Regional Challenges to the Maritime Security in the South Atlantic
How we define Maritime Security?

- Tipology approach – the concept of Maritime Security
  - COMPLEX
  - CONVERGENT
  - DIVERGENT
Maritime Security – Why “COMPLEX”

- National Interests
- Intrastates Features
- Regional or Multilateral Perspectives
- Universal Trends
Maritime Security – Why “CONVERGENT”

UNIVERSAL PEACE

GOOD ORDER AT SEA

FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION

MARITIME SAFETY

SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE SEA

MARITIME SECURITY
Maritime Security – Why “DIVERGENT”? 

NATIONAL SECURITY

HUMAN SECURITY

ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMIC USE OF THE SEA
Maritime Security – Why “DIVERGENT”

NATIONAL SECURITY

HUMANITY SECURITY

INTERSTATES CONFLICTS

TERRORISM

WEAPONS TRAFFICKING

DRUGS TRAFFICKING

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

SLAVES TRAFFICKING

PIRACY

SMUGGLING

EXPLOITATION OF RESOURCES

CLIMATE CHANGES

MARINE POLLUTION

ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMIC USE OF THE SEA

MARITIME SECURITY
(SOUTH) ATLANTIC OCEAN
Challenges and possibilities
GEOPOLITICAL POINT OF VIEW

World Military Expenditure

Map created by Benjamin D. Hennig using data by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (2012) and own estimates.
MARITIME STRATEGY: shipping and resources
“Convergent” Approach – Maritime Security in South Atlantic

- Inclusive approach - with the participation of several regional actors extra
- Multilateral
“Divergent” Approach - Maritime Security in South Atlantic

Dependent variable: GLOBAL INTERESTS

WHAT DO THEY JUDGE RELEVANT TO MARITIME SECURITY?

Dependent variable: NATIONAL INTERESTS

METHOD: OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY X IMPACT ARISING
Divergent Approach: Global Interests framework

- National Security
- Human Security
- Maritime Security
- Economic Use of the Sea
- Environment
- Climates Changes
- Resources Exploitation
- Smuggling
- Piracy
- Interstates Conflicts
- Terrorism
- Weapons Trafficking
- Drug Trafficking
- Human Trafficking
- Marine Pollution
- Climate Change
- Marine Resources Exploitation
- Plagiarism
- Copyright
Divergent Approach: Nationals Interests Frameworks

- **NATIONAL SECURITY**
  - Interstates Conflicts
  - Terrorism
  - Marine Pollution
  - Climate Changes

- **HUMAN SECURITY**
  - Human Trafficking
  - Smuggling

- **ECONOMIC USE OF THE SEA**
  - Resoures Exploitation

- **INTERSTATES CONFLICTS**
  - PIRACY
  - Weapons Trafficking
  - Drug Trafficking

- **ENVIRONMENT**
  - Maritime Security

- **CLIMATE CHANGES**
Divergent Approach: **Common Interests Framework**

- **NATIONAL SECURITY**
- **INTERSTATES CONFLICTS**
- **ECONOMIC USE OF THE SEA**
- **ENVIRONMENT**
- **CLIMATIC CHANGES**
- **MARINE POLLUTION**
- **RESOURCES EXPLOITATION**
- **PIRACY**
- **TERRORISM**
- **DRUG TRAFFICKING**
- **WEAPONS TRAFFICKING**
- **SMUGGLING**
- **HUMAN TRAFFICKING**
- **HUMAN SECURITY**
Divergent Approach: REGIONAL INTERESTS FRAMEWORK

- NATIONAL SECURITY
  - INTER STATES
  - DRUG TRAFFICKING
  - WEAPONS TRAFFICKING
  - HUMAN TRAFFICKING
  - TERRORISM

- HUMAN SECURITY
  - MARITIME SECURITY
  - RESOURCES EXPLOITATION
  - PIRACY
  - SMUGGLING

- ENVIRONMENT
  - MARINE POLLUTION
  - CLIMATE CHANGES

- ECONOMIC USE OF THE SEA
  - ECONOMIC USE OF THE SEA

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Maritime Security in South Atlantic

Some underway Actions
Complex Approach

Global Cooperations

Multilateral Cooperation (Regionals)

Nationals Cooperation

Intra-States Cooperation (Institucional)

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Inter-Institutional Cooperation

Brazilian Navy
Nationals Cooperations

Number of bilateral agreements grows continuously
Multilateral Cooperations
Global Initiatives

European Union Naval Force Somalia Operation Atalanta
www.eunavfor.eu
Global Cooperation: Why not an *UN Maritime Peacekeeping Operation*?

**Charter of the United Nations**

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

**UM Convention of the Law of the Sea**

**Article 93**

Ships flying the flag of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

The preceding articles do not prejudice the question of ships employed on the official service of the United Nations, its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, flying the flag of the organization.
Why not an **UN Maritime Peacekeeping Operation**?

• If the UN, with its universal vocation, aims at preserving international peace and security, wherever on the globe;

• If the UNCLOS, under UN umbrella, also virtually universal, foresees the possibility of the UN itself to lead action at sea;

• If there is international clamor for action to mitigate risks to maritime security, as expressed in the UNSC Resolution calling for effective action in the South Atlantic;

• If the UN most used operational tool to mitigate threats to international peace and security is the establishment of Peacekeeping Operations...
Closing Remarks

• New partnerships based on cooperation and mutual trust

• focused on the problems that the region sees as problems building adherent local cooperation

• New solutions to new challenges
Regional Challenges to the Maritime Security in the South Atlantic

Thank you!

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