Global Maritime Partnerships:
Network & Coalition Building across the Spectrum of Operations

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Global Maritime Partnership Initiative
(1,000-ship Navy)

Concept introduced by CNO, Admiral Mike Mullen, USN

- Naval War College (August 2005)
- 17th International Seapower Symposium, NWC (September 2005)
- WPNS, Pearl Harbor (October 2006)
Global Maritime Partnership Initiative

What it is:

– Framework for development of regional and global networks of cooperation for maritime security

What it is not:

– A global alliance of warships under U.S. control
Guiding Assumptions

- Interdependence and the transnational nature of the sea means that a maritime security threat in one part of the world can affect the entire maritime system.
- The world’s oceans are too vast and politically and legally complex for the U.S. Navy or any single state to combat the challenges alone.
- International cooperation is therefore essential to improve good order at sea.
Guiding Assumptions

• Focus on combating illegal activity at sea:
  - Piracy
  - Drug smuggling
  - Transport of WMD
  - Illegal exploitation of marine resources
  - Organized crime
  - Terrorism
The Solution

• A Global Maritime Network “standing watch over the seas”
• Builds upon existing concepts such as the PSI and RMSI
• The PSI viewed as a preferred model: an informal and voluntary arrangement amongst likeminded nations
• Combined, joint, inter-agency and private industry cooperation
• “Exporting” maritime security to problem regions and building capacity through assistance programmes
Mullen’s “First Principles”

1. Primacy of sovereignty
2. States cooperate where they have common interests (participation is voluntary)
3. Focus on the “maritime domain” – inclusive of all maritime areas from ports and harbours to the high seas
4. “Building block” approach based on the capabilities of individual states
5. The Network is not limited to navies
Mullen’s “First Principles”

6. States able to assist others should do so
7. States that need assistance should ask for it
8. Develop regional maritime security networks as the key to establishing a global one
9. Central role of information sharing, preferably in an unclassified format
10. The deteriorating security situation in the maritime domain demands a near-term start to the construction of the network
The Components

1. Improving maritime situational awareness (MSA)
   - increasing the numbers of sensors
   - military, non-military and private sector assets
   - networking the information
   - sharing the information

2. Enhancing the ability to respond to crises at sea or in the littorals
   - building national and regional enforcement capabilities
MSA: Technical & Political Issues

- Huge quantity of data
- Interoperability
- Communications and information exchange
- Multiple networks needed to service different security communities based on classification levels and trust at a political level
- The easiest and least sensitive networks to establish are those which share AIS information due to its unclassified nature as an open broadcast system
Automatic Identification System

- Vessel Name
- Call sign
- IMO Number
- Length and beam
- Type of ship
- Vessel position
- Speed
- Course
- Navigational status
- Ship’s draught
- Hazardous cargo (type)
- Destination and Estimated Time of Arrival
Global Vessel Tracks
Regional Information Sharing Networks

Virtual-Regional Maritime Traffic Centre (V-RMTC)
- Italian Navy
- Mediterranean & Black Sea
UKMTO
MSCHOA

Regional Maritime Information Exchange (ReMIX)
- Republic of Singapore Navy
Changi C2 Information Fusion Centre
- Republic of Singapore Navy: OASIS/SMART
ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre
Djibouti Code of Conduct
From Regional to Global Networks

• **Maritime Safety and Security Information System (MSSIS)**
  - Volpe Center initiative
  - expanded via U.S. Sixth Fleet & NATO
  - 70+ state members tracking 62,000 ships
  - contribute AIS feed; access all MSSIS feeds

• **Trans-Regional Maritime Network (T-RMN):**
  - V-RMTC (Italian Navy) + SISTRAM (Brazil Navy) + OASIS (Singapore) + MSIS (India)
Partnership Communications: CENTRIXS

- Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System (CENTRIXS)
- Coalition data-sharing network(s) developed by USCENTCOM
- Web-based text messaging
- Multiple CENTRIXS “enclaves” serve various “communities of interest”
- Cooperative Maritime Forces Pacific (CMFP)
  - U.S. Navy
- Intention to eventually form a single global multinational network
- Employed, for example, in CARAT exercises
Capacity Building: Pacific Maritime Security Program

- Pacific Patrol Boat Program replacement
  - PPB Program prompted by Law of the Sea Convention
  - First boat delivered in 1987 (22 boats to 12 Pacific island states)
  - Maritime Surveillance (& Technical) Advisors
  - Aerial surveillance
  - Replacements (2018-2028) to expand focus: maritime security, fisheries protection, transnational criminal threats

PNG – 4
FSM – 3
Tonga – 3
Solomon Is – 2
Marshall Is - 1
Vanuatu - 1
Fiji – 3 ?
Kiribati – 1
Cook Is – 1
Palua – 1
Samoa – 1
Timor Leste - ?
Tuvalu – 1
Capacity Building: CARAT
Exporting Security: Combined Maritime Forces

- Multinational naval partnership
- Commanded by a USN VADM; command based in Bahrain
- 30 members
  - CTF 150: Maritime security & counter-terrorism
  - CTF 151: Counter-piracy
  - CTF 152: Persian Gulf maritime security & cooperation
Exporting Security: Pacific Partnership 2014

• Global Fleet Station concept
• Humanitarian assistance focus
Beyond Global Maritime Partnerships: Coalition Building for Deterrence

• Strategic stability and good order in East Asian seas

• Central problem of China
  • Coercive behaviour
  • Attempts to restrict freedom of navigation and overflight
  • Threat to international norms and to other states
An AEGIS Coalition for Ballistic Missile Defence?

U.S. Navy as the network hub for regional AEGIS-equipped allies
- Japan, Korea, Australia

AUSMIN 2014 communique on BMD cooperation

Australia-Japan growing defence relationship
Conclusions

- Regional networks are proliferating
- Regional networks are linking to form global networks to share information
- Primarily, unclassified AIS information is being shared
- Multinational communications (for ship to ship, ship to shore communications etc.) needs further development
- Networks able to exchange more sensitive information for coalition purposes are more difficult to construct in Asia, but increasingly shared threat perceptions may be overcoming earlier political constraints