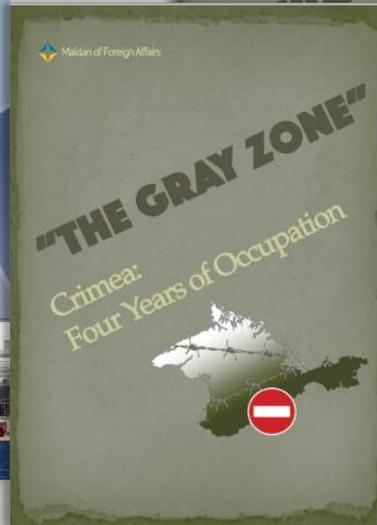
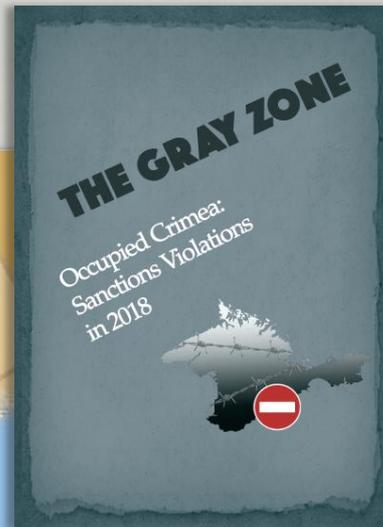
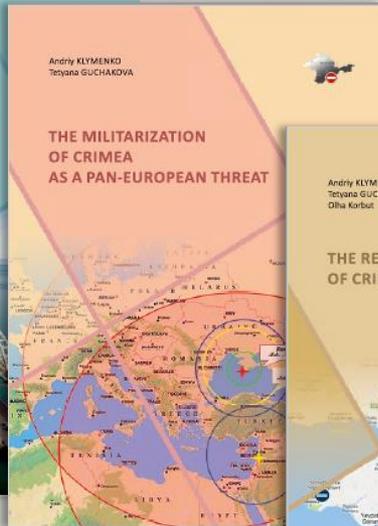
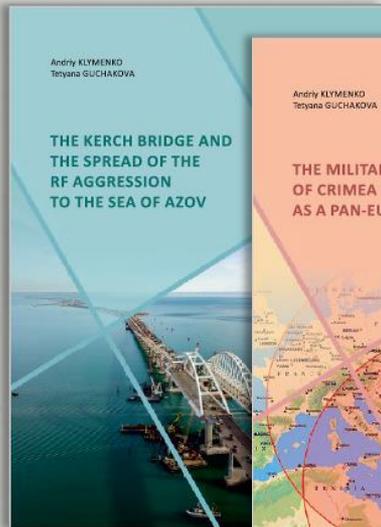


Tetyana Guchakova is a Crimean economic expert and journalist, co-founder and chief executive of the Black Sea News online portal www.blackseanews.net. Before the occupation of Crimea, she lived and worked in Yalta. Guchakova is a business consultant, author of many Crimea development strategies, including those of the peninsula's main cities and industries, who is currently being persecuted by the FSB for resisting the Crimean occupation. Since 2015, together with the rest of the BSN staff, Tetyana Guchakova has been working in Kyiv. She is the lead expert of the Maidan of Foreign Affairs' Crimean Department and its joint Monitoring Group with the Black Sea Institute of Strategic Studies that focuses on the issues of compliance with international sanctions against the RF imposed due to the occupation and illegal annexation of Crimea.



The Institute of Strategic Black Sea Studies

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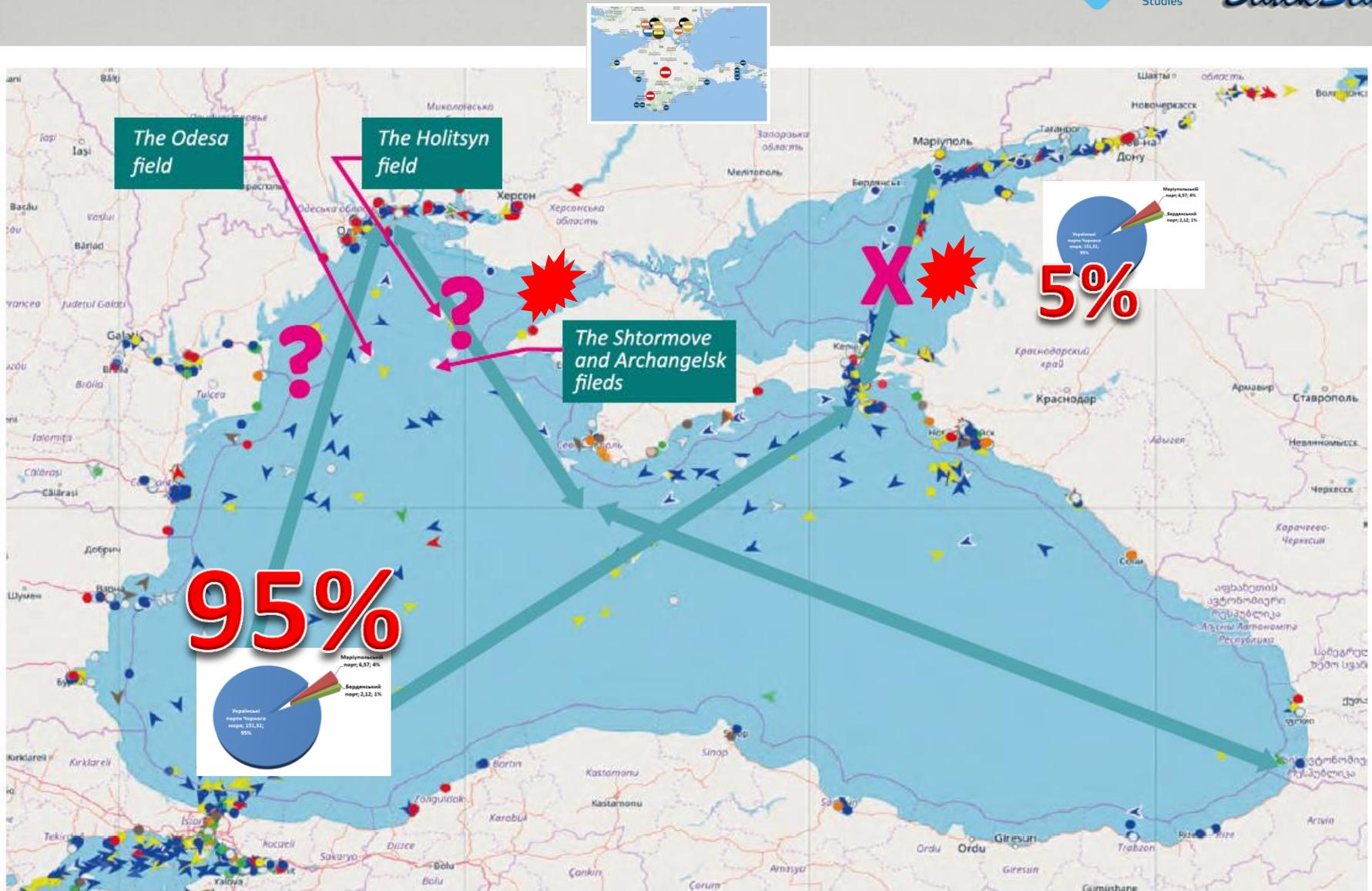
You can get e-versions of our books and new reviews. Email us at:

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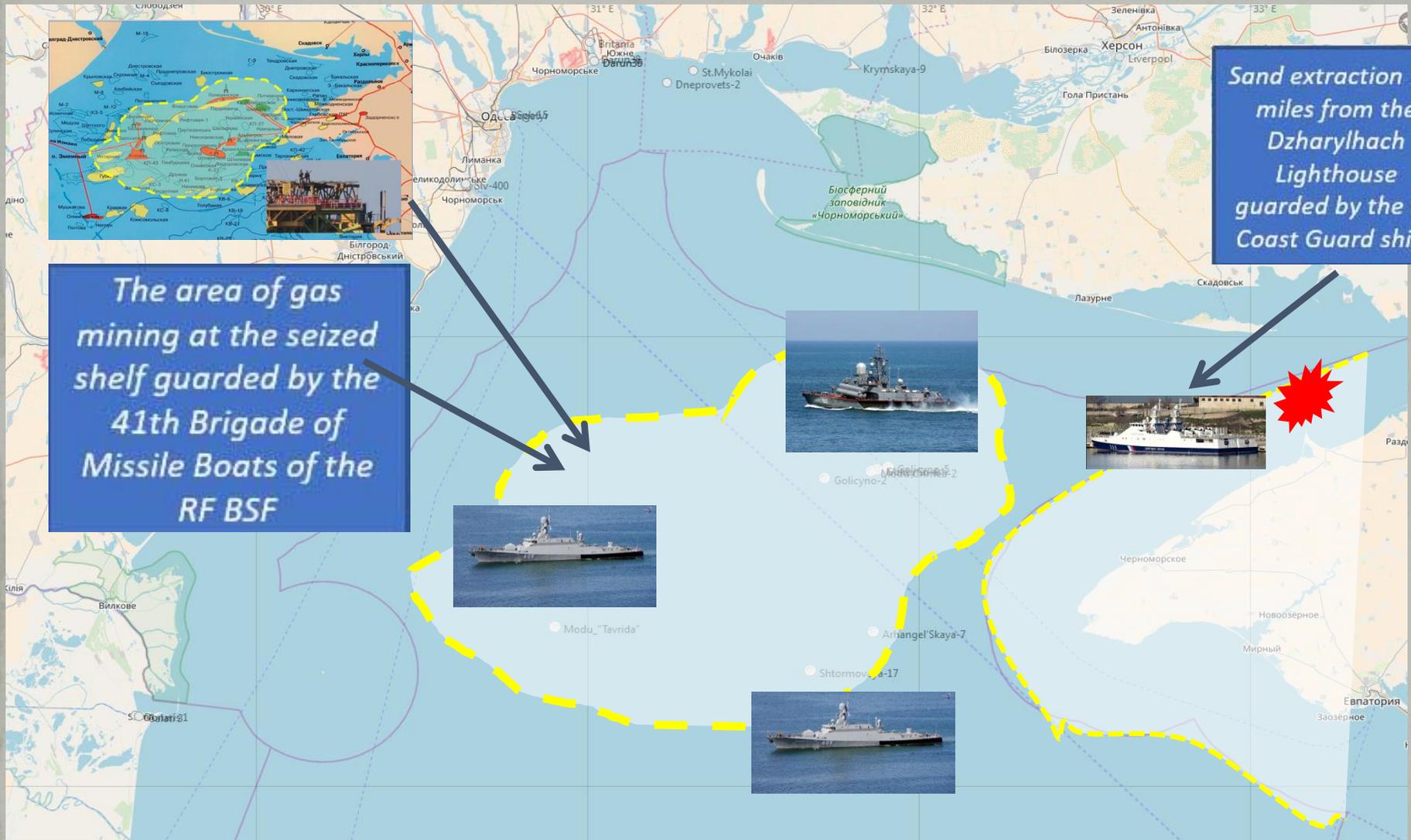
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Forecast for 2020:
 storm not only in the Azov Sea, but also in the Black Sea around occupied Crimea





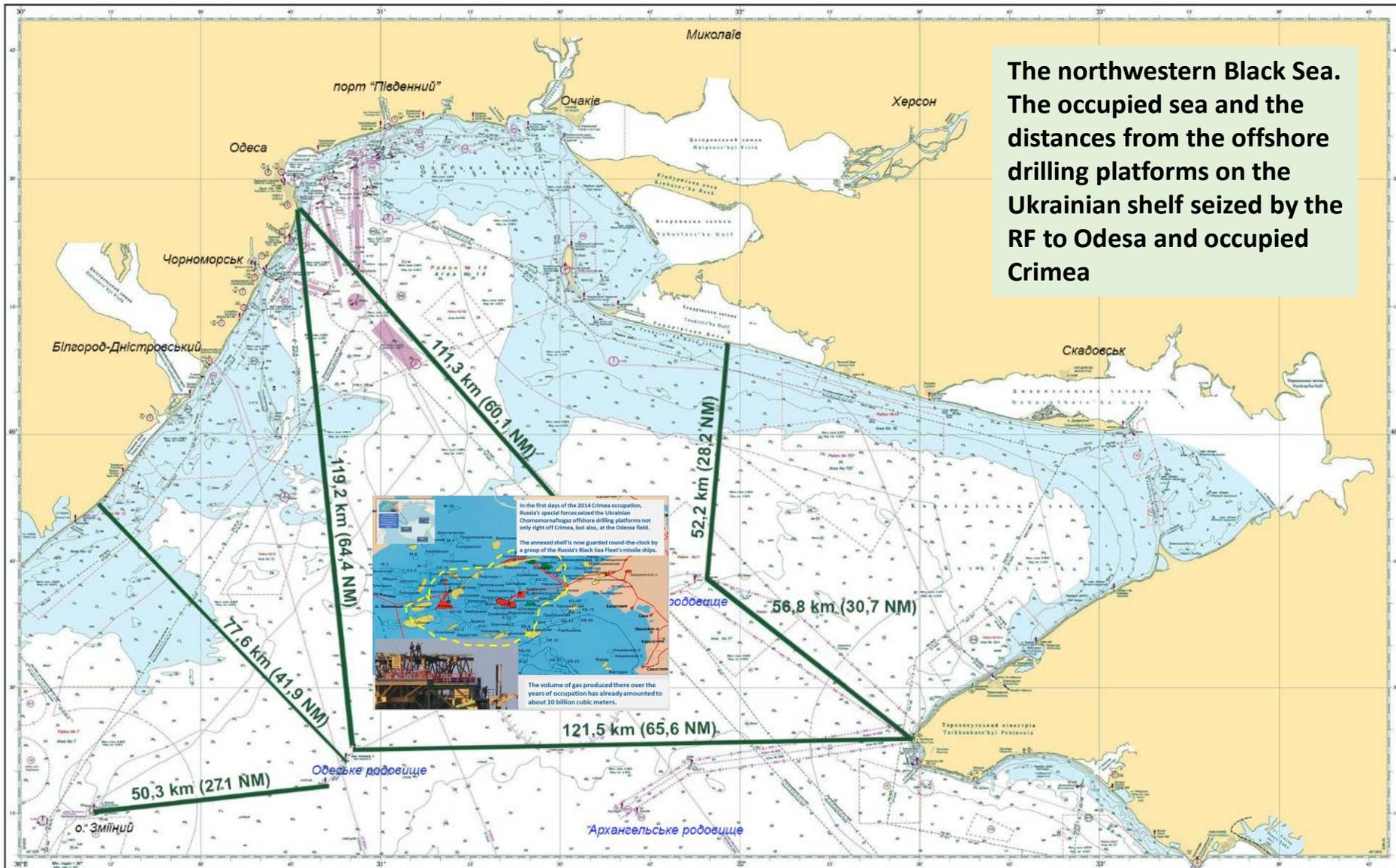
Threats to Ukraine in the Black and Azov seas



The area of gas mining at the seized shelf guarded by the 41th Brigade of Missile Boats of the RF BSF

Sand extraction 7.4 miles from the Dzharylhach Lighthouse guarded by the RF Coast Guard ships

All of these objects have also acquired a new vital function — namely, that of the air, surface and underwater monitoring stations (see details from our colleagues in the Dual-Purpose Gas Streams).

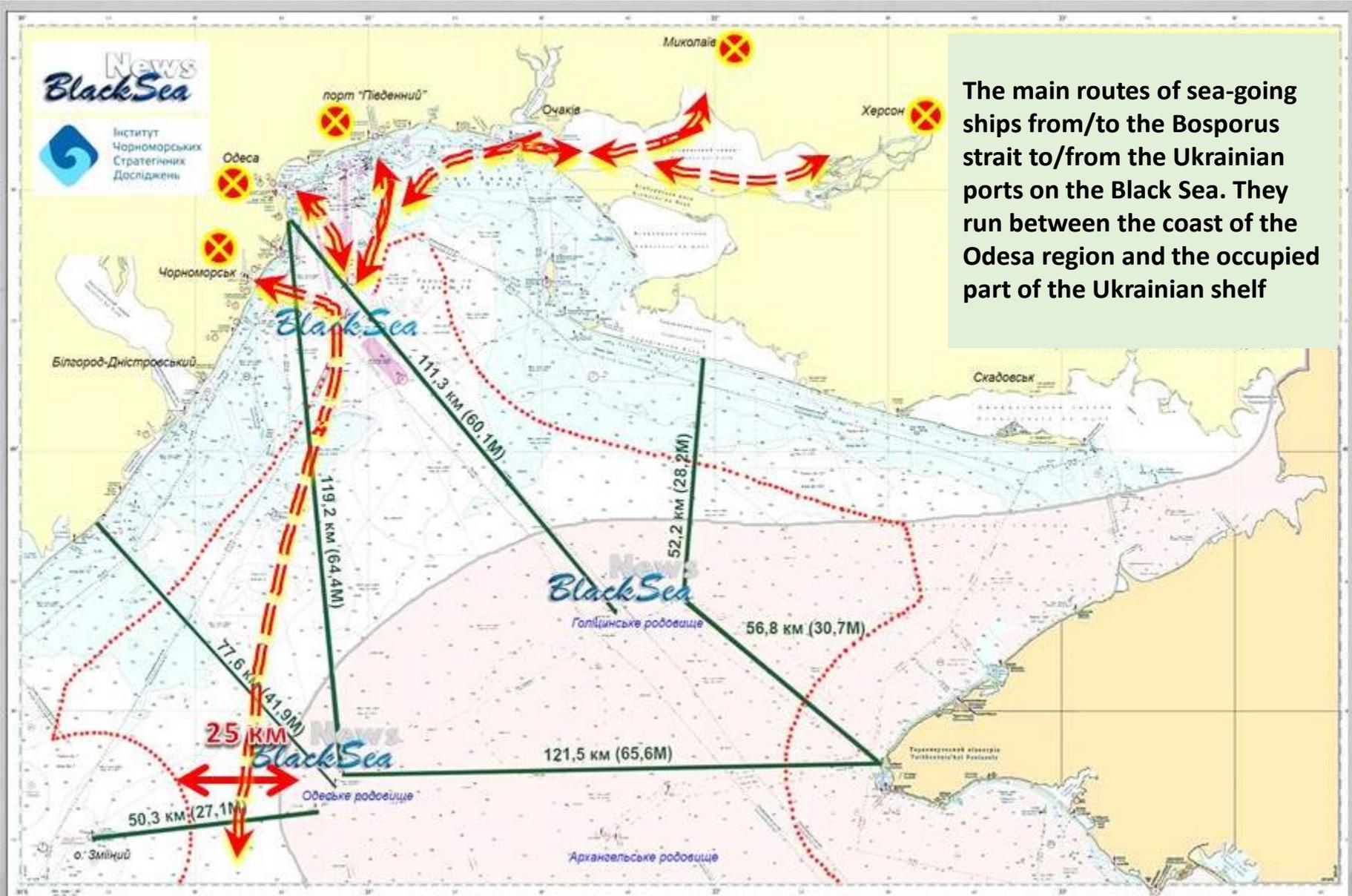


The northwestern Black Sea. The occupied sea and the distances from the offshore drilling platforms on the Ukrainian shelf seized by the RF to Odesa and occupied Crimea

In the first days of the 2014 Crimea occupation, Russia's special forces seized the Ukrainian Chornomorfogaz offshore drilling platforms not only right off Crimea, but also, at the Odesa field.

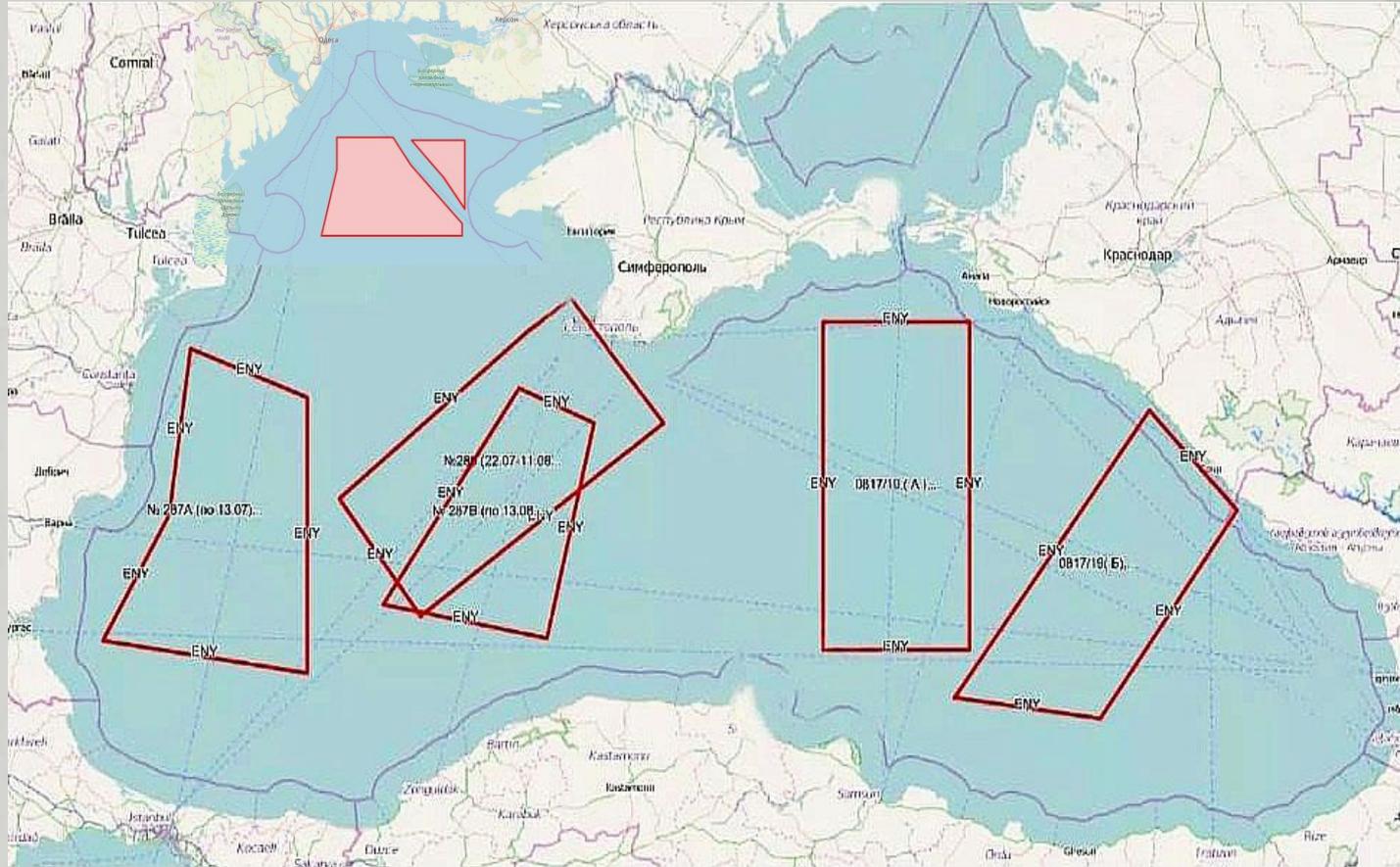
The annexed shelf is now guarded round-the-clock by a group of the Russia's Black Sea Fleet's missile ships.

The volume of gas produced there over the years of occupation has already amounted to about 10 billion cubic meters.



Between July 1-12, 2019, during the Sea Breeze-2019, one of the Black Sea exercise regions that stretched from the Ukrainian Zmiiny Island near Odessa coast to Cape Tarkhankut in Crimea was closed off by the Russian Federation by publishing the International Maritime Danger Warning.

But as of July 24, 2019, to obstruct Georgian-American Agile Spirit 2019 training, the Russian Federation has closed already five regions in the Black Sea, including a significant area in the exclusive maritime economic zone of Bulgaria and Romania, and almost entirely the eastern part of the Black Sea from Sochi to Turkey.



The total area of the Black Sea regions shut off by the Russian Navy in July 2019 alone exceeds 120,000 square kilometers, or more than ¼ of the total Black Sea area. Obviously, the purpose here is to gradually get everyone accustomed to the fact that the entire Black Sea is a zone of Russian influence, thus, gradually squeezing NATO out of the region.

On 2 January 2020, the Black Sea was blocked by the RF through the issuance of the international maritime warning NAVTEX of the danger related to conducting live fire and naval exercises. It looked as follows:

On 9 January 2020, missile-firing exercises, including hypersonic missiles firing, of the Black Sea and Northern Fleets were conducted with missiles being launched from the sea, air, and shore.

For the first time since Soviet times (!), such a huge naval group of the RF participated in the exercises in the Black Sea: 40 ships, submarines, and more than 40 planes and helicopters



The Creeping De Facto Annexation of the Black Sea: Casus belli



Authority: NAVAREA III 1374/19
281203Z NOV 19
(Ukrainian NAVY)

1. Naval training from **01 DEC19** to **01 MAR20**, from 0600 UTC to 1800 UTC. In area bounded by:

46-00.0N 031-41.0E,
46-00.0N 031-54.9E ,
46-02.0N 032-17.9E,
45-54.0N 032-35.4E,
45-40.0N 032-22.0E.

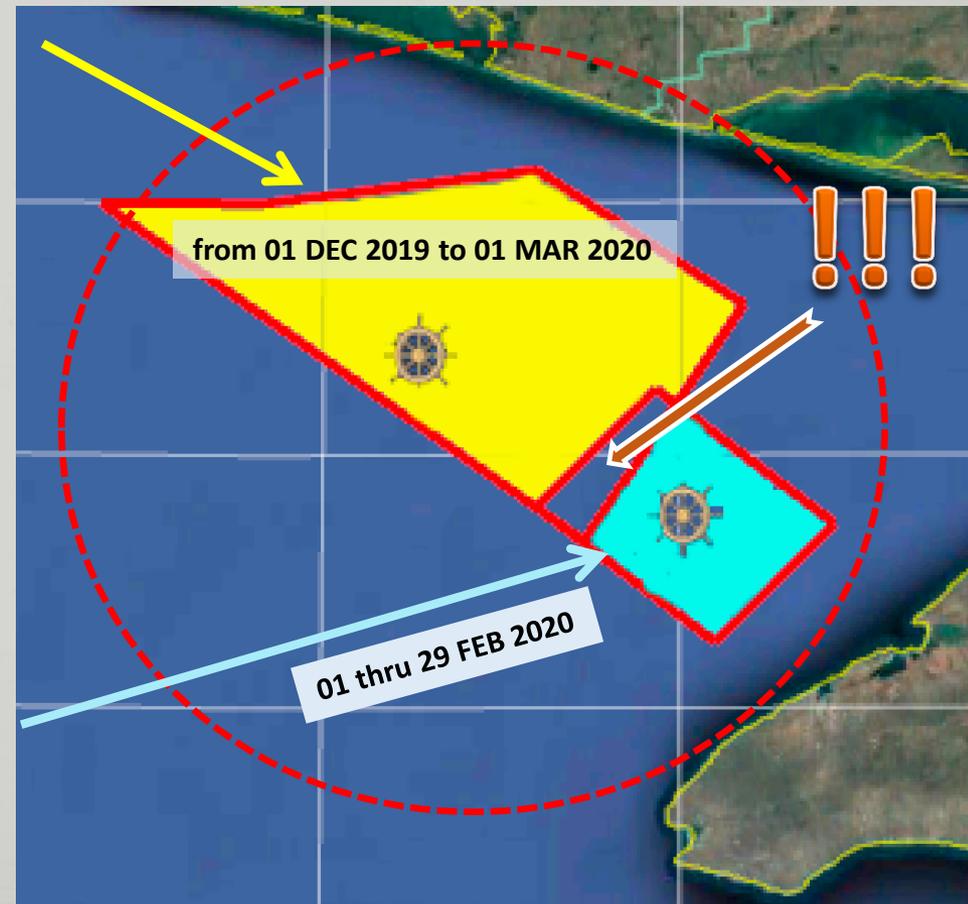
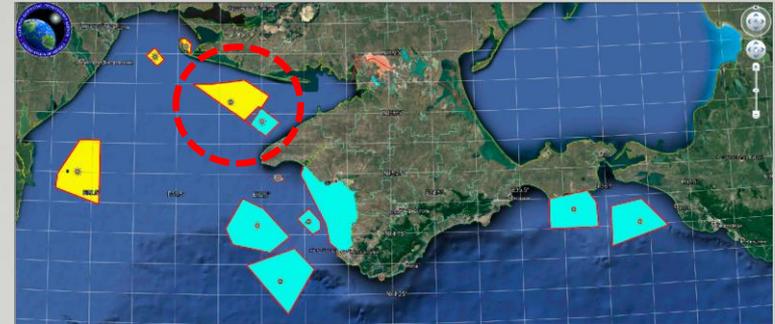
22. CANCEL THIS MSG on 011900UTC
MAR 20

Authority: NAVAREA III 134/20
311152Z JAN 20.
(Russian Black Sea Fleet)

1. Missile and gunnery firing exercises, **01 thru 29 FEB20**, except Sundays, from 0500 UTC to 1700 UTC. Navigation temporarily dangerous in area bounded by:

45-42N 032-18E
45-49N 032-28E
45-41N 032-43E
45-34N 032-33E

2. CANCEL THIS MSG on **291800 UTC FEB20.**



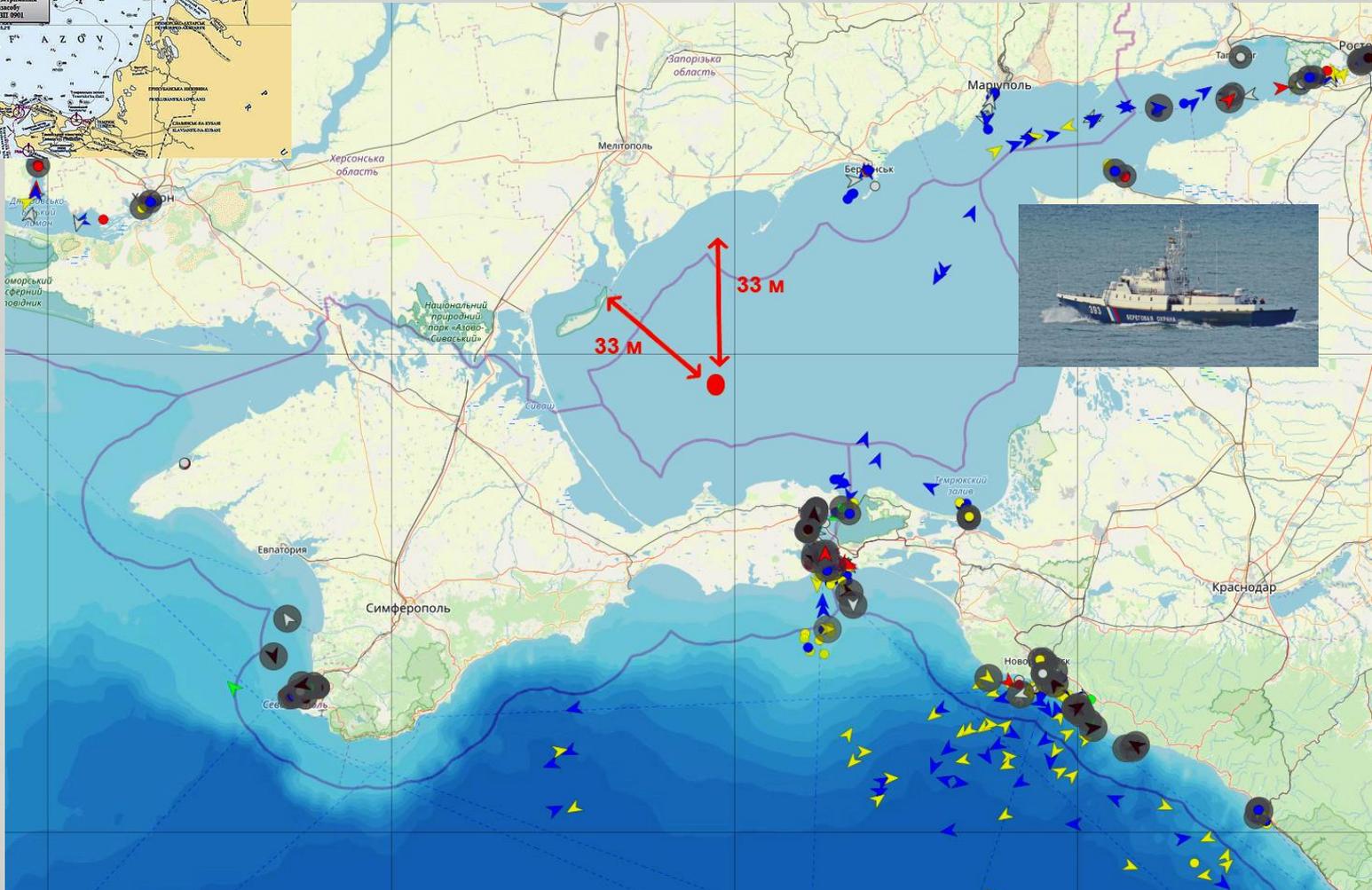
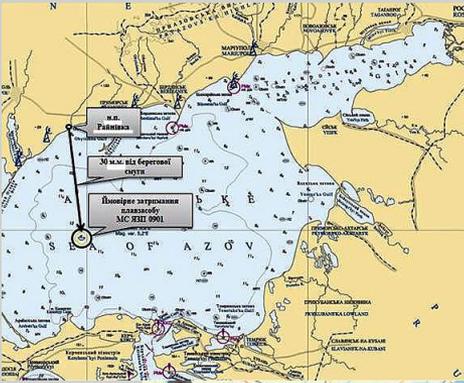


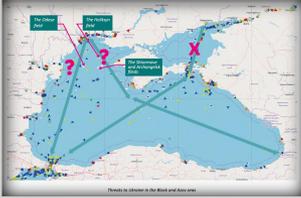
TurkStream





On 15 February 2020, the ship of the Coast Guard of the RF detained a boat with 4 Ukrainian fishermen in the Sea of Azov, arrested them, and transported them to occupied Crimea, to the port of Kerch



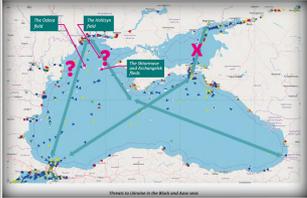


The seized Crimean plants Morye and Zaliv are currently building nine new missile corvettes with the total of 72 Caliber-NK cruise missiles on board. Overall, from mid-2018 on, the RF Black Sea Fleet will now be replenished exclusively with the boats made at the seized Ukrainian shipyards in Crimea.

На трофейних кримських заводах «Море» та «Залив» у Феодосії та Керчі будується 9 новітніх ракетних корветів, кількість крилатих ракет «Калибр-НК» на їх борту складе 72. Корабельний склад ЧФ РФ буде поповнюватись вже не з російських, а зі стапелів захоплених українських верфей.



Zelenodolsk Plant named after Gorky builds new ships with Caliber missiles at the seized Ukrainian shipyard Zaliv in the occupied Kerch, 2018. Photos from the BlackSeaNews archive



A Project 22160 corvette Pavel Derzhavin — is the first warship built entirely at the Russia-seized Zaliv shipyard in Kerch since the occupation of Crimea. The ship was laid down on February 18, 2016 and launched on February 21, 2019.

Tonnage: 1500 t, length: 91 m, beam: 14.2 m, draft: 4.4 m. Max speed: 27 knots, range: 6000 miles. Autonomy: 60 days. Crew: 24. Weapons: 1x76 mm AK-176MA. Caliber missile container set-up capability. Helipad and hangar.)





Occupied Crimea: «Sanctions Violations in 2018. Monitoring Results»

2. Russia's Activities in Regard to the Seized Ukrainian Defense and Other Strategic Enterprises

Russian Defense Entities that Collaborate with the Seized Crimean Ukroboronprom Enterprises

For Russia, the occupied Crimea is not only a huge military base, but also, a powerful component of its military-industrial complex.

At present, the process of technological integration of Crimean enterprises in the Russian military-industrial complex is complete, while its legal integration is nearing completion.

As early as April 4, 2014, at an ad-hoc meeting of the ministry's board, the Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu announced his intention to provide the industry of the occupied peninsula with the state defense orders, emphasizing the importance of «effectively utilizing the manufacturing and technological potential of the Crimea defense industry».

In mid-April 2014, Russia's Kommersant reported that the Ministry of Defense had already compiled the list of 23 Crimean enterprises of interest to the agency.

Referencing its sources in the ministry, the newspaper reported that «It has been done in

Russia's Vice-Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin with a delegation at More Shipyard on Feodosia, April, 2016.



line with the directives of President Vladimir Putin and the process is being supervised by Deputy Minister of Defense Yuri Borisov. Currently, the proposals on the efficient use of the enterprises are being developed».

According to Borisov himself, «we will start working on ensuring the workload for the enterprises after finalizing all the formal procedures, such as licensing and re-registration».

The «formal procedures», the Russian Deputy Minister is referring to, mean, foremost, the expropriation of Ukrainian public and private enterprises.

All the peninsula's defense enterprises were «nationalized» by Russia in the first months of the Crimean occupation, and most of the state defense enterprises – in the first two weeks.

Almost all Crimean defense companies are now either being swallowed by the large Russian corporations, leased by Russian enterprises or at least, have so-called «curators» in Russia.

The institute of such curators was officially introduced in 2016, when the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation ordered that the Crimean enterprises were assigned supervision. The responsibility of the curators is to share work orders with the factories they supervise and ensure their modernization.

That means that imposing sanctions against the seized Crimean enterprises does is meaningless without imposing them on the Russian defense enterprises affiliated with those.

This publication analyzes the activity of the RFin regard to the Crimean defense enterprises that are part of the Ukroboronprom concern.

All the peninsula's defense enterprises were «nationalized» by Russia in the first months of the Crimean occupation, and most of the state defense enterprises – in the first two weeks.

Occupied Crimea: «Sanctions Violations in 2018. Monitoring Results»

Sanctions against the seized Crimean enterprises are meaningless without sanctions against Russian defense enterprises affiliated with those.

At the beginning of 2014, the Ukroboronprom concern included 13 enterprises, namely:

- JSC Feodosia Shipyard Morye
- SE Feodosia Optical Plant
- SE Fiolent Plant
- SE Design and Technology Bureau Sudokompozit
- SE Scientific Research Institute of Aero Resilient Systems
- SE Yevpatoria Aviation Repair Plant
- SE Sevastopol Aircraft Plant
- SE Skloplastic
- SE Feodosia Ship and Mechanical Plant of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine
- SE Central Design Bureau Chernomorets
- SE Special Production-Technical Base Plamya
- SE Science-Research Center Vertolyot
- SE Radiocommunications Design Bureau.

Of those 13, ten continue operations as separate entities.

By the order #118 from February 28, 2015 «On Certain Issues of the Property Nationalization», the occupation authorities of Sevastopol had «nationalized» the SE Radiocommunications Design Bureau and unofficially liquidated it thereafter.

SE Skloplastic has become part of the JSC Feodosia Shipyard Morye that after auctioning off will be transferred to the Kalashnikov concern.

The SE Central Design Bureau Chernomorets seized to exist, having become the Sevastopol Shipyard's design center.

The Monitoring Group of the Black Sea Institute of Strategic Studies, the BSNews and the Mайдan of Foreign Affairs has identified 59 Russian companies that collaborate with the seized Crimean enterprises and therefore, are the primary candidates for sanctions.



The commissioning ceremony for Vikhr, the third missile boat of the Karakurt 22800 project, at the Morye Shipyard. December 2017. Photo by the Russian Ministry of Defense

Note that as of now, 52 of the 10 seized and 59 collaborating enterprises, are not on any sanctions lists at all¹.

All enterprises are listed in Annexes 49 and 50. The presence or absence of the enterprises in sanctions list could be seen there as well.

The Russian companies that collaborate with the Crimean Ukroboronprom enterprises include:

1. Nine large shipyards, namely:

1) JSC Pella Shipyard that leases 12 Shipyard Morye facilities for the construction of small missile vessels of the 22800 Karakurt project. Currently, three rocket ships are being built. Specifically for operation at the Morye Shipyard, Pella Shipyard has created its subsidiary Kaffa-Port, Ltd.

Also, JSC Pella Shipyard has been officially assigned to SUE RC Skloplastic in order to provide the latter with orders.

At the same time, the Pella Shipyard successfully operates in the German Hamburg at the J. Sietas Shipyard, acquired by Pella in March 2014.

2) OJSC Yaroslavl Shipbuilding Plant. In July 2018, the A160-YR project diving boat Vodolaz Kuzminykh was completed at the Morye shipyard. The boat's body was built at the Yaroslavl Shipyard and in autumn 2016 transferred to Feodosia for completion. The Yaroslavl Shipbuilding Plant is the A160-YR project developer.

3) OJSC Nizhegorodsky Teplokhod Shipyard. In September 2016, the naval emergency 1 Six enterprises from this list were added to the list of legal entities under sanctions on March 2019, according to Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council decision. Six enterprises were added to the US sanction list as well.



Occupied Crimea: «Sanctions Violations in 2018. Monitoring Results»

Sevastopol Science and Technology Center Impulse-2 was included in the RF register of the defense industry enterprises and has participated in designing the combat modules for military robotic systems.

Develops and builds drones. Together with the Science and Technology Center Impulse-2, was one of the developers of the Unmanned Combat Ground Vehicle (UCGV) Udar (Vikhr).

5. OJSC Kuntsevo Design Bureau, Moscow. Member of the JSC Defense Systems, controlled in turn, by the Oboronprom corporation. Develops radio-electronic and radio-engineering products, weapons and special equipment. Specializes in the development of air defense systems.

Together with the Science and Technology Center Impulse-2, was one of the developers of the Unmanned Combat Ground Vehicle (UCGV) Udar (Vikhr).

6. OJSC 766 UPTK, Moscow oblast, Krasnogorsk. Specializes in the development and production of weapons and military equipment. The main product is unmanned military units.

Collaborated with the Science and Technology Center Impulse-2 in fulfilling state

Uran-9 Combat Robotic System, designed by Sevastopol Science and Technology Center Impulse-2. Photo by the 766 UPTK press-service



orders for the development and production of unmanned systems, in particular, the Uran-9 multipurpose unmanned ground combat vehicle (codename – Dolomit-1).

The latter was used in Russia's military operations in Syria.

7. JSC Central Research Institute BUREVESTNIK, Nizhny Novgorod. Member of the UralVagonZavod Research and Production Corporation. Produces and modernizes artillery and mortar weapons.

By the orders of the RF Ministry of Industry and Trade, CRI BUREVESTNIK has been officially assigned to the Science and Technology Center Impulse-2 to supply the latter with orders.

The CRI BUREVESTNIK was a developer of the MB2-03 combat module for the UCGV Vikhr created in collaboration with the Science and Technology Center Impulse-2.

8. Network-Centric Platforms Research and Production Company, LLC, Samara. Member of the Knowledge Genesis Group of Companies. Specializes in the development of intelligent dual-purpose systems.

Developed software for the distance control system of the UCGV Vikhr created in collaboration with the Science and Technology Center Impulse-2.

9. JSC Scientific and Technical Center Elin, Moscow oblast, Zelenograd. Specializes in the design, development and manufacturing of the modern weapons control systems.

Occupied Crimea: «Sanctions Violations in 2018. Monitoring Results»



Reconnaissance-combat UCGV Vikhr with the Impulse 2-made combat module. From zonwar.ru

Was a developer of the MB2-03 combat module that is a part of the UCGV Vikhr created in collaboration with the Science and Technology Center Impulse-2.

10. JSC Yuzhmorgeologiya, Krasnodar Krai, Gelendzhik. Member of the State Holding Rosgeologiya. In addition to exploring mineral resources of the shelf areas of the RF and the ocean floor, is engaged in the development of military technology.

Successor of the FSUE Southern Scientific and Production Association for Marine Geological Prospecting that commissioned services of Fregat, LLC. The enterprise has been reorganized into a JSC.

11. Federal State Unitary Enterprise Radio Research and Development Institute (NIIR), Moscow. In June 2014, NIIR absorbed the SE TESTING CENTER OMEGA turning in into its own branch.

12. Federal State Unitary Enterprise Krylov State Research Centre, St.Petersburg. A large shipbuilding and design R&D center. Provides scientific development for the Russian military shipbuilding programs.

The Baltsudoproekt Central Design Bureau (BFK-project) – currently a subdivision of

Uran-9 Combat Robotic System has been used during the Russian military operation in Syria.

the Krylov State Scientific Center – was the developer of the project 23470 marine tugs completed at the Shipyard Persei.

In addition, in 2015, the Krylov State Science Center won the tender for supplying electric power system to the project 23470 tug Sergey Balk built by the Yaroslavl Shipbuilding Plant and completed at Shipyard Persei.

III. The aviation industry is represented by the following six enterprises:

1. OJSC 322th Aircraft Repair Plant, Primorsky Krai, Ussuriysk. Member of the United Aircraft Corporation (PJSC UAC). Managing company: JSC Aviation Holding Company Sukhoi. Specializes in repairing and servicing military aircrafts.

In 2017, Sevastopol Aggregate Plant supplied JSC 322 ARZ with aviation spare parts needed to fulfill the state contract.

2. OJSC Aircraft Repair Plant 218, Leningrad oblast, Gatchina. Member of JSC Aircraft Repair Plant that in turn, is a member of JSC Garnizon (previously – OJSC Oboron servis).

One of the Sevastopol Aggregate Plant's collaborators was the OJSC Aircraft Repair Plant 570 that on 09.01.2019, was reorganized and became a branch of the Aircraft Repair Plant 218.

In 2017, Sevastopol Aggregate Plant supplied the OJSC Aircraft Repair Plant 570 with aviation pumps for the fuel equipment repair work.



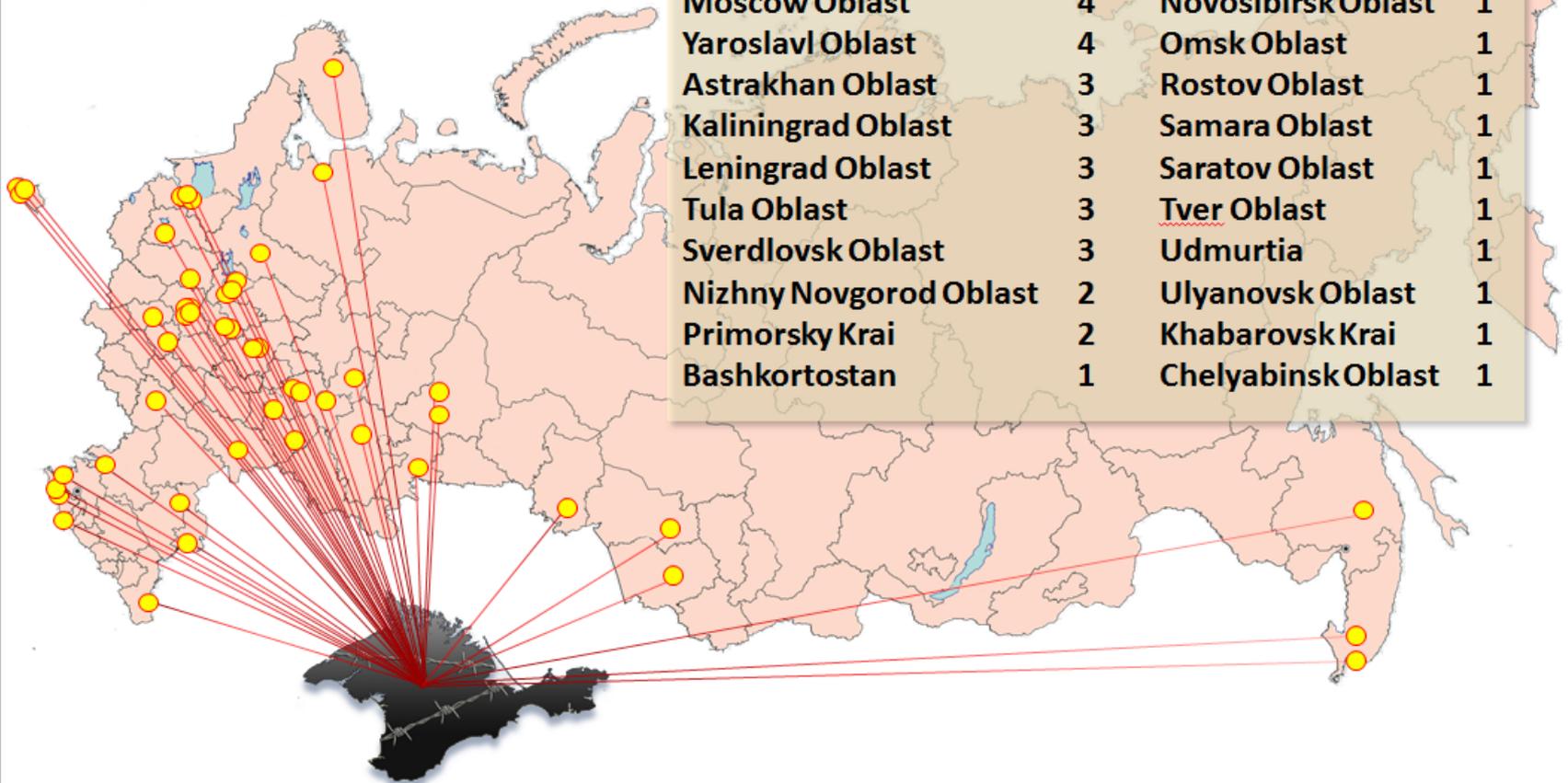
The maintenance of the Be-12 amphibian aircraft for Russian Navy in cooperation with the Beriev Taganrog Aviation Scientific Technical Complex, as well as SU-25 jet-aircrafts in cooperation with Aviation Repair Plant 121 from Moscow region, was organized at the Yevpatoria Aviation Repair Plant.

The Russian Navy Be-12 aircrafts at the Yevpatoria Aviation Repair Plant

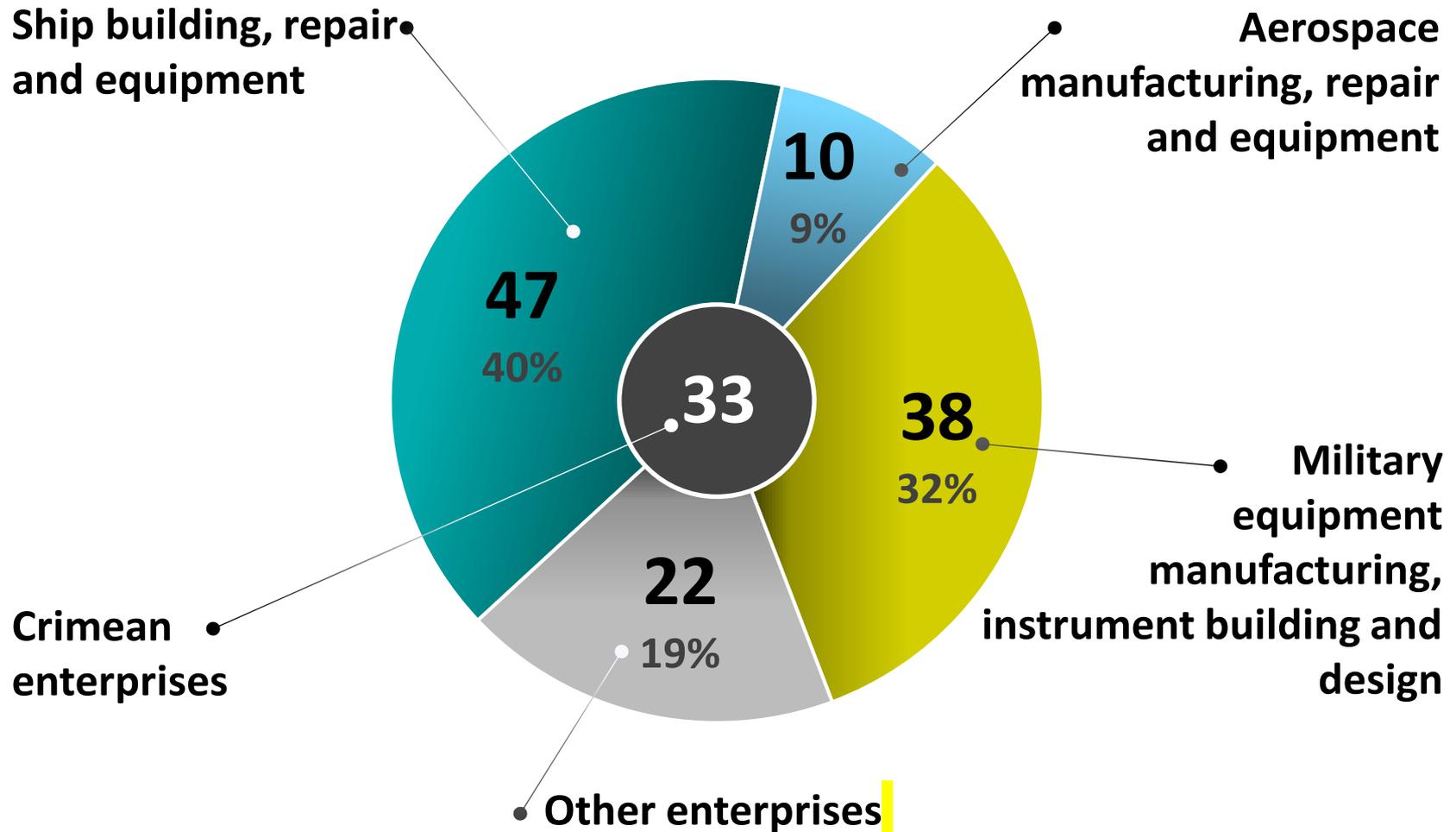


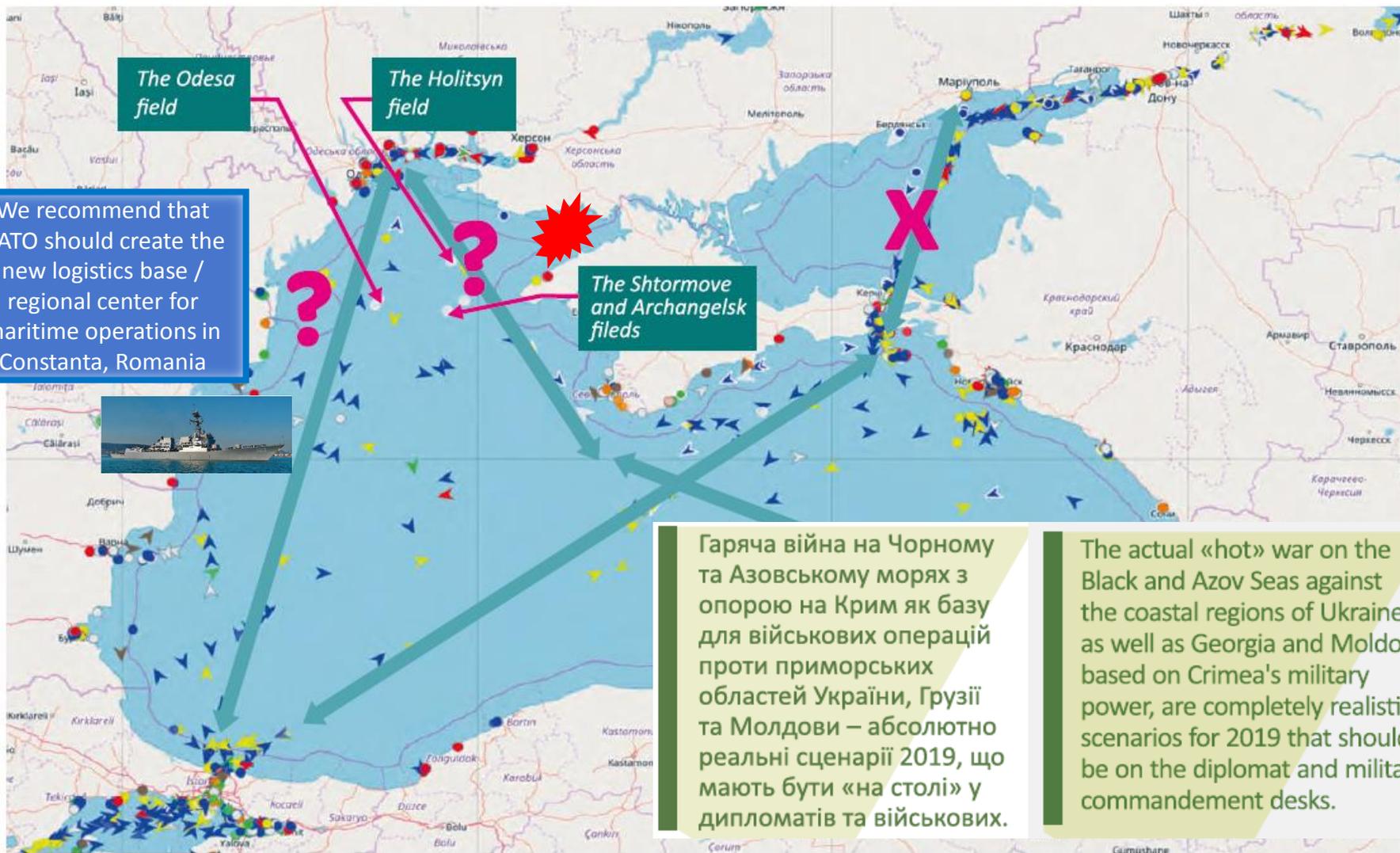


The Geography of Connections



Distribution of the Russian Connections by Industry



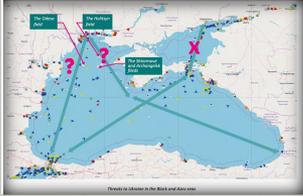


We recommend that NATO should create the new logistics base / regional center for maritime operations in Constanta, Romania

Гаряча війна на Чорному та Азовському морях з опорою на Крим як базу для військових операцій проти приморських областей України, Грузії та Молдови – абсолютно реальні сценарії 2019, що мають бути «на столі» у дипломатів та військових.

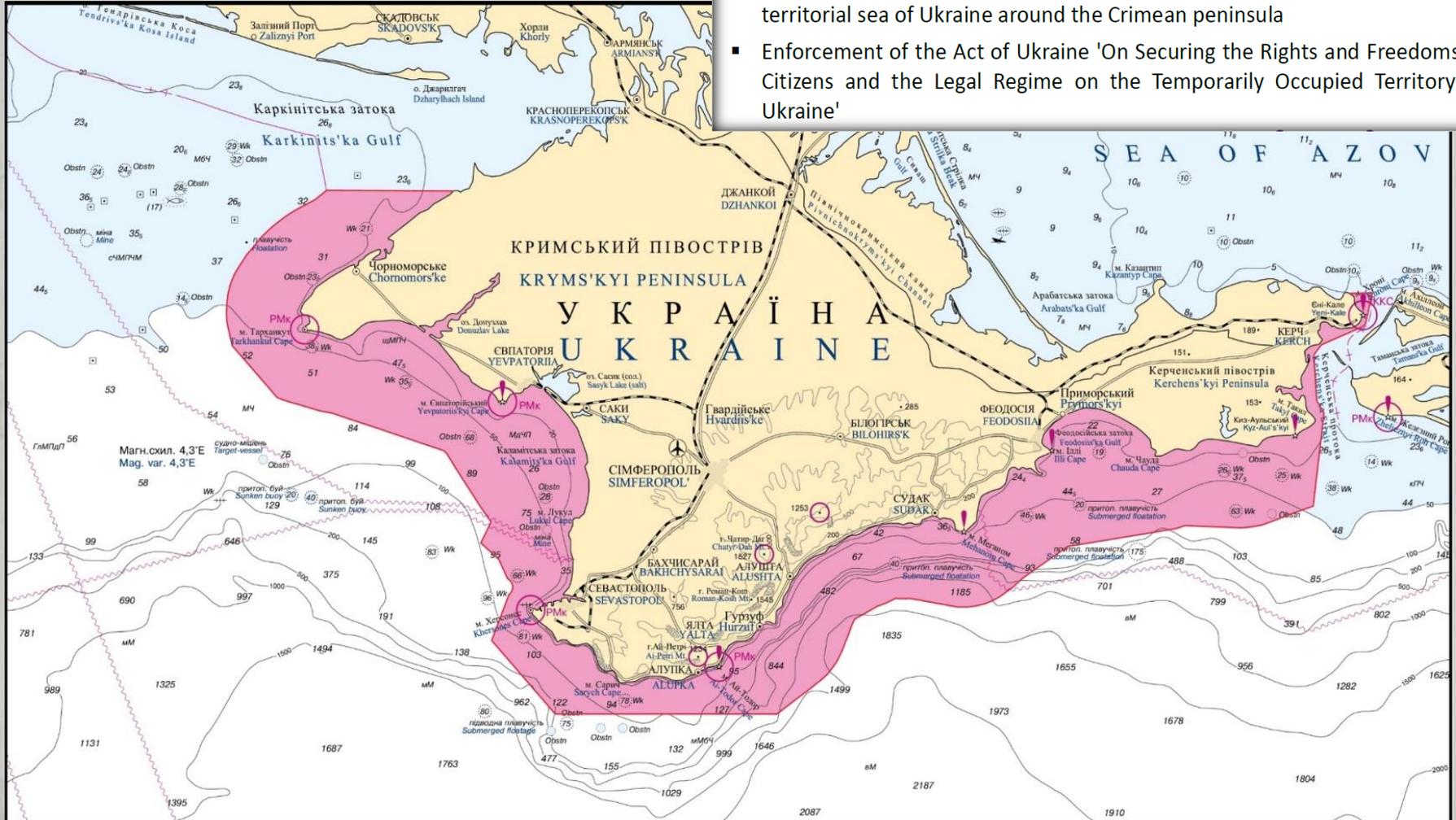
The actual «hot» war on the Black and Azov Seas against the coastal regions of Ukraine, as well as Georgia and Moldova, based on Crimea's military power, are completely realistic scenarios for 2019 that should be on the diplomat and military commandment desks.

Threats to Ukraine in the Black and Azov seas



✓ Restricted Area

- Vessels' calls-in prohibition (except as otherwise specified)
- No economic activity
- Risks mitigation for mariners
- Disclaim all responsibility of Ukraine for any accidents that may occur as a result of actions of the Russian Federation in the inland sea waters and territorial sea of Ukraine around the Crimean peninsula
- Enforcement of the Act of Ukraine 'On Securing the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime on the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine'



Threats to Ukraine in the Sea of Azov

Сыктывкар - Капитан Шлыгин
 Река Северная Двина
 Архангельская область, Архангельск
 Дата: 1 октября 2018 г.

Сыктывкар
 Проект: 10410
 Приписка: Березовый
 Владелец и оператор: Пограничная служба ФСБ РФ
 Бортовой №: 178
 Строительный №: 306
 Спущено на воду: 19.01
 Построено: 21.11
 Место постройки: АООТ
 Текущее состояние: Эксплуатация
 Переименования: ПСКР

Капитан Волокитин - Безупречный
 Волго-Балтийский канал, река Шексна
 Вологодская область, Череповец
 Октябрьский завод
 Дата: 20 октября 2018 г.

Безупречный
 Проект: 22460, шифр «Охотник»
 Приписка: Береговая охрана России
 Владелец и оператор: Пограничная служба ФСБ РФ
 Бортовой №: 510
 MMSI: 273246810
 Строительный №: 510

Лепард - Кизляр
 Река Волга, Чебоксарское водохранилище
 Нижегородская область, Нижний Новгород
 И впереди танкет БТП-611
 Дата: 10 октября 2018 г.

Лепард - АК-209 АК-201 АК-248
 Река Волга, Саратовское водохранилище
 Саратовская область, Саратов, Волжский филиал
 Дата: 12 августа 2018 г.

Лепард - АК-209 АК-201 АК-248
 Река Волга, Саратовское водохранилище
 Саратовская область, Саратов, Волжский филиал
 Дата: 12 августа 2018 г.

Лепард - АК-209 АК-201 АК-248
 Река Волга, Саратовское водохранилище
 Саратовская область, Саратов, Волжский филиал
 Дата: 12 августа 2018 г.

Firstly, Ukraine needs a sea border in the Azov Sea. We must inform the world that the 2003 Azov Sea Treaty is no longer valid and therefore, in accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, we declare Ukrainian territorial waters there and will protect this border.

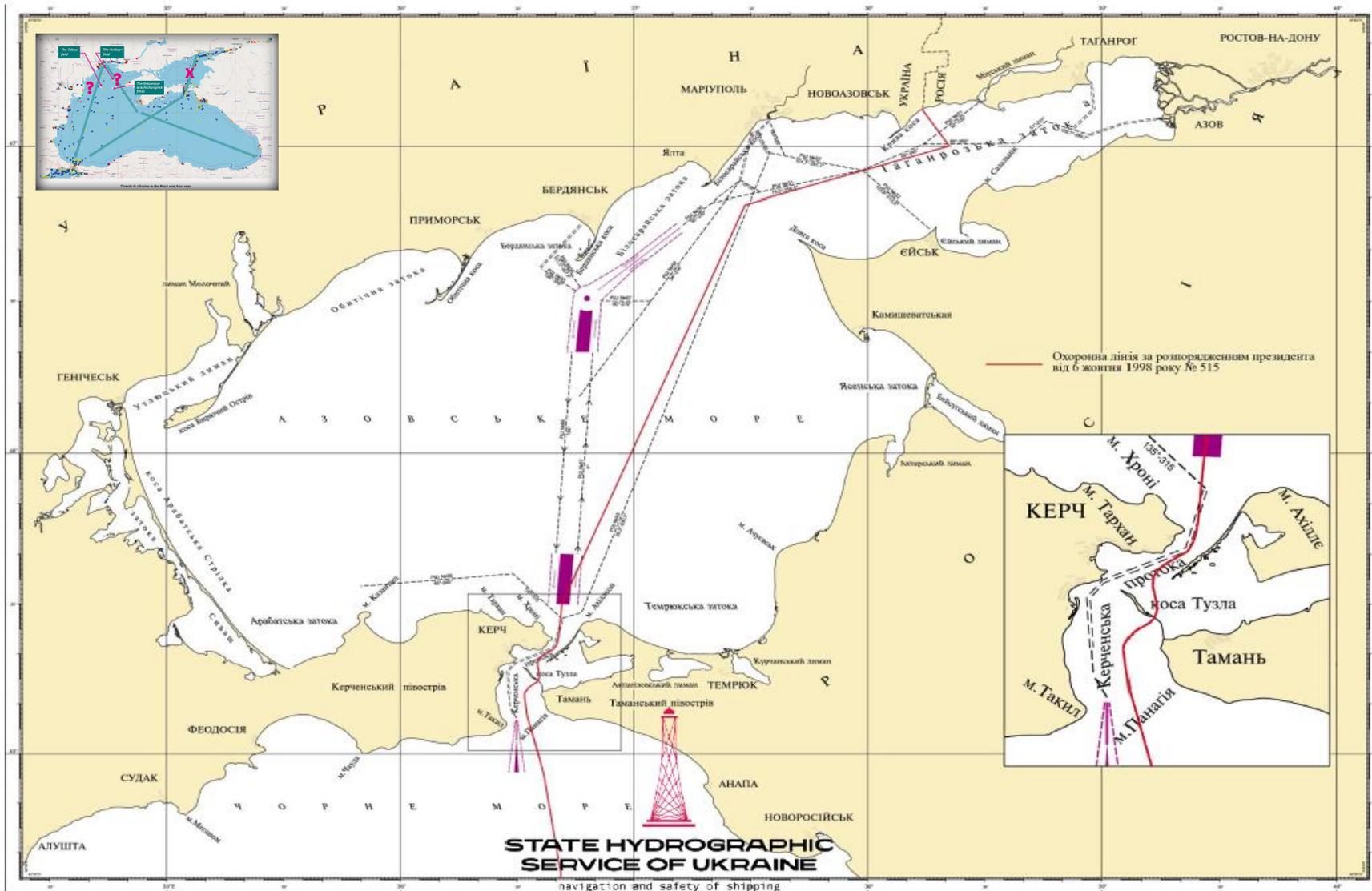
In addition to the sea border in the Azov Sea, Ukraine needs sanctions against the Russian ports on the Black and Azov Seas in response to the fact that over the last five years, Russian Federation have been carrying out marine transportation to the ports of the occupied Crimea.

New ships of the Russian coast guard in the Sea of Azov were relocated from the Northern Fleet and the Baltic Fleet (2018 – 2019)



State Boundary Protection Line

Established by the Decree of the President of Ukraine on 06.10.1998 No 515





Entries of NATO ships to the Black Sea since the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991 - 2019)

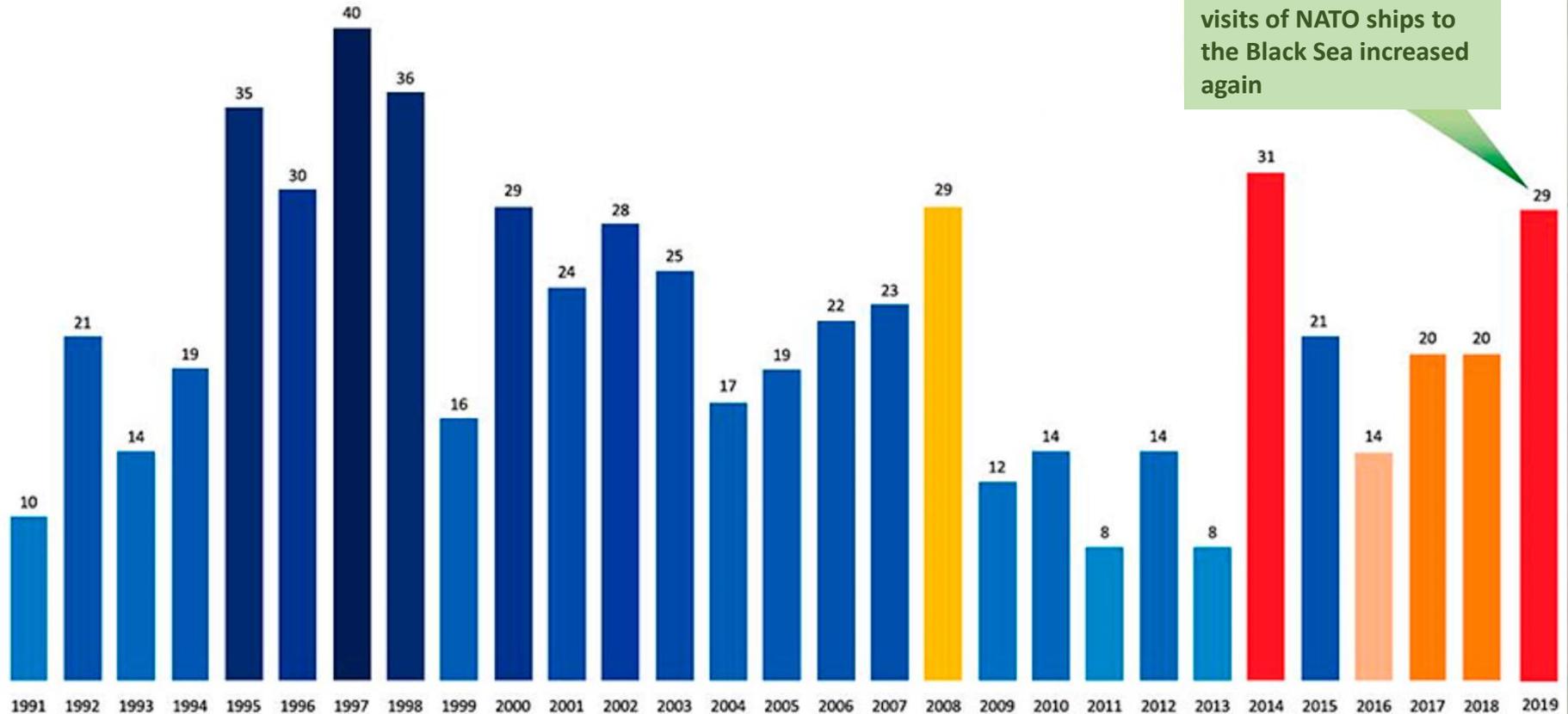
Під час окупації Криму та агресії РФ на сході України з виходом до Азовського моря військово-морська присутність НАТО в Чорному морі стала реальним фактором стримування російської агресії.

During the occupation of Crimea and the aggression of the Russian Federation in the east of Ukraine its access to the Azov Sea, the NATO naval presence in the Black Sea became an important factor in deterring the Russian aggression.

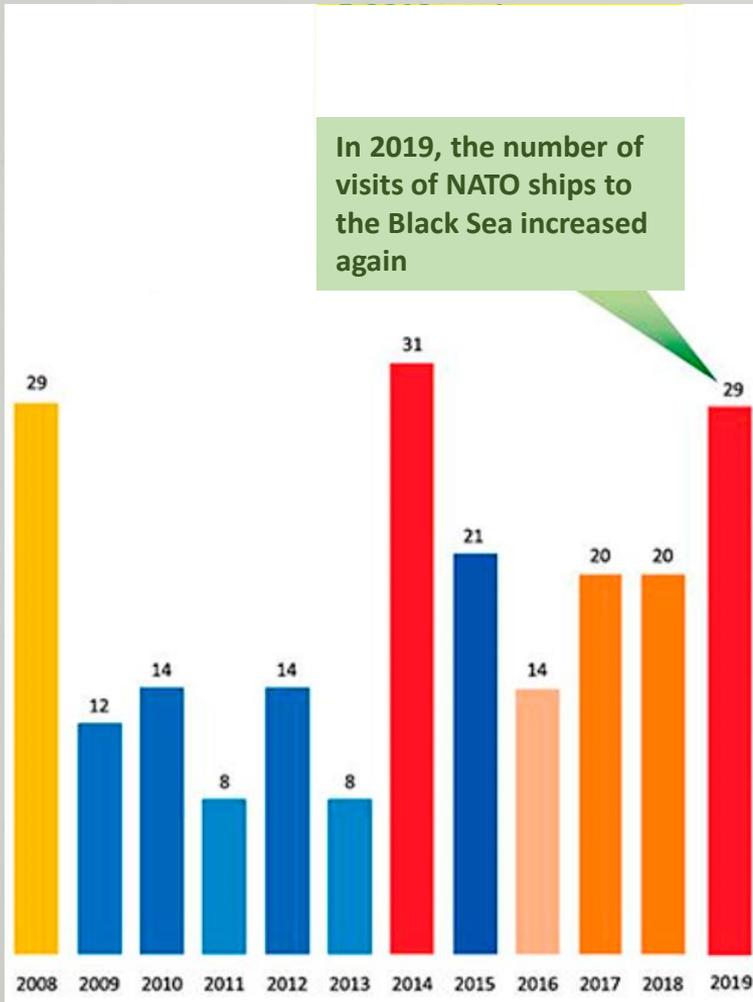
У 2014 кораблі НАТО перебували в Чорному морі 78,4% періоду з початку окупації Криму або 247 календарних днів, у 2015 – 51,2% року, у 2016 – 32,8%. В 2017 цей показник склав 41% або 149 днів, в 2018 – 164 дні або 45% календарного періоду.

In 2014, NATO ships remained in the Black Sea for 247 calendar days or 78.4% of the time since the Crimean occupation, in 2015 - for 51.2% and in 2016 - for 32.8%. In 2017 that number was 149 days or 41% and in 2018 - 164 days or 45% of the time.

In 2019, the number of visits of NATO ships to the Black Sea increased again



Entries of NATO ships to the Black Sea since the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991 - 2019)



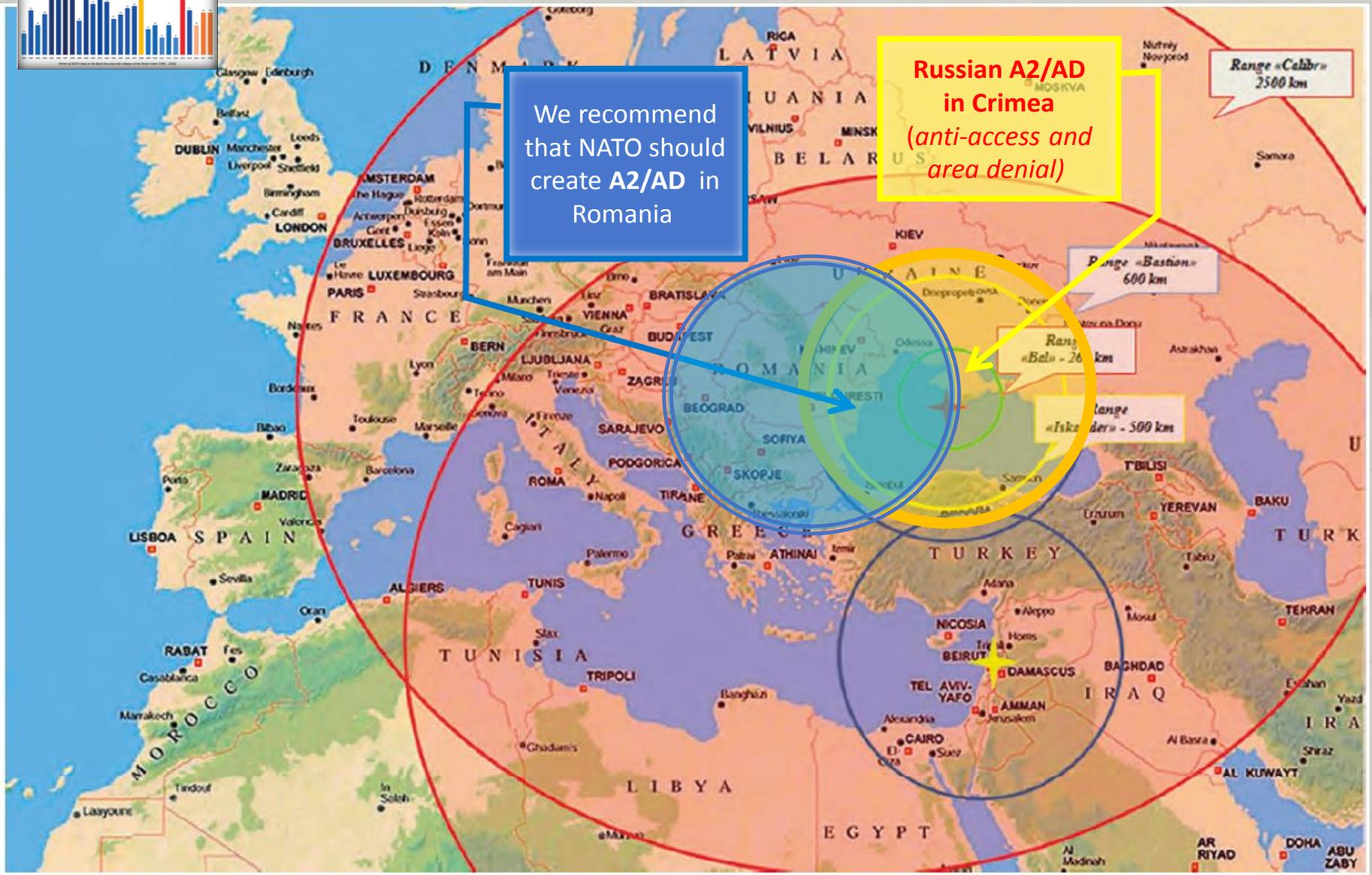
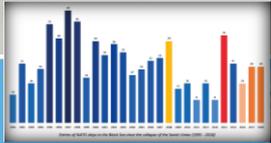
January and February 2019

Country	Dates	Ship Name	Call Sign
	17.12 - 02.01.2019	"Echo"	H87
	06.01 - 11.01.2019	"Fort McHenry"	LSD43
	19.01 - 28.01.2019	"Donald Cook"	DDG75
	19.02 - 09.03.2019	"Werra"	A514
	19.02 - 01.03.2019	"Donald Cook"	DDG75

January and February 2020

Country	Dates	Ship Name	Call Sign
	24.01.2020 - 04.02.2020	"Fulda"	M1058





We recommend that NATO should create **A2/AD** in Romania

Russian A2/AD in Crimea
(anti-access and area denial)

Range «Calibr» 2500 km

Range «Bastion» 600 km

Range «Bela» - 260 km

Range «Iskander» - 500 km

The shooting range of the RF sea-based and coastal missile complexes from the occupied Crimea and the naval base of the Russian Federation in Tartus, Syria