

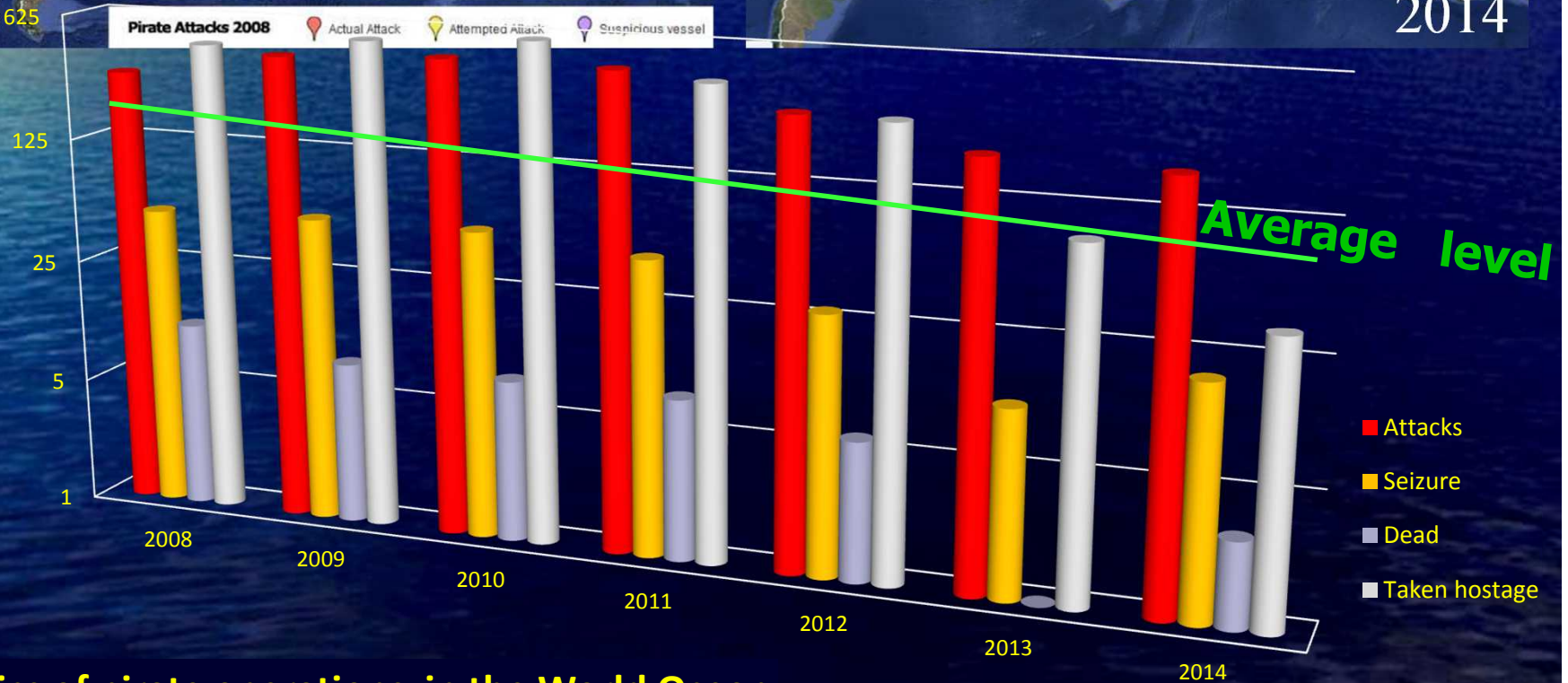


**Presentation
by the representative of the Russian National Defense Control
Centre**

**Analysis of pirate activities in 2014 and the contribution of the
Russian Navy in international counter-piracy efforts**



Pirate activity from 2008 to 2014



Statistics of pirate operations in the World Ocean



Areas of pirate activity in the World Ocean in 2014

South America and Caribbean Sea (Guyana, The Dominican Republic, Columbia, Ecuador)

Attacks on mooring or anchored vessels. Pirates are normally armed with pistols and knives. Pilferages of a crew belongings, ship's property and stores.

South-Eastern Asia and India (Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Strait of Malacca, Singapore Straits and South-China Sea)

Anchored ships are normally attacked at night. Pirates are usually armored with guns and knives (machetes). As soon as the alert is on an attack may stop. Vessels are not seized, it is normally ship money, crew belongings, ship's property and stores that are robbed.

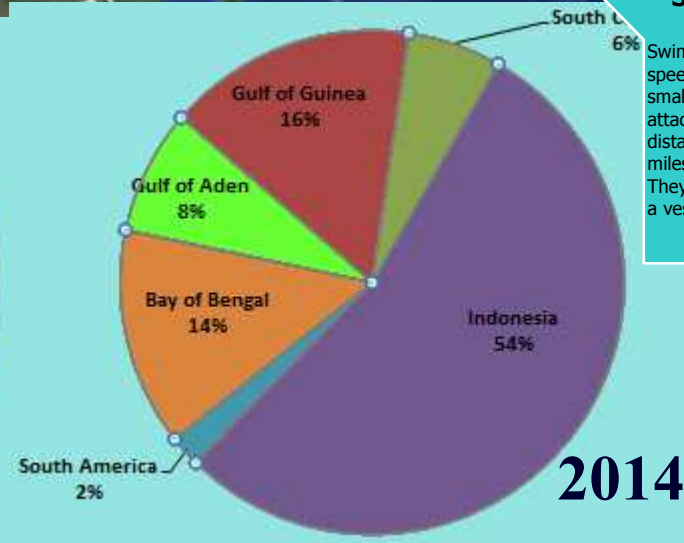
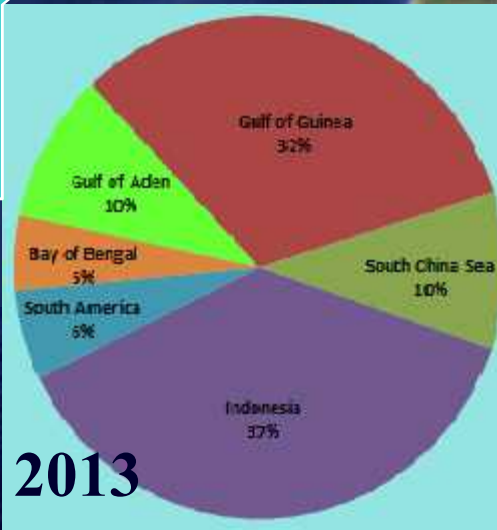


Western Africa and the Gulf of Guinea (Lagos (Nigeria), Cotonou (Benin), Conakry(Guinea), Douala (Cameroon), Lome (Togo), Abidjan (Ivory Coast))

Pirates are armed with small arms basically attack vessels moving along the coast, in creeks and anchorage areas. There were attacks as many as 170 miles away from the coast. Seized vessels are kept for several days for plunder.

Eastern Africa and the Red Sea (the Gulf of Aden, Somali, Djibouti, Yemen, Oman)

Swimming vessels are attacked with speedboats and base ships. Pirates use small arms and rocket launchers and can attack a vessel at a considerable distance from the coast (over 1000 miles). They can hold a crew to ransom and use a vessel as a base.



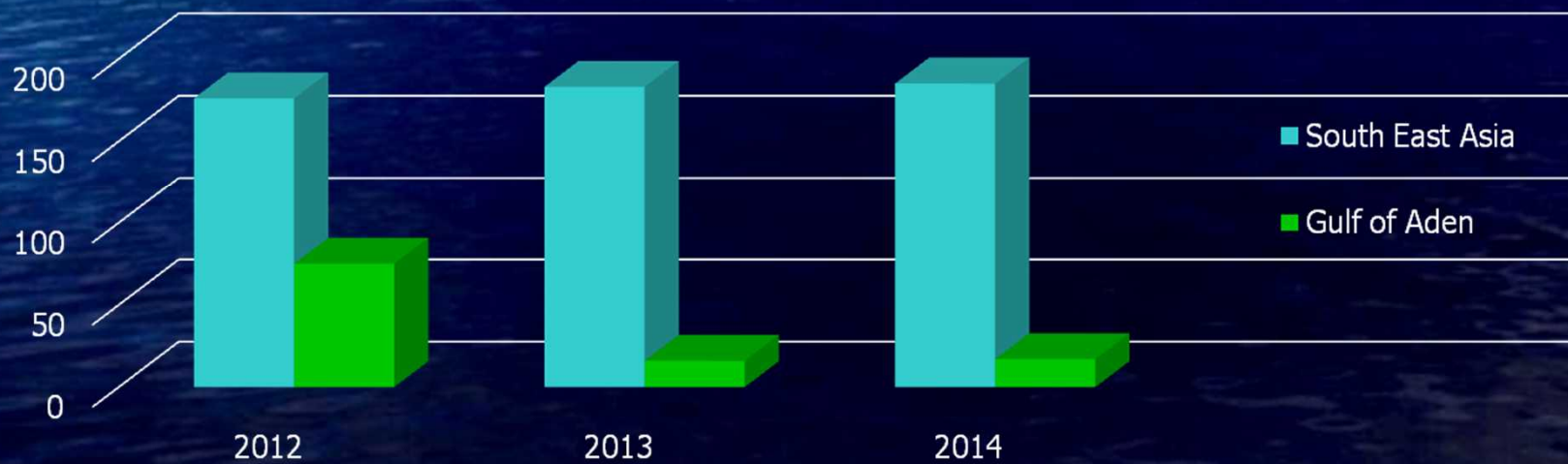


Increase in pirates attacks in the South China Sea

South China Sea



Number of pirate attacks



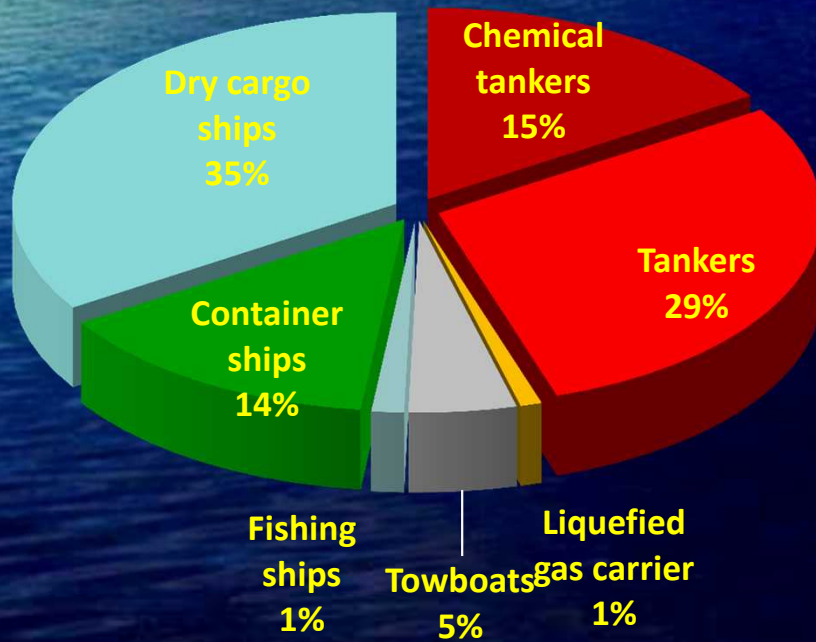


Vessels attacked in 2014

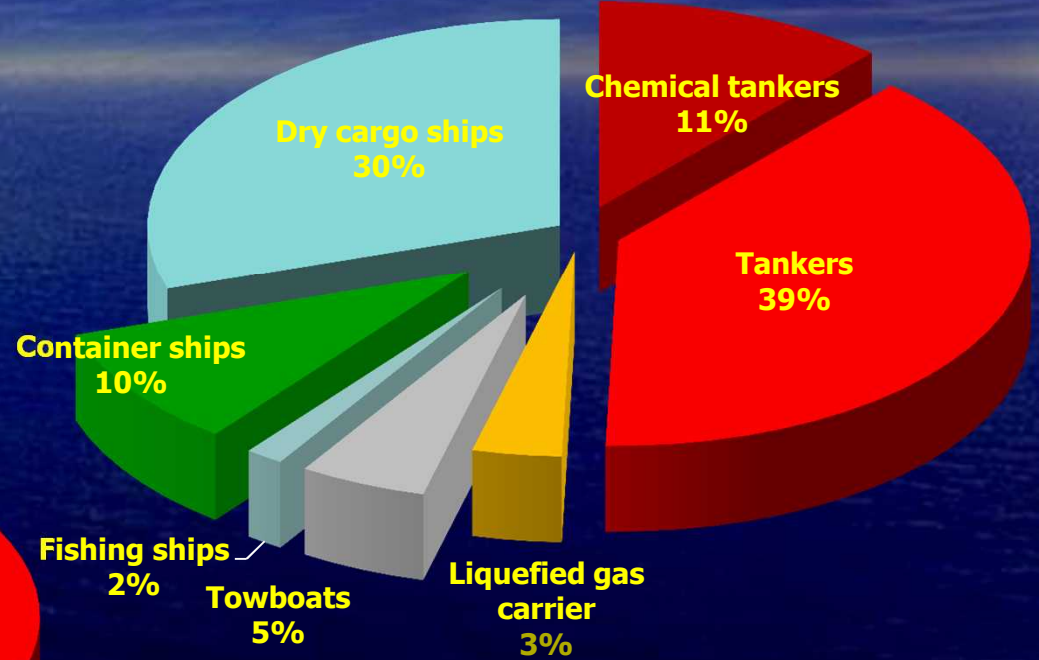
There were over 200 attacks worldwide



2013



2014





The "Moscow University" incident



Place of incident

- Route before escorting
- - - Tanker escorting
- - - Possible route of tanker after seizure

Ператские базы





“Moscow University”





«Moscow University»

9

Actions of «Marshall Shaposhnikov» when receiving a signal:

- Report to control command point
- Captain briefing
- Preparation for the operation
- Appropriate notification message via "Mercury"
- Communication with "Novoship" company security officer
- Move towards scene



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Information from the “Novoship” company:

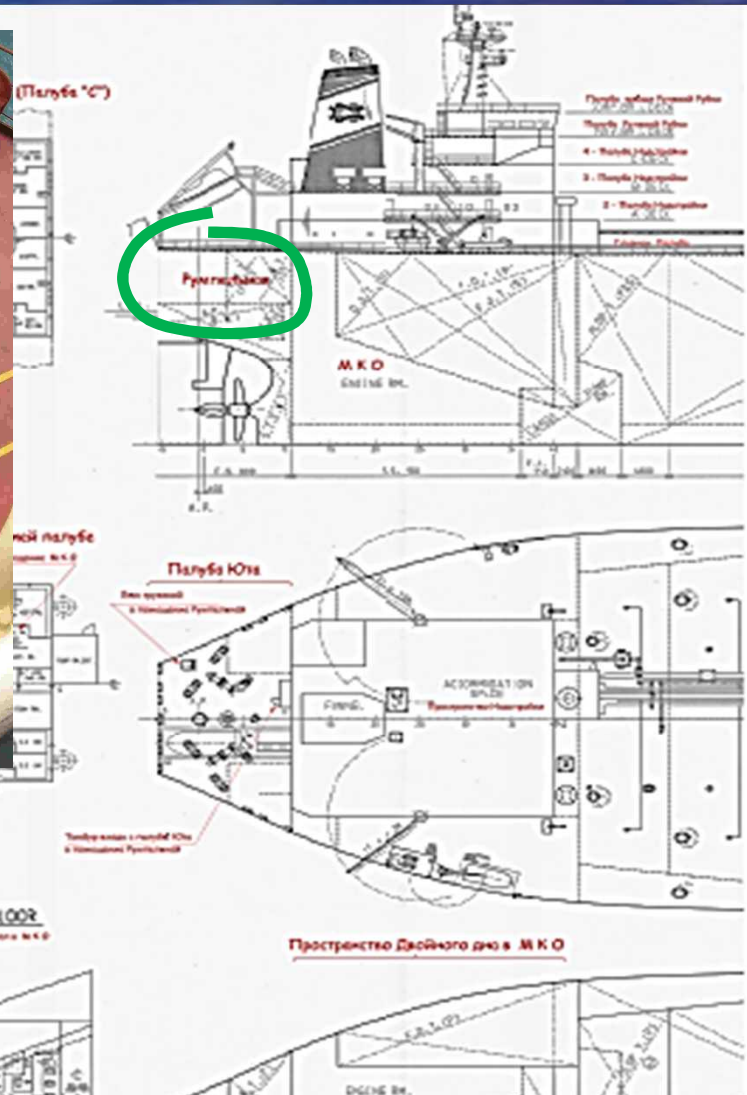
- Location every 30 minutes;
- General vessel information;
- Photos, blueprints of the ship, machine compartment and afterdeck plan with the entry to the most possible place of crew coverage;
- Approach to vessel and being onboard recommendations;
- Recommendations in case of fire.



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Entry to the steering room from the after deck





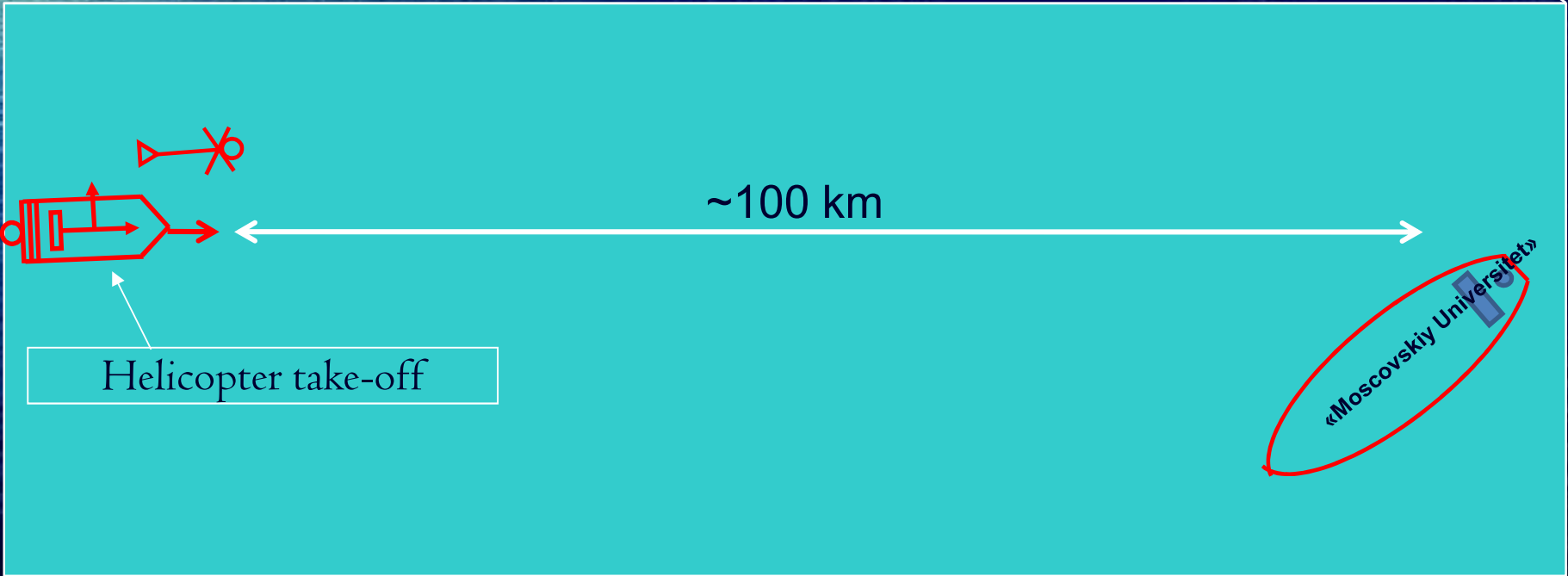
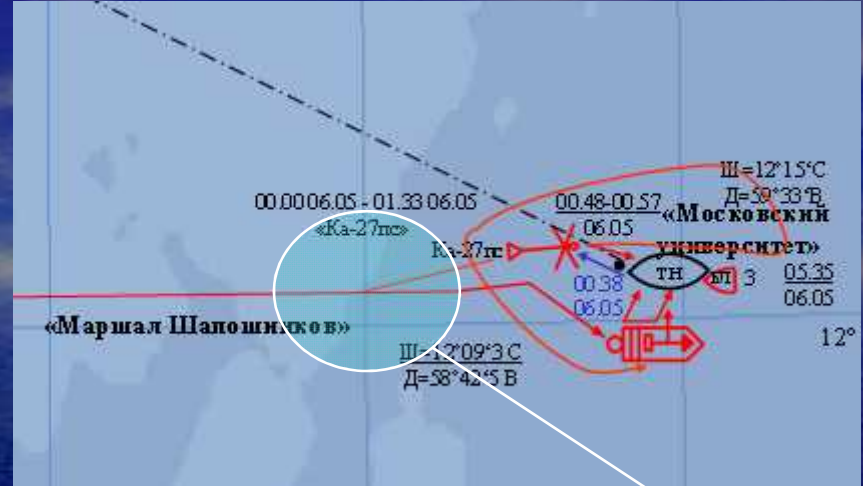
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VHF message, every 30 minutes

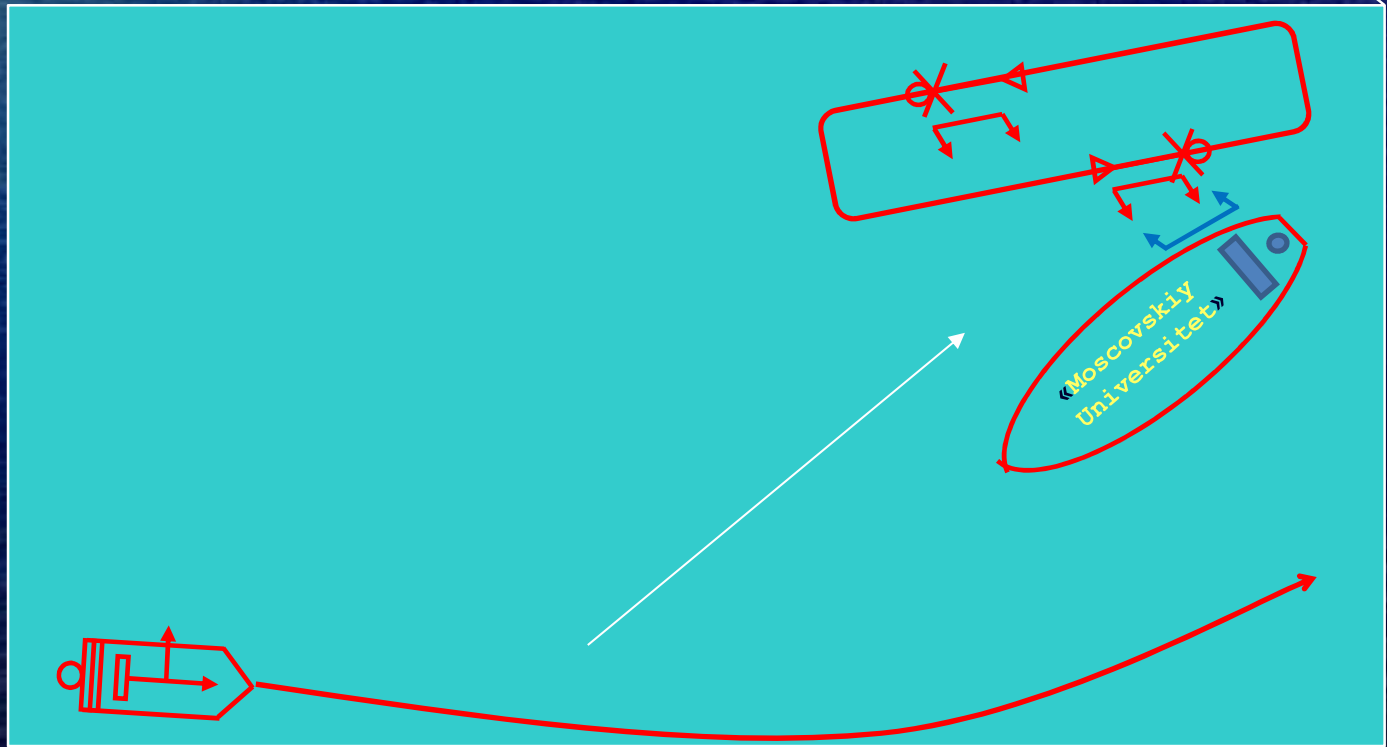
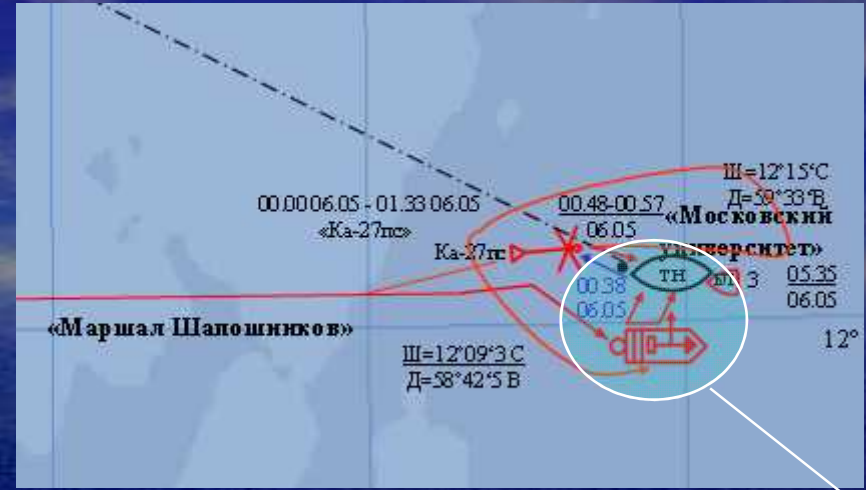
“This is Russian warship, addressing to all who is on board “MOSCOW UNIVERSITY” and not a crewmember or a Russian citizen. We demand to release crew member and to leave the ship. Otherwise we will use weapon against you. Nobody is going to pay a ransom. Starting to approach you”



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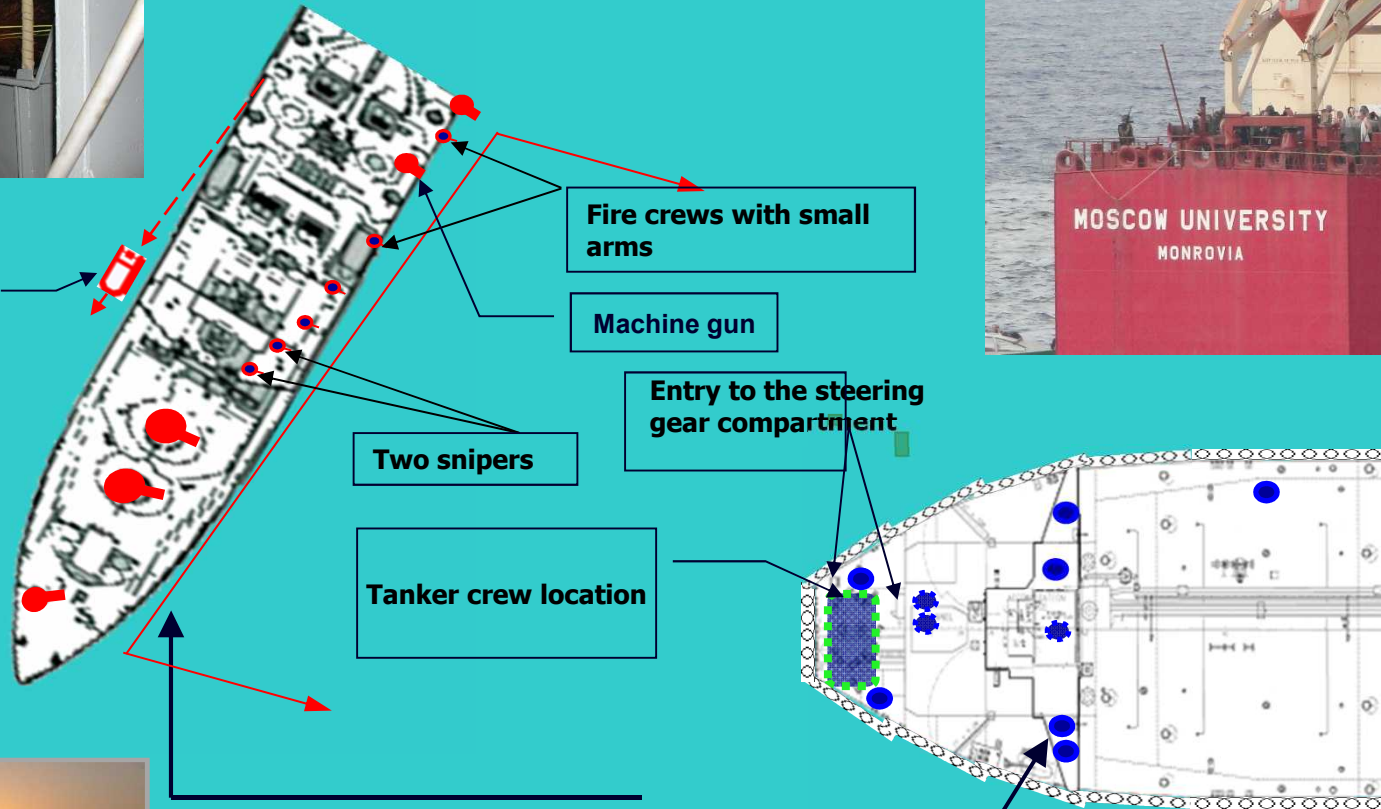




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hidden approach to tanker



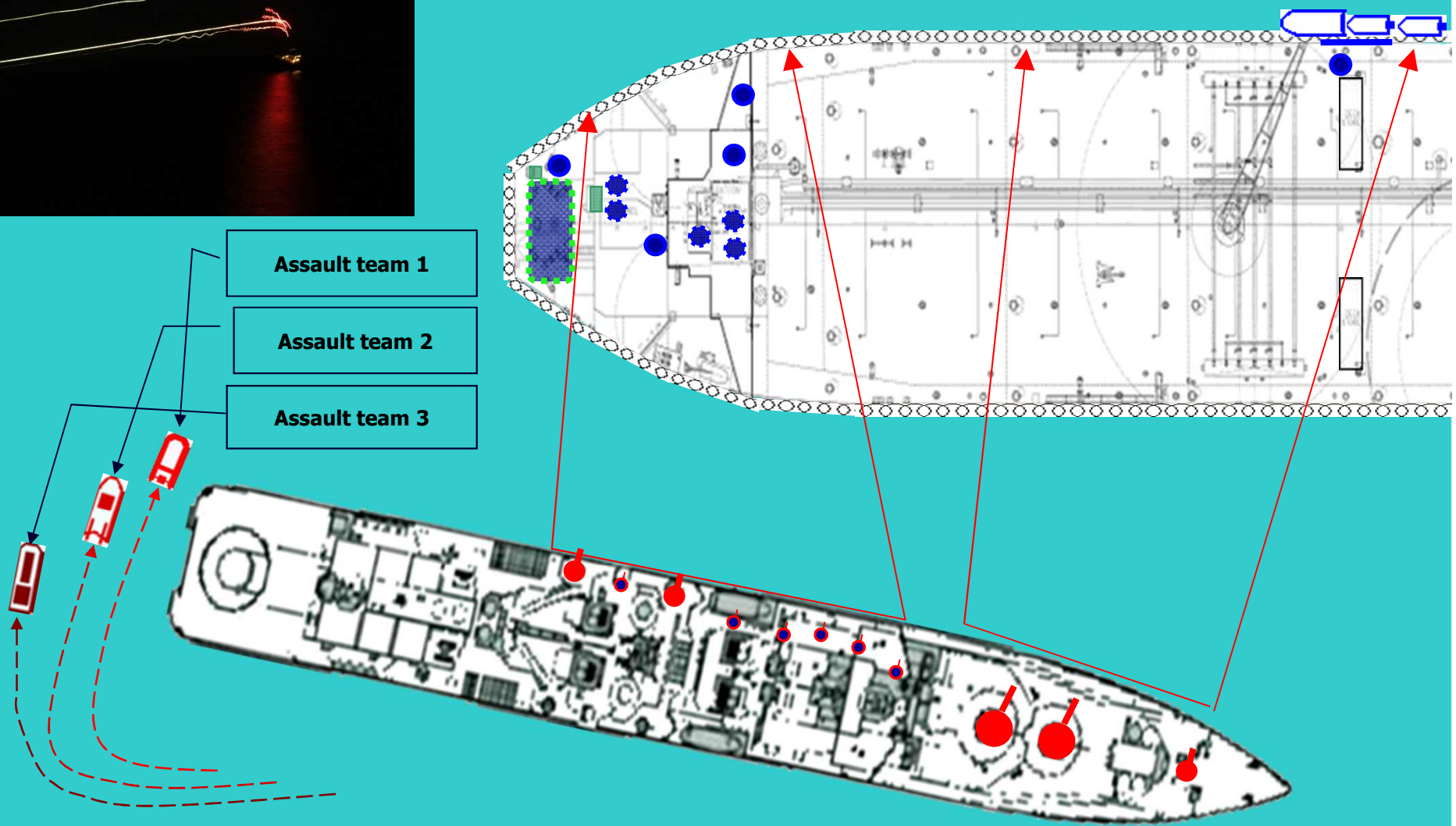
“Marshall Shaposhnikov”

“Moscow University”



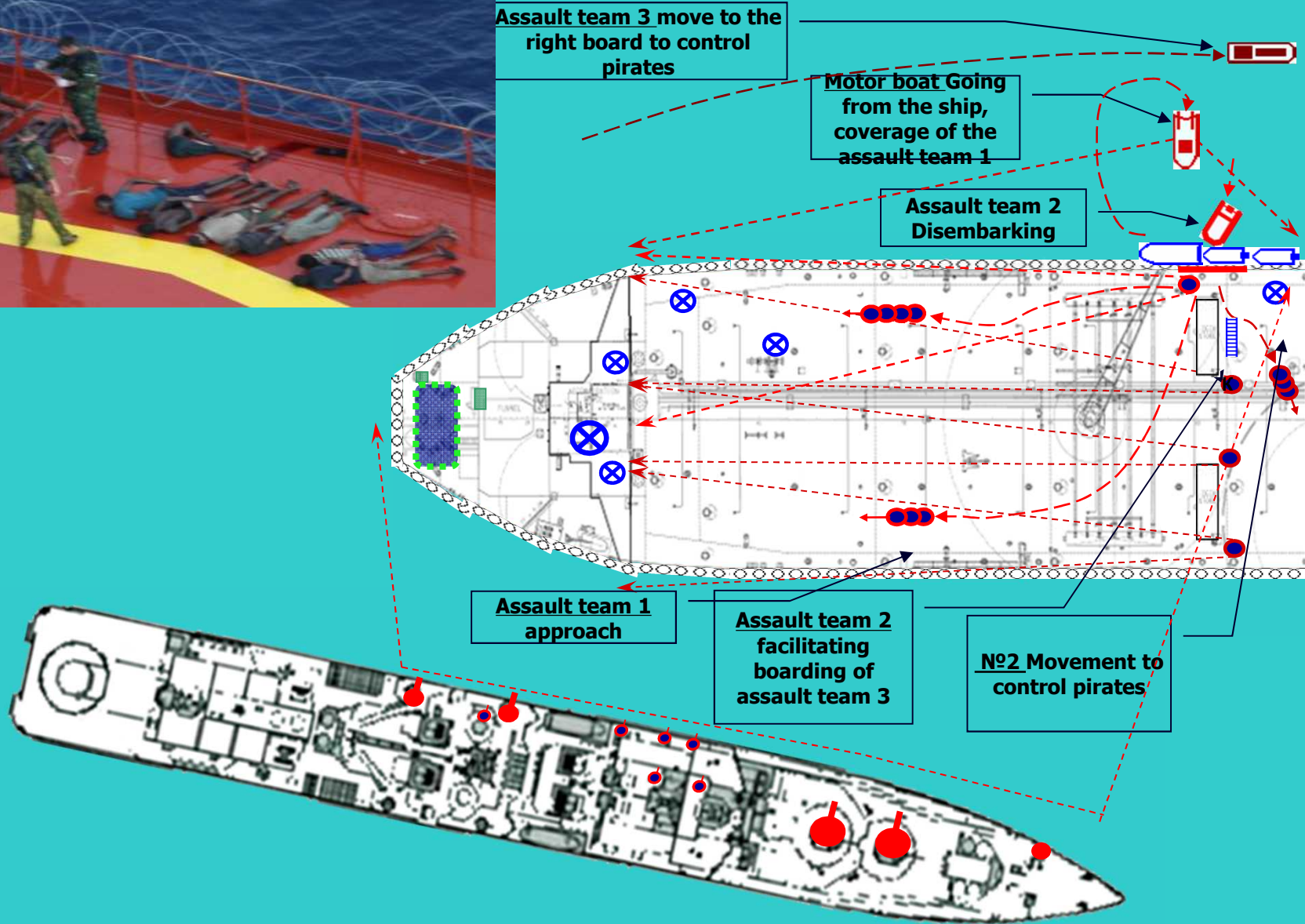


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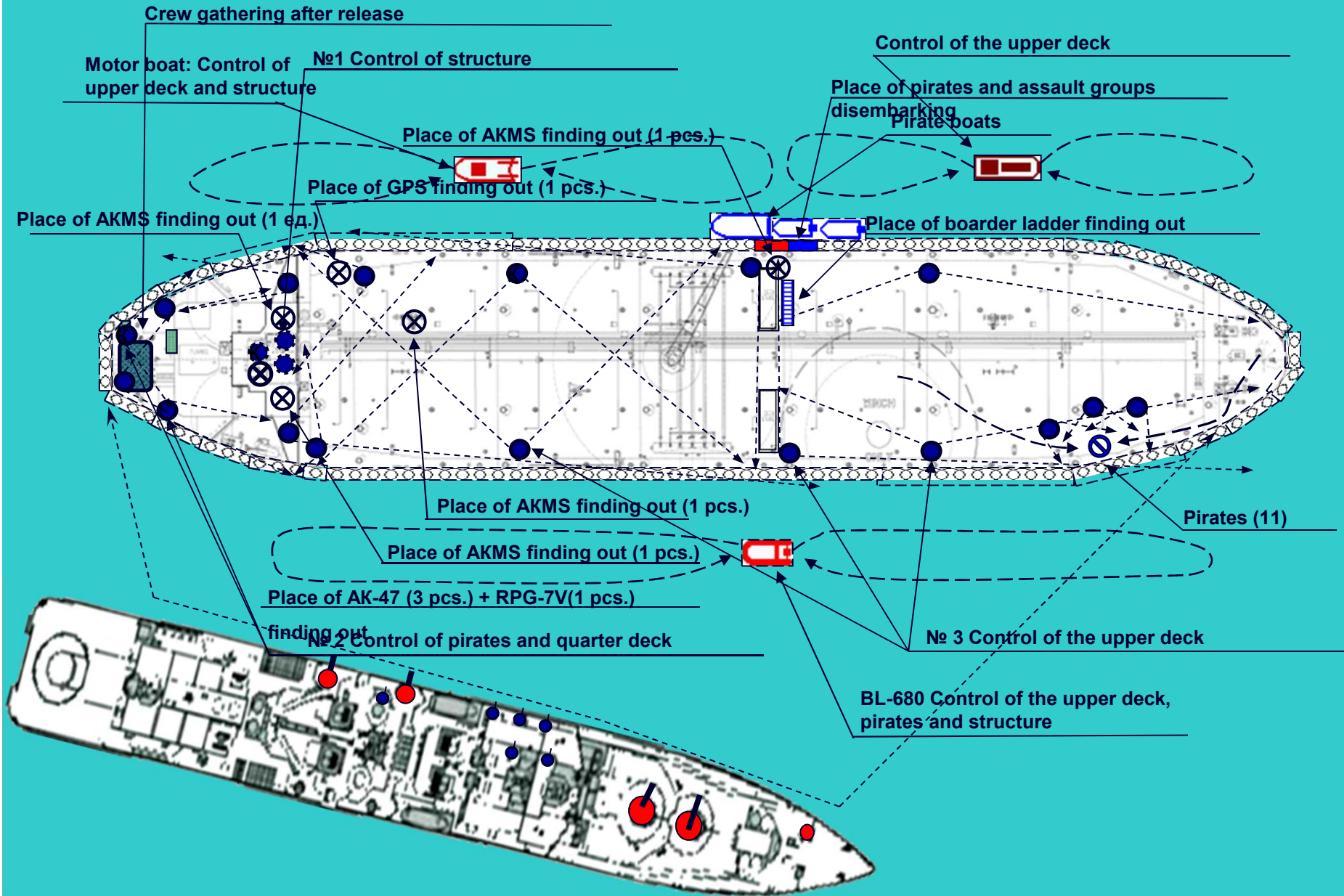


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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!
READY TO ANSWER YOUR
QUESTIONS.