



Background

- Observations:
 - Rising attention to maritime infrastructures on political agenda
 - 2022 Nord Stream sabotage as catalyst
 - Lack of public awareness (Seablindness)
 - Dialogue and mutual understanding between industry and different agencies needed
- Ocean Infrastructures Research Group
 - What are CMI's?
 - How can they be protected?



What are critical infrastructures?

- Weakly defined concept
- "essential to functioning of societies"
- Designation based on
 - Technical risk analysis and stress tests
 - Security analysis (symbolic value)
 - Political preferences
- Criticality differs across countries and regions
- Often based on terrestrial thinking



How does the maritime differ?

- Go beyond terrestrial thinking
- Complex jurisdictionality
 - Limited regulatory power
 - UNCLOS, EEZ, and regime complexity
- Materiality of the sea
 - Harsh conditions
 - Surveillance difficult
- Transnationality
 - Diplomacy needed
- But cyber security is cross-cutting



What are Maritime Infrastructures (MI)?

		On the sea	In the sea	On land
<u> </u>	Transport	Ships, shipping lanes,	Emissions	Ports
শ	Energy	Platforms	Platforms, electricity cables, pipelines	Ports, landing stations, repair facilities
J.	Communication	Repair ships	Data Cables	Landing stations, repair facilities
J	Fishery	Ships, fishing zones	Fishing gear, aquaculture	Ports, aquaculture
Togo Togo	Eco-systems	Biodiversity	Biodiversity, carbon sink, carbon storage	Coastal areas, beaches

Source: Bueger, Christian & Tobias Liebetrau. Critical Maritime Infrastructure Protection:



Why do MI matter?

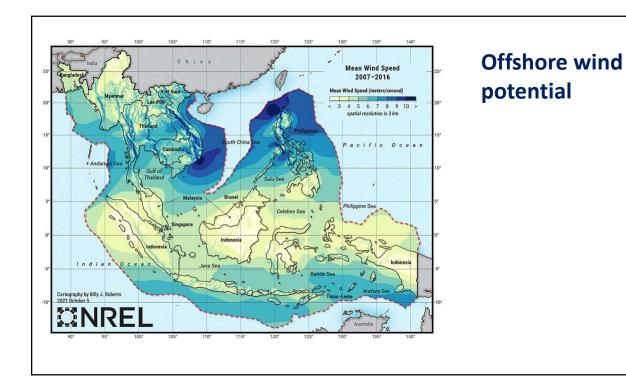
What's the trouble, Marine Policy, forthcoming 2023

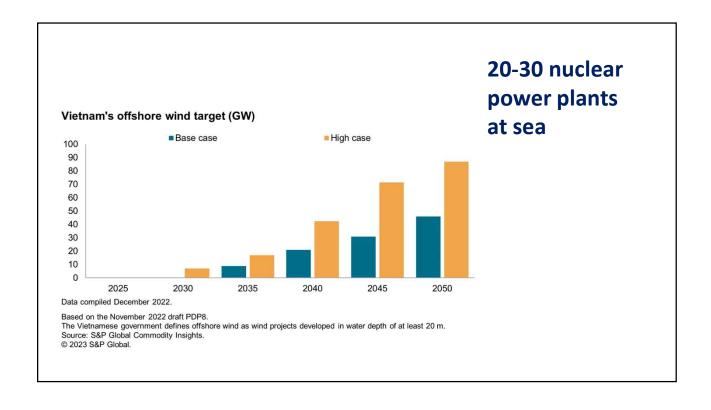
- Energy
 - fossil fuels
 - green energy
- Marine transport (short-shipping, global)
 - ▶ 90% of everything
 - Most energy efficient means
- Digital connectivity
 - ≥ 95% of trans-regional communications
- Climate change response
 - Carbon sink
 - Carbon storage
- Biodiversity
 - Genetic resources
 - **≟** Food
 - Recreation



Case: Wind farming

- Key for decarbonization
- Green fuels for shipping (blue hydrogen)
- ➤ Offshore is 1.5 times more efficient
- ➤ Territorial waters & EEZ
- Bottom-fixed vs. floating
- Subsea power cable connections (national and international)
- Planned energy islands

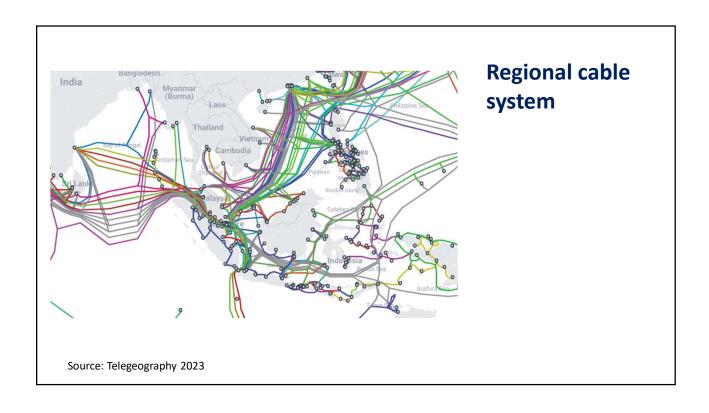


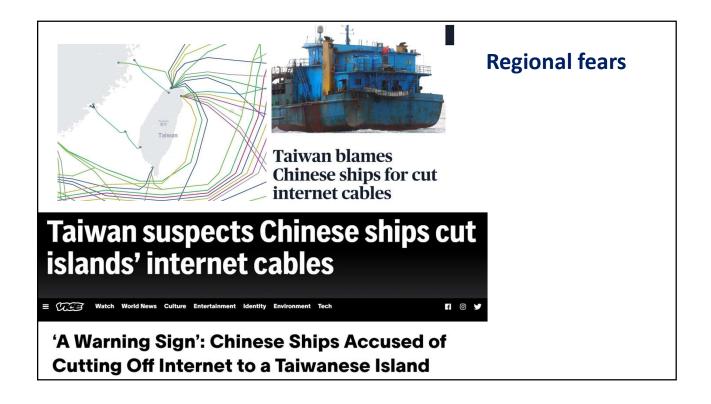


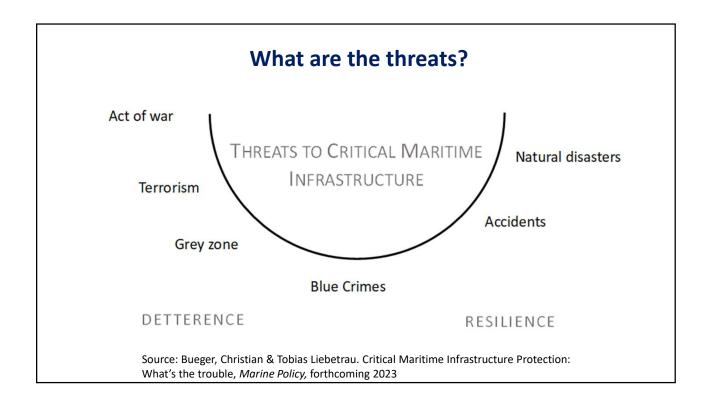


Case: optic fiber data cables

- Most efficient for large scale data transmission
- ≥ 95% of trans-regional communication
- Transnational, cut across multiple jurisdictions
- Growing levels of redundancy, but weak spots remain
- Growing demands, dependency increases









Key responses (current)

- Nautical charts to avoid accidents
- Marine Spatial Planning to avoid multi-use conflicts
- Protection Zones (under UNCLOS)
- Surveillance and threat detection for early warning, rapid response and attribution
- Redundancy and repair
 - Deterrence by denial
 - Reduce Impact of attack



Key responses (planned)

- Maritime Security Operations for surveillance and deterrence (navy/coastguard, inter-agency)
- Regional information sharing (MDA) on incidents, suspicious behavior, evidence (IFC Singapore)
- Industry-government cooperation (dialogues, information sharing, joined-up surveillance)
- Industry self protection best practices
- ➤ **Dedicated CMIP** policies, strategies and regulations, including on costs



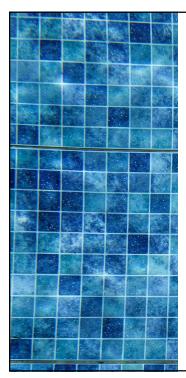
Major challenges

- Cross sector policy integration (energy, transport, communication, marine)
- Competing integration strategies (CMIP, maritime security, ocean, cyber)
- Multiplicity of departments and agencies that need coordination
- Diplomacy and regional cooperation (baseline: ASEAN, Regional Seas (pollution) treaties)
- Costs and how to distribute them between tax payers, consumers, and shareholders



What we need to know

- How are current and future MI coupled?
- How to consider human, political and symbolic factors in risk analyses and stress tests?
- What threat scenarios should we plan for and exercise with?
- How to ensure coherent strategy, information sharing and interoperability across civil military (CGF-Mil) relations?
- What degree of regulation is needed for MI industry?
- How can regulations be harmonized across regions and in ASEAN?
- What regional arrangements are most effective?
- Which operational and technological set ups are most costefficient?
- How to split the costs between taxpayers, consumers and MI shareholders?
- How can we export integrated CMIP solutions together with our technology to ensure global decarbonization?



Summary

- ☐ Designation is a political choice
- ☐ Maritime needs specific response
- ☐ Repair capacities often the gap
- ☐ Coordination with industry is key
- ☐ Need for integrated, cross-sectoral response
- ☐ Who pays?

www.bueger.info // www.safeseas.net



Background reading

Bueger, Christian & Tim Edmunds. *Understanding Maritime Security*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Bueger, Christian & Tobias Liebetrau. Critical Maritime Infrastructure Protection: What's the trouble? *Marine Policy,* forthcoming 2023.

Bueger, Christian. How safe are EU's North Sea wind farms from attack? *EUObserver*, 4.5.2023, https://euobserver.com/opinion/156982

Bueger, Christian, Tobias Liebetrau & Jonas Franken. *Security threats to undersea communications cables and infrastructure – consequences for the EU,* In-Depth Analysis for the European Parliament commissioned by the Sub-Committee on Security and Defense, 1.6.2022,

https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EXPO_IDA(2022)70257