

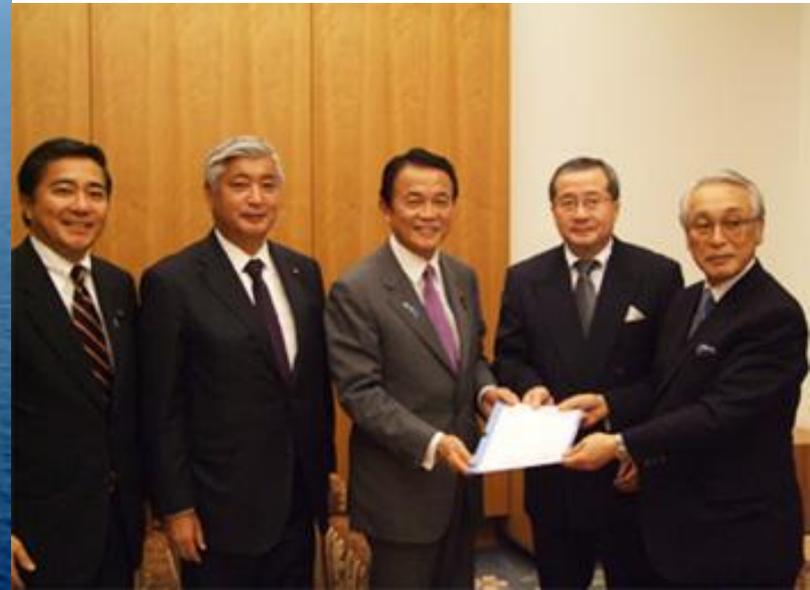
April 7, 2009

**Legal Expert's Workshop on Maritime Piracy in
the Horn of Africa**

Antipiracy Measures: Japan's Experience in
the Malacca Strait and Its Implications for
the Horn of Africa

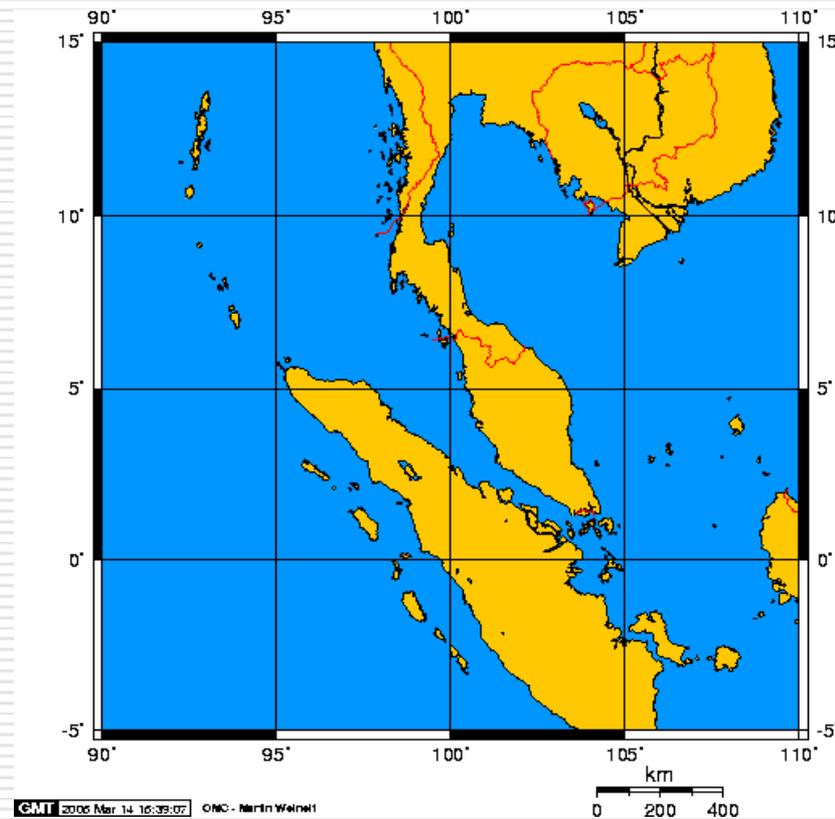
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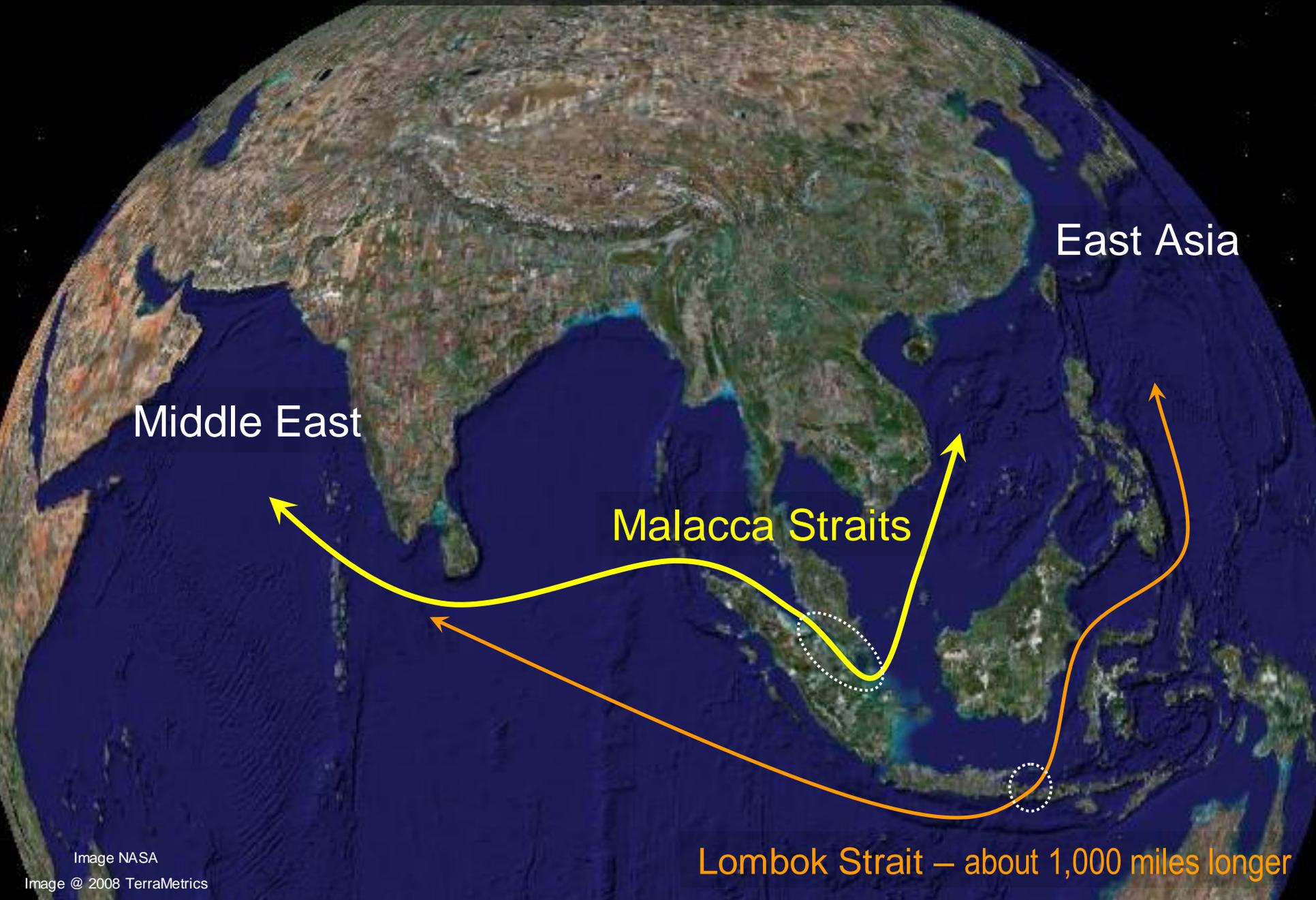


The Malacca Strait: Basics

- ❑ Length: 960km (600 mi.)
- ❑ Width: 2.8km(1.5 mi.)~70km(39mi.)
- ❑ Depth: 25m (82ft)=Malaccamax
- ❑ A strait used for international navigation under UNCLOS



Geographical location of the Straits of Malacca & Singapore



Middle East

East Asia

Malacca Straits

Lombok Strait – about 1,000 miles longer

The Malacca Strait: Lifeline of Japan's Economy

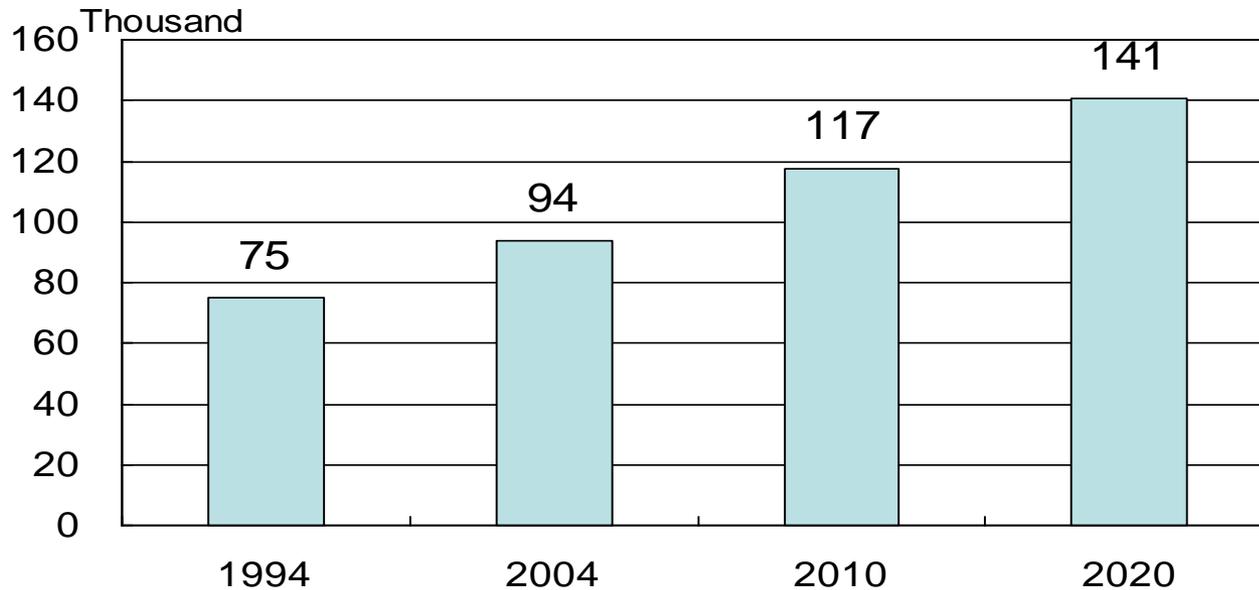
- ❑ 1960s: High economic growth
 - ❑ Heavy dependence on the Middle East for oil
 - ❑ Japan: the only major user of the Strait with Large tankers
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The Malacca Strait: Lifeline of the Global Economy

- ❑ 20% of global seaborne trade
 - ❑ 33% of global seaborne crude oil
 - ❑ 37% of global semiconductor trade
 - ❑ 57% of global shipping capacity
(Lloyd's MIU)
 - ❑ More and larger ships
 - ❑ China, ROK, EU: other major users
(U.S.: strategic mobility)
-

Traffic Volume through the Malacca Straits

Trend and Future Estimation (Number of ships)



Comparison with Panama & Suez Canals (2004)

	Malacca Straits	Panama Canal	Suez Canal
Number of ships (per year)	93,755 (100 GT and above)	13,896 (Panama Canal Authority)	16,850 (Suez Canal Authority)
Number of ships (per day)	257	38	46
Index (Panama=100)	675	100	121
Tonnage (per year)	2,764 million (Gross Tonnage)	267 million (Panama Tonnage)	621 million (Suez Tonnage)

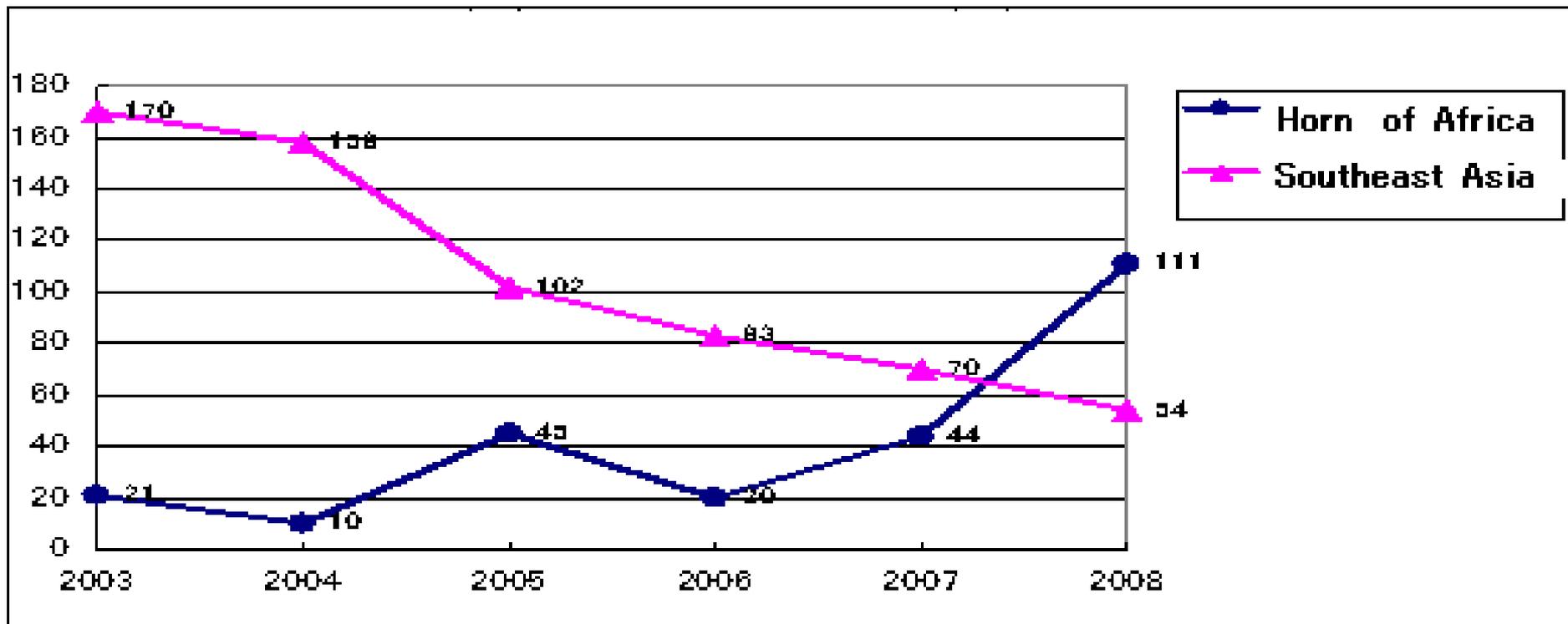


Piracy

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
World	106	103	90	188	224	247	202	300
Malacca Strait	7	5	3	2	3	-	1	2
Indonesia	49	10	22	33	57	47	60	115

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
World	469	335	370	445	329	276	239	263
Malacca Strait	75	17	16	28	38	12	11	7
Indonesia	119	91	103	121	94	79	50	43

Piracy Trend in Southeast Asia and the Horn of Africa



Japan's Initiatives for Maritime Security

Bilateral

Capacity building

- JCG: Assisting the establishment of maritime law enforcement bodies

 - Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)

 - Indonesia BAKOLKAMLA

- JCG+JICA: Providing training (human resource development, technical assistance)

- MOFA: Providing patrol boats to Indonesia

Regular heads of coast guard meeting

- India

- Russia

- China

- ROK

Japan's Initiatives for Maritime Security (cont'd)

□ Multilateral

- North Pacific Coast Guard Forum since 2000
- Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies Meeting since 2004
- ReCAAP since 2006
 - A product of a regional approach
 - Regional Conference on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships (2000)
 - Mission for Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships (2000)
 - Asian Cooperation Conference on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships (2001)
- ARF ISM on Maritime Security since FEB 2009

□ Private Initiatives

- Providing training boats (NF—Malaysia)
 - Funding support for regional conferences (NF, OPRF)
-

Japan's Initiatives for Navigational Safety since 1969

- The Nippon Foundation Initiatives
 - The Malacca Strait Council
 - wreck removal and dredging
 - installation and maintenance of aids to navigation
 - hydrographic survey and chart compiling (with JCG)
 - donation of buoy tenders
 - USD 130 million for navigational safety
 - The Cooperative Mechanism since 2008
 - Burden-sharing among littoral states, user states and **user industries** under UNCLOS 43
 - Aids to Navigation Fund (NF covers 1/3)
 - Voluntary basis based on CSR
-

Japan's Experience in the Malacca Strait

- The Malacca Strait: Lifeline of the global economy
 - Comprehensive approach
 - Safety and Security
 - Constabulary
 - Multilateral
 - Bilateral
 - Public-Private Partnership
-

Japan and the Gulf of Aden

- 15% of exports and 10% of imports
 - 2,000 Japanese-related ships/20,000
 - 6 Japanese-related vessels hijacked
 - Requests from shipping industry
 - APR, OCT 2008 and JAN 2009
 - Recommendation from OPRF/NF
 - NOV 2008
-

Japan's Approach to Piracy in the Horn of Africa: Another "NATO?"

- ❑ Refueling mission for CTF-150
 - ❑ Cosponsoring resolutions
 - IMO A1002 (NOV 2007)
 - UNSCR 1816 and 1838(JUNE, OCT 2008)
 - ❑ Participating in Contact Group
 - ❑ Capacity building for Somalia TFG, Yemen, Tanzania, Kenya
 - ❑ Dispatching naval forces
 - ❑ Legislating an anti-piracy measures law
-

Dispatch of JMSDF

- Two destroyers with two choppers each and 200 crew including 4 coast guardsmen each
 - Maritime security operations
 - Protecting
 - Japan-flagged ships
 - Foreign-flagged ships with Japanese nationals aboard
 - Foreign-flagged ships operated by Japanese shipping companies
 - damaging suspect ships only for self-defense and emergency evacuation
 - P-3Cs dispatch being prepared
-

Antipiracy Measures Bill

- ❑ Defines piracy in accordance to UNCLOS
 - ❑ Provides penalties for piracy act
 - ❑ Gives primary responsibility to JCG
 - ❑ Protects any foreign-flagged ship
 - ❑ Damages suspect ships to protect merchant ships
-

Politics over Antipiracy Bill

- Ruling coalition
 - 2/3 seats in lower house, lost majority in upper house
 - Opposition camp
 - DPJ: divided, no single-party majority in upper house, UN-centered?
 - Other small parties: opposing for the sake of opposing
 - A 2/3 vote overruling?
-

Conclusions—lessons

- The Malacca Strait
 - national and regional approach
 - Suppression and Management of piracy
 - The Horn of Africa
 - only international approach
 - Time- and money-consuming
 - Needs institutionalizing current efforts
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Some Proposals

- Ocean Peacekeeping
 - Shiprider agreement network
 - Constabulary roles to solve route cause
 - Public-Private Partnership
 - Voluntary contribution from shipping industry
 - Regulating private security companies
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