Learning from Piracy: Futures Challenges of Maritime Security Governance



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Overview

- A note on the decline of Piracy
- Some Lessons from (Somali) Piracy
- Challenges of Maritime Security
 Governance

Some Concluding Questions

The 7 Drivers of (Somali) Piracy

- Geography: easy targets
- Weak law enforcement / Corruption
- High degree of maritime insecurity: illegal fishing / other crimes
- Economic dislocation: marginalized communities
- Cultural acceptability: "coast guard narrative"
- Skills: e.g. Boarding, negotiating
- Entrepreneurs: criminal minds

The Decline of (Somali) Piracy

Sucess can be explained by:

- •Higher risk of getting caught (or shot): law enforcement
- Piracy is now longer supported by communities: acceptability
- •2 drivers have been addressed, what about the other 5?

Lessons from (Somali) Piracy

Maritime security threats are...

- sticky -> prevention is crucial
- •assymetric → firepower doesn't help
- •local, but can have global effects

Lessons from (Somali) Piracy II

- Remote control development policy is problematic
- Functional cooperation works (DCoC, SHADE)
- Technology (surveillance) is only one part of the solution
- Good law doesn't mean good law enforcement
- Private/public coordination is crucial

Lessons from (Somali) Piracy III

- Strong international consensus
- A new recognition for maritime security
- → A window of opportunity

Challenges

- Coordinating the political and functional level (strategy and action)
- Mainstreaming maritime security in development policy
- Maritime Security Sector Reform (MSSR) at home and abroad.
- Inter-agency coordination (transport, fisheries, development security)
- Transparency / legitimacy
- Public/Private (maritime industry)
- Public/Private (security providers)

Questions

- To which degree should we securitize maritime security governance? (urgency, terrorism)
- Or prioritize its economic dimension?
- How can we ensure effective ownership and sustainability?
- What knowledge do we need to improve maritime security governance?