

Maritime Law Enforcement in the Indo-Pacific

Building Capacity to Confront Militia Groups and Maritime Crime

Minerva Meeting & Program Review

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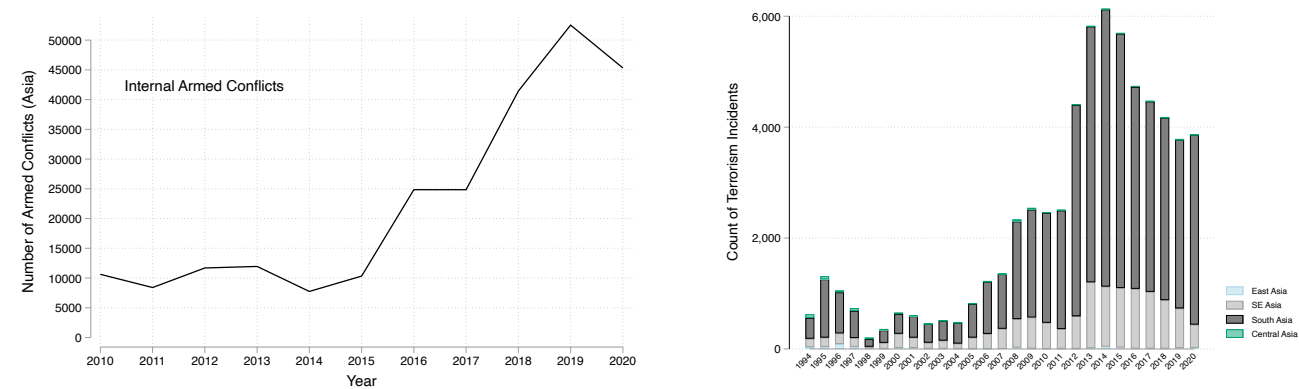
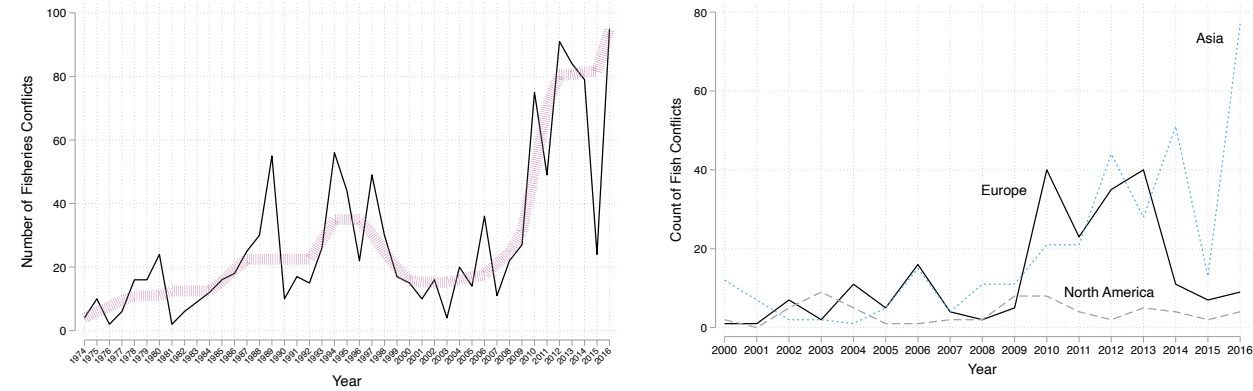
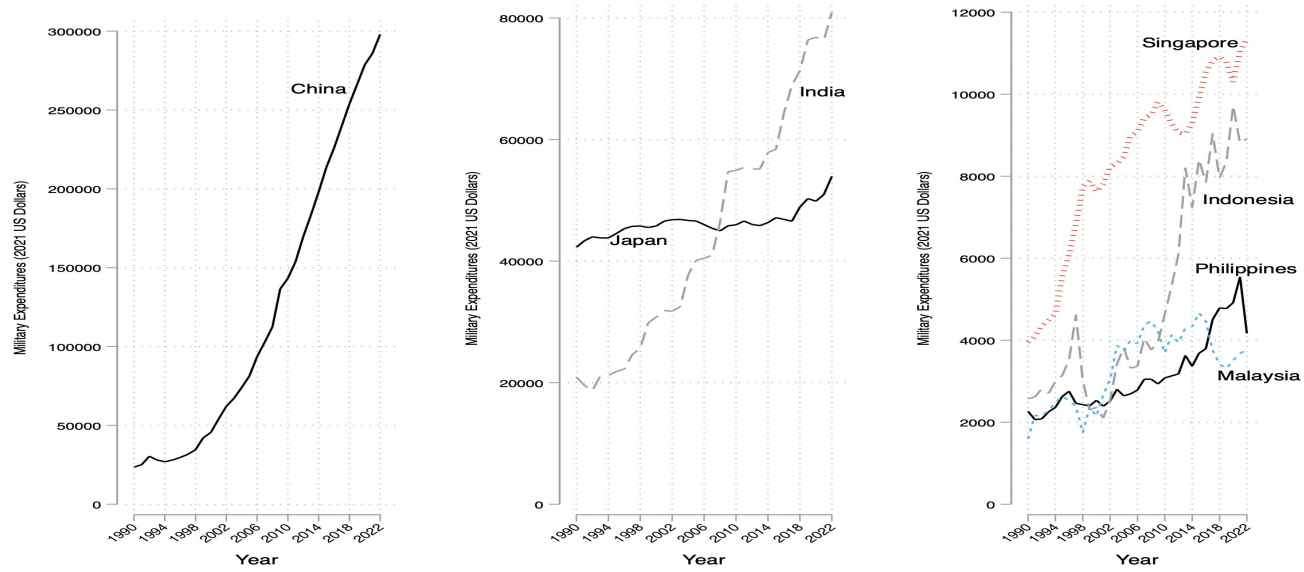
Professor Curie Maharani Savitri, BINUS University

OVERVIEW

- Tensions in the Indo-Pacific
- US Indo-Pacific Strategy
- Recent US Actions
- Importance of Blue Economy
- Project Overview
- Current Analyses & Findings
- Implications
- Next Steps

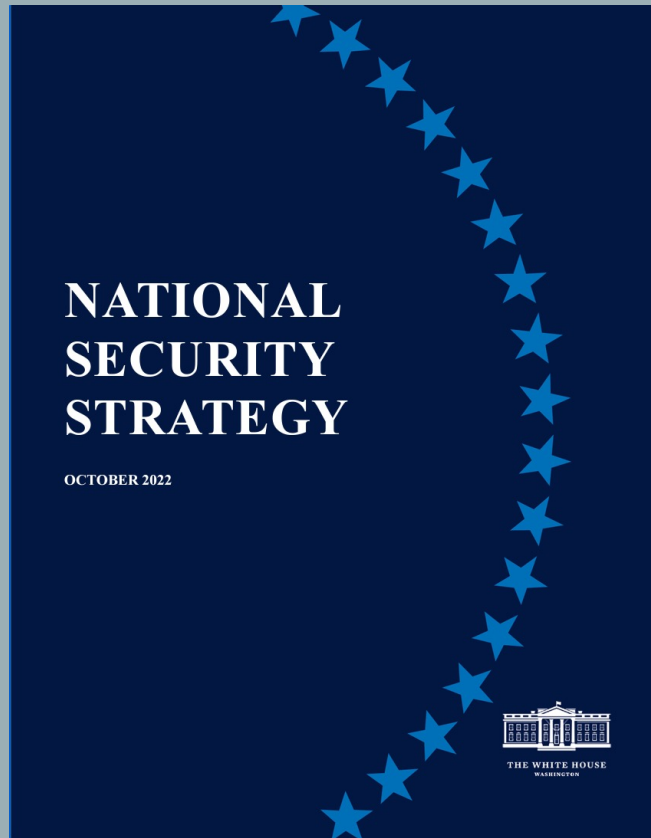


Photo credit: Eric Frécon



TENSIONS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

US INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY



- Build Collective Security through Alliances & Partners
- Promote Economic Prosperity
- Encourage Good Governance & Shared Principles

US Department of Defense Priorities in Indo-Pacific

- Indo-Pacific Strategy Report from June 2019 clearly identifies China as a revisionist competitor in the region
- The document also notes the prevalence of trans-national challenges

US ACTIONS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC



Military-Security Initiatives

- Rim of the Pacific Biennial Naval Exercise (RIMPAC)
- Trilateral Submarine Deal
- Pacific Deterrence Initiative
- Malabar Naval Exercise

Non-Traditional Security Initiatives

- Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness (IPMDA)
- Southeast Asia Cooperation and Training Exercise (SEACAT)
- Port State Measures Agreement

Trust Building

- Quad Partnership
- Coastguard Partnerships
- US Capacity Building Efforts through Foreign Aid

IMPORTANCE OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

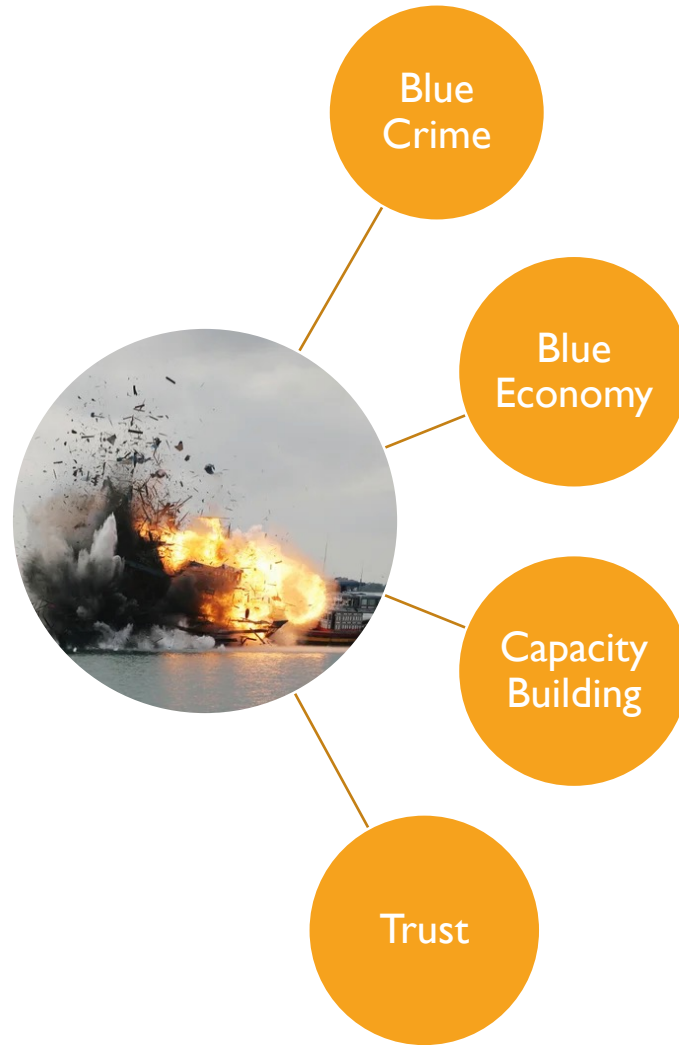
Blue Economy

- Sustainable development without harming environment
- Sustain and equitably share ocean resources
- Globally, oceans support 300 million jobs
- Primary source of protein for 2 billion people
- Absorb heat from warming world

Blue Crimes

- Crimes against mobility (on the sea)
 - Sea-piracy
- Criminal flows (across the sea)
 - Smuggling & trafficking
- Environmental crimes (in the sea)
 - IUU fishing & pollution

Maritime Security



PROJECT OVERVIEW

Finding: Maritime criminals exploit inter-state relationships

Finding: Economic shocks trigger increases in maritime crime

Finding: IUU fishing connected to sea-piracy at the local level

Finding: Sea-piracy suppresses vessel traffic in the short term

Data: Sea-piracy data updated curated

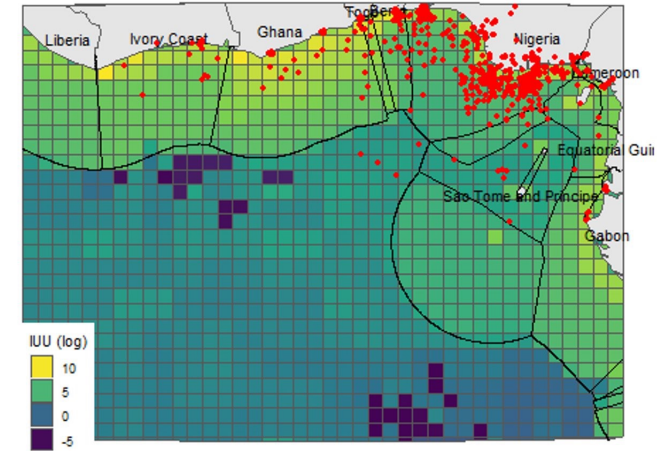
Data: Local capacity indicators in Indonesia

RESEARCH FINDINGS & DATA COLLECTION

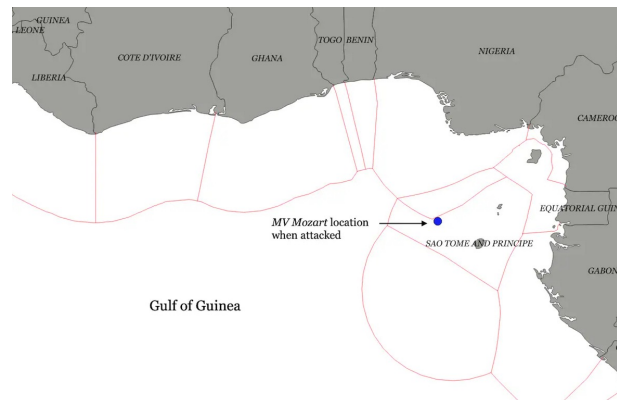
VISUALIZING OUR RESEARCH FINDINGS



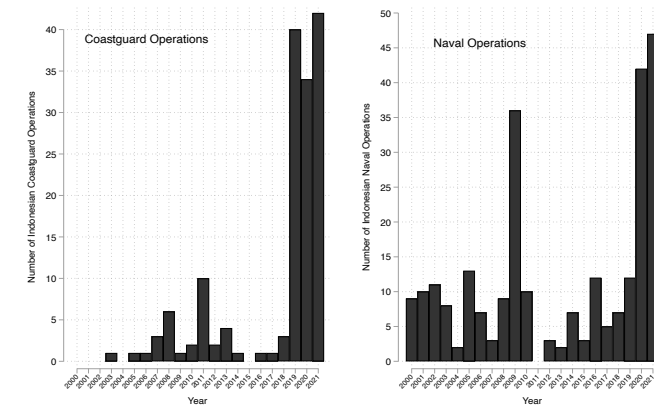
Asian Financial Crisis 1997



Illegal Fishing connected to sea-piracy



Location of Piracy Attack near boundary



Indonesian Coastguard & Naval Operations

IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH



Hot Pursuit in Indonesia

Maritime crimes appear to be linked

Maritime criminals can be displaced from one illicit activity to another

Illegal fishing is frequently a local crime issue and not only or mostly a transnational one

Maritime borders are used strategically by criminals

Contention among governments strengthens the maritime crime-border relationship

Maritime crime requires multi-national cooperation

Formal military agreements, training opportunities and joint action with other countries may help address global piracy.

Information sharing through ASEAN, along with confidence-building measures to shared patrols, have also proved effective at preventing maritime crime.

NEXT STEPS



Assess the economic costs of maritime crime using AIS vessel tracking data

Explore responses by ISCs to pirate attacks in the Singapore and Malacca Straits

Investigate cooperative inter-state effects of maritime crime

Finish datasets

Book manuscript?



THANK-YOU

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EXTRA SLIDES



RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Peer-reviewed Publications

- 3 Publications
- 1 Revise & Resubmit
- 3 Manuscripts in Progress

Policy Writing & Commentaries

- 2 Stories in the Washington Post
- 1 Story in Homeland Security Today
- 1 Story in Maritime Executive
- Interviewed for Trading Places Podcast
- 1 Interview with BBC Asia
- 1 Interview with Radio Program in Busan, South Korea

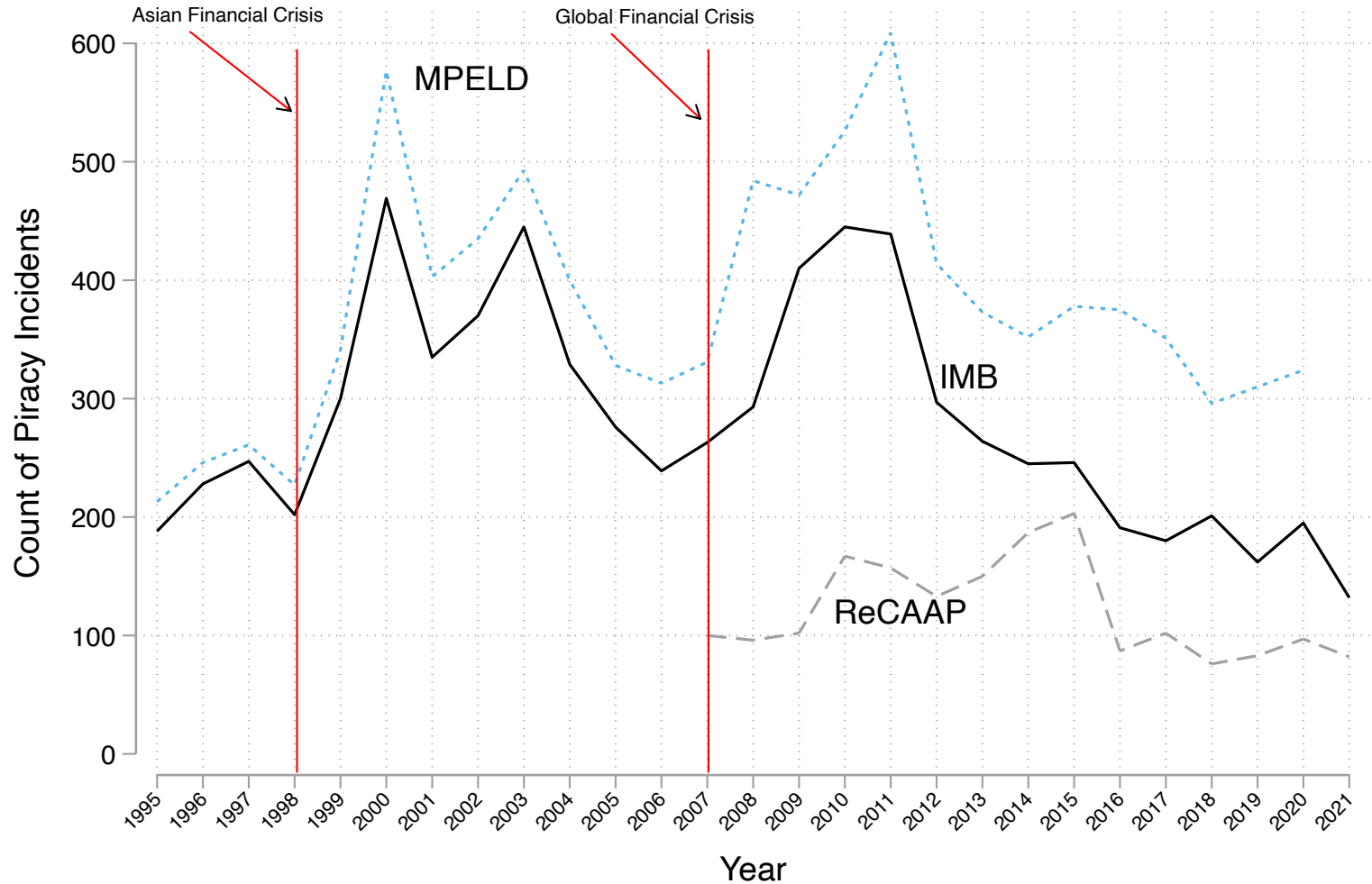
Presentations

- 6 Research Presentations, including ReCAAP

Shareable Data

- 2 completed datasets (Local Capacity and MPELD)
- Crime dataset still in progress

DATA COLLECTION MARITIME PIRACY

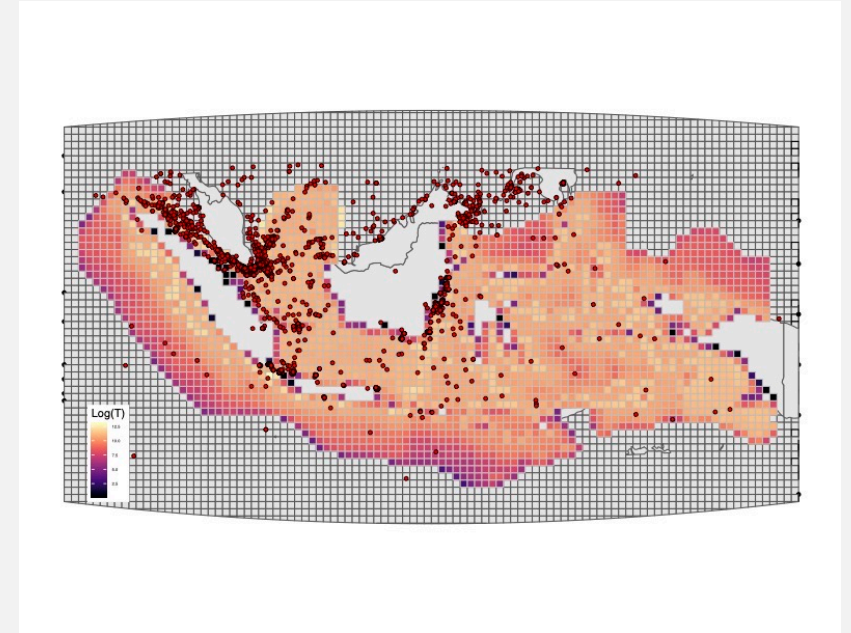
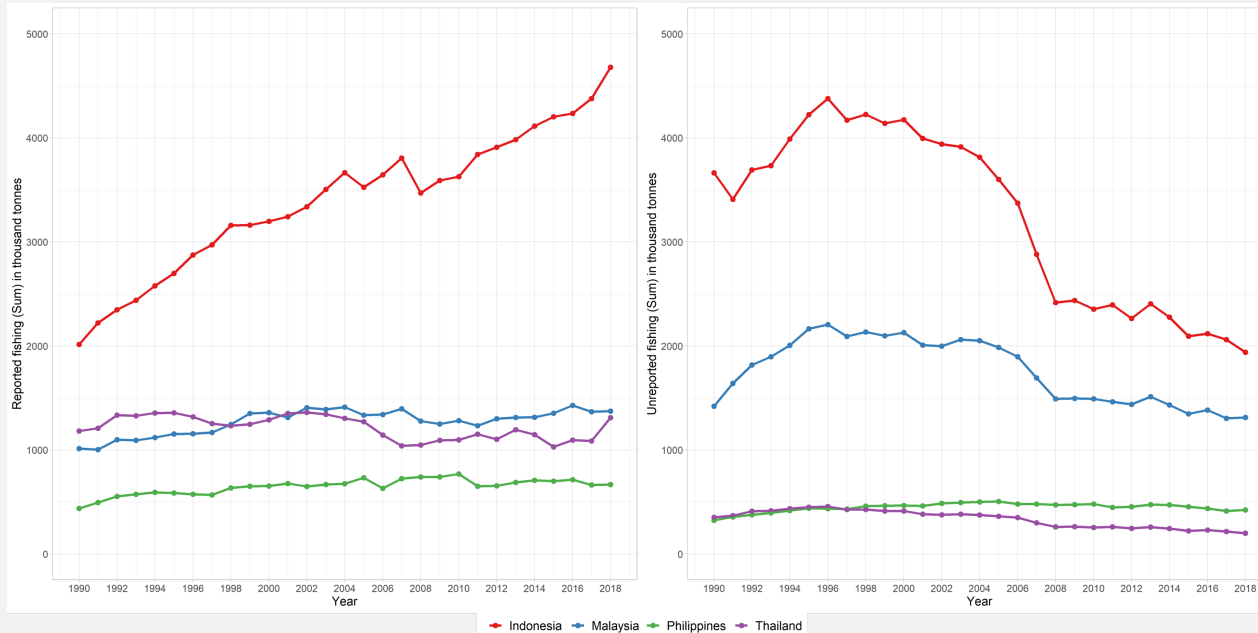


- Compare 3 datasets
- Identify duplicates
- Identify unique events
- Use vessel name
- Use geometry information
- Still requires some spot checking

IUU FISHING REMAINS A CONCERN

- Fishing is \$400 billion global industry
- Important source of protein for half the world's population
- 93% of fish stocks are fully exploited, over-exploited, or depleted
- China has largest fishing fleet
- China's boats are globally everywhere
 - Near Galapagos Islands and Ecuador unable to respond – requested US assistance to protect its EEZ
 - Fishing vessels then simply moved south into Chile's EEZ
- Need multinational effort
- Need to prosecute ship captains and hold companies responsible
- Need greater management of resources in EEZs

THE SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF IUU FISHING

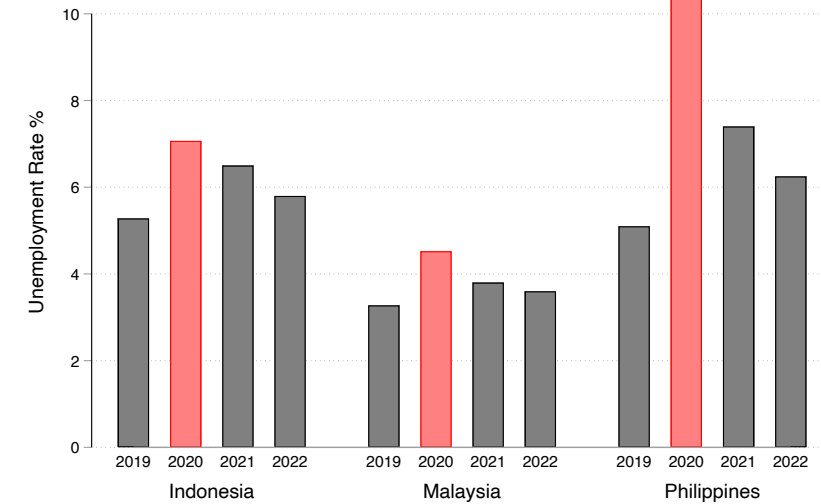
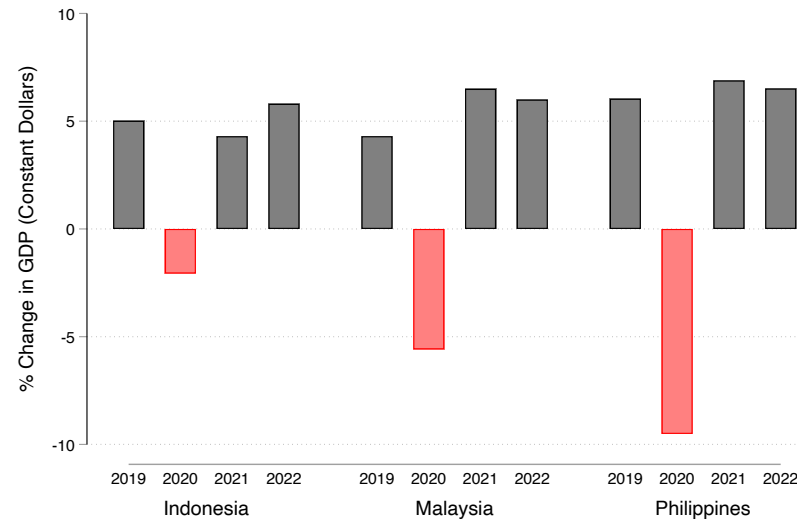
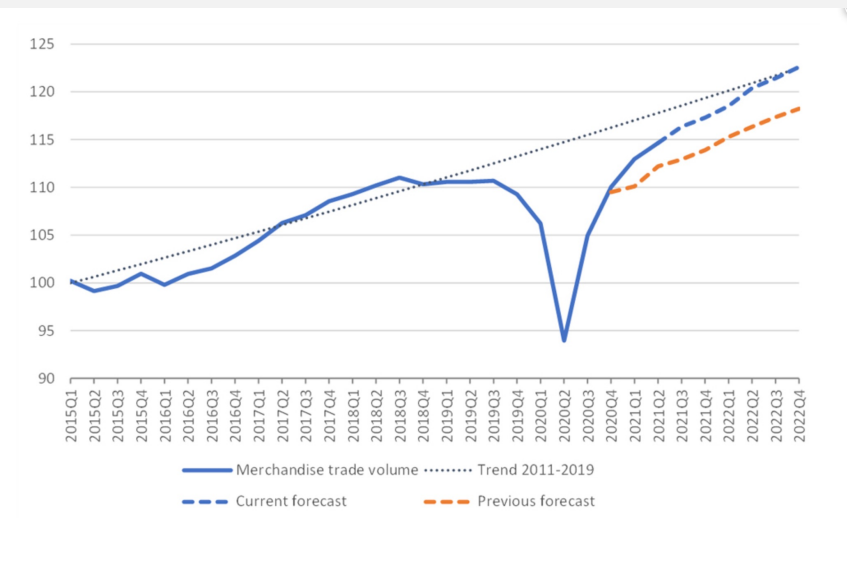


- Sea Around Us Data
 - FAO
 - Country data
- Evidence currently suggests the two processes occur in similar spaces
- Causal direction remains unclear

IUU Fishing represents threat to stability and security
(Amanda Shaver & Sally Vozell Stimson Center Report 2018)

1. Ecological Security
2. Economic Security
3. Food Security
4. Geopolitical Security
5. Maritime Piracy
6. Transnational Organized Crime

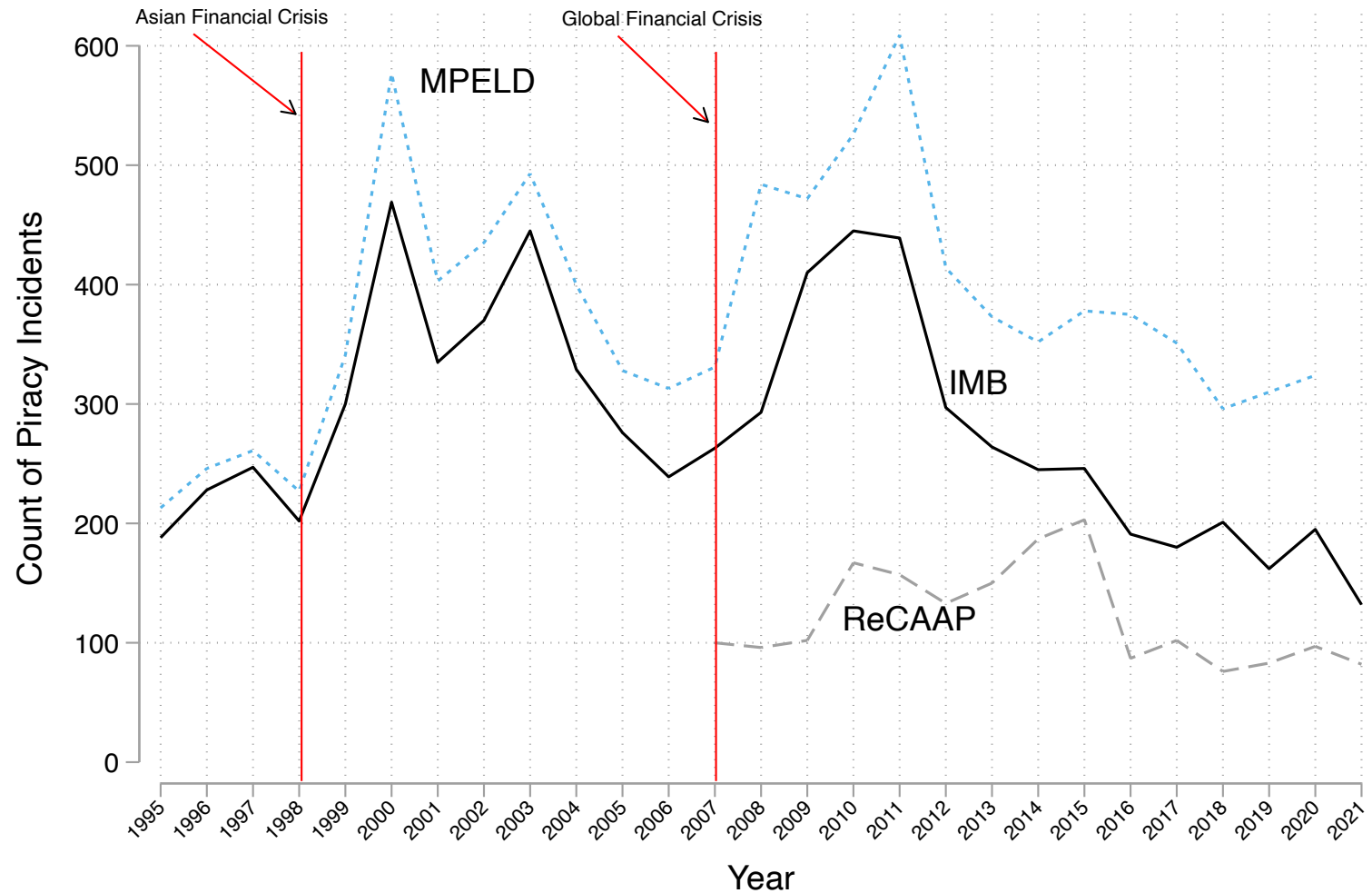
ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COVID



Source: WTO, IMF, World Poverty Clock

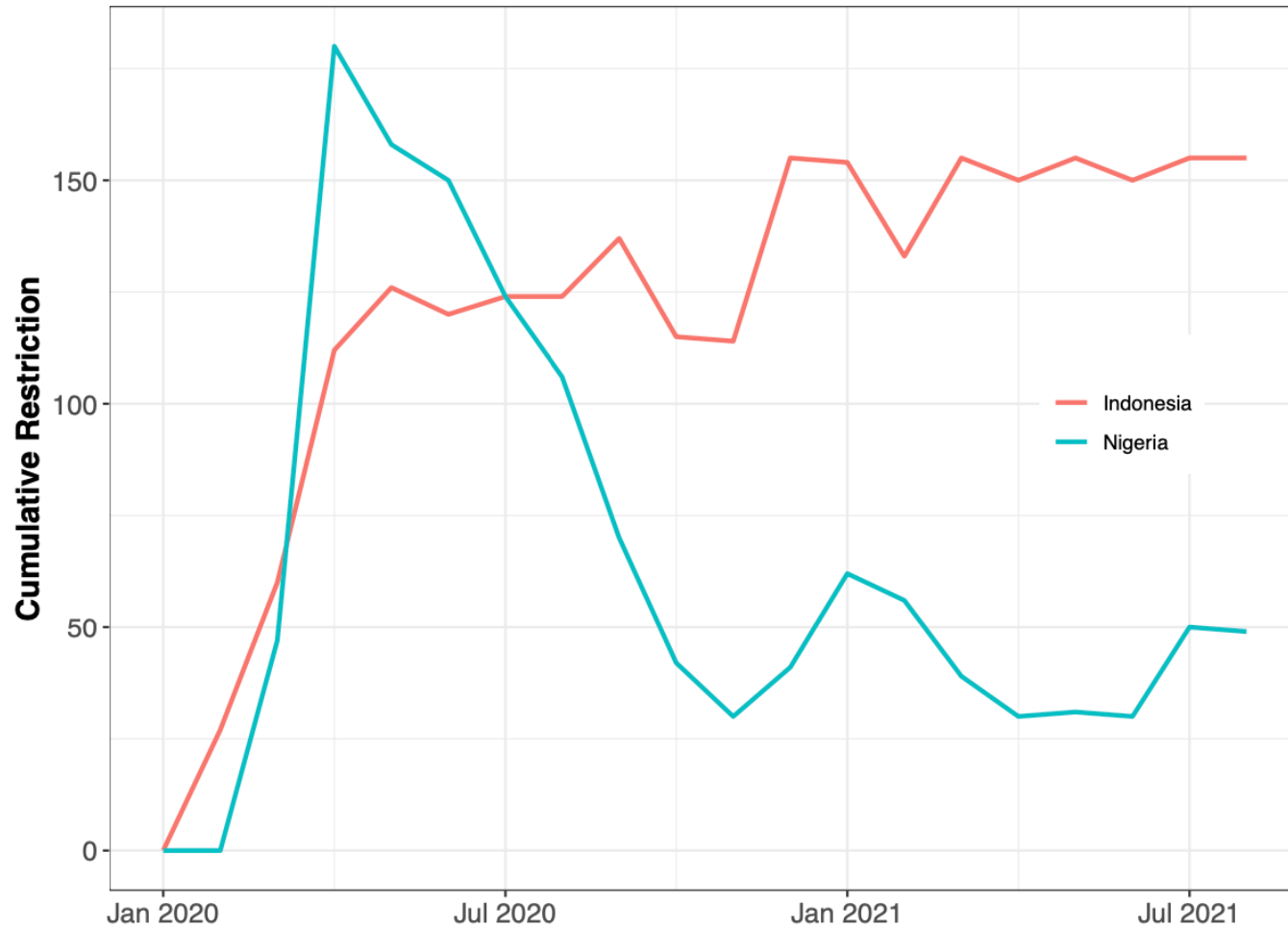
- Trade flows decreased substantially in Q2 of 2020 due to the pandemic.
- Over two years of lost trade and income
- Some countries in Indo-Pacific have been hit hard by the pandemic
- GDP in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines dropped significantly
- Joblessness rose in these countries at the same time

PIRACY EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC CRISES

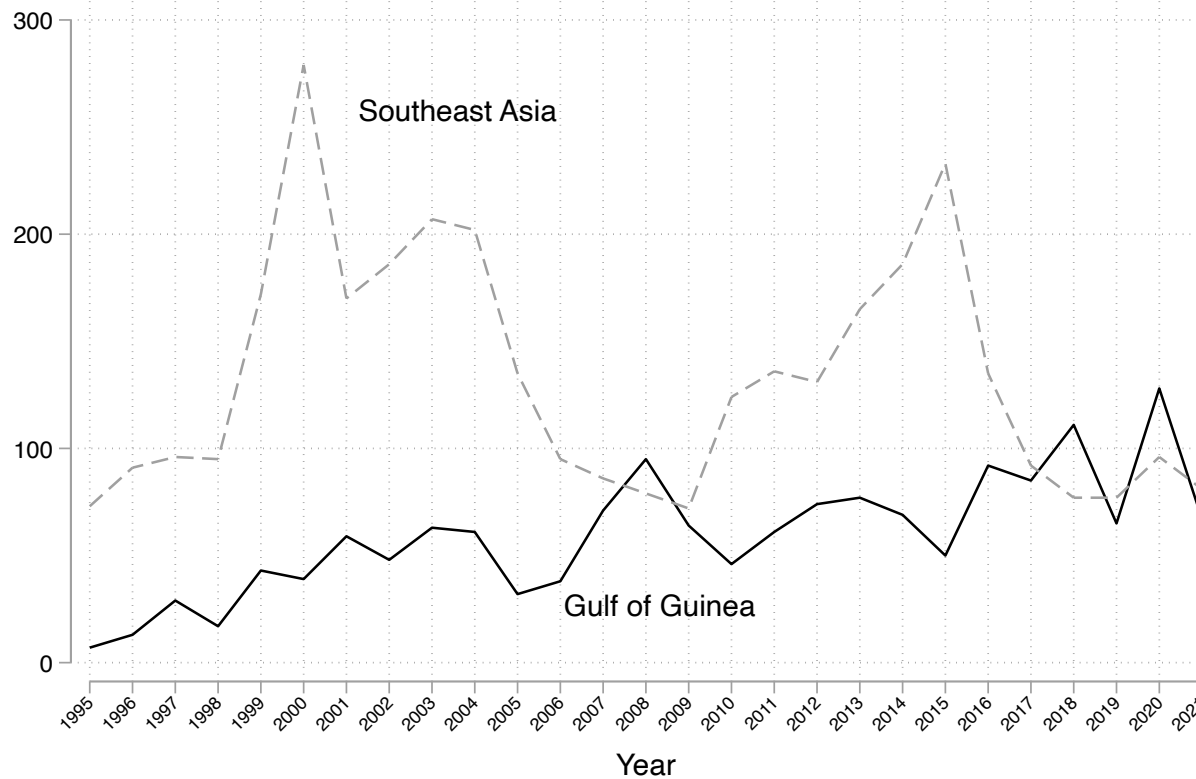


STRINGENCY MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Figure above shows monthly cumulative restrictions imposed by the governments in Indonesia and Nigeria, in response to rising COVID-19 cases. As shown in the figure, the restrictions peaked in Nigeria in April 2020, and in Indonesia in December 2020.

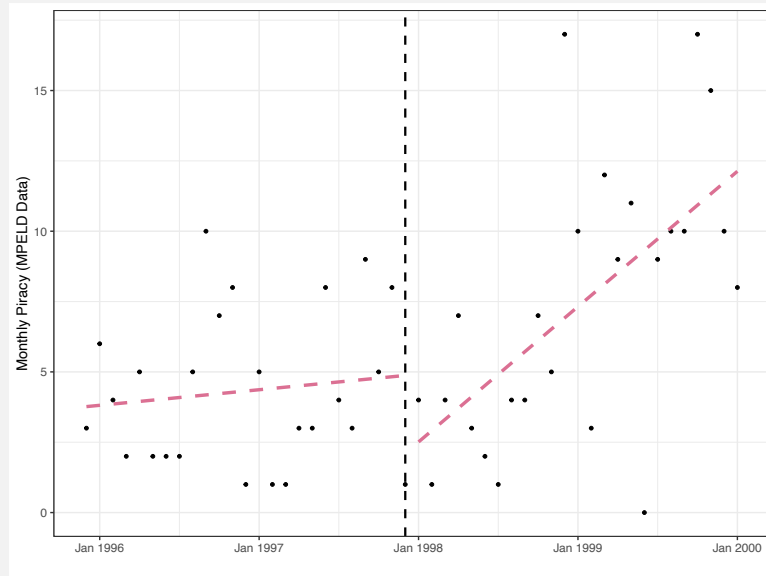


MARITIME PIRACY AND ARMED ROBBERY ON SHIPS, 1995-2021

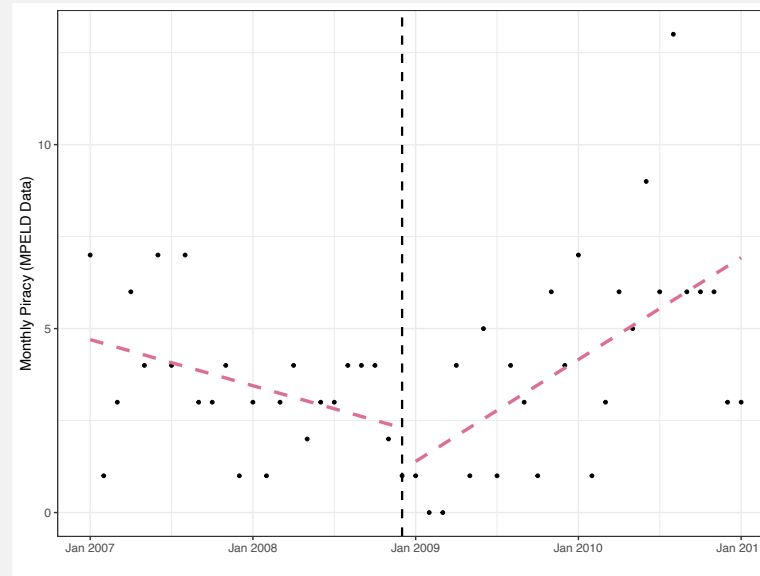


- Pirate attacks have been trending downward since 2015 in SE Asia
- Pirate attacks have been trending upward since 2015 in West Africa
- But previous economic crises have produced surges in maritime crime

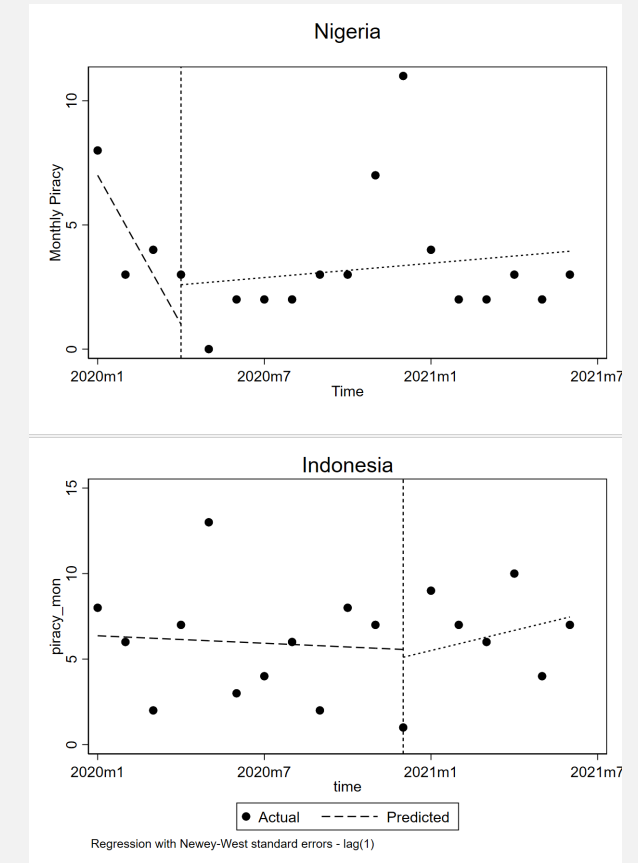
SEA-PIRACY CONSEQUENCES FROM FINANCIAL CRISES



Asian Financial Crisis 1997



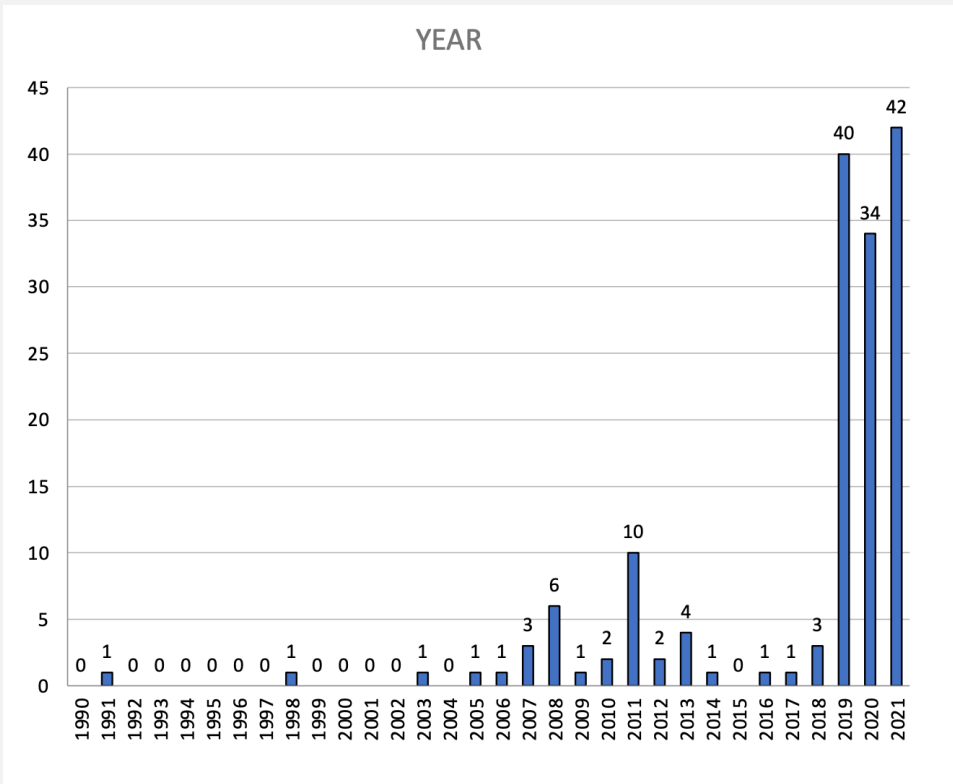
Global Financial Crisis 2008



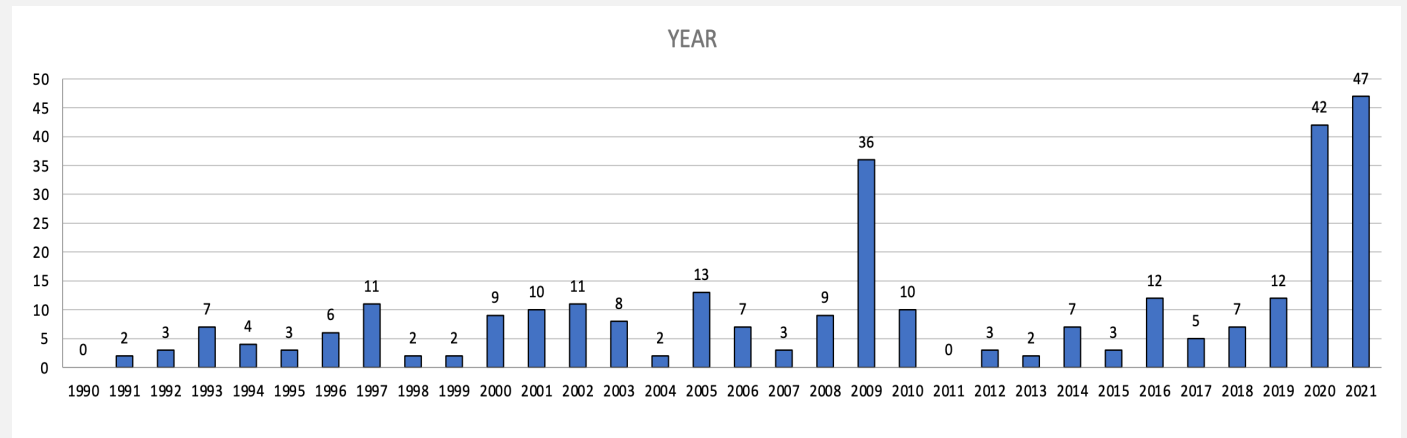
COVID-19 Pandemic 2020

INDONESIAN EFFORTS TO ADDRESS MARITIME CRIME

Number of Operations



- Indonesian Navy and Coastguard have increased the number of operations since 2019
- Navy and Coast Guard operations mostly have addressed maritime crime
- We need more data on cooperative efforts to address maritime crime



Indonesia Navy

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO REDUCE MARITIME CRIME?

- Capacity Building
 - Can be expensive when focused on counter-piracy
 - Improvements in local governance probably more efficient
 - Collusion between substate actors-crime deserves more attention
- Partnerships
 - Information-sharing (ReCAAP, ISCs, Djibouti and Yaounde Codes)
 - Naval Exercises
 - Hot pursuit needs to be negotiated by countries in the region
- Ship Hardening
 - Effective
 - Some are costly
- Naval Missions
 - Expensive
 - Without other grievance-reducing policies, might just lead to substitution
- Address IUU Fishing
- Improve working conditions in fishing industry
- Mitigate effects of financial crises and public health emergencies
- Port security must be a focus
- Countries must better prepare for economic recessions and public health emergencies