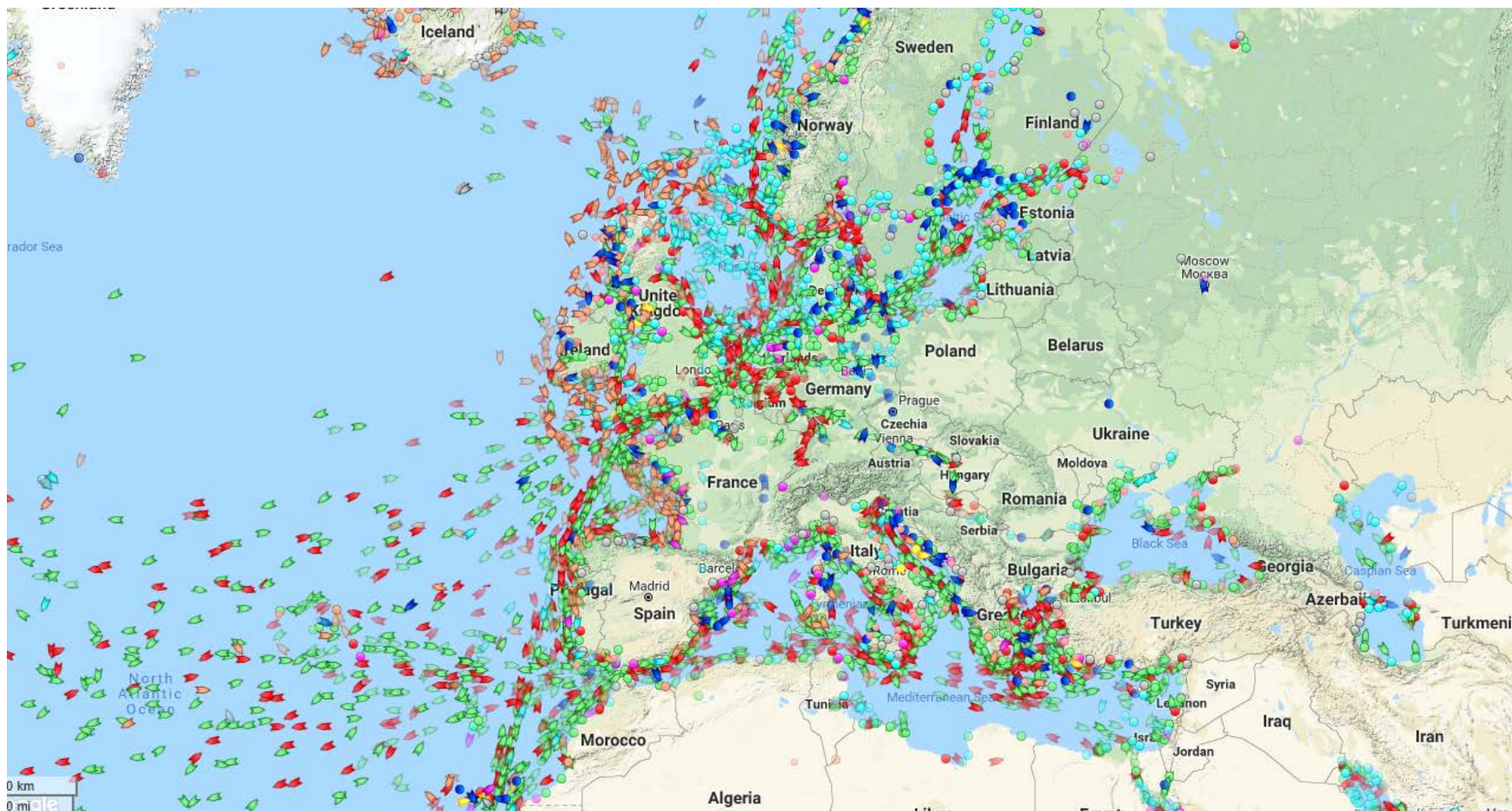


# Deterrence and Assurance in Maritime Operations

Andrew Bell  
NATO Allied Maritime Command  
Northwood, GBR

# The Maritime Domain





# NATO IN THE MARITIME DOMAIN



The world's oceans are increasingly busy maritime highways. Today, 85 per cent of all international trade in raw material and manufactured goods travels by sea, and tankers carry more than half of the world's oil. The maritime domain is of strategic importance for NATO. NATO is determined to help protect its Allies from any possible threats at sea or from the sea.





The 2011 Alliance Maritime Strategy derived four maritime roles for the Alliance to contribute to:

- Deterrence and Collective Defence
- Crisis Management
- Cooperative Security
- Maritime Security

# Alliance Maritime Posture



We are reinforcing our maritime posture and have taken concrete steps to improve our overall maritime situational awareness.

We have prepared strategic assessments on the Baltic and Black Seas, the North Atlantic, and the Mediterranean.

Through an enhanced exercise programme, we will reinvigorate our collective maritime warfighting skills in key areas, including anti-submarine warfare, amphibious operations, and protection of sea lines of communications.

The posture will also ensure support to reinforcement by and from the sea, including the transatlantic dimension with the North Atlantic being a line of communication for strategic reinforcement.



**THE POTENTIAL THREAT  
RUSSIA**



# News

🏠 > News

By **Telegraph Reporters**  
6 OCTOBER 2018 • 1:04AM

## US admiral warns of Russia's submarine capabilities

**R**ussia is bolstering its underwater battle capabilities in a direct challenge to US forces in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, a top US admiral warned Friday.

Admiral James Foggo, who heads NATO's Allied Joint Force Command in Naples, said Russia is investing heavily in its submarine fleet and wants to build an "asymmetric" threat to the US and NATO.

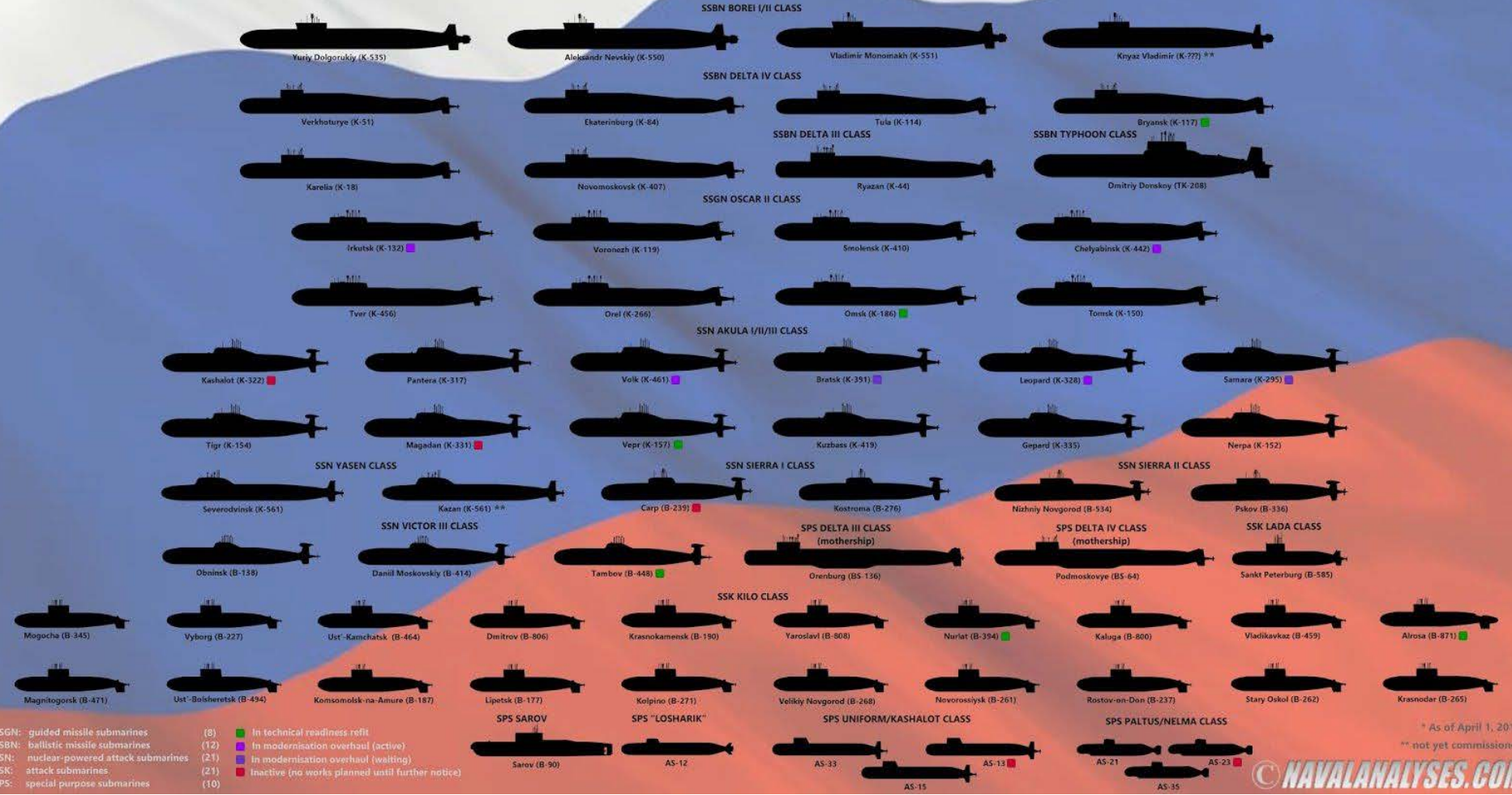
While the Russian navy knows it cannot compete on the level of aircraft carriers and larger surface vessels, "they have continued to do research and development and recapitalize the undersea domain," Foggo told Pentagon reporters.

# Russian Submarine Capability



© D-Mitch

## RUSSIAN NAVY Военно-морской Флот Российской Федерации SUBMARINES 2018



\* As of April 1, 2018  
\*\* not yet commissioned



NATO  
|  
OTAN



DAVID CENCIOTTI'S WEBLOG

# THE AVIATIONIST®

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## Russia a 'risk' to undersea cables, defence chief warns

15 December 2017

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**The UK's most senior military officer has warned of a new threat posed by Russia to communications and internet cables that run under the sea.**

Air Chief Marshal Sir Stuart Peach, the chief of the defence staff, said Britain and Nato needed to prioritise protecting the lines of communication.

# Strategic Presence



# Russian Surface Fleet



# KALIBR Missile System



**«KALIBR»**  
Sea-based cruise missiles

Launch platform:.....naval ships, submarines  
Firing range:.....approximately 2,000 km  
Operational altitude:.....30 m and more  
Flight profile:.....changable (depends on terrain)  
Warhead weight:.....approximately 500 kg  
Warhead type:.....conventional and nuclear  
Probable miss distance:.....approximately 5 m

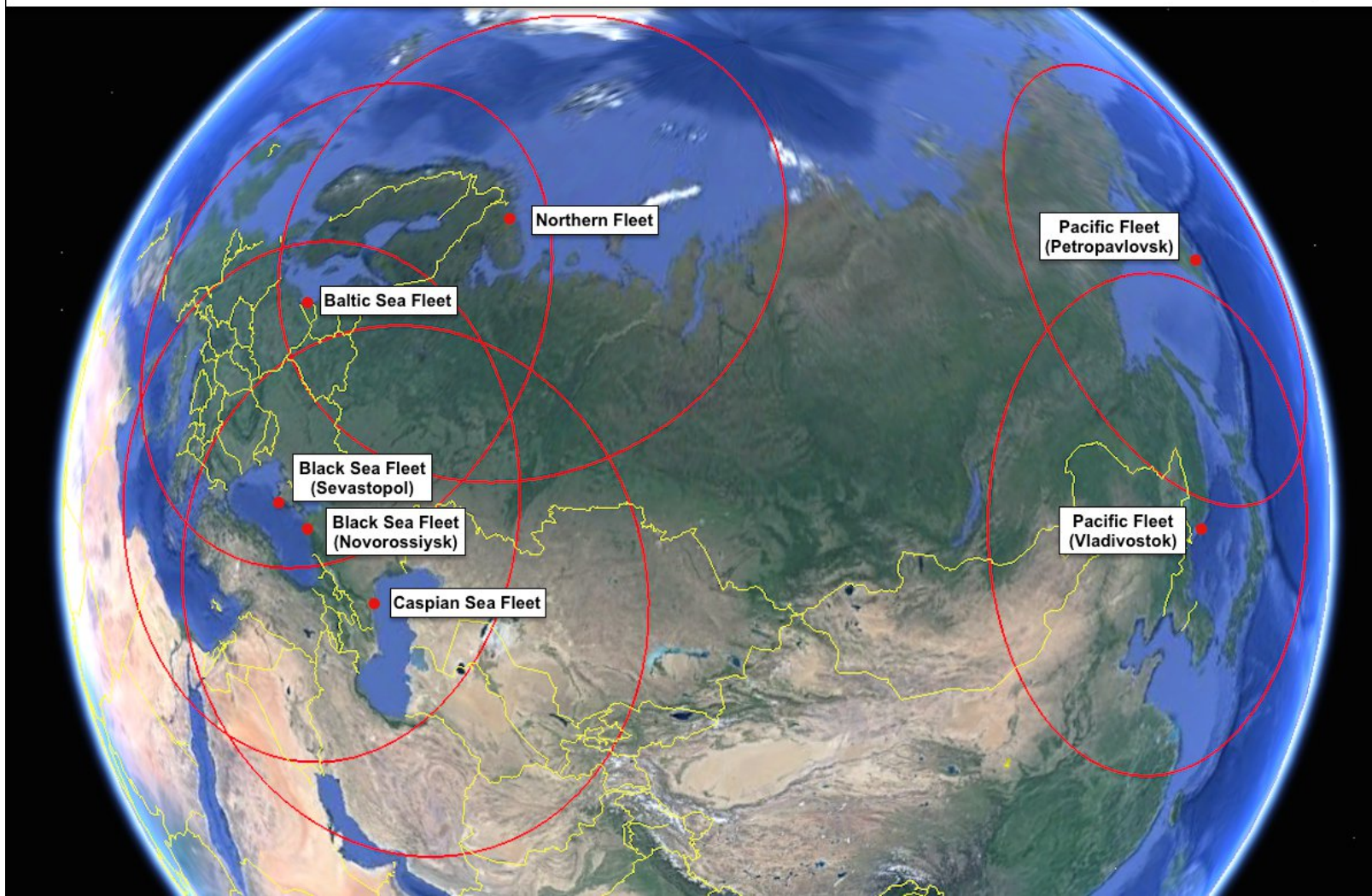
# KALIBR Missile System



## Range of Kalibr Land-Attack Sea-Launched Cruise Missile From Russian Fleet Bases

Circles show 2,000 kilometer (1,240 miles) range announced by the Russian Ministry of Defense for “conventional and nuclear” Kalibr missile. It is possible, but unknown, that the nuclear version would have longer range.

*Kristensen/FAS, 2015*



# Operations in Syria





# Operations in Syria





# THE POTENTIAL THREAT CHINA



## China, Russia Conduct Air Defense, Anti-Submarine Drills in South China Sea

© Sputnik / Vitaliy Ankov

MILITARY & INTELLIGENCE 21:40 18.09.2016 (updated 08:12 19.09.2016) [Get short URL](#) 3 50 6

The drills were part of the massive eight-day Joint Sea-2016 naval war games in the South China Sea, the single largest joint maritime military exercise between Russia and China ever.

### NEWS

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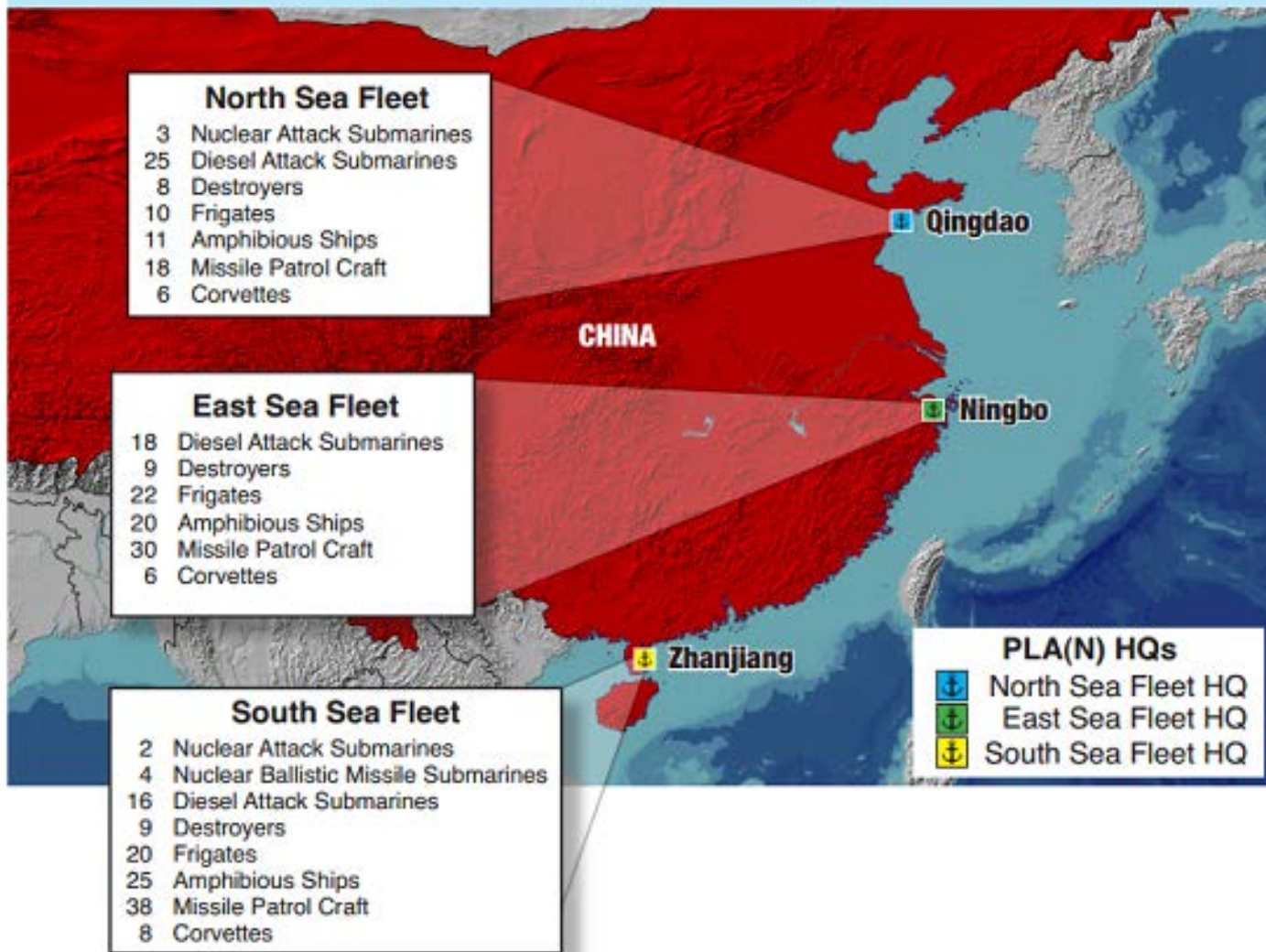
# Chinese Navy



# Chinese Navy (2015)



Figure 2-1. PLA(N) Fleet Composition





NATO  
|  
OTAN

# Renhai Cruiser (Type 055)



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### ASIA DEFENSE

## Chinese Navy Conducts Live-Fire Drill in Mediterranean Sea

A Chinese flotilla staged a live-fire exercise in the Mediterranean en route to the Baltic Sea.

By Franz-Stefan Gady  
July 13, 2017



A naval flotilla of the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) has conducted a live-fire drill in the Mediterranean Sea "honing their combat skills" en route to a joint exercise with the Russian Navy in the Baltic Sea, the Chinese Ministry of Defense (MoD) **said** on July 12.

The PLAN flotilla consists of the Type 052D *Luyang III*-class guided-missile destroyer *Hefei*; the Type 054A *Jiangkai II*-class guided missile frigate *Yuncheng*; and the Type 903A *Quiandaohu*-class replenishment ship *Luomahu*. The ships, belonging to the South Sea Fleet responsible for PLAN operations in the South China Sea, set off from their home port in Sanya, Hainan province, on June 18.



Image Credit: [United States Naval Institute/Wikimedia Commons](#)



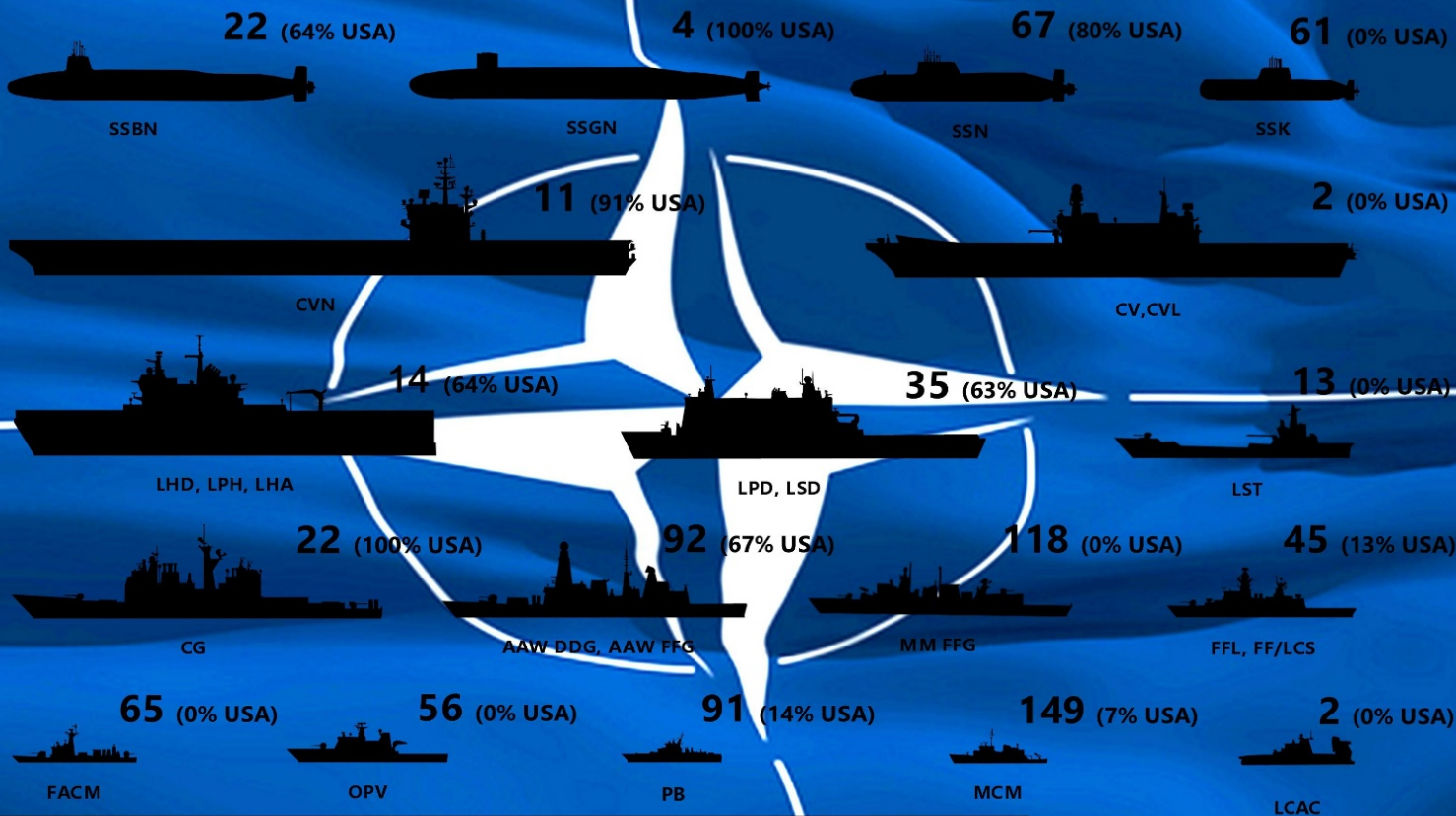
# NATO MARITIME ACTIVITY



© D-Mitch  
Naval Analyses



Naval Forces of the  
**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION**  
as of Jan 2016 \*

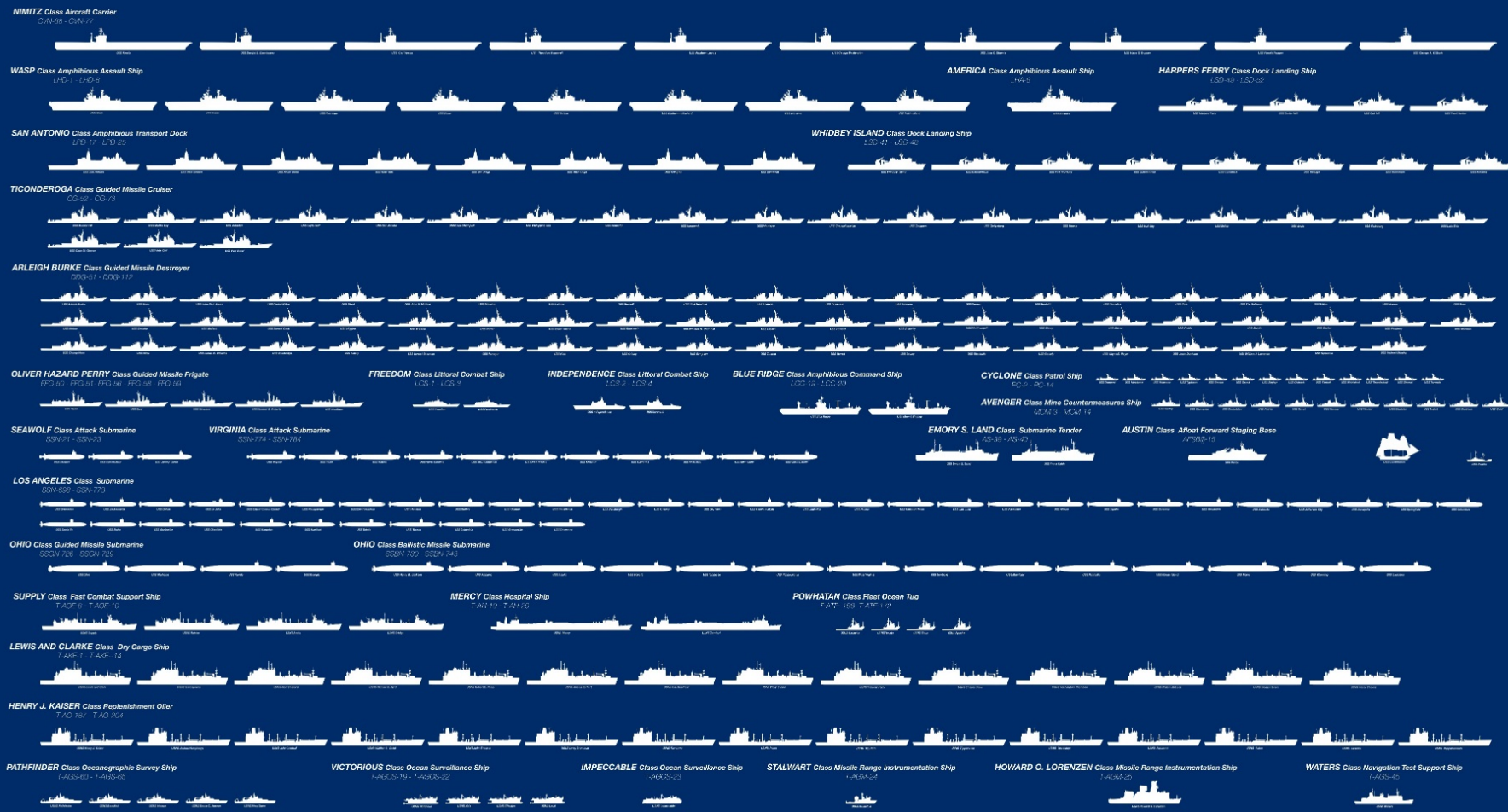


SSBN - nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines  
 SSGN - nuclear-powered cruise missile submarines  
 SSN - nuclear-powered attack submarines  
 SSK - diesel-electric attack submarines  
 CVN - nuclear-powered aircraft carriers  
 CV, CVL - aircraft carriers (regular and light)  
 LHD, LPH, LHA - amphibious warfare ships  
 LPD, LSD - landing platform dock ships  
 LST - large landing tank ships (>90m)

CG - cruisers  
 AAW DDG, AAW FFG - dedicated anti-aircraft warfare destroyers and frigates  
 MM FFG - multi-mission frigates (with/with partly/without AAW capability)  
 FFL, FF/LCS - light frigates and corvettes (70-100m) with TTI/SSM or littoral combat ships  
 FACM - fast attack missile craft (>200t)  
 MCM - mine countermeasure vessels (>200t)  
 OPV - offshore patrol vessels (>1,000t)  
 PB - large patrol boats (>50m, <1,000t)  
 LCAC - large air-cushioned landing craft (>50m)

\* NATO member states  
 ( ) perc. U.S. Naval Forces

The commissioned and uncommissioned ships, boats and other vessels of  
**The United States Navy**  
 including the Military Sealift Command's **Combat Logistic Force** and **Special Mission Ships**  
 as of April 2015



# NATO Maritime Activity



## NATO Standing Maritime Forces in 2017

**4** NATO Standing Maritime Groups

**92** Allied Ships throughout the year

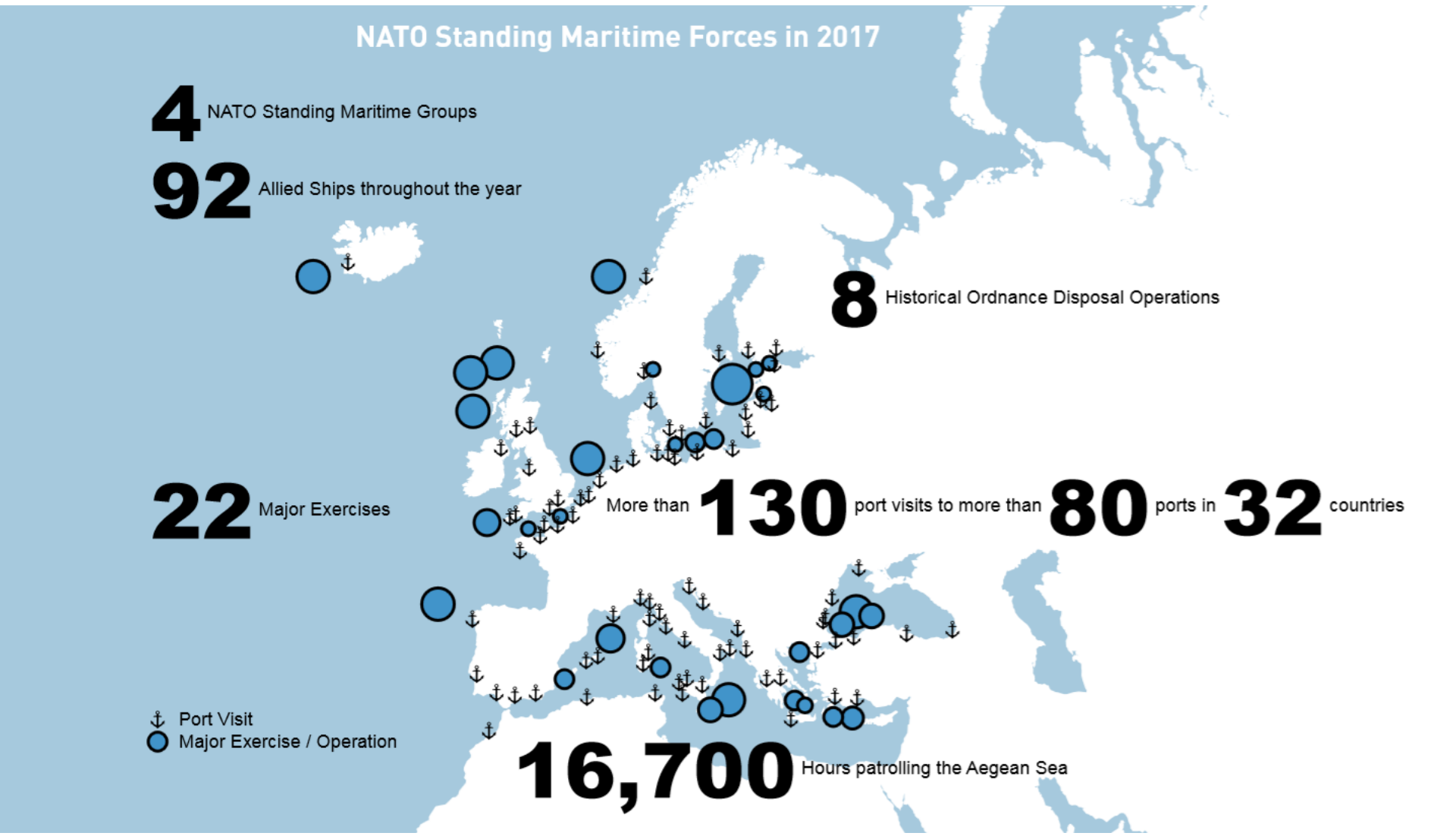
**8** Historical Ordnance Disposal Operations

**22** Major Exercises

More than **130** port visits to more than **80** ports in **32** countries

⚓ Port Visit  
● Major Exercise / Operation

**16,700** Hours patrolling the Aegean Sea





## NATO MARITIME ACTIVITIES 17-21 September 2018

**Standing NATO Maritime Group ONE**  
Passing Exercise with the Baltic Navies



**Standing NATO Mine Countermeasures Group ONE**  
Exercise SANDY COAST (10-27 Sep 18)



**Standing NATO Maritime Group TWO**  
Aegean Sea Activity



**Standing NATO Mine Countermeasures Group TWO**  
Exercise OLIVES NOIRES (17-28 Sep 18)



**Standing NATO Maritime Group TWO**  
Exercise NAIAS (17-21 Sep 18)



**Operation Sea Guardian**  
Special Operations Command  
Control Element Activation (20 Sep 18)



**Operation Sea Guardian**  
Focused Operations (5-22 Sep 18)



**Standing NATO Maritime Group TWO**  
Eastern Mediterranean Surveillance





NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

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## Defence Ministers to agree NATO Readiness Initiative

07 Jun. 2018 - | Last updated: 08 Jun. 2018 10:51



[English](#) | [French](#) | [Russian](#) | [Ukrainian](#)

“We will also agree a NATO Readiness Initiative – the ‘Four Thirties’ – to ensure that by 2020, we have 30 mechanised battalions, 30 air squadrons and 30 combat vessels, ready within 30 days or less,” said Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg. Ministers will also discuss fairer burden-sharing, as well as NATO’s efforts to project stability and fight terrorism, including in Iraq.



# CONCLUSIONS



- Russia's domestic and foreign policy is likely to remain unchanged for many years to come
- China is on a fast track to becoming a global maritime power
- The goal of the Russian Navy is Sea Denial, killing NATO vessels before they can carry out their mission, whilst protecting vital military installations
- New and upgraded Russian capabilities include long range strike and asymmetric attack
- A NATO deterrence effect must have global reach, considering the dependence of the global economy on sea lines of communication
- The Alliance Maritime Strategy and Posture, and adaptations to the Command Structure show that the challenge has been recognised
- NATO needs visible maritime capabilities at sea to deliver cooperative security, crisis management and collective defence, and ultimately deterrence and assurance.

# Questions?

