

National Strategy for Maritime Security: The British Model (2014-2017)

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to analyse the United Kingdom National Strategy on maritime security to deter risks and threats in its maritime domain and to secure its national interest beyond border. Using the theory of Sea power, the author analysed the growing complexity and challenges in global maritime domain as well as the UK's outward looking strategy that aims to influence and project its power through Maritime Security Governance. By using qualitative research method, the findings of this study are that the UK emphasizes on developing defence engagement, economic development, and diplomatic influence to secure its maritime interest by addressing the importance of maritime security government to fully implement the National Maritime Security Strategy and define actions to be taken in facilitating the objectives.

ABSTRAK

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi nasional keamanan maritim Britania Raya dalam mencegah risiko dan ancaman pada domain maritim dan mempertahankan kepentingan nasional di luar perbatasan. Dengan menggunakan teori Seapower, penulis menganalisis kompleksitas dan tantangan yang berkembang dalam domain maritim global serta strategi kearah luar Britania Raya yang bertujuan untuk memengaruhi dan memproyeksikan kekuatannya melalui Maritime Security Governance. Temuan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa Britania Raya menekankan pada pengembangan dan kontribusi pertahanan, pembangunan ekonomi, dan pengaruh diplomatic untuk mewujudkan kepentingan maritimnya dengan menekankan pada Maritim Security Governance dalam menerapkan strategi nasional keamanan maritim dan menentukan Tindakan yang akan diambil dalam memfasilitasi tujuan.

Introduction

United Kingdom is indeed highly influenced by its geographical location for centuries, where most of its economic, political, and security depends on the maritime sector¹. With its strategic environment, United Kingdom has led world's maritime trading that transform maritime power as one of its national interests². According to Future Air and Space Operational Concept,

“United Kingdom is a maritime nation whose prosperity, stability, and security depend upon the vital access provided by the sea and the maintenance of an international system of law and free trade”³

Maritime sector is a strategic development key for United Kingdom, by 2016 alone Maritime Sector Business contribute to £4.4 Billion to UK Economy, 80 per cent of export sales and for years the role of navy has expanded to ensure UK maritime security so that the access remain secure from any threat that will disturb the stability in UK Maritime Territory.⁴ Over 90 per cent of world trade is carries by sea⁵, thus as the centre of global trade, UK develops adequate maritime infrastructure such large network of capable ports and ship security.⁶ The economic, political, and security dimension which defined as the direct and indirect maritime activities in the ocean to use, protect, research and develop the ocean

are integrating both hard power and soft power to realize UK maritime interest.⁷ In order to achieve its maritime priorities and maritime power, UK assesses its National Maritime Security Strategy to strengthen its maritime leading position in the world as well as to determine the maritime risks and priority's objective that can adjust with the current world's situation.

To maintain UK National maritime security objectives and continue to give broad influence upon its maritime domain, UK delivers five important maritime security strategic ways; to Understand, Influence, Prevent, Protect and Respond.⁸ Each of the ways represents UK active engagement in building and supporting a strategic maritime domain to fulfil its objectives and promote a secure international maritime domain. Understand means the ability to identify the current and future threats and opportunities through Maritime Risk Assessment. Influence means the UK diplomatic ability to stand strong as the key actor which promote secure maritime domain through active engagement in high diplomatic forum. Prevent means the importance to tackle the problem arise as fast as possible. Protect means to reduce vulnerabilities and maximise resilience, and respond means the ability to use law enforcement as the mean to respond the situation in maritime domain. Maritime security for UK is not only the projection of national interest but it is the projection of national power beyond the boundary of maritime domain.⁹

Research Method

The research method that will be used in this paper is a qualitative research method using the secondary sources. The secondary sources will be conducted in the

¹ HM Government. *“The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.”* May 2014. Page 4.

² Ibid. Page 7

³ Joint Doctrine Publication 0-10, British Maritime Doctrine. August 2011. Page V.

⁴ PwC. *“The UK's Global Maritime Professional Services: Contribution and Trends.”* City of London Corporation. Page 7.

⁵ Royal Navy. *“The Royal Navy's Role: Global Trade and Security Fact Sheet 3.”*

⁶ HM Government. *“The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.”* May 2014. Page 9 – 11.

⁷ Ibid., Page 24.

⁸ HM Government. *“The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.”* May 2014. Page 39.

⁹ Basil Germond. *“The Geopolitical Dimension of Maritime Security: Marine Policy.”* Page 142.

form of literature review such as books, official reports, online source, and academic journal articles. By using qualitative approach, this research will give insight on how United Kingdom maintains its national interest through the development of comprehensive national maritime security strategy in the maritime domain. By choosing qualitative research method it allows the writer to gather and examine related data to the chosen topic.

Result and Discussion

Seapower

Alfred Thayer Mahan believes that in maritime strategy, the role of strong naval forces is very crucial to achieve goal at the sea, while Julian Corbett believes that in order to gain power at the sea, one state should understand the state objective and the ability of naval power to present at the area of its strategic interest¹⁰. Thus, by combining the two concepts, Seapower could be defined as the state capacity to determine the power from the sea which can influence the outcome on the land¹¹. In the book, Geoffrey Till argued that the Seapower is a relative concept which the Seapower depends on the capacity and capability of the state to fulfil its interest on the sea, which certainly varies from one state to another.

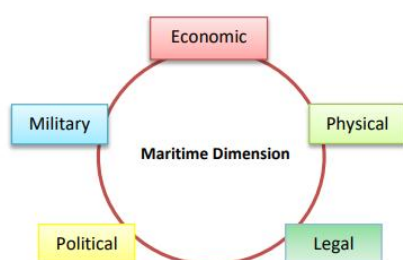


Figure 1 The Maritime Environment Dimensions Circle¹²

The goal of secure and resilient maritime domain comprises the combination of maritime security management through hard power and soft power that later will be elaborate more in Seapower as input and output. The circle of maritime dimension is a simple figure on how UK Government able to balance competent maritime policing and competent maritime power in order to achieve Seapower. The figure 1 shows that there are five aspects that influence the maritime domain in a country that each aspect is relates to each other.¹³ Physical dimension is translated to the importance government ability to look for the opportunities and capacities on projecting power at sea based on UK strategic environment. It challenges the government's ability on how they could articulate UK maritime environment into the way the country project its interest at the sea through competent policing. The physical dimension highlights the capability to adapt and operate at the sea with the understanding that sea is a dynamic place and full of challenges.¹⁴

Economic dimension comprises the capability of a country to control and secure its interest at sea, UK is not only protecting its national economic interest in the sea but also to support the international community to ensure secure access to vital maritime networks. Recalling one of the Seapower aspects to use the sea as a medium for domination, UK is actively engaged in seeking power in the high seas. Legal dimension encompasses the freedom of navigation at sea gives the legal foundation to UK to deploy its military forces in securing its interest at the sea from any threats that could possibly happen. To secure the interest at the sea, a strong political dimension is needed to one's state. Political dimension is not only influencing a state on how it delivers the Seapower but rather to

¹⁰ Brian O'Lavin. Mahan and Corbett on Maritime Strategy. Naval War College

¹¹ Geoffrey Till. "Seapower: A Guide for The Twenty First Century." Oxon: Routledge. 2009. Page 22.

¹² Joint Doctrine Publication 0-10: UK Maritime Power. October 2017. Page 12

¹³ Joint Doctrine Publication 0-10: British Maritime Doctrine. August 2011. Page 1-6.

¹⁴ Joint Doctrine Publication 0-10: UK Maritime Power. Op. Cit. 13

create a sustainable policy engagement internally and externally.¹⁵ The key of a Seapower projection is can be seen through the balance in fulfilling state's maritime interest and the ability to transfer the national interest to adjust with the international situation at the sea. Internal political dimension includes the close coordination with national, regional, and international activity in the maritime domain which comprises the role of maritime security governance. The external political dimension encompasses UK contribution to global maritime security with principle of integration and collaboration. The strong diplomatic element is very crucial to UK as it is wants to build, strengthen, and provide assistance in a scope of global maritime security.

The last segment of the maritime dimension circle is military dimension where UK is defining the role of military forces as part of its Maritime Power. The role of naval forces becomes the very root spectrum of state power at the sea which its function to secure, influence, and build global political partnerships. UK is a state with long standing interest at the sea. To promote its national interest at the sea and to deliver its strategy in maritime security, UK utilizes its Maritime Security Governance and Maritime Security Forces as its main instrument in achieving its goal. In shaping national policy and defence policy in particular needs an understanding about the geostrategic of a state, thus it will lead to defence policy making process.

“The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security”: The Highlight

It is very vital to United Kingdom to ensure its maritime domain under control because the practise of freedom of navigation increases the risks and threats

against maritime security.¹⁶ The potential security threats that capable on threatening maritime security would include piracy, terrorism, illegal immigration, organised criminal network, illegal unreported and unregulated fishing, and proliferation of weapon trafficking.¹⁷ In 2014, “The National Strategy for Maritime Security” is set out not only to prevent the unwanted casualties that can affect UK's maritime interest directly but to contribute in securing international maritime domain as well. In supporting UK's maritime security objectives, the government has set out the strategy through improvement in maritime policing and maritime domain awareness.¹⁸ With the concept of integration and collaboration, UK's National Strategy for Maritime Security is focusing on the role of government to drive maritime priorities effectively through “UK Maritime Security Governance” and “UK Maritime Power”.

The risks and threats in United Kingdom maritime domain are assessed in the National Security Council as the foundation to Maritime Security Governance, a single governance structure that consist of various ministerial and departmental bodies that specifically responsible to national maritime security, to assess and discuss maritime security matter.¹⁹ The Maritime Security Governance is responsible to limit and manage risks that associated with various threats in the maritime domain.²⁰ Maritime security risks assessment that is brought in the National Security Council is aimed to create a protection to the national interest from potential threats.

¹⁵ Joint Doctrine Publication 0-10: UK Maritime Power. October 2017. Page 17

¹⁶ National Maritime Security Strategy 2013: Risks and threats to national maritime security. Page 20.

¹⁷ Ibid. Page 19

¹⁸ National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015: A Secure and Prosperous United Kingdom. Page 49.

¹⁹ HM Government. “*The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security*.” May 2014.

²⁰ Ibid.,

Table 1 An Overview of United Kingdom Maritime Security Risks and Threats Assessment²¹

	Assessment Scope		Policy
	Internal perspective	External perspective	
UK Maritime Security Risks and Threat Assessment	UK National Interest to secure its trade route and area of strategic interest to further become a prosperous maritime nation.	To promote its maritime security objectives and project the power at sea to safeguarding a maritime domain with international maritime security operations.	The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security (2014), National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review (2015), Joint Doctrine Publication 0-10: UK Maritime Power. October (2017)
	Threat Assessment	Risk Assessment	
	Man-Made Threats	Natural Threats	Tier one: Maritime Terrorism, Overseas Instability. Tier Two: Weapon Proliferation, Organised Crime. Tier Three: Resource Insecurity, Natural Hazards.
	Maritime Terrorism, Piracy, Weapon Proliferation, Human Trafficking.	Floods, Fire, Heat Control.	

Table 2 The Interpretation of United Kingdom Maritime Security Risk Rating²²

	Rating Category	Description
Tier One	Very High - High	Immediate response and action must be taken to reduce the severe impact to maritime security.
Tier Two	Medium	The risk can be handled in the short term, however, further development of plan and strategy are needed to mitigate and reduce the risks.
Tier Three	Low	The risk can be handled without posing emergency manner as the risks can be handled with security and mitigation upgrades.

UK “National Strategy for Maritime Security” is designed to adapt both with national and international environment²³, it coordinates the application of diplomatic, economic, and military power based on the guidance lead by the government to strengthen national capabilities in defending the interest. Maritime security is a whole of government activity²⁴, UK is reflecting its consistency in maintaining the good governance at the sea by coordinating 16 governmental parties some of them are the Ministry of Defence, the Border Force, The Royal Navy, the joint Terrorism Analysis

²¹ James Bayne. An Overview of Threat and Risk Assessment. SANS Institute. 2002

²² Ibid., HM Government. “The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.” May 2014.

²³ Ibid., National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015: A Secure and Prosperous United Kingdom.

²⁴ HM Government. “The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.” May 2014. Page 21.

Centre, and the Maritime and Coastguard Agency.²⁵

UK Maritime Security Objective

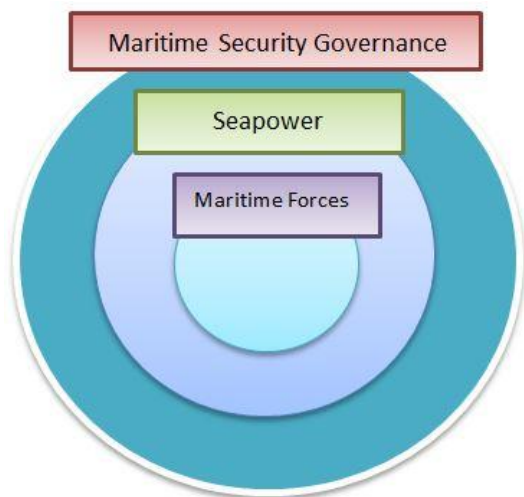


Figure 2 The Ring of UK Maritime Security

In order to achieve its goal, UK defines the classification of power that contribute in achieving maritime security starts from the role of government as the key actor in assessing the strategy, Seapower as the means to achieve maritime security and maritime forces as the tool to safeguarding the interest. To underpin its vision to be secure and prosperous country with global reach and influence, UK is continuing to build its maritime power to deliver the understanding on the role of maritime forces in contributing to national security strategy. The UK Maritime Security Objectives are as follows:

I: “Promote a Secure International Maritime Domain and Uphold International Maritime Norms”.

UK maritime security strategy is outward looking to meet with international maritime norms that uphold freedom of navigation and to further strengthen the interest in a peaceful way²⁶ through active diplomatic engagement with international

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ HM Government. “The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.” May 2014. Page 25

partners²⁷. The engagement with international partner includes to safeguard the maritime domain that work in line with existing international law to maintain strong and efficient presence in the global level.

Table 3 The List of Selected UK Military Alliances in the High Sea²⁸

Name of Organization	UK’s Role
NATO	The commander of NATO’s Allied Maritime Command is Britannia Royal Naval College graduate, Vice Admiral Clive CC Johnston ²⁹ . Located in Northwood, UK, Allied Maritime Command is the central of NATO maritime forces that initiate Operation OCEAN SHIELD and Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR. The Royal Navy takes part in counter piracy operations in the Indian Ocean as well as providing broader maritime security in the Mediterranean Sea along with the allies ³⁰ .
Combined Maritime Forces	The Combined Maritime Forces is a coalition of 33 countries of naval partnership that contribute in maritime security at Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. In 2016, The Royal Navy’s HMS Defender under the led Combined Task Force and multinational cooperation with US P-8 Poseidon and Maritime Patrol Reconnaissance Aircraft successfully seizure drug trafficking across the Indian Ocean ³¹ .

²⁷ HM Government. “The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.” May 2014. Page 26

²⁸ Ibid.,

²⁹ Allied Maritime Command. Leadership Staff. 2018. <http://www.mc.nato.int>

³⁰ HM Government. “The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.” May 2014. Page 26

³¹ Combined Maritime Forces. CMF Scores Another Huge Win Against Drug Trafficker. June 8, 2016. <http://www.combinedmaritimeforces.com>

II: “Develop Maritime Governance Capacity and Capabilities of States in Areas of Strategic Maritime Importance”

The government capability in assessing maritime domain awareness to further managing its policy and interest is very important so that state could administer the maritime zone effectively.³² To enforce maritime security strategy in domestic and overseas territory, the maritime risk assessment is needed to understand the challenges that will affect the country interest. Taking into example to the one UK strategic trade route, Horn of Africa where UK trade transit accumulated for £90 billion while the risk of piracy could cost the loss to over £12 billion.³³ Seeing the emergence in its area of strategic maritime importance, United Kingdom is proactively involved in preventing and pursuing a stable maritime domain³⁴ by build the partnership with the territorial administrator.³⁵

Table 4 The List of Selected UK Maritime Governance Overseas Building Programmes

Region	Description
Asia	Contracting party and key donor to Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia ³⁶ .
Gulf of Guinea	Supports the industry led initiative to build Maritime Trade Information Sharing Centre that cooperated with UK Industry and

³² HM Government. “*The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.*” May 2014. Page 27

³³ The Pirates of Somalia: Ending the Threat, Rebuilding a Nation. World Bank. 2013. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org>

³⁴ HM Government. “*The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.*” May 2014. Page 28

³⁵ HM Government. “*The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.*” May 2014. Page 36

³⁶ HM Government. “*The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.*” May 2014. Page 29

the Royal Navy³⁷.

Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean Sea, East Africa, West Africa, the Caribbean Sea

Cross-government assistance through the deployment of Royal Air Force Command and Control Aircraft, Royal Navy Warships and Naval Task Groups to bridging Overseas maritime governance building programs in vulnerable maritime spots³⁸.

Albania, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Libya, UAE

Deployment of training teams that will train, mentor and assist state led maritime security elements³⁹.

III: “Protect UK and Overseas Territories, their citizens and economic by supporting safety and security of ports an offshore installations and Red Ensign Group passenger and cargo ships”.

In 2015, UK handle 486 million tonnes of trading volume that is coming from worldwide shipping that ports infrastructure play important role to wider national economy⁴⁰. The efficiency of UK ports lies on the implication of the practicality in operating and facilitating shipping in safe and secure manner. UK applies the international standard to the security at ports and ships through International Ship and Port Facility Security code that will mitigate any security measure⁴¹. Red Ensign Group flagged ship is British Shipping Register that operates for UK and overseas territory so that the shipping industries entitled as British

³⁷ Ibid.,

³⁸ Ibid.,

³⁹ Ibid.,

⁴⁰ Government Office for Science. Foresight Future of The Sea: A Report from the Government Chief Scientific Adviser. Page 49

⁴¹ HM Government. “*The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.*” May 2014. Page 30

Ship⁴². The security levels that set to the shipping group is the result of maritime threat assessment and Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre, aiming to further mitigates and prevent the threat as well as determine the security measure to the industry⁴³.

IV: “Assuring the Security of Vital Maritime Trade and Energy Transportation Routes Within the UK Marine Area, Regionally and Internationally”.

A stable and open trade route is very important to UK to sustain the economic as 95 per cent of UK trade is happening at the sea to fulfil the needs of energy, food, raw materials and manufactured good at homeland⁴⁴. Sea as the medium to fulfil the needs and interests at the homeland bring the UK to focus on the maritime routes’ protection as an important element to sustain the stability in global maritime activities that needs international cooperation. To maintain the vessels protection and maritime security from unwanted disruptions in international water, UK is actively contributing in international system through diplomatic, military and law enforcement effort⁴⁵.

Table 5 The List of Selected UK Vital Maritime Trade Routes

Region	Geostrategic Environment	Risk and Threat	UK Response
North Channel	North Channel located in between the Northern Ireland and Scotland that connect the Irish Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. North Channel becoming the principal	The expansion of international gateway increases the risk of marine accidents.	UK creates The UK Marine and Coastal Access Act that focus on cross border planning that cover navigation, shipping and conservatio

⁴² HM Government. “*The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.*” May 2014. Page 54

⁴³ HM Government. “*The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.*” May 2014. Page 30

⁴⁴ Ibid.,

⁴⁵ HM Government. “*The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.*” May 2014. Page 33

maritime gateway to the UK, European Spatial Development Perspectives, and Trans European Network⁴⁶. n at the North Channel⁴⁷.

The Dover Strait	One of the busiest and vital shipping routes in the Western Europe that separate English Channel and North Sea. Bridging the vessels to and from North and Baltic sea, the Dover Strait operates Traffic Separation Scheme that requires two lanes inward and outward bound traffic with applying a mandatory reporting zone for vessel that passing through ⁴⁸ .	Migrant people smuggling, Maritime Terrorism.	Deployment of Royal Navy five vessel fleet patrol boats and Border Force cutter vessel at 7,000 miles UK coastal border ⁴⁹ .
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⁴⁶ Heather Ritchie and Geraint Ellis. The North Channel Across the waters: Implementation of the UK Marine and Coastal Access act and devolved marine legislation: Cross border case studies. Esmee Fairbairn Foundation and The Tubney Charitable Trust. December 2009

⁴⁷ Ibid.,

⁴⁸ Shamseer Mambra. The Strait of Dover- The Busiest Shipping Route in The World. Marine Navigation. 2017. <http://www.marineinsight.com>

⁴⁹ Peter D, Robert M, Martin Evans, and Rory Mulholland. Royal Navy must be deployed in Channel to protect against terrorst and people smugglers, MPs warn. August 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk>

V: “Protect The Resources and Population of the UK and the Overseas Territories from Illegal and Dangerous Activity, Including Serious Organised Crime and Terrorism”.

To protect the territory and resources from illegal and dangerous threats, UK is manifest its power into number of government agencies such as the police, Border Force, National Crime Agency, then the Royal Navy in regional and international level⁵⁰. UK Border Force is active at 140 sea and air ports across the UK and overseas to secure the movement of goods, supported by immigration and custom officers along with three Royal Navy Offshore Patrol Vessels, five Border Force fast patrol ships, and an airborne maritime surveillance⁵¹.

UK is cooperating with other maritime agencies to ensure the security in the remote harbour, port and coastlines by coordinating with police and National Crime Agency. To further projecting the power, brings the doctrine and governmental policy, UK government founded the UK maritime forces. UK maritime power purpose is to generate influence as one of its characteristics in the area of operations. In the UK Maritime Power by Ministry of Defence stated that “*The ability to influence is intrinsically related to the ability to project military power*”⁵². Hence, the attribute of maritime forces is becoming the foundation for the military power to assist the government in supporting the national objectives.

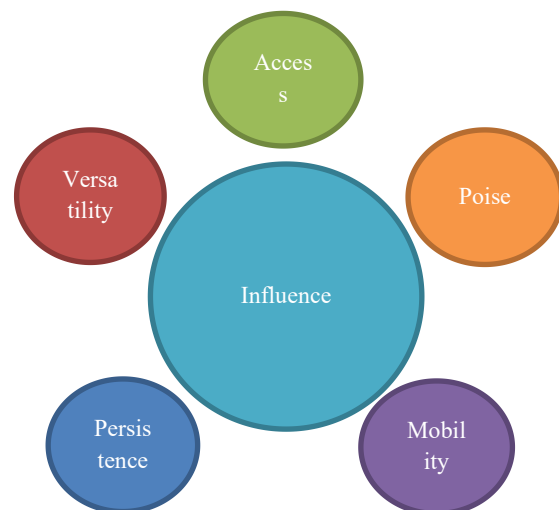


Figure 3 The Attributes of UK Maritime Forces⁵³

UK maritime power stance is expeditionary and forward presence; hence access attributes allowed maritime forces to deter and respond the threats in mobility manner⁵⁴. The poise ability encompasses the ability of UK maritime forces to have a forward and ready military presence without leaving military footprint ashore⁵⁵. Freedom of navigation enables UK maritime forces to deploy forces in quick manner to respond to the situations, mobility encourages and provides the flexibility to the tactical and operational activity⁵⁶.

“Maritime forces are able to offer a unique persistence providing the UK with a sovereign capability that can be established with minimal political and logistic commitment and easily withdrawn”⁵⁷.

The persistence ability of UK maritime forces is reflecting through the endurance of its maritime operation to respond and counter to the threat. With international

⁵⁰ HM Government. “The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.” May 2014. Page 34

⁵¹ Ibid., Page 35

⁵² Ministry of Defence. JDP 0-10 UK Maritime Power. 2017. Page 45

⁵³ Ministry of Defence. JDP 0-10 UK Maritime Power. 2017. Page 36

⁵⁴ Ibid.,

⁵⁵ Ibid., Page 37

⁵⁶ Ibid., Page 38

⁵⁷ Ibid.,

approach, UK maritime forces are able to coordinate maritime activity with its allies with versatile manner that it can easily change its military posture depending on the maritime environment⁵⁸.

UK Maritime Security Governance in the Realms of National Power 2014-2017

Maritime security governance encompasses a single governance structure where ministerial working group that is chaired by Foreign and Commonwealth Office will work to assess maritime security issues, risks and threats⁵⁹. After the assessment is made, senior officials that is chaired by the Department for Transport will coordinate the assessment to the related cross-government to pass the decision that made earlier by the ministers to be further discussed⁶⁰. Maritime governance is demanded to be flexible in which it is able to adjust with developing economic opportunities and existing risks and threats in maximizing the national interest. UK maritime security governance has to deal with identifying the risks and threats and responsible in making respond through policing and enforcement⁶¹. Through efficient maritime security governance, UK has more room for improvement as it is enabling UK to have support forum with UK strategic industry partners and the National Security Council⁶². *“Maritime security is a whole government activity, reflecting the extent to which UK’s security and prosperity is reliant upon the sea.”*⁶³ In maximising the national approach to maritime security that lining to the National Security Strategy, UK maritime security governance integrate 16 parties within the government bodies in

order to utilize all national power instruments⁶⁴.

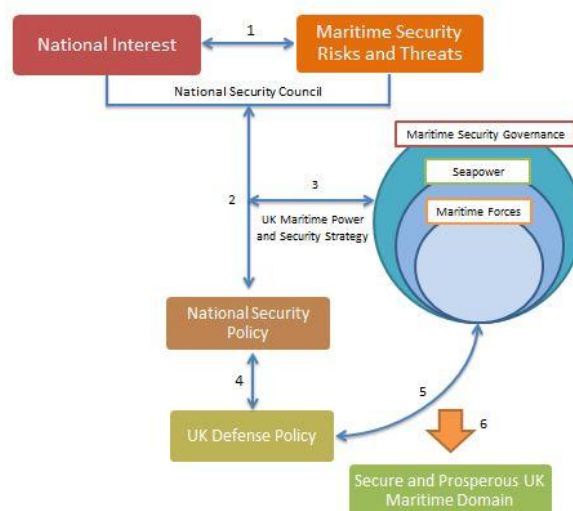


Figure 4 Conceptual Framework

UK’s Maritime Security Governance is the product of the national security policy which aims to achieve “secure and prosperous United Kingdom, with global reach and influence.”⁶⁵ The long term security policy encompasses the protection of the people with upholding economic prosperity and security values within the society. To further strengthen the policy in the maritime domain as one of the priorities to sustain national prosperity, UK through National Security Objectives embody an integrated and whole government approach that underpinning stability and good governance in maritime security. UK Maritime Security Governance aims to address the strategy in strengthening maritime security as well as to deliver response to the challenges, risks and threats that exist in the maritime domain through Maritime Security Forces.

Task I: Policy Making and Enforcement

UK maritime security governance is responsible in policy making and its enforcement. Through the Maritime Risk Assessment, the maritime security

⁵⁸ Ministry of Defence. JDP 0-10 UK Maritime Power. 2017. Page 38

⁵⁹ HM Government. *“The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.”* May 2014. Page 12

⁶⁰ Ibid., Page 12

⁶¹ Government Office for Science. *Foresight Future of The Sea: A Report from the Government Chief Scientific Adviser.* Page 91

⁶² HM Government. *“The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.”* May 2014. Page 12

⁶³ Ibid., Page 21

⁶⁴ Ibid.,

⁶⁵ HM Government. *National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015.*

governance is expected to prepare the maritime security framework that encompasses Horizon Scanning to harmonise cross-government understanding in policy making upon future threats⁶⁶. Horizon scanning cover the maritime transportation security in the realms of increasing significance of several major trade route points for example in the Northern Sea Route so that UK can mitigate the security implications through thorough assessment⁶⁷. UK Maritime Security Governance encompasses eight ministerial bodies which each of them is responsible in policing the UK Maritime Security objectives⁶⁸.

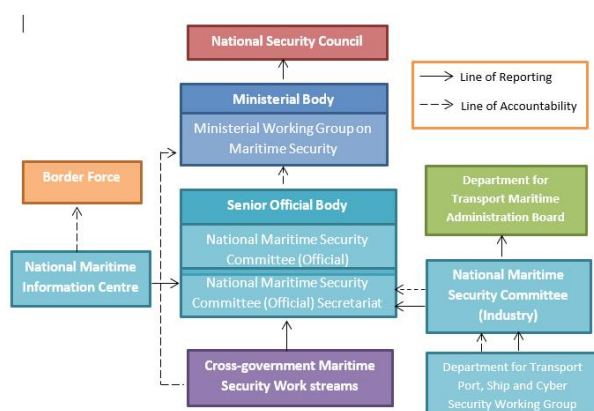


Figure 5 UK Maritime Security Governance Structure⁶⁹

The policy making and enforcement is aiming to increase Maritime Domain Awareness to further embrace not only private sector, cross-governments and agencies but international partner as well⁷⁰. Maritime domain encompasses complicated system especially when it comes to the international engagement that is why UK maritime security governance becomes the

lever to build capacity both in domestic and international level.

Task II: International Engagement

Maritime domain is complex environment where international system exists⁷¹. As sea becomes the transnational environment which sovereignty is shared⁷², maintaining a stable and secure maritime domain is becoming the responsibility not only by some states but international community as well. The international cooperation is important to build strong maritime capabilities in combating the risks and threats in the sea such as maritime terrorism and piracy. UK as one of maritime leading player utilize both diplomatic and military power in building capacity so that UK maritime security governance could produce coherent policing and able to effectively project the national interest in international level⁷³. UK is also presence in the vulnerable maritime spots to give security contribution to prevent instability in the maritime domain that threaten the national interest.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Maritime Security Programme is formed to support the National Strategy for Maritime Security to promote a secure international maritime domain and to develop maritime governance capacity and capabilities in maritime domain⁷⁴. The Maritime Security Programme in the period of 2014 to 2016 focus on East, West and Central Africa as the area of strategic importance of UK maritime security with total allocation and funding of £3.2 million⁷⁵. The FCO contribution in UK maritime security strategy represents the diplomatic engagement of UK maritime security governance in the area of interest. Diplomacy is one of the three lever of UK national power, thus, the FCO objectives on strengthening the maritime security is to

⁶⁶ HM Government. “The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.” May 2014. Page 39

⁶⁷ HM Government. “The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.” May 2014. Page 42

⁶⁸ Ibid.,

⁶⁹ HM Government. “The UK National Strategy for Maritime Security.” May 2014. Page 42

⁷⁰ Ibid., Page 39

⁷¹ Ibid., Page 10

⁷² Ibid.,

⁷³ Ibid., Page 41

⁷⁴ FCO. Maritime Security Programme Strategy 2014 to 2016. 2016

⁷⁵ Ibid.,

build rule-based international maritime domain with enforcing global shared of action to combat maritime crime that potentially disrupt global economy.

Task III: Security and Defence : The British Model

The implication of the changing maritime environment with more challenging risks and threats result to the more protectionists' national policy towards the economy, security and sovereignty⁷⁶. The UK government uses three instruments of power in order to achieve the national policy goals which are diplomatic, economic, and military⁷⁷.

In British Model, defence and security at the sea is not only limited to the naval power but Royal Air Force, British Army and Joint Forces Command as well⁷⁸. UK maritime forces become the powerful tools of UK government to access the potential and respond the threat in the areas of concern. The core roles of UK maritime forces are war fighting, maritime security and defence engagement that become one of the objectives of the National Security Objectives⁷⁹.

“Maritime forces work to uphold the integrity of UK territorial waters and protect national trade with the ability to support security in UK Overseas Territories. Alongside with that, to increase the influence and combat power in international water, UK maritime forces emphasize on cooperation with international partner to further promote the free movement of global trade⁸⁰.”

⁷⁶ Geoffrey Till.” *Seapower: A Guide for The Twenty First Century.*” Oxon: Routledge. 2009. Page 14

⁷⁷ Ministry of Defence. JDP 0-30 UK Air and Space Power. 2018

⁷⁸ Ministry of Defence. JDP 0-10 UK Maritime Power. 2017. Page 4

⁷⁹ Ministry of Defence. JDP 0-10 UK Maritime Power. 2017. Page 22

⁸⁰ Ibid.,

UK maritime forces is contributing in line with the national security objectives which are protect the people that engage diplomacy, law enforcement, economic policy with security protection; project the influence by broaden government security and diplomacy activities in the international level; and promote the prosperity that encompasses economic development stability and security required in the international trade⁸¹.



Figure 6 The triangle of UK Maritime Forces' Role

Maritime forces are self-contained fighting units⁸² that have the capability to give political influence far from homeland through presence in areas of interest and contribution in diplomacy⁸³. The UK maritime forces serve as defensive barrier to provide freedom of navigation and to deter threats and vulnerabilities of trade route and commercial shipping industry; thus, for UK, sea is the area worth fighting to control⁸⁴. UK maritime forces have the core role to uphold the integrity in territorial water, protect national trade, project power globally

⁸¹ Ministry of Defence and Foreign & Commonwealth Office. UK's International Defence Engagement Strategy. 2017

⁸² Dr Lee Willett. British Defence and Security Policy: The Maritime Contribution. Page 3

⁸³ Royal Navy. British Maritime Doctrine. 3rd edition. Page 284

⁸⁴ Chief of Defence Staff's Speech to Royal United Services Institute. December 2016

and promote the freedom of navigation in global trade⁸⁵. With worldwide deployment and responsibilities, UK maritime forces work with international approach to build defence engagement and strategic relations with allies and partners to further deter and respond the threats in the maritime domain⁸⁶. To sustain the need during the deployment, maritime forces are equipped with first line on board stocks that cover the needs of both vessels and personnel, moreover with defence support network from the allies UK maritime forces are able to operate in distance from the homeland⁸⁷.

Table 6 UK Maritime Forces Maritime Security Operations 2014-2017

Year	Maritime Security Operations	Area Of Operation	Risk and Threats	UK Maritime Forces Contribution
2014	NATO Operation Ocean Shield ⁸⁸ .	Horn of Africa, Gulf of Aden, Western Indian Ocean, and Strait of Hormuz.	Piracy, Weapon Proliferation, Human Trafficking.	The Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) Fort Victoria, HMS Montrose, HMS Chatham, HMS Cornwall.
2015	Combined Maritime Force 150 ⁸⁹	Horn of Africa	Counter Terrorism and Smuggling	HMS Richmond, Lynx aircraft and Royal Marine Team.
2016	Cold Weather Training ⁹⁰	Central Norway	Exercise Allies defence posture in the Northern Flank.	539 Assault Squadron, HMS Iron Duke, HMS Sutherland, Type 23 Frigate, 845 Naval Air Squadron.
2017	Combined Maritime Force	Gulf of Oman	Safety at Sea Operation	UK Maritime Trade Organization and MV

⁸⁵ Ministry of Defence. JDP 0-10 UK Maritime Power. 2017 Page 22

⁸⁶ Ibid.,

⁸⁷ Ibid., Page 35

⁸⁸ Allied Maritime Command. Operation OCEAN SHIELD. <https://mc.nato.int>

⁸⁹ Combined Maritime Forces.

<https://combinedmaritimeforces.com>

⁹⁰ Royal Navy. Cold Weather Training.

<http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk>

Conclusion

United Kingdom has always been involving maritime aspects in developing and sustaining its national prosperity. Maritime sector has generated UK national economy through its global maritime industry and it has exercised power influence in the maritime domain for centuries. As one of maritime global leader, the roles and responsibilities of UK are not only to protect its trade and economic interest through effective policing but it evolves to the security aspect where military contribution to maintain its interests beyond its territories is significantly important as well. The emergence of the current and potential risks and threats in UK strategic maritime domain such as maritime terrorism, piracy, weapon proliferation and human trafficking are unavoidable to happen in more globalise world thus it threatens UK national interest objectives.

The improvement in national awareness to realize UK ambition as the leading power at the sea is taken place through the National Strategy for Maritime Security in 2014 that aim to frame and maintain UK maritime security investment through cross-governmental structure based on the geostrategic environment. National Strategy for Maritime Security encompasses the integration of Maritime Security Governance in addressing the strategy to prevent risks and threats with UK Maritime Forces in delivering a proactive deployment and exercise to anticipate and deter the threats. Through risks and threats assessment in the National Security Council, UK Maritime Security Governance produce an outward looking strategy that means strategy that has global reach and influence to support its national interest in the maritime area of its strategic interest.

⁹¹ Combined Maritime Forces.

<https://combinedmaritimeforces.com>

National Strategy for Maritime Security remains relevant to the current global maritime ambiance, the risks and threat assessment has prepared the government to take action accordance with the level of urgency. Hence through its maritime governance capacity building programme, UK government is further assisting vulnerable maritime nation to possess better maritime security regulation to provide more security in their water. UK maritime power comply with international framework that boost UK global presence in the global maritime domain along with its allies and partner to further address the security of strategic maritime domain. As a means to

achieve greater maritime security and protecting its interest from risks and threats in maritime domain, UK is continuing to build its maritime power through its maritime forces capability to have more global reach and influence through maritime security operations and defence engagement. There is always room for innovation, improvement and development for the National Strategy for Maritime Security as maritime domain is a complex environment with varying challenges, thus it needs to further build the strategy that is able to adapt and overcome the future risks and threats as well as exploiting the opportunities that arise.

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