

BLUE ECONOMY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE MARITIME SECURITY IN ASEAN

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OUTLINE

- Blue Economy
- Key Drivers of Blue Economy
- Maritime Security
- Keyways in which the term maritime security is understood
- Maritime security is an enabler of blue economy
- Way forward for ASEAN

WHAT IS BLUE ECONOMY?

- The Blue Economy emerged to reflect the fact that over 70% of the Earth's surface is water and the oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water
- The term is employed differently in different contexts
- According to the World Bank, the blue economy is the "sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of the ocean ecosystem."



KEY DRIVERS OF BLUE ECONOMY

- **Sustainable** development of ocean-based resources and innovations;
- **Inclusive** economic and societal benefits;
- **Conserving** the integrity of natural ecosystems.



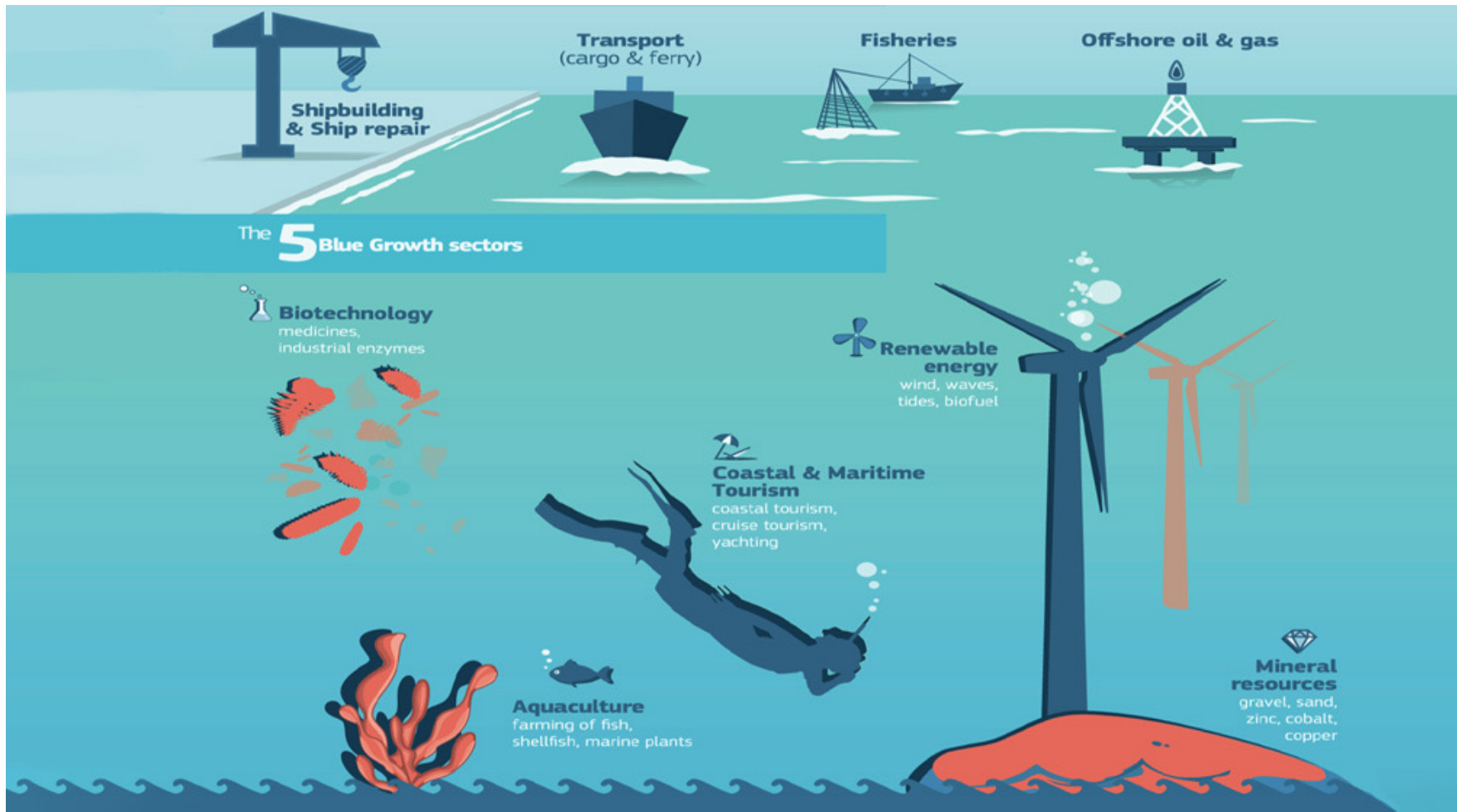
DIVERSE COMPONENTS OF BLUE ECONOMY

Traditional Ocean Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fisheries;• Aquaculture;• Tourism;• maritime transport.
New and Emerging activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carbon sequestration;• Ocean renewable energy;• seabed extractive activities;• Marine Biotechnology;• Carbon sequestration;• Existence of coastal and marine biodiversity

BLUE GROWTH SECTORS

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THE POTENTIAL OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

- The blue economy directly addresses the pressing challenges of climate change, energy security, food security, and conservation of biodiversity.
- In 2019, food harvested from the seas provided [about 3.3 billion people](#) with at least 20 percent of their average intake of animal protein, and a much higher proportion across Southeast Asia.
- The role of oceans in climate change mitigation as well as adaptation is profound.
- Oceans constitute the “[largest carbon sink](#)” on Earth, absorbing more carbon latent in emissions than the Amazon basin and Borneo forests combined.
- **Oceans capture 90 percent of the excess heat generated by carbon emissions,** generate half of the oxygen needed to sustain life and absorb 25 percent of carbon dioxide emissions.

GREEN VS BLUE ECONOMY

- Green Economy strategies focus on the sectors of energy, transport, sometimes agriculture and forestry
- The blue economy focuses on fisheries sectors and marine and coastal resources.
- Both incorporate strategies to address climate mitigation and adaptation.

MARITIME SECURITY

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MARITIME SECURITY MATRIX (BUEGER 2015)



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MARINE ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MARINE SAFETY

BLUE ECONOMY

Accidents

Pollution

Smuggling

Climate
Change

Terrorist
Acts

**MARITIME
SECURITY**

Piracy

IUU Fishing

Arms
Proliferation

Inter-state
Disputes

Human
Trafficking

SEAPOWER

RESILIENCE

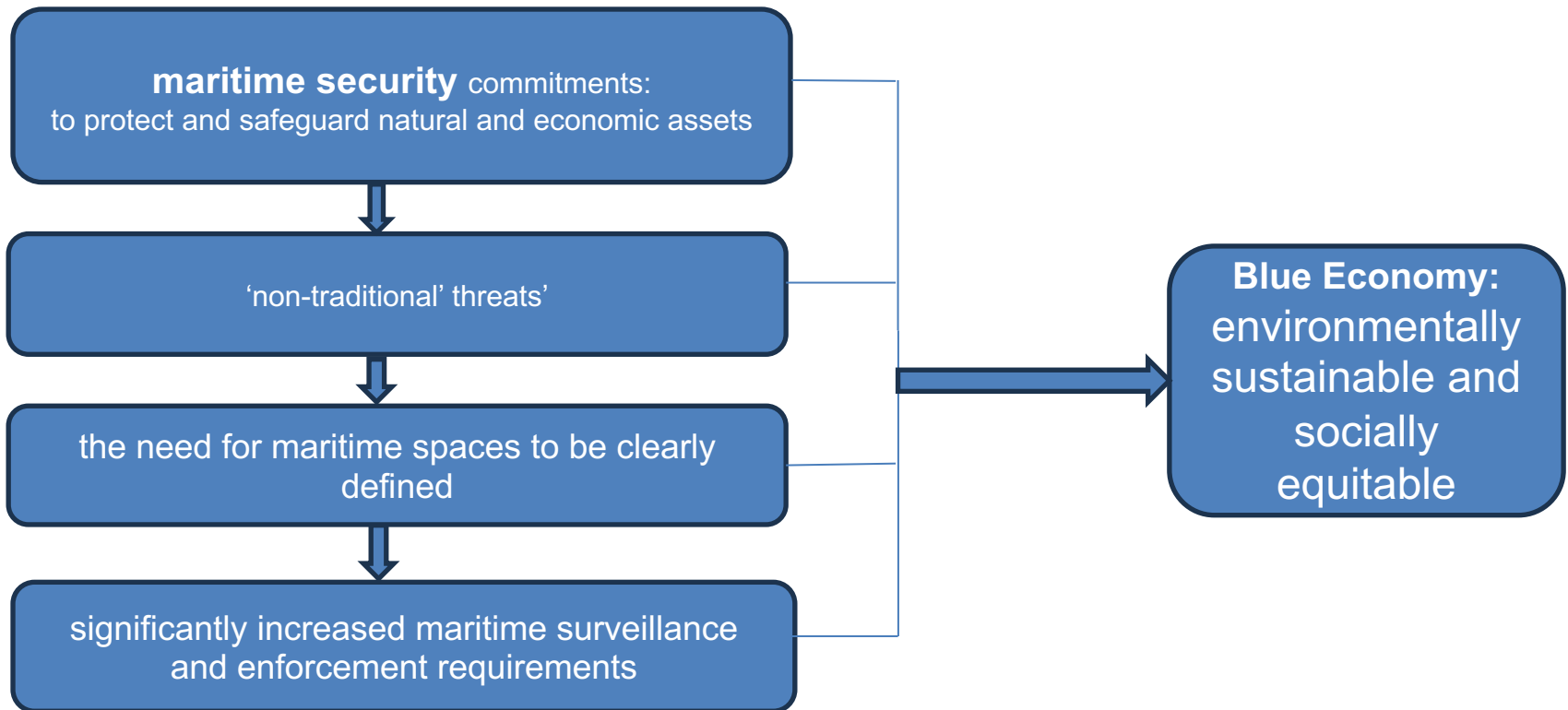
NATIONAL SECURITY

HUMAN SECURITY

FOUR KEY- WAYS IN WHICH THE TERM MARITIME SECURITY IS UNDERSTOOD (BUEGER, 2015)

1.	Sea power	the traditional role of maritime security agencies, particularly naval forces ; patrolling and protecting sea lanes; claimed maritime zones and delimited maritime boundaries
2.	Marine Safety	Addressing threats to ships and maritime installations; search and rescue activities
3.	Economic Development	enforcing laws and regulations in relation to resource use in the oceans , including countering piracy and smuggling and providing a secure maritime environment
4.	Human safety	ensuring food security and sustainable livelihoods with particular focus on IUU fishing and human trafficking

Blue Economy & Maritime Security: The Intersections



Blue Economy

“The sustainable, resilient and inclusive use, governance, management and conservation of oceans, seas as well as marine and coastal resources and ecosystems **for economic growth** across various sectors such as fishery, aquaculture, maritime transport, renewable energy, tourism, climate change, and research and development while improving human well-being and social equity.”

(ASEAN Leader’s Declaration on the Blue Economy 2021)

Maritime Security

recognizes the multi-faceted nature of maritime issues and therefore commits to a holistic, integrated, and comprehensive approach to address them

THE ASEAN BLUE ECONOMY FRAMEWORK 2023: KEY OBJECTIVES

- Aims to develop ***an inclusive, equitable, and sustainable blue economy***, making the region a significant contributor to economic growth and prosperity
- Aims to move from the *current sectoral approach to a multilateral, integrated, and participatory approach at multiple levels in ASEAN.*
- ***A whole-government approach*** is needed that ensures effective implementation of ASEAN Blue Economy, with a focus on the economic aspects.
- Accentuates the paramount importance of ***strong collaboration***, particularly in tackling current and emerging challenges *such as climate change, habitat destruction, inadequate regulatory frameworks and awareness, poor resource management, and gaps in data and scientific knowledge*



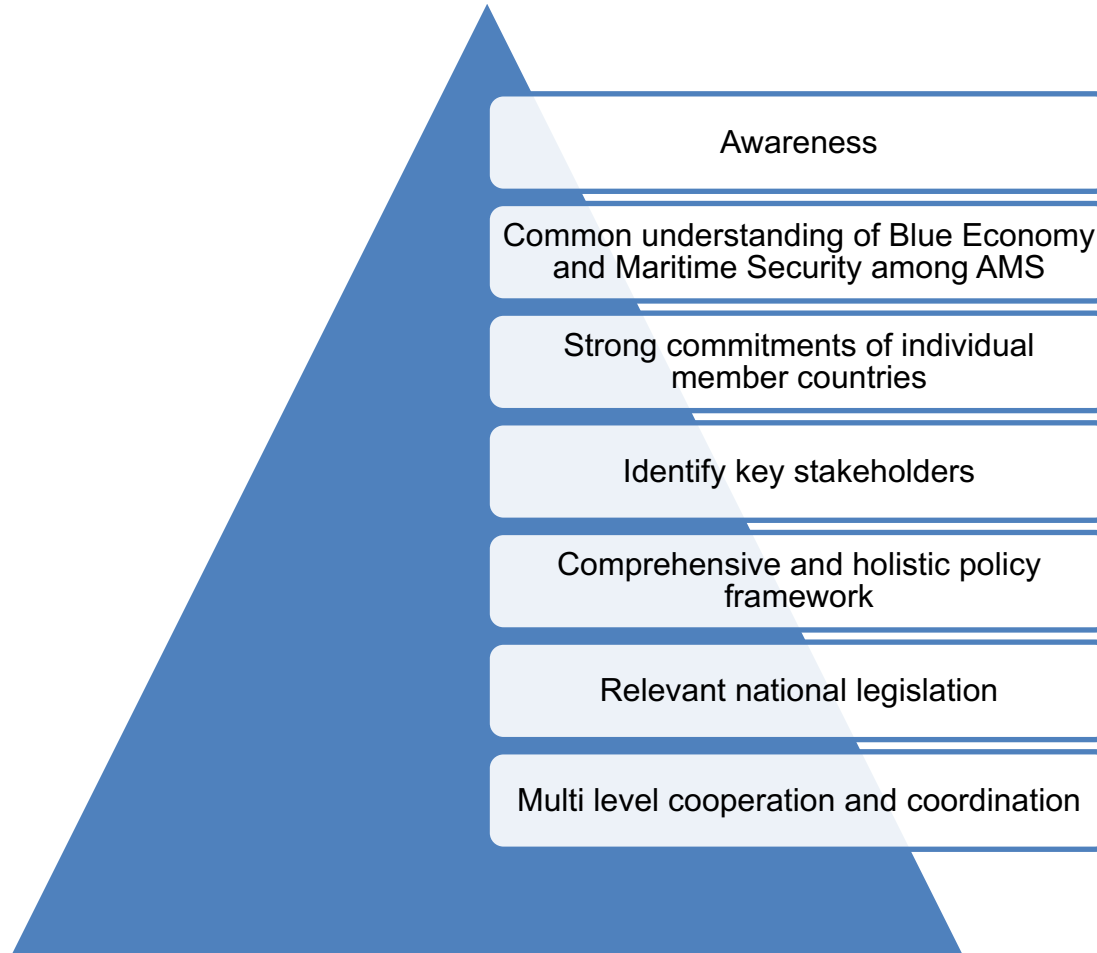
MARITIME SECURITY IS AN ENABLER OF BLUE ECONOMY

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WAY FORWARD FOR ASEAN



TOGETHER we can,

Together **WE WILL**