Regional Maritime Environment and PN Contribution in Regional Maritime Security
PAKISTAN’S MARITIME PERSPECTIVE
Pakistan and its Maritime Significance

Security Challenges – IOR

Opportunities

Pakistan’s Contribution

Improving Regional Security

Conclusion
Pakistan

- Pakistan 6th largest Nation – 200 million people
- Blessed with
  - World’s tallest mountains
  - Largest glaciers
  - Fertile plains irrigated by the mighty Indus and four other rivers
  - Large deserts in the south
- Gifted with enormous human potential and a vast reservoir of natural resources
Pakistan

- World’s largest irrigation system
- World’s highest paved international road – The Karakoram Highway
- Ranked 4th in terms of broadband Internet growth in the world
- The world’s largest Volunteer Ambulance Service Providing Organization founded by a social worker
- Pakistan is making 80% of the world’s soccer balls at one of the largest facilities in sports good in Sialkot
Challenges - IOR

IOR hub of activities and one of the core drivers of world's prosperity

1/2 of world's containerised cargo, 1/3 of bulk cargo and 2/3 of world's oil shipments transits through IO

A theatre of power play for influence and economic challenges
Challenges - IOR

- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, first Gulf war and post 9/11 events – regional instability
- Littoral countries – inter-state political disputes, domestic issues and poor governance
- Plethora of illicit activities
- Enormous security challenges
Challenges - IOR

IO states more integrated with rest of the world than with each other

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on COMTRADE data.
Challenges - IOR

38 states around IOR accounts for 35% of world’s population but only about 10% of world’s GDP

Regional interdependence reduces the risk of conflict - Countries of the region need to address this issue collectively
Challenges - IOR

Around 25% population in IOR lives below poverty line

Potentially detrimental as economic condition of masses has direct linkage with international security

Investment on socio-economic uplift vis-a-vis over securitization is imperative
Non Conventional Challenges

THREAT

- Terrorist Attacks
- Narcotics trade
- Piracy
- Smuggling/trafficking
Maritime Terrorism

Threat of maritime terrorism is real

Missile attack on MV SWIFT in Red Sea

Suicide attack on Saudi Naval Ship off Yemen

MV SWIFT – 1 Oct 16

RSNF AL MADINA – 30 Jan 17
Smuggling/ Trafficking

- Smuggling/trafficking of:
  - Weapons
  - Drugs
  - People
  - Commodities

- Fallout of war – Afghanistan a major source of Narcotics

- Narcotics trade is one of the major illicit activities
Piracy

• Piracy - a cyclical phenomenon that recedes when tackled decisively

• Collective and individual initiatives have resulted in a significant reduction in piracy

• Situation is temporary and piracy may return; unless comprehensive and sustainable efforts are not made
Effect of Cyclones, Tsunamis and Marine Disasters which transcend regions

Owing to the magnitude and diversity – It is a compulsion to be ready and respond collectively in case of eventualities
Non Conventional Challenges

**Need:**

- To continue with Collaborative Security efforts being undertaken under various frameworks
- Enhance them even further while preserving national security dictates
- Draw lessons to tackle maritime insecurity in the long run
Conventional Challenges

Primarily emanate from militarization of Indian Ocean region by regional and extra regional players.

Obstructing the development and exploitation of the economic potential that exists in the IOR.

For collective benefit of all, we need to cooperate, exchange expertise, invest and connect to maximize full benefits.
• Numerous opportunities in IOR that need to be embraced
• Blue Economy - Immense potential for all regional countries
  • Abundant marine resources, particularly in the sectors of fisheries, aquaculture, ocean energy, sea-bed mining, minerals
  • Develop marine tourism and shipping activities
Opportunities

- Accessibility and connectivity – Key to social uplift of masses and development of the region
- Need to enhance inter-regional connectivity by establishing N-S & E-W trade corridors like Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), TAPI, CASA etc
- China Pakistan Economic Corridor as part of BRI has potential to intensify trade and investment
Pakistan’s Contributions

To counter Non military/asymmetric threat PN adopted Collaborative Maritime Security Strategy

PN is engaged with Int’l Navies in providing security to the world’s major waterways
Pakistan’s Contributions

- PN Joined:
  - Combined Task Force 150 in 2004 to contribute in Maritime Security Operations
  - Combined Task Force 151 in 2009 to contribute in counter piracy efforts
Pakistan’s Contributions

- 97 x ships with organic helicopters in rotation (2/3- months cycle) have participated
- PN Ships have clocked more than 5000 days at sea
- PN LRMPs have undertaken over 134 sorties
- Over 13,300 x ships and craft have been investigated
- Over 470 x boarding ops have been conducted
- Nearly 7000 Kgs of Hashish & 2 tonnes of Cannabis resin has been confiscated
Pakistan’s Contributions

- PN ships participation in CTF-150 and 151 has been 2nd highest after the US
- 30% of entire PN surface Fleet remained committed for CMF.
- 18 x Command tenures of CTF-150 and 151 by PN Officers
- PN has also been providing sizeable staff to HQs CMF and Command HQs of CTF-150 and 151
Pakistan’s Contributions

- Initiated AMAN exercise in 2007 on biennial basis
- Five exercises held so far
- Last exercise conducted in Feb 17 in which 35 countries participated
Pakistan’s Contributions

• To enhance security cooperation and information sharing Pakistan has established JMICC
• Linked with 48 national agencies and 6 international organizations
Pakistan’s Contributions

Coastal Security & Harbour Defense Force

- Coastal Security Mechanism comprising coastal security stations and rapid response force to monitor and provide security to international merchant traffic plying close to Pakistani coast.
Pakistan’s Contributions

Uplift coastal communities by providing education, health and employment opportunities

To stem illicit activities along the coast and improve overall security environment
PN is also alive to the environmental and marine pollution risks especially as a consequence of accident both in port and in proximity of coastline
• Ensure unimpeded flow of maritime traffic traversing through strategic and important waterways
  – Enhancing cooperation rather than competition
  – IOR states need to balance defence needs viz-a-viz human security

• Enhance bilateral trade, cooperate and exploit untapped potential of Blue Economy
  – Potential of Blue Economy of the IO offers great dividends for the progress and prosperity of the region
• Mitigate conventional and non-conventional security threats
  
  – Adopt a collaborative approach to meet common security challenges while giving due consideration to regional sensitivities

  – Willingness to share information through interactive and direct networks
CONCLUSION
THANK YOU