



International Maritime Security Symposium

After Action Report

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Johns Hopkins University
Applied Physics Laboratory
Laurel, Maryland, USA
12-14 September 2006

www.jhuapl.edu/cfgms/IMSS.htm



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas and recommendations
- Additional information
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - Operational Scenarios
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Symposium Objective

To accelerate development of a global maritime network by broadening trans-regional lines of communication between governments, navies, coast guards, law enforcement agencies, and industry

- Statistics

- Participants

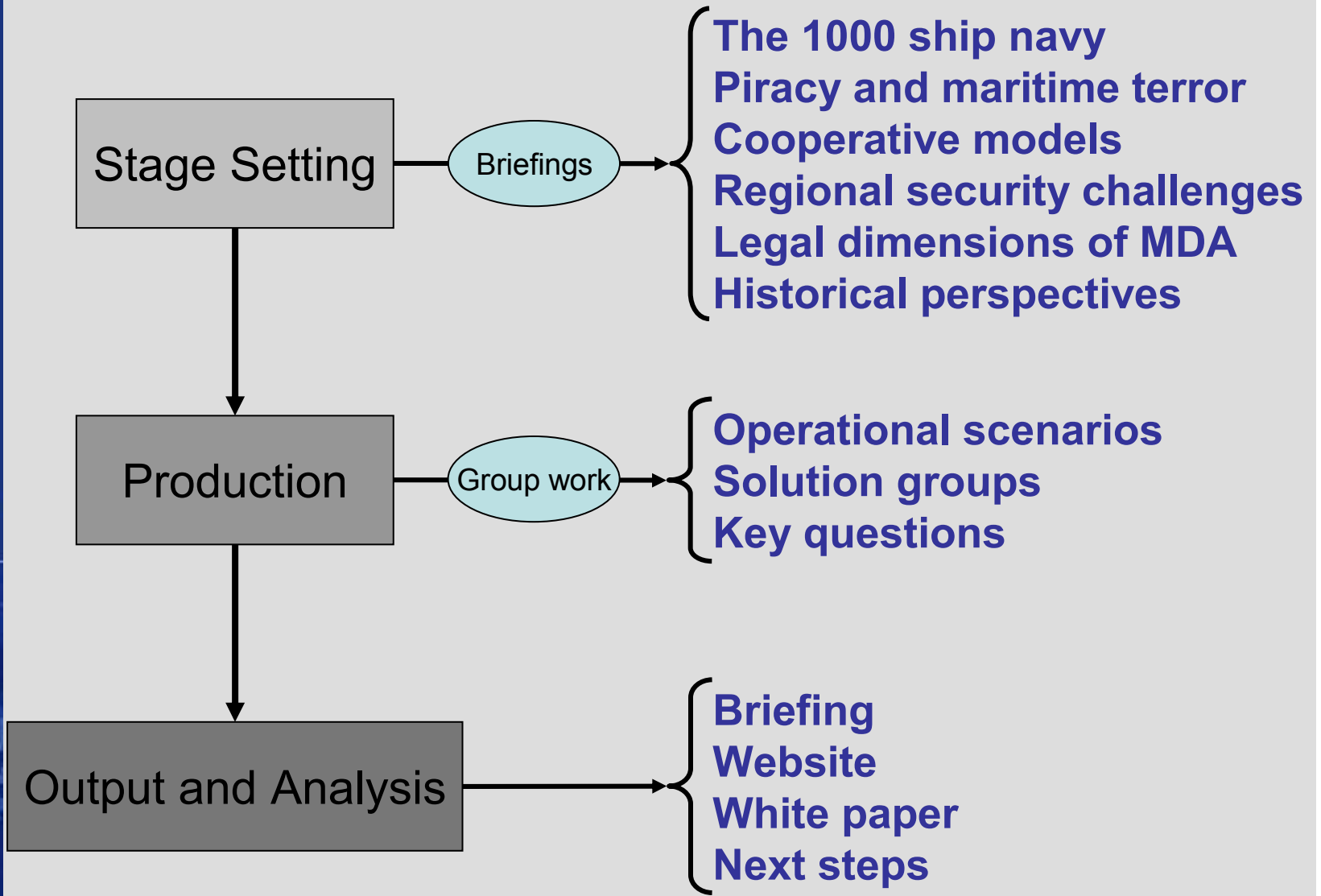
- 19 nations from 6 continents (Asia, Africa, Europe, North and South America, Australia)
 - Naval and Defense Attaches
 - Chief of Philippine Navy
 - Civilian representatives of Embassies of India and Philippines, as well as Cypriot Consulate
 - Industry (Raytheon, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, SAIC, et al)
 - Academia (JHU, NWC, NDU)
 - U.S. Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps
 - Several retired flag officers, including former PACOM
 - U.S. Department of State and Office of the Secretary of Defense



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Approach





**Solution
Group Output**

**International Maritime
Security Symposium**



Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- **Themes and situations**
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas and recommendations
- Additional information
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - Operational Scenarios
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Situational Themes

- Poaching and economic encroachment
- Piracy and other crimes at sea
- Arms smuggling/trafficking
- Environmental damage
- Illicit movement of cargo
- Human trafficking
- Illegal migration
- Energy disruption

Situations were intentionally generic and vague in order to encourage assumptions, discussion, flexibility in response and free thinking



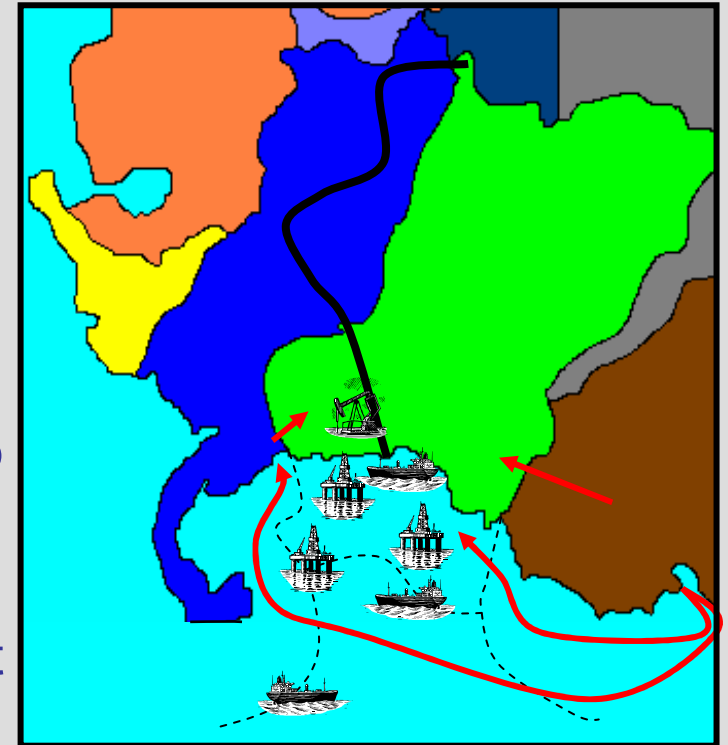
Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Operational Situations Overview

Situation I

- Major themes
 - Arms smuggling, piracy and energy disruption
- Situation
 - Government authorizes foreign companies to develop off-shore energy resources
 - Arms smuggling begins in support of insurgency against government
 - Attacks against production and transportation infrastructure and oil industry employees imminent





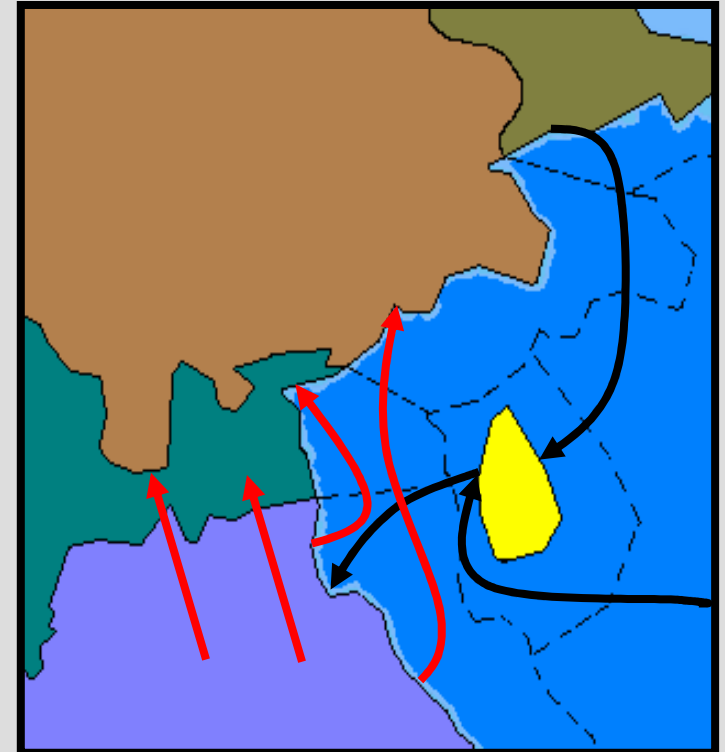
Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Operational Situations Overview

Situation II

- Major themes
 - Illicit movement of cargo, illegal arms trafficking, control of mass migration
- Situation
 - Anti-government insurgency being supported by illegal arms importation via island nation
 - Government unable to control insurgency
 - Resulting in mass exodus via small, unseaworthy craft
 - Humanitarian crisis at sea across multiple jurisdictions





Solution
Group Output

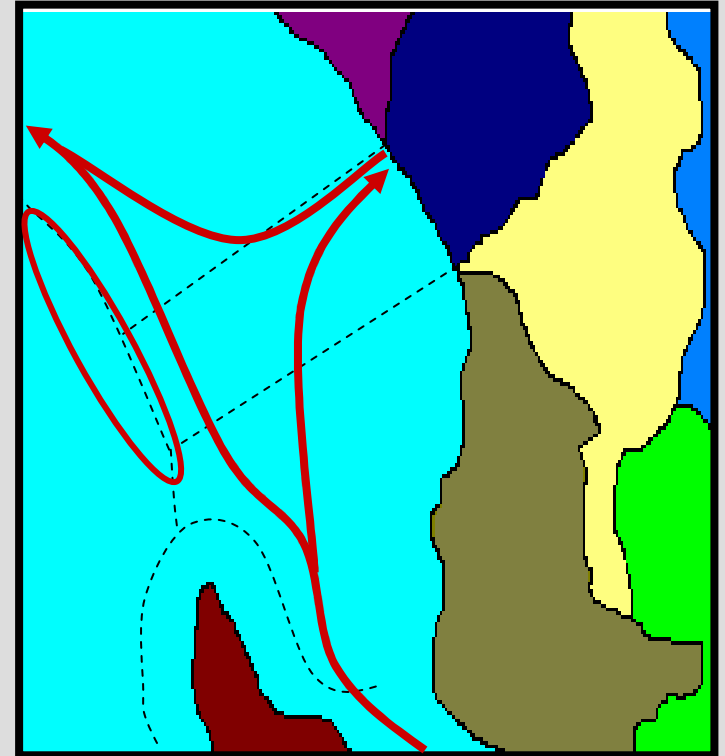
International Maritime
Security Symposium



Operational Situations Overview

Situation III

- Major themes
 - Poaching and economic encroachment
- Situation
 - Reduced catches of fish in traditionally rich fishing grounds
 - Unidentified, often hostile boats involved in poaching
 - Nation unable to patrol, monitor or police EEZ
 - Loss of livelihood for fishermen





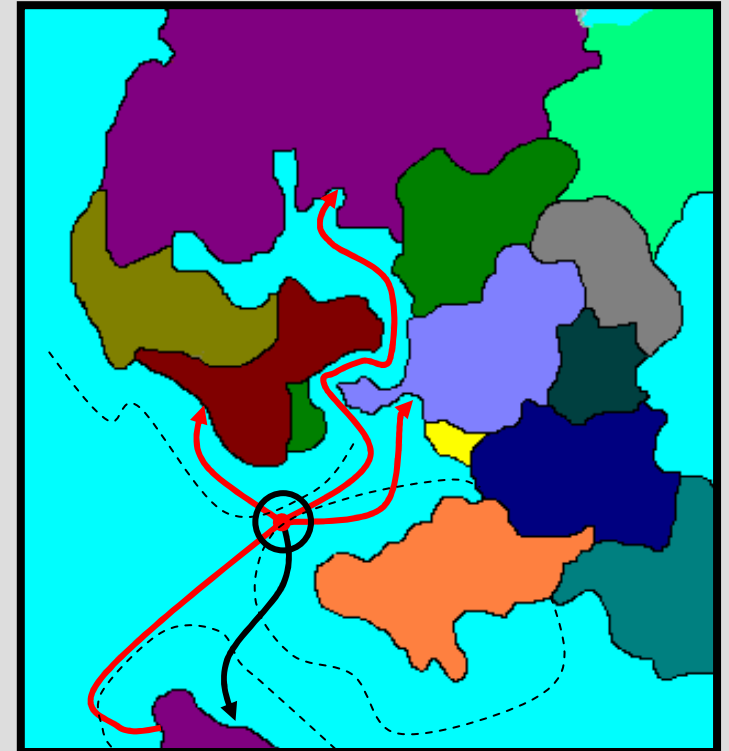
Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Operational Situations Overview

Situation IV

- Major themes
 - Migrant control, human trafficking and illegal arms smuggling
- Situation
 - Encroachment on fishing grounds has idled fishermen
 - Resorting to illicit activity to make a living
 - Migrant smuggling
 - Human trafficking
 - Arms smuggling
 - Illegal activity taking place in multiple jurisdictions and international waters
 - Impact on several regional nations





Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- **Key questions**
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas and recommendations
- Additional information
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - Operational Scenarios
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



Solution
Group Output

Key Questions

- *What are some of the key enablers of ISR and monitoring in the EEZ?*
- *In a perfect world, how could commercial industry (e.g., shipping, fishermen energy, et al) support detection and monitoring efforts?*
- *What might limit the contribution of commercial industry with respect to detection and monitoring?*
- *How could commercial industry and fishermen share information with appropriate agencies?*
- *What role could other nation's navies and coast guards play in a regional monitoring partnership?*

International Maritime
Security Symposium





Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Key Questions

- *How could regional nations coordinate surveillance and monitoring operations?*
 - *What could limit that coordination*
 - *What information might not be shared?*
 - *How might a regional patrol and surveillance structure be linked with an adjacent region? How would they communicate?*
 - *What might a regional patrol and surveillance structure look like?*
- *What sort of capabilities or forces might be required to respond to your situation's challenges?*
- *What sort of agreements would be required to solicit from or provide assistance to another nation?*



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Key Questions

- *If assistance from another nation was requested and provided, what would the command, control and cooperation organizational structure look like?*
- *By what mechanism could assistance be requested or offered?*
- *What are the top 5 enablers of increased safety/security cooperation at sea?*
- *What are the top 5 barriers to increased safety/security cooperation at sea?*
 - *How can the barriers to increased safety and security cooperation at sea be overcome?*

This question reflects an issue raised by several Chiefs of Navy in response to the 1000 ship navy concept proposed by the U.S. Navy

The Commanders Respond: U.S. Naval Institute *Proceedings*, March 2006



**Solution
Group Output**

**International Maritime
Security Symposium**

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- **Findings and threads**
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas and recommendations
- Additional information
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - Operational Scenarios
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Findings and Threads

- **Accepted framework required to enable international cooperation**
 - Based upon trust and confidence that must be created
 - Common CONOPs and SOPs important
 - Legal agreements or protocols regarding hot pursuit, seizure, arrest, prosecution and processing
- **Regional maritime operations centers could facilitate coordinated monitoring and response**
 - High-tech COP not required...*vertical plot and grease pencil?*
 - Simple system for data fusion and sharing important

International perception: Counter to concept of self-aligning cooperative, international reps felt structure to be key to success



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Findings and Threads

- **Private industry can play an important role**
 - May have to be presented with incentives
 - Must be assured against retribution
 - May require training as to what and how to report
- **JIATF-like structure may provide model for international organization**
- **USCG Model Maritime Code may be appropriate baseline model for developing regional cooperation**
- **Information sharing agreements could be modeled upon Coast Guard bi-lat with Chile**



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Findings and Threads

- **Knowledge of partner government's organization is key**
 - To ensure appropriate operational linkage and effective communication
 - i.e., are like-named organizations tasked with and organized for the same missions?
- **Acknowledgement of partner capacity is important**
 - Strengths and limitations
 - Interoperability must be driven to lowest common denominator

International perception: Current and foreseen maritime challenges are law enforcement in nature, and a naval solution may not be appropriate



**Solution
Group Output**

**International Maritime
Security Symposium**



Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- **Enhancing international cooperation**
- Ideas and recommendations
- Additional information
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - Operational Scenarios
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Enhanced Cooperation

Making the 1000 Ship Navy Work

- Directly involve and empower the IMO
- Expand public affairs and outreach efforts
- Broaden confidence building measures
 - Exchange programs and ship riders
 - International training programs
 - Clearly link Global Fleet Station as enabler of 1000 ship navy initiative...this is a tool with *significant* potential
 - Publicize and clearly define intent
 - Demonstrate potential benefit to partner nations in region
 - Involve partner nations in planning effort

International perception: 1000 ship navy is inappropriately named and not clearly defined



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Enhanced Cooperation

Making the 1000 Ship Navy Work

- **Increase number of law enforcement detachments embarked in U.S. Navy ships**
 - Conduct bi-lateral and multi-lateral *law enforcement* exercises and events
 - In conjunction with routine naval power projection operations
- **United States needs to ratify UNCLOS**
 - To show resolve as an international partner

***1000-ship navy.* The name did not play well with the 19 international representatives. Encouraging them to participate in a “naming convention” might engender broader support and understanding.**



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- **Ideas and recommendations**
- Additional information
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - Operational Scenarios
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Ideas and Recommendations

- **Follow-on events should continue to include international partners**
 - A bottom-up approach to familiarize with 1000-ship navy concept may provide dividends
 - Unique perspective and feedback is most useful in shaping message and objective
- **Clearly link (or de-link) MDA effort with 1000-ship navy**
 - Various attachés reported being confused by separate initiatives
- **Clearly define the aim of the 1000-ship navy**
 - “...the bringing together of the worlds navies and coast guards, in cooperation with the commercial fleets, who share the common aim to foster greater maritime security”

1000-ship navy, or...

Global Partnership for Maritime Security?



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas and recommendations
- **Additional information**
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - Operational Scenarios
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



**Solution
Group Output**

IMSS Program

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Time	Day 1	<i>Setting the Stage – The Maritime Security, Safety and Environmental Protection Challenge</i>
0730	Check-in and Continental Breakfast	
0800	Welcome & Administrative Remarks	
0815	International Maritime Cooperation	The Honorable Mike Coulter, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State (Political-Military Affairs)
0900	The 1,000 Ship Navy	VADM John Morgan, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information, Plans & Strategy (N3/N5)
0940	Piracy and Maritime Terrorism	Ms. Catherine Zara Raymond, Researcher, Southeast Asian Maritime Security, Singapore
1020	Break	
1035	A Model for International Cooperation at Sea: North-PAC Heads of Coast Guards	Mr. Patrick Markowitz, USCG Regional Advisor for Pacific Theater, Headquarters, US Coast Guard
1115	Regional Challenges & Perspectives on Maritime Security I	The Americas: Mr. Lou Orsini, Asst. Chief, Coast Guard Office of Law Enforcement, Headquarters, USCG Africa: Dr. Raymond Gilpin, National Defense University
1215	Lunch Break	Legal & Policy Dimensions of Coastal Monitoring LCDR Ali Kamal-Deen, Ghana MoD
1345	Regional Challenges & Perspectives on Maritime Security II	Europe: RADM Richard Leaman, UKN, COS, AFSOUTH Central & South Asia: Mr. Gautam Bambawale, Minister Political, Embassy of India SE Asia and Australia: LTC Lou Ortiz, US Department of State, East Asian Pacific Affairs
1645	Al Qaeda in the Maritime Domain	Mr. Michael Richardson, ISEAS Singapore
1730	No-host Social	
1830	Dinner	<i>Historical Perspectives on International Cooperation at Sea</i> Dr. Robert Leonhard, JHUAPL



**Solution
Group Output**

IMSS Program

Time	Day 2	<i>Production – Opportunities for Greater Cooperation in the Maritime Environment</i>
0730	Check-in and Continental Breakfast	
0800	Administrative Remarks	
0815	Regional Challenges & Perspectives on Maritime Security III	Western Pacific: VADM Mateo M. Mayuga, AFP, Flag Officer in Command, Philippine Navy
0905	Break	
0925	Scenario Overview and Solution Group Ground Rules	Steve Richter, JHU/APL
1000	Solution Group Break-out and Discussion	
1215	Lunch Break	The Honorable Glyn Davies, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs
1330	Solution Groups resume work	
1645	An Overview of Regional & Global Maritime Safety and Security Initiatives	Mr. Joe Cox, Chamber of Shipping of America
1730	No-host Social	
1830	Dinner	<i>The Role of Commercial Shipping in the Global Maritime Network</i> RADM Paul Pluta, USCG (Ret), BIMCO

International Maritime
Security Symposium





**Solution
Group Output**

IMSS Program

Time	Day 3	<i>Synthesis – Building the Network and the Way Ahead</i>
0730	Check-in and Continental Breakfast	
0800	Administrative Remarks	
0815	Solution Groups finalize briefings	
1215	Lunch Break	<i>Contrasts in Future Naval Development Professor Geoffrey Till, UK Defence Academy</i>
1330	Solution Group Outbriefs (followed by Question and Answer period)	
1615	Closing Remarks	
1630	Adjourn	

International Maritime
Security Symposium





**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas, recommendations and next steps
- **Additional information**
 - IMSS Program
 - **Solution group output**
 - Operational Scenarios
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium

What are some of the key enablers of ISR and monitoring in the EEZ?

- Framework, regime, cooperation on a regional basis, set territorial boundaries
 - Regional agreements and cooperation
 - Bilateral/multilateral
 - Engage IMO and regional institutions to improve MDA
- Interagency Maritime Operations Center
 - Fusion center to collect/disseminate information
 - Data links
 - Anomaly detection system
 - Commercial cargo and crew information
 - Command Center for coordinated operations
- Human information gathering/information sharing
- Unclassified information sharing
 - Existing model – USCG bilateral with Chile



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium



In a perfect world, how could commercial industry (e.g., shipping, fishermen energy, et al) support detection and monitoring efforts?

- Broadly available source of HUMINT
 - Establish web-based information sharing system
 - Use observer program aboard fishing boats
- Enlist private industry assets and platforms into information collection system
 - Vessels used for oil platform logistics and crew swaps
 - Mount surveillance sensors on oil platforms
 - Provide automated collection and dissemination systems to overcome manpower limitations
- Incentivize industry participation
 - Reduced inspection requirement or tax breaks
 - Government furnished comms equipment
- Employ universally common AIS throughout commercial shipping and fishing industry
 - Singapore model



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



What might limit the contribution of commercial industry with respect to detection and monitoring?

- Cost of equipment
- Lack of incentives for reporting
- Fishing fleets may not want to share location data with competitors
- Commercial vessels do not want to share “turn around” or route information with competitors
- Fear of retribution from pirates or other criminals
- Lack of simple forum for sharing data
- Lack of cooperative agreements
- Lack of training regarding information collection



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



How could commercial industry and fishermen share information with appropriate agencies?

- IMO-led initiative to enable information sharing and reporting
 - Or, could be led by National/Regional Shipping and Fisheries Associations, influenced by IMO
- Public, web-based forum for exchange of information
- 24-hour hotline, reporting system at operations center/call center
- Information reporting centers at the local level and/or national level
 - Confidential information sharing through trusted agents ensuring anonymity and protection



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



What role could other nation's navies and coast guards play in a regional monitoring partnership?

- Develop regional campaign plans which outline priorities
 - Conduct multinational joint patrols/combined exercises
 - Develop multinational maritime logistics support agreements
- Establish and implement ship-rider/exchange programs
 - Exchange military and law enforcement advisors
- Develop regional training centers and programs
- Develop regional common operational picture
 - Include ability to incorporate data from outside the region
- Develop common CONOPs and SOPs
 - Develop “hot pursuit” protocols
 - Establish common training regime

Ratification of UNCLOS seen as very important step



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium



How could regional nations coordinate surveillance and monitoring operations?

- Develop common protocols, legal and regulatory framework
- Establish SOP
 - Describe division of responsibility, roles and missions
 - Multinational training and exercises
 - Record and share lessons learned
 - Clearly delineate rules of engagement
- Link regional operations centers, enabled by interoperable communications
 - Web-based?
- Develop regional and international trust
 - Confidence building measures
 - Liaison and exchange officers
 - Establish terms of reference and problem definition
- Overcome language and cultural barriers
 - Interpreters



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

How could regional nations coordinate surveillance and monitoring operations?

What could limit that coordination?

- Boundary disputes and sovereignty concerns
 - Constitutional limits or prohibitions
- Classification issues and privacy concerns
- Lack of common interest
- Regional conflict
- Lack of trust
- Lack of capacity

What information might not be shared?

- Proprietary territorial information
- Commercial shipping/fishing fleet data
- Military capabilities



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



How could regional nations coordinate surveillance and monitoring operations?

How might a regional patrol and surveillance structure be linked with an adjacent region? How would they communicate?

- Link agencies that have same mission directly, regardless of type or internal organization
 - JIATF structure provides good model for export
 - Operations Centers constantly exchange data to provide common operational picture
 - Does not have to be high-tech
 - Could be web-enabled, passing filtered or unclassified data
- Develop bilateral and multilateral protocols
- Create ability to pass interdiction responsibility between regional partners
 - Legal and operational frameworks must be in place

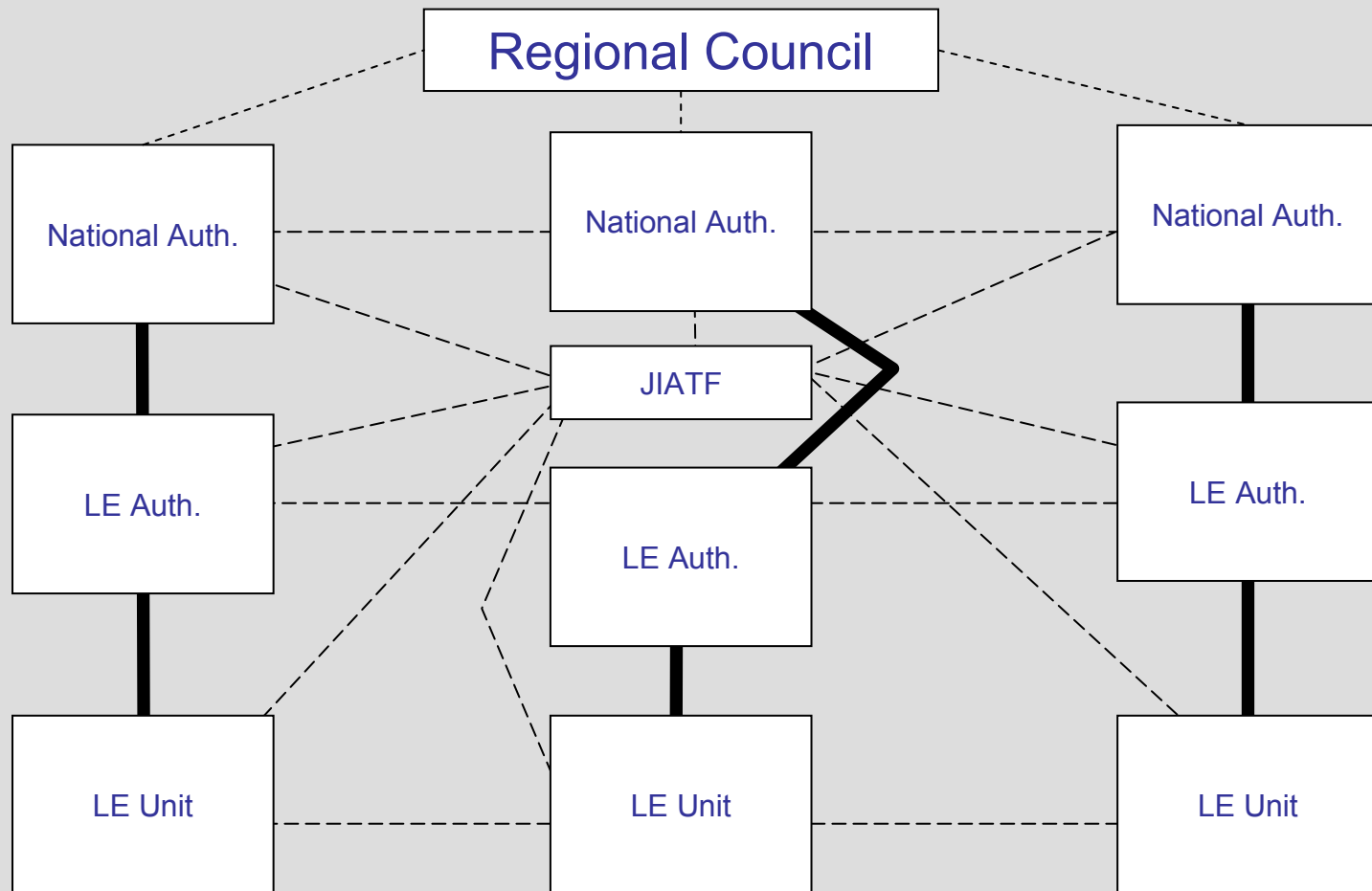


Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

How could regional nations coordinate surveillance and monitoring operations?

What might a regional patrol and surveillance structure look like?



Command lines remain within nation's structure



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



What sort of capabilities or forces might be required to respond to your situation's challenges?

- Hydrographic surveying
- Logistics, maintenance, fuel
- FAO
- Persistent ISR
 - Aerostat or UAV
- Interdiction platforms to provide rapid response
 - Patrol boats, light aircraft and armed helos
 - Non-lethal weapons
 - Proper law enforcement, VBSS and SAR training
- Networked, widely interoperable communications and data system
- Legal framework that enables seizure, arrest, prosecution and processing



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



What sort of agreements would be required to solicit from or provide assistance to another nation?

- Bilateral
 - Hot-pursuit
 - Rules of engagement
 - Use of force, boarding and search
 - Legal
 - Extradition, prosecution and disposition of vessel and contraband
 - Second party authority (use of another country's capability)
 - Status of forces agreement or MOU
 - Cost sharing, liability and immunity for law enforcement personnel
 - Repatriation of migrants/refugees
- Regional
 - Cooperative agreements to enable expeditious response
 - Common CONOPs to address environmental disasters or constabulary requirements
 - Communications plan
 - Logistics support
 - Model Maritime Code (USCG model)



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



If assistance from another nation was requested and provided, what would the command, control and cooperation organizational structure look like?

- Pre-arranged and in-place
 - Common framework with recognizable counterparts that accounts for each participant's capacity and capability
 - Common regional CONOPs and SOPs based on existing international protocols (UNCLOS, ISPS, SUA) for
 - Response to environmental disaster
 - EEZ security and violent crime at sea
 - Linked common operations pictures
 - Tailored C2 structure that includes interagency
 - Temporary and specific transfer of OPCON to lead agency or government

By what mechanism could assistance be requested or offered?

- Maritime Operations Center could be entry point
 - Non-regional participants should fold into existing regional structure
- Bilateral agreements and interagency “PD-27” like process



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



What are the top 5 enablers of increased safety/security cooperation at sea?

- Trust and commitment
 - Enabled by confidence building measures and familiarization
- Regional consensus and vision
 - Nature of the challenge and national priorities
 - Execution protocols
- Common organizational framework
 - *Operational* to enable coordinated deterrence and efficient response
 - *Legal* to enable enforcement and prosecution
- Rapid exchange of information
 - Persistent ISR
 - Accurate and timely fusion
- Sufficient resources and capacity
 - Interoperability and regional knowledge of individual agency competency and capability



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

What are the top 5 barriers to increased safety/security cooperation at sea?

- Sovereignty concerns and boundary disputes
- Mistrust
 - Unwillingness to share information
- Lack of resources and inadequate force structure
- Conflicting national or cultural interests
 - Divergent political priorities or lack of will
- Insufficient or disconnected legal frameworks
 - Corruption
 - Constitutional or legal prohibitions



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



How can the barriers to increased safety and security cooperation at sea be overcome?

- Strengthen international institutions (e.g., IMO)
- Develop understanding through regional forums
 - Answer the question “What’s in it for me?”
- Broaden confidence building measures
 - Increased personnel exchanges
 - Demonstrate tangible benefits through multi-national exercises
- Increase partner nation capacity
 - Global Fleet Station model and technology transfer
- Create legal framework
 - Export and assist with USCG Model Maritime Code
 - Broaden participation in Defense International Institute for Legal Studies (DIILS)

Important task: In cooperation with potential partners, develop CONOPs and SOPs for deterrence, detection and response to environmental disasters and violent crime at sea



**Solution
Group Output**

**International Maritime
Security Symposium**

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas, recommendations and next steps
- **Additional information**
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - **Operational Scenarios**
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Situational Themes

Geo-political background

Poaching and economic encroachment

Piracy and other crimes at sea

Arms smuggling/trafficking

Illicit movement of cargo

Environmental damage

Human trafficking

Illegal migration

Energy disruption



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Geo-Political Background

- **The place – A developing Federated Republic**
- **The time – circa 2012**
- **Demographics**
 - Largest country on the continent
 - 80% of the population live in slums
 - By 2020, nearly the entire population will crowd the coast in a continuous belt of urban chaos
- **Resources**
 - Natural resources should counterbalance growing population and squalor
 - **Fisheries** contribute significantly to the nation's food supply, provide a major source of employment and account for a large portion of foreign exchange
 - Vast river delta is a major source of world's energy – **oil and natural gas**
 - An emerging **eco-tourism** industry accounts contributes to gross domestic product and employment



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Geo-Political Background

- **Seeds of future conflict**
 - Multiple ethnic groups suffered through violent civil war in recent past
 - Driven by cultural and religious differences
 - Historic tension between central government and federated regions
 - Built-in struggle over the nature of legitimate authority
 - No clearly defined responsibility for control and security of territory or off-shore resources (fisheries, oil fields, etc)
 - Elitist rule has failed to deliver political and social goods
 - Living standards have declined
 - Infrastructure has deteriorated
 - Education opportunities are limited
 - Security of economic resources and effective law enforcement



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Geo-Political Background

- **Popular discontent...**
 - Increased hostage-taking
 - Diversion of resources continues to suppress social and political reform
- **...a trigger for social change?**
 - Growing popular discontent drives an emerging anti-government insurgency
 - Groups in neighboring nations are providing economic and paramilitary support
 - Arms, personnel and financial backing
 - Government appears discredited
 - Instability increases losses in revenue derived from major industries and creates social chaos
 - Large-scale migration and rampant unemployment

Discontent and instability spill over
into the maritime environment



**Solution
Group Output**

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas, recommendations and next steps
- **Additional information**
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution Group composition
 - Solution group output
 - **Operational Scenarios**
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - **Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules**
 - Solution group assumptions
 - Insights



Solution
Group Output

Situation I

Arms smuggling, piracy and energy disruption

- **Situation**
 - The government has granted concessions to a multi-national enterprise to develop recently discovered oil reserves that span the nation's exclusive economic zone and reach into a major river basin
 - River basin also houses the country's major port used by international shipping companies
- **Results and potential**
 - Factions opposed to this “exploitative” agreement have promised violence against the government, oil company employees and oil production infrastructure, including off-shore rigs and tankers
 - Intelligence reports indicate that the National Liberation Front has begun to obtain weapons – including small arms, rockets and anti-aircraft missiles – and small boats from rebels operating in a second nation on the continent, and expect hostile operations to commence within a year

International Maritime
Security Symposium

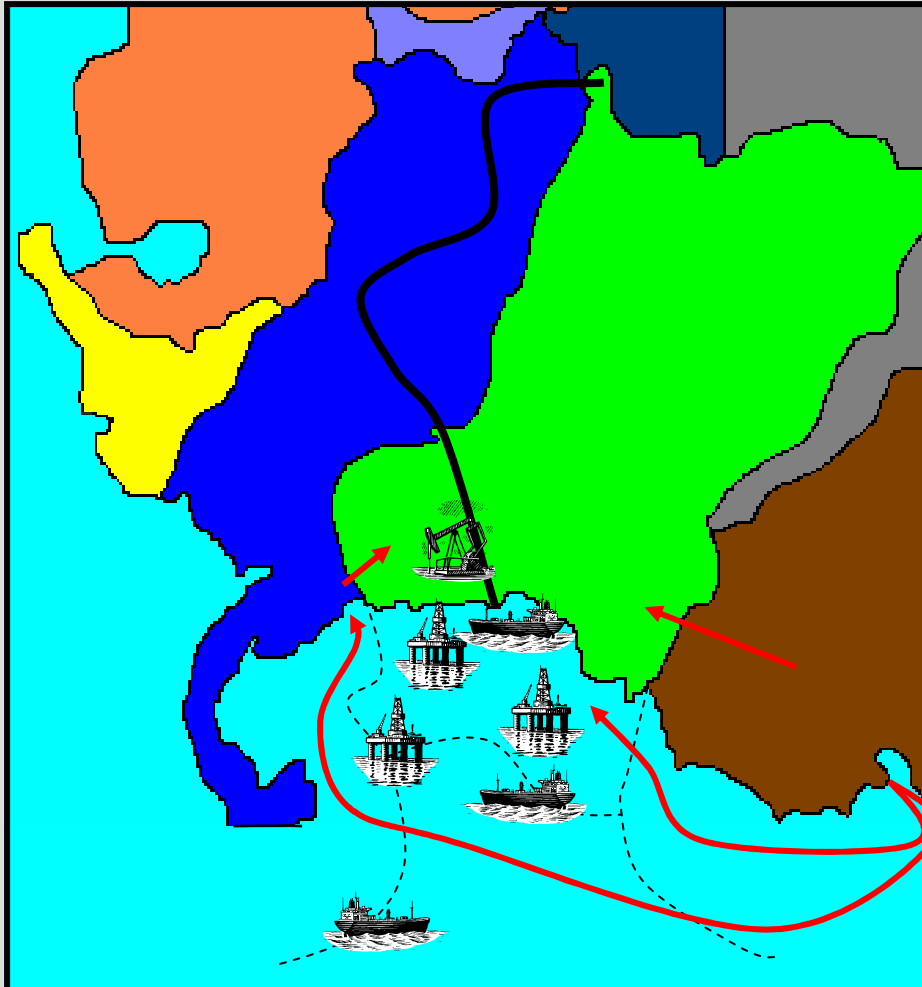




Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Situation I Geography



- Multiple jurisdictions involved
 - Including the international “commons”
- Areas of challenge
- Issues
 - Arms smuggling
 - Protection of infrastructure, oil rig employees and tankers

- Limits of jurisdiction
- River
- Arms flow



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Situation II

Illicit movement of cargo, illegal arms trafficking, control of mass migration

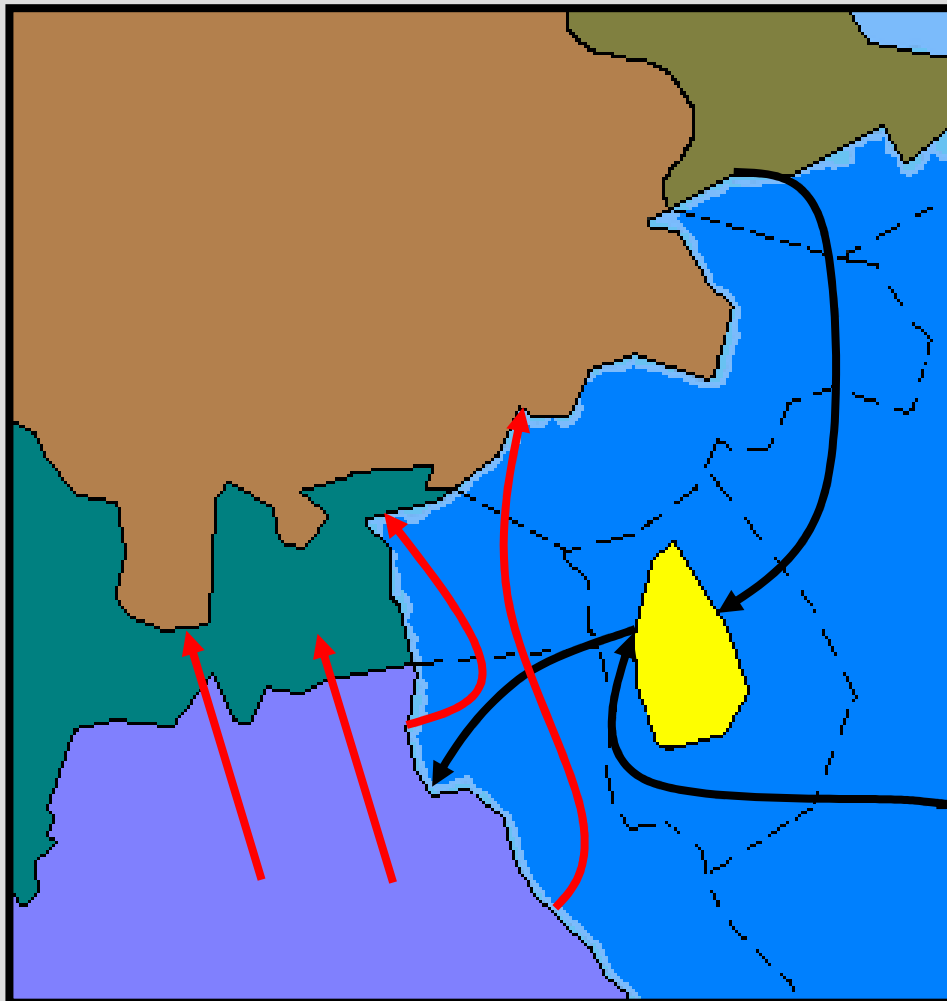
- **Situation**
 - Continuing shipments of illegal arms into an adjacent island nation, and subsequent transshipment to the mainland in support of anti-government insurgency
- **Results**
 - Anti-government militias have destabilized the sitting government and create chaos in the streets of the most populous cities
 - Government campaign in response has been ineffective and has created a sense of fear and insecurity amongst the citizens
- **Consequences**
 - Residents have begun to flee urban areas, while others are attempting to escape via various types of boats
 - Humanitarian crisis and safety at sea issues



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Situation II Geography



- Multiple-jurisdictions involved
 - Including the “commons”
- Areas of challenge
- Issues
 - Lawlessness
 - Humanitarian and safety at sea

- Limits of jurisdiction
- Arms flow
- Refugee flow



Solution
Group Output

Situation III

Poaching and Economic Encroachment

- **Situation**
 - Fishermen working near the borders of a nation's EEZ have reported reduced catches in a traditionally resource-rich fishing area
 - Region is rarely patrolled by national authorities due to distance from port, poorly defined responsibilities and limited physical and budgetary resources
 - Local fishermen have reported increased activity in adjacent waters by unidentified vessels, and have made claims of poaching against those fishermen
 - Attempts to communicate with these "poachers" have been answered by sporadic small arms fire, delivered as warning shots
- **Result**
 - Loss of livelihood and potential for hostilities

International Maritime
Security Symposium

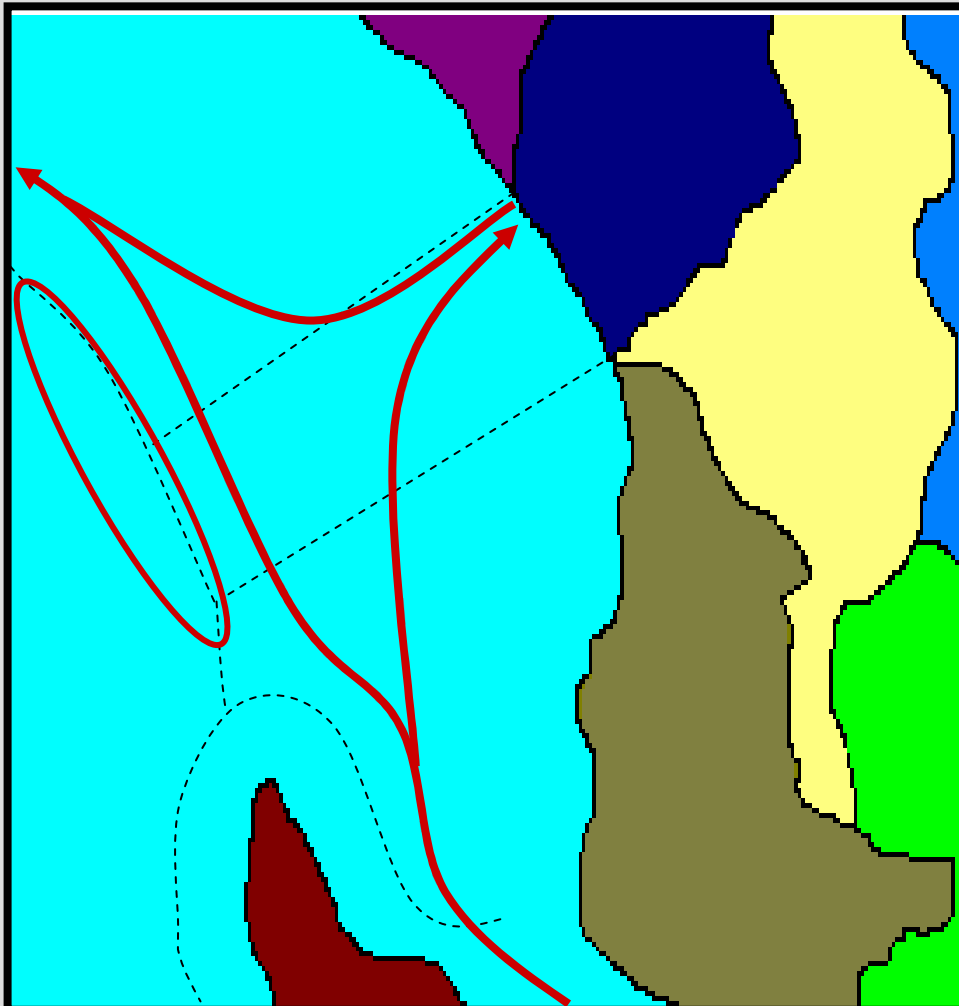




Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Situation III Geography



- Lack of resources limit ability to patrol
- Unclear responsibilities
- Issues
 - Poaching
 - Ungoverned space
 - Safety of fishermen and vessels

----- Limits of jurisdiction
→ Shipping route



Solution
Group Output

Situation IV

Migrant control, human trafficking and illegal arms smuggling

- **Situation**
 - Idle fishing boats are providing transportation of illegal immigrants, at high cost
 - Driven to illicit activity by illegal encroachment on fisheries and reduced catches
 - These vessels depart from port with numerous stowaways, and then transfer these passengers to other vessels in international waters and under cover of darkness
 - The second vessel then smuggles the people, discharging them at ports in developed nations to the north.
 - Several of the passengers are female victims of kidnapping destined for the burgeoning sex trade in the region
- **Results**
 - Kidnapping victims are then exchanged for small arms to fuel anti-government insurgencies ongoing in the country of origin
 - Vessels then return to port with illicit weapons

International Maritime
Security Symposium



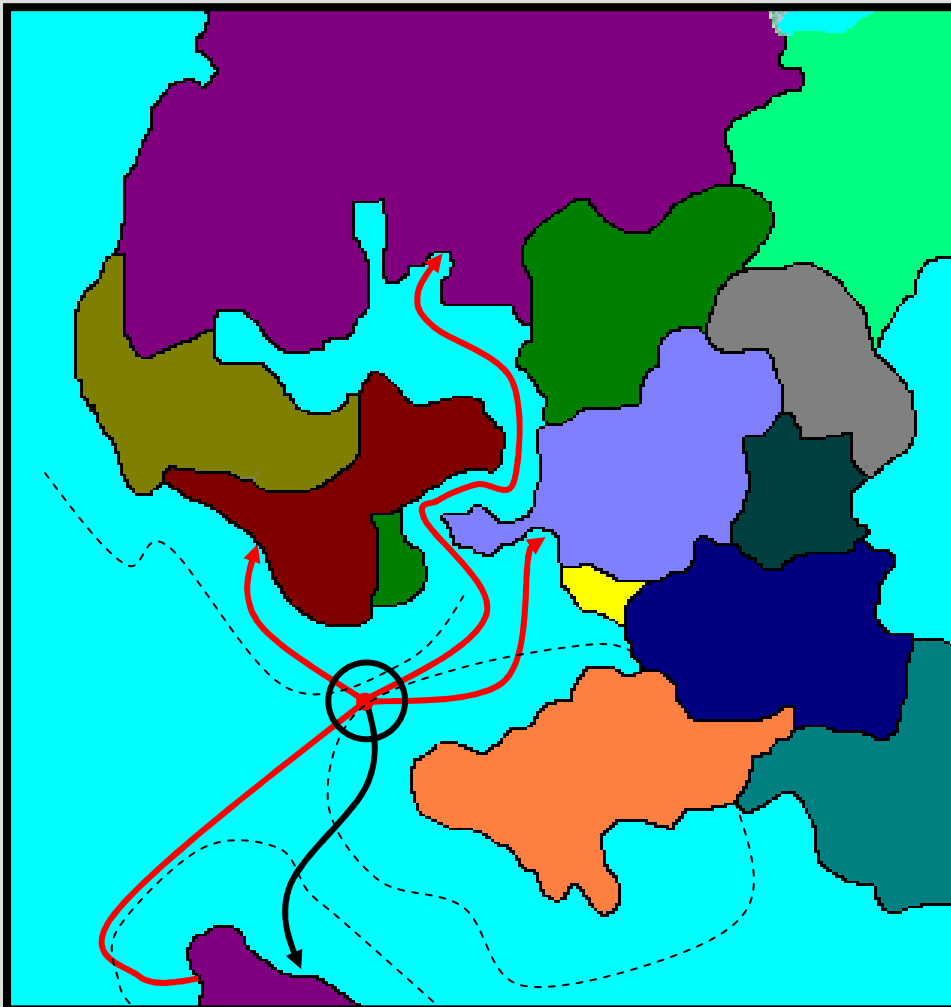


Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Situation IV

Geography



- Multiple jurisdictions and regimes
- Country in which illegal activity takes place is not directly involved
- Issues
 - Human trafficking
 - Arms smuggling

- Limits of jurisdiction
- Migration routes
- Illegal arms shipments

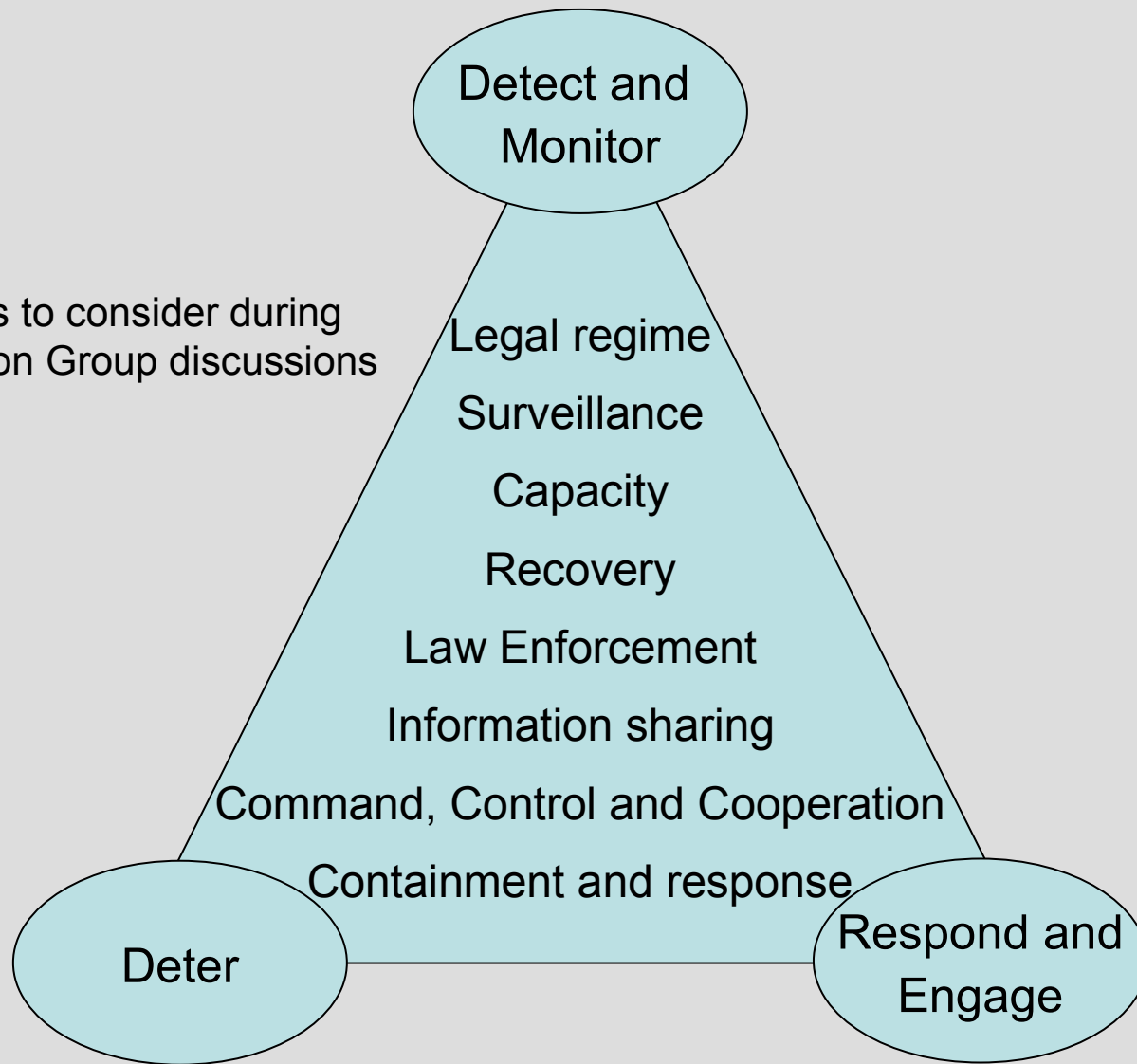


Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

An Analytic Construct

Things to consider during
Solution Group discussions





**Solution
Group Output**

**International Maritime
Security Symposium**



Solution Group Ground Rules

- **The situations are notional and are designed to stimulate discussion only**
 - Try not to focus on the geography
- **Record your assumptions**
 - Force structure, national capacity to provide own security, interoperability, etc
- **Answer the key questions and prepare outbrief in accordance with template**
- **Identify a briefer**



**Solution
Group Output**

**International Maritime
Security Symposium**

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas, recommendations and next steps
- **Additional information**
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - **Operational Scenarios**
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - **Solution group assumptions**
 - Insights



Solution
Group Output

Assumptions

Solution Group I

- Willingness of country to resolve situation and improve maritime security situation
- Government is still legitimate decision maker and worth supporting
- No tensions with neighbouring countries
- Instability on land causing instability at sea
- Member of UN (accepts international law)
- Port infrastructure in place but lack of security infrastructure
- Insurgent groups threatening central leadership
- Arms smuggling fueling insurgent situation
- Weak but functional judicial system
- Law enforcement corrupt but functional
- International interest in the oil and therefore stability of country

International Maritime
Security Symposium





Solution
Group Output

Assumptions

Solution Group II

- Regional agreements are not in place or are ineffective
- Coastal State vice 'open ocean' scenario
- Oil/Natural Gas industry is not fully developed
- Armed Forces
 - 7000 person Navy; 1 Frigate, 8 Coastal Patrol boats
 - 2000 Coast Guard and Port Police personnel
 - 9500 Air Force; 86 aircraft, 16 helo's
 - 60% operational effectiveness
 - Ethnic strife has not appreciably affected the AF
 - Economic conditions have fostered corruption within the AF
- Other regional naval forces are capable of cooperating on security issues
- Capacity building and funding are adequate for all 'perfect world' recommendations

International Maritime
Security Symposium





Solution
Group Output

Assumptions

Solution Group III

- Nation will accept assistance
- Others in region also on board; e.g., no outstanding regional disputes
- Corollary: Actions will require full respect for sovereignty
- Any course of action will require as a first step:
 - Assessments
 - Metrics
 - Gap analysis
 - Planning must be based upon realistic assessment of goals and possibilities (expectation management)

International Maritime
Security Symposium





Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Assumptions

Solution Group IV

- Government has little ability to solve problem
- Political will is weak
- Smuggling causes multinational tensions
- Corruption exists in government & military
- Chartlet lines are EEZ boundaries
- All countries in region ratified UNCLOS
- Potential allies are countries receiving illegal migrants
- All countries in region have diplomatic relations
- Trafficking being done by vessels under local flag states
- Regional countries should take lead, but international community concerned and may provide assistance if asked
- Resource potential of international interest



Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Ideas, Recommendations and Comments

- Follow-on events should continue to include international partners
 - A bottom-up approach to familiarize with 1000-ship navy concept may provide dividends
 - Unique perspective and feedback is most useful in shaping message and objective
- Clearly link (or de-link) MDA effort with 1000-ship navy
 - Various attaches reported being confused by separate initiatives
- Clearly define the aim of the 1000-ship navy
 - “...the bringing together of the worlds navies and coast guards, in cooperation with the commercial fleets, who share the common aim to foster greater maritime security”

***1000-ship navy.* The name did not play well with the 19 international representatives. Allowing them to participate in a “naming convention” might engender broader support and understanding.**



**Solution
Group Output**

**International Maritime
Security Symposium**

Outline

- Symposium objectives and approach
- Themes and situations
- Key questions
- Findings and threads
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Ideas, recommendations and next steps
- **Additional information**
 - IMSS Program
 - Solution group output
 - Operational Scenarios
 - Overview, themes and geo-political background
 - Situations, analytic construct and group ground rules
 - Solution group assumptions
 - **Insights**



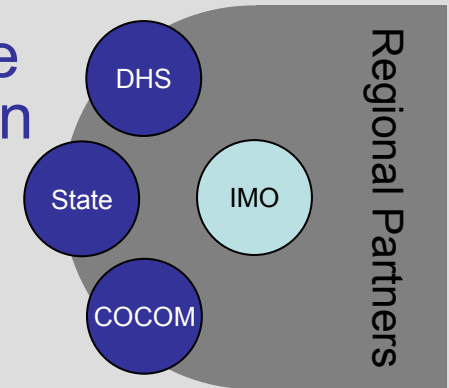
Solution
Group Output

International Maritime
Security Symposium



Insights

- Regional multi-lateral agreements are key enablers to increased cooperation
 - Logistics
 - Legal regime
 - Hot pursuit or means to hand-off
- A “structure” to support international cooperation is necessary
 - CONOPs and SOPs
 - Communications plan
 - Organization must be properly aligned
 - Agencies should be linked by function depending upon national organizations
- Maritime Operations Centers
 - Must be linked and share common ops picture
 - Can be rudimentary/low-tech given the pace of the problem
 - Crawl, walk, run
 - Comms should be conducted at level of least capable systems



JIATF provides a good model to demonstrate or develop international resolve



Solution
Group Output

Insights

- Trust can be developed
 - Increased foreign exchange
 - Expansion of international defense and law enforcement training
 - Regional security organizations make cooperation easier
 - E.g., NATO facilitates multi-lateral agreements
- Commercial industry will participate if they understand the bottom-line benefits of increased security
 - Will provide platforms for drills and exercises
 - Training is required
 - Philippines are providing to local companies training on what to look for and how to report it
 - Confidentiality of source of information is important
- Industry will be reluctant to participate if
 - Process is encumbered by admin
 - High cost
 - Requires signature of agreements with multiple parties

International Maritime
Security Symposium





Solution
Group Output

Insights

- AIS should be a standard, unified system
 - Singapore model should be exported
- USCG Model Maritime Code can help developing nations devise regulations, policies and procedures
- There may be legal barriers to using commercial platforms to report anomalous behavior
 - Domestic spying laws in question
- International community is confused by current USG thrusts
 - Wants to be involved, but linkage between MDA and 1000 ship navy is unclear
- Choice of words creates consternation
 - 1000 ship navy creates images of military operations
 - Symposium participants agreed that the major security problems at sea corrected by proper law enforcement
 - Common Ops Picture implies high-tech solution that may be beyond the reach of most countries



International Maritime Security Symposium

After Action Report

International Maritime
Security Symposium

Johns Hopkins University
Applied Physics Laboratory
Laurel, Maryland, USA
12-14 September 2006

www.jhuapl.edu/cfgms/IMSS.htm