



माझगांव डॉक शिपबिल्डर्स लिमिटेड

(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)

Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.

(Formerly Mazagon Dock Limited)

(A Govt. of India Undertaking)

CIN : U35100MH1934GOI002079

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Dockyard Road, Mazgaon, Mumbai - 400 010

Certified - ISO 9001 : 2015

संदर्भ क्रमांक

Ref. No.

दिनांक

Date

22 November 2021

To
BSE Limited
PhirozeJeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street,
Mumbai- 400 001
Scrip Code: 543237

To
National Stock Exchange of
India Limited
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G
BandraKurla Complex
Bandra (E), Mumbai- 400 051
NSE Symbol : MAZDOCK

Sub: Commissioning of Project 15B Class Destroyer i.e. (Visakhapatnam)

This is to inform that on 21 November 2021, the Indian Navy has commissioned the First Ship of Project 15B Class Destroyer i.e (Visakhapatnam) built by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited.

Press release in this connection made by Indian Navy is attached herewith for your reference.

This is for your kind information.

Thanking You,

Yours Faithfully,

For MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LIMITED

(Vijayalakshmi Kumar)
Company Secretary
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Navy gets its most potent warship yet

Unveiling *INS Visakhapatnam*, Rajnath slams 'some irresponsible nations'

AJAI SHUKLA
New Delhi, 21 November

The Indian Navy commissioned its tenth destroyer on Sunday, the 7,400-tonne *Indian Navy Ship (INS) Visakhapatnam*. This is the lead vessel in a new class of four guided missile destroyers that Mazagon Dock Ltd, Mumbai (MDL) is building under Project 15B for ₹35,800 crore – or ₹8,950 crore per vessel.

The next three Project 15B destroyers – *INS Mormugao*, *INS Imphal* and *INS Surat* – will join the navy's fleet at one-year intervals.

The tradition of naming the navy's destroyers after Indian cities began with Project 15 – which yielded *INS Delhi* in 1997, *INS Mysore* in 1999 and *INS Mumbai* in 2001.

This was followed by Project 15A, with Prime Minister Narendra Modi commissioning the lead warship, *INS Kolkata*, in MDL on August 16, 2014. *INS Kochi* followed in 2015 and *INS Chennai* in 2016.

However, even after all four destroyers of Project 15B are commissioned, the navy will have to make do with just 10 destroyers, since three old Rajput-class vessels, which were bought from Moscow in the mid-1980s, are on the verge of being decommissioned from service.

In contrast, China's navy – the People's Liberation Army Navy, or PLA(N) – has a fleet of 42 destroyers. These include four massive 13,000-tonne Renhai-class cruisers known as the Type 055; 21 modern 7,500-tonne Luyang III-class destroyers known as the Type 052; six older 7,000-tonne Luyang II-class destroyers known as the Type 052C; and 11 older and less capable destroyers of the Type 051C, 052B, 051B, 052 and the Soviet-era Sovremenny-class.

Undeterred by the PLA(N)'s overwhelming numerical advantage, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh sharply criticised China, without naming it, for eroding the "rule-based and stable maritime order" and "freedom of navigation and security of sea lanes".

Upholding the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as the basis for good order at sea, Singh said, "Some irresponsible nations, for the sake of their narrow partisan interests, keep on giving new and inappropriate



Union minister Rajnath Singh with Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Karambir Singh during the launch of *INS Visakhapatnam*

interpretations to these international laws from hegemonic tendencies. These arbitrary interpretations create obstacles in the path of a rule-based maritime order."

"We envision a rule-based Indo-Pacific, with freedom of navigation, free trade and universal values, in which the interests of all the participating countries are protected," he added.

The defence minister appreciated the navy's self-reliance efforts, pointing out that 39 of the 41 warships and submarines on order, including the first indigenous aircraft carrier, *INS Vikrant*, are being built in Indian shipyards.

INS Visakhapatnam, which has a total complement of about 315 personnel, will be the navy's most potent warship. It is propelled by four gas turbines that allow it to travel in excess of 30 knots (55 km per hour). The warship incorporates stealth features, with a reduced radar cross-section (RCS) achieved through efficient shaping of hull, full beam superstructure design, plated masts and use of radar transparent materials on exposed decks.

Its weapons and sensor suite is world-class, with protection against enemy aircraft and incoming anti-ship missiles being provided out to 70 km by the eponymous Indo-Israeli Medium Range Surface-to-Surface Missile (MR-SAM), coupled

with the Multi-Function Surveillance and Threat Alert Radar (MF-STAR).

The destroyer's ground attack and anti-ship capabilities are achieved through a bank of Indo-Russian BrahMos cruise missiles that are fired through vertical launch canisters to targets up to 295 km away. The 76 mm main gun is built at Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, Haridwar.

Protection against submarines are provided by indigenous rocket launchers, torpedo launchers and anti-submarine warfare (ASW) helicopters. The ship is equipped with nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) warfare protective equipment, with its entire requirement of air being filtered through NBC filters.

INS Visakhapatnam has achieved a 75 per cent indigenisation level through an indigenous combat management system (CMS), rocket and torpedo launchers, and digitised control systems such as an integrated platform management system (IPMS), automated power management system (APMS), foldable hangar doors, helo traversing system, close-in weapon system and bow mounted sonar.

Even the DMR 249A warship-grade steel that the *Visakhapatnam* is built from has been indigenously manufactured by the Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL).