Turkish Naval Forces

Turkish Navy Perspective on Maritime Security Challenges in the Black Sea

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Outline

- Geopolitical Overview
- Global Maritime Security Challenges and Its Impact in Turkey’s Surrounding Seas
- Initiatives of Turkish Navy in the Black Sea
- Activities of Turkish Navy in Support of NATO Alliance Maritime Strategy
Geo-Political Overview
The emergence of geographies with partial or no authority and mass human movements

- Terrorism
- Piracy and armed robbery
- Proliferation of WMD
- Transnational organized crime
- Irregular migration
- IEDs in maritime environment
Numerous ongoing and potential crises in the region

Implications of geopolitical competition at the global scale
Geopolitical Overview

The most recent regional hot spots

- **Ukrainian Crisis**
  - Stability in the Black Sea

- **Conflicts in the Middle East**
  - Turkey’s Internal Security
Evolving security situation in the region;
- brings along some potential risks and threats
- offers exceptional opportunities to contribute to regional peace and security
70% of the world's proven oil and gas reserves are in the region.

A natural energy bridge
Maritime Security seems to remain a challenging task on countries’ agenda in the foreseeable future.
Maritime Security Challenges

World Oil Transit Chokepoints in Million Barrels a Day

- Strait of Hormuz: 15.5
- Strait of Malacca: 13.6
- Bab el-Mandeb: 3.2
- Turkish Straits: 2.9
- Suez Channel: 1.8
- Panama Channel: 0.8

Source: Shipping density data adapted from National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, A Global Map of Human Impacts to Marine Ecosystems.
Turkish Straits is a critical gateway for linking the economies of the Black Sea region.
The Black Sea basin originated oil transportation through the Turkish Straits:
• 150 million tons (yearly)
• 3 million barrels of oil by 25-30 tankers (daily)
• 40% to Europe
• Supposed to reach 70% by 2020.
Politico-Military Assessment

300 Vessels/Day

150 East-West Direction

50,000 Vessels

102 Nations
Maritime Security Challenges

... every 6 minutes a ship

... every 51 minute a dangerous ship

14 Million People Live
Maritime Security Challenges

Non-Black Sea States

Black Sea States

Russian Warships

700%  2011-2015
Turkey’s maritime security policy is based on contribution to global endeavor, through regional cooperation, interoperability and mutual trust.
Initiatives of Turkish Navy in The Black Sea
The Black Sea maritime environment enjoyed a remarkable stability in the aftermath of the Cold War.

Neither traditional threats, nor serious asymmetrical risks in this time frame against the security of the littoral states.
Black Sea littorals, based on the principle of regional ownership, jointly developed various regional mechanisms.
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Initiative</th>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>Blackseafor</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Confidence and Security Building Measures in the Naval Field (CSBM)</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Operation Black Sea Harmony (OBSH)</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>UNSCR 1373, 1540, 1566</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>Black Sea Border/Coast Guard Cooperation Forum (BSCF)</td>
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BLACKSEAFOR

Multinational Naval on-call Peace Task Force

UKRAINE

RUSSIA

GEORGIA

TURKEY

ROMANIA

BULGARIA
BLACKSEAFOR has been the most eminent example of regional cooperation in the Black Sea.

Focusing on; SAR, Humanitarian Assistance, MCM, environmental protection and port visits.

BLACKSEAFOR
Originally as a national maritime security operation to provide deterrence and fight against maritime risks

Evolved into a multinational operation with the participation of Russia, Ukraine and Romania
Typical maritime security operation composed of maritime interdiction operations and maritime situational awareness pillars has become the core for closer cooperation and interface with NATO.
Initiated in 2006 by the Turkish Coast Guard to secure the coastal areas from illicit activities as a complementary endeavor of law enforcement agencies.
• Aim: Promoting the stability, safety and security in the Black Sea and improve cooperation and coordination of maritime law enforcement activities

• To fight against; terrorism, irregular migration, smuggling of arm, drugs, oil and illegal activities.
With the positive stimulation of these initiatives, Black Sea turned out to be a **sea of peace and stability** for the littorals and a **safe haven** for all using this sea.
The successive outbreaks of the Georgian and Ukrainian crisis had some considerable negative impacts on the positive atmosphere of cooperation in the Black Sea.
Turkey’s main approach and priority towards black sea entails that maritime security in the Black Sea should be sustained by the Black Sea countries,
Turkish Navy prioritizes the participation in exercises and multilateral training activities with the littoral states.

Conducts PASSEXs with non-littoral states.
Turkey also contributes to NATO’s and allies activities in the Black Sea mostly composed of NATO Standing Naval Groups Deployments
Turkey attaches great importance to a policy entailing that all the actions do comply with the provisions of the Montreux Convention during all these activities and interactions.
Activities of Turkish Navy in Support of NATO Alliance Maritime Strategy
Activities of Turkish Navy in Support of NAMS

Turkish Navy is;

- Taking part in Collective Defense and Crisis Management Operations, NATO exercises
- Contributing to NRF and SNFs
- Supporting Smart Defense and CFIs
Activities of Turkish Navy in Support of NAMS
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MARSEC = MSA + MSO + MCB

working together = information sharing + action + support partners
The main philosophy behind the MARSEC COE;

- To draw together the experience from allied and partner countries
- To exploit this pool of expertise to foster dialogue among relevant military and civilian stakeholders
Activities of Turkish Navy in Support of NAMS

Proven Partnerships = Strengthened Maritime Security
Other Maritime Initiatives and Operations

Barbaros Turkish Maritime Task Group

African Deployment 17 March – 27 Jun 2014

- Exercise OBANGAME EXPRESS 19-21 April 2014
- Counter Piracy Operations
- G/M Firings Overberg Test Range/South Africa 12-14 May 2014
- 24 Countries