



International Cooperation for Enhancing Maritime Law Enforcement Capabilities in the Indo-Pacific Region

Capacity Building Efforts Through QUAD Collaboration Considering the Reactions of Southeast Asian Countries

156th Transportation Policy Colloquium

17th Washington Report

September 12, 2023



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Introduction

Explanation of terms

FOIP

A Free and Open Indo-Pacific is a diplomatic policy proposed by Japan

A FOIP describes a vision for the construction of a broad-based international order in the Indian ocean and Pacific Ocean, contributing to the stability and prosperity of the region

QUAD

The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue

A four (4)-nation forum – comprised of Japan, the United States, Australia, and India – which aims to promote the concept of FOIP as originally advanced by Japan

Introduction

The QUAD's commitment to a FOIP and Japan's role

Commitment to a FOIP

We... are united in a shared vision for the free and open Indo-Pacific. We strive for a region that is free, open, inclusive, healthy, anchored by democratic values, and unconstrained by coercion.

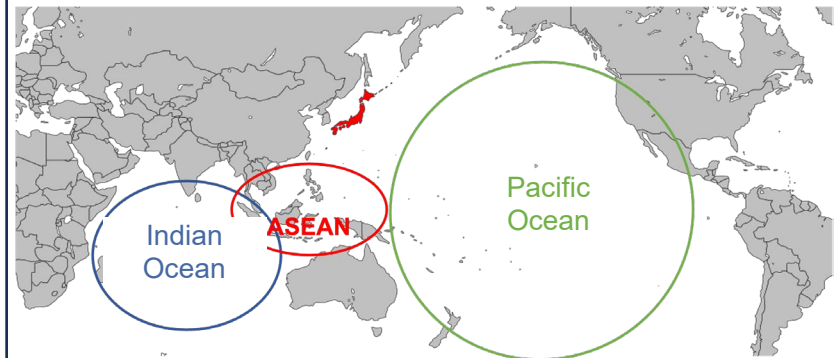
March 12, 2021 Quad leaders' joint statement issued at the first virtual QUAD leaders' summit

Together, we recommit to promoting the free, open, rules-based order, rooted in international law and undaunted by coercion, to bolster security and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific and beyond.

September 24, 2021 Quad leaders' joint statement issued at the first in-person QUAD leaders' summit

Japan's role

- The stability of the Indo-Pacific is intricately linked to the stability of Japan's maritime economic security
- Japan, as originators of the FOIP concept and the QUAD, collaborates with its allies and shows leadership
- Promoting a FOIP leads to strong trust in Japan and a great influence for Japan in international society, creating a virtuous circle that accelerates the achievement of a FOIP



Schematic representing a free, open Indo-Pacific region
(Produced from Ministry of Foreign Affairs materials)



Introduction

The QUAD's commitment to maritime security and the role of the Japan Coast Guard

Commitment to maritime security

We will continue to prioritize the role of international law in the maritime domain, particularly as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and facilitate collaboration, including in maritime security, to meet challenges to the rules-based maritime order in the East and South China Seas.

2021.3.12 Quad leaders' joint statement issued at the first virtual QUAD leaders' summit

We will continue to champion adherence to international law, particularly as reflected in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), to meet challenges to the maritime rules-based order, including in the East and South China Seas

2021.9.24 Quad leaders' joint statement issued at the first in-person QUAD leaders' summit

The role of the Japan Coast Guard

- In response to unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force, including through the intrusion of vessels affiliated with the China Coast Guard into the seas around the Senkaku Islands, the Japan Coast Guard has accumulated know-how and practical experience in protecting Japan's territorial waters and sovereignty through calm, firm responses based on international and Japanese law, while avoiding major confrontations.
- As southeast Asian nations face China's unilateral attempts to change the status quo in the South China sea, it is important to follow international law and avoid conflict
- The Japan Coast Guard has a track record of more than 50 years of international corporation and wealth of experience in supporting maritime security capability improvements
- Support for maritime security capability improvements that utilizes the experience of the Japan Coast Guard is an effective means to achieve peace and security in the Indo-Pacific



Introduction

The significance of collaboration with the QUAD to provide support for improved maritime security capabilities among coast guard organizations

- The QUAD (Japan, US, Australia, India) is a gathering of nations who share universal values such as the rule of law, freedom of navigation and overflight, peaceful conflict resolution and respect for democracy. It serves as a framework for respecting international law and countering unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force, aiming to achieve this goal through the pursuit of a free and open Indo-Pacific region (FOIP), in other words a stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific region built on a rule based international order.
- Strengthening maritime security in the Indo-Pacific region by providing support to Coast Guard organizations in the region so as to improve their capabilities, including support for international law-based approaches and responses, is an effective means of promoting the achievement of a FOIP.



Collaboration among the QUAD to provide support for the improved maritime security capabilities of Coast Guard organizations in the Indo-Pacific region is an effective means of achieving the shared QUAD vision for FOIP, a vision that is being led by Japan



Introduction

Today's themes

We will take the below perspectives to analyze the issues associated with collaboration among nations of the QUAD in providing support for improvements in maritime security capability among nations in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly Southeast Asian nations, presenting the results of research into effective methods of achieving this goal

- A summary of the maritime security environment in the Indo-Pacific region
- Changes in international relations in the Indo-Pacific region, related challenges, and the concept of a free and open Indo-Pacific
- The characteristics of the QUAD as relates to achieving a FOIP and the status of collaboration within the QUAD to achieve that goal
- The stance of Southeast Asian nations on a FOIP and the formation of the QUAD
- The Indo-Pacific policies of the QUAD nations and their respective relationships with ASEAN
- Current coast guard organizations within the QUAD
- The need for collaboration within the QUAD to support to improve maritime security capabilities
- Advantages and issues relating to collaboration with the QUAD
- Policies for achieving collaboration within the QUAD

Section 1: The growing severity of the maritime security environment

China's attempts to unilaterally change the status quo through force and coercion

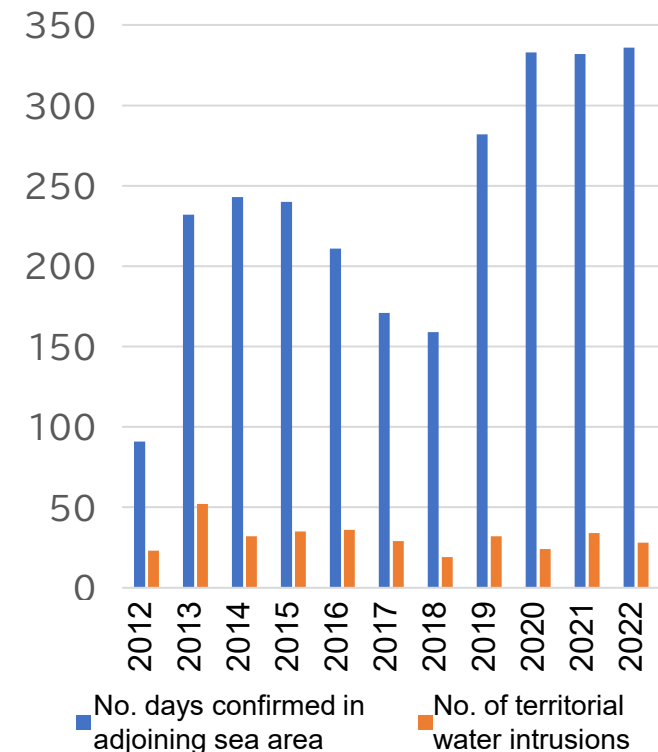


A Japan Coast Guard patrol ship monitoring/warning off a China Coast Guard vessel



China Coast Guard vessel equipped with a machine gun

China Coast Guard vessel (etc.) movements in the seas around the Senkaku islands



Produced from Japan Coast Guard materials

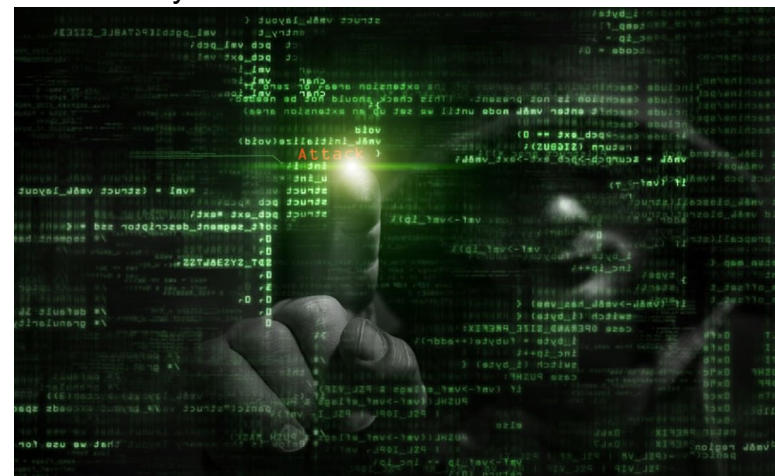
Section 1: The growing severity of the maritime security environment



Russian invasion of Ukraine



Balistic missile launches and other provocative behavior by North Korea



International terrorism, cyber gray zone operations, other challenges

Section 2: A free and open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)

Changing international relations in the Indo-Pacific region

Major changes in the relative dynamics between states

- The end of unipolar US hegemony and the rise of emerging/developing nations has had a major impact on the international community
- China is attempting to change the status by force; other complex problems persist

The global economy's “center of gravity” is shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific

- The Indo-Pacific region, which has more than half of the world's population, is at the core of global economic vitality
- Links within the Indo-Pacific are a growth engine driving the global economy

The maintenance of peace and stability is essential if the Indo-Pacific region is to remain at the core of economic vitality and growth





Section 2: A free and open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)

Maritime security related threats and issues affecting nations in the Indo-Pacific region

Threats directly affecting Indo-Pacific nations

- Piracy, illegal fishing, unauthorized maritime movements of vessels and goods, maritime terrorism, natural disasters
- Construction of militarization of artificial islands by China, ongoing conflict over maritime frontiers

Issues

- Insufficient Coast Guard capability to respond to frontline threats
 - Lack of required vessels and equipment
 - Lack of maritime security capability and knowledge of international law
- Many Pacific island nations lack the capacity to achieve Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)
 - Due to a lack of radar facilities and monitoring satellite surveillance satellite data, these nations may be unaware of what is happening within their own territorial waters

Section 2: A free and open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)

The call for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)

Japan first called for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific at Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in August 2016



Keynote speech by
Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (TICAD VI)

- Ties between the two oceans and the two continents will contribute to the stability and prosperity of the international community
- Foster free ties in the Indo-Pacific region between the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean, and between Asia and Africa, under the rule of law, free of force and coercion, and with an emphasis on market economics.

Concept

To promote peace, stability and prosperity in the region through economic and national security cooperation

Objective

To respond to various threats affecting the Indo-Pacific region and support the development of the entire region through cooperation between countries that act in accordance with shared international rules.



Section 3: Strategic security dialogue between QUAD nations

Establishment of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QSD)

What is the QUAD?

The QUAD is a form for Japan, the United States, Australia, and India, four countries in the Indo-Pacific region that share the same common values of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law, to engage in practical collaboration for the realization of a free and open Indo-Pacific (FOIP).

PM Abe stated his vision for the QUAD when he became Prime Minister for the first time, and during his second period as PM he was able to bring the QUAD back. This resulted in an external balance of power structure supporting the vision for a FOIP from the outside

*(Michael Green, (CEO, US Studies Center, University of Sydney) former head of department at CSIS Japan)**

Events leading up to the establishment of the QUAD

The four nations work together on humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) following the Indian ocean tsunami

China shows growing concern over the QUAD cooperation, Australia and India show reluctance to move forward, placing importance on their relationship with China

2019: First foreign ministers' summit

2021: First virtual leaders' summit

- Expansion of QUAD's functions
- Regular leaders' summits and foreign minister summits

Original genesis
2004

Proclamation by Japan
2007

Stagnation of
framework

Resumption of vision
2016

Establishment of
framework
2019:

PM Abe addresses the parliament of India. He refers to a new "broader Asia" takes shape at "the confluence of the two seas of the Indian and Pacific Oceans"

Japan and the US publish their Indo-Pacific strategies
Australia and India's stance from China begins to change

Section 3: Strategic security dialogue between QUAD nations

Characteristics of QUAD and its framework

Characteristics

A flexible framework that differs from traditional alliances

- The QUAD is not a framework with legally-binding, treaty-based rights obligations
- The QUAD produces joint statements on initiatives for moving forward towards a FOIP following leaders meetings and other high-level meetings

An inclusive, multi-layered, framework with multiple approaches, designed for the complex international relations in the Indo-Pacific

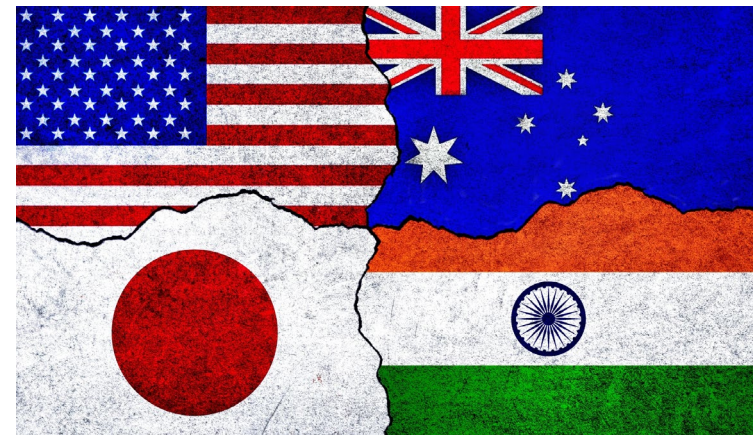
- In addition to coordination between the four nations of the QUAD, the framework encompasses bilateral and trilateral relationships between its members.
- As an inclusive framework, other nations outside the four core members can also participate

Major fields of cooperation

Micro team from structure, maritime security, counterterrorism
cybersecurity, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief

Expanded initiatives: 2021-

Vaccines, core/emerging technologies, climate change
clean energy, exchanges of personnel etc.





Section 3: Strategic security dialogue between QUAD nations

Current status of QUAD cooperation in the field of maritime security

Establishing a satellite data portal site

Collect and provide satellite data that can be used for objectives including monitoring climate change, providing disaster relief, and measuring marine resources

* While this is an initiative in the field of aerospace, this data can also be beneficial for maritime security

Commitment to an Indo-Pacific partnership for improving MDA

Provide data for the real time, comprehensive, effective domain awareness

Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief

Cooperate with countries where civilian-led relief activities and the provision of private defense contractor/military resources is possible, building humanitarian assistance and disaster relief mechanisms that can respond smoothly to natural disasters in the Indo-Pacific region

Support for capacity building in the field of maritime security

The QUAD has already declared a common understanding that support for maritime security capacity building is essential for stability and peace in the Indo-Pacific, but there is not even an agreed forum for discussing how maritime security agencies from the QUAD nations can provide such assistance

Section 4: The stance of nations in southeast Asia

Expectations of/concerns over the QUAD, statements of intent from ASEAN nations

Expectations of/concerns over a FOIP as advocated by the QUAD

- Expectations: the presence of the QUAD can reign in unilateral actions by China in the South China Sea
- Concerns: being dragged into military and economic competition between the US and China

The ASEAN outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) June 2019

- Agreement with the basic FOIP concept (freedom, transparency, inclusiveness, respect for international law)
- Respect for the integrity and centrality of ASEAN, pursuit for the formation of ASEAN's own ideal international order
- ASEAN nations refuse a forced choice between the US or China

(AOIP: ASEAN OUTLOOK ON THE INDO-PACIFIC)



Section 4: The stance of nations in southeast Asia

Initiatives to allay China's wariness and concerns among the countries of Southeast Asia

Consideration for China's wariness

Stress that the project is non-military

Consideration for concerns in SE Asia

Stress that the project is an indirect



Cooperation over support for capacity building in the field of maritime security as effective as it is both non-military and indirect

Points to consider

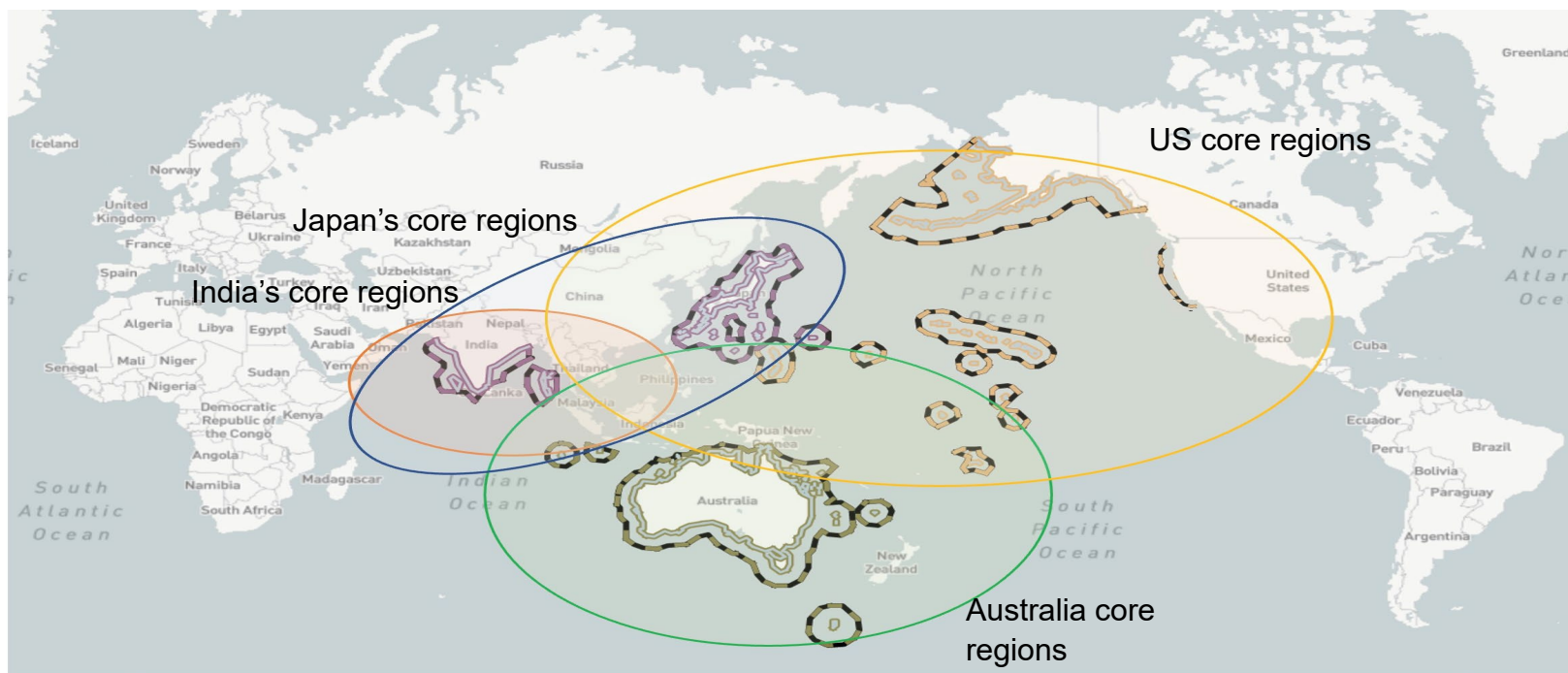
- Cooperation with other nations to provide support for capacity building is a new initiative which would require coordination among members of the QUAD
- QUAD cooperation to provide support not only require consideration for the relationships between the maritime security agencies of the QUAD nations and the SE Asian nations, but also consideration of the relationships at the state level
- It must be remembered that among of the nations in Southeast Asia or some are enthusiastic about receiving coordinated support from the QUAD, but others are unenthusiastic or uninterested



Initiatives would need to overcome the difficulty of making arrangements among multiple nations while respecting the centrality of ASEAN

Section 5: Indo-Pacific diplomacy among the QUAD nations

The concept of core regions in the Indo-Pacific for each of the nations in the QUAD



Japan: Sea lanes from Southeast Asia to the east African coast, some Pacific island nations

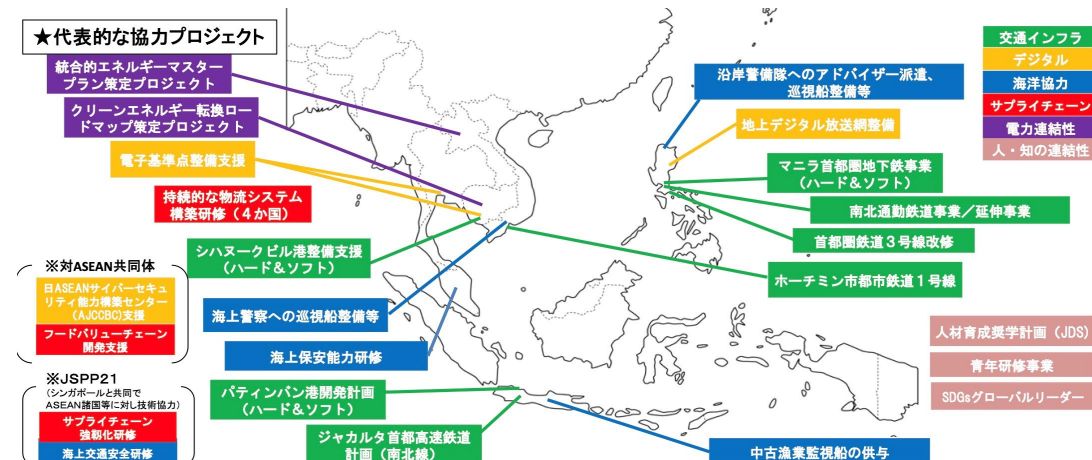
US: Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean, including Pacific island nations

Australia: Northeastern Indian ocean and Pacific Ocean, including Pacific island nations

India: Sea lanes from Indian Ocean rim through to the South China Sea

Section 5: Indo-Pacific diplomacy among the QUAD nations

Japan's Indo-Pacific Vision and relationships with ASEAN nations



This image was created using data from the Japan-ASEAN Comprehensive Connectivity Initiative Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan)

Indo-Pacific vision

- Respect the centrality and integrity of ASEAN
- Uphold a rules-based international order
- Cooperate with allied nations that share universal values

Three core pillars for achieving these goals

- Promote and entrench the rule of law, freedom of navigation, freedom of trade
- Pursue economic prosperity
- Secure peace and stability : Capacity building in the field of maritime security, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief etc.

A trusted "heart to heart" partner

- Japan began dialog with ASEAN in 1973, ahead of the rest of the world
- Japan and ASEAN established a collaborative relationship aiming to achieve peace, stability, development, and prosperity in Asia
- ASEAN is a major recipient of Japanese ODA

50th anniversary of cordial Japan-ASEAN ties

- Launch of Japan-ASEAN strategic partnership agreement
- Announcement of the new Comprehensive Connectivity Initiative to increase both "hard" (infrastructure/equipment) and "soft" (knowledge/skills) capacity
- Maritime cooperation: support for capacity building in maritime security such as the provision of training to maritime security/maritime police organizations, the provision of patrol boats and other measures

Section 5: Indo-Pacific diplomacy among the QUAD nations

US Indo-Pacific Strategy and relationships with ASEAN nations



Indo-Pacific Strategy (Feb. 2022)

- The United States is an Indo-Pacific power
- Five core concepts:
 - (1) Free and open
 - (2) Connected
 - (3) Prosperous
 - (4) Safe
 - (5) Robust
- Build and maintain order through strengthened cooperation with allied and friendly nations
- Friendly nations: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam, Pacific island nations



Rivalry with China, deeper relations with ASEAN

- Launch of the Mekong-U.S. Partnership (MUP) in 2020
- Since then, the MUP has been positioned as a key element in US-ASEAN cooperation
- Special leaders' summit in May 2022
 - Development of "high-quality, transparent" infrastructure
 - Stronger cooperation through MUP
 - \$150 million in aid
 - \$60 million on maritime security
- Support for capacity building by increasing the number of coast guard attachés
- May 2022 – QUAD leaders' summit
 - Announcement of Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity: IPEF)
- Nov. 2022, regular leaders' summit
 - Raising the level of partnership from an "strategic partnership" to a "comprehensive strategic partnership"

Section 5: Indo-Pacific diplomacy among the QUAD nations

Australia's Indo-Pacific initiatives and relationships with ASEAN nations



Oct. 2022 PMs of Japan and Australia prior to summit (Australia)

2017 Diplomatic White Paper

Importance of India Pacific

- A focus for regional economic growth
- Concerns over competition between nations and maritime crime etc.

Australian initiatives

- Support for maritime security capacity building
- Promote cooperation between the region's maritime security agencies
- Respect for UNCLOS and maintenance of freedom of navigations

2019 Diplomatic policy speech by Scott Morrison

"An open, free, inclusive, prosperous Indo-Pacific"



ASEAN-Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership
Aus4ASEAN Initiatives (A\$154 million)

 Aus4ASEAN Futures Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support for ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific - projects on climate change, health security, transnational crime, healthy oceans, circular economy, energy transition 	 Aus4ASEAN Scholarships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 scholarships under the four key areas of the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maritime • connectivity • SDGs • economic development 	 Aus4ASEAN Digital Transformation and Future Skills Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 350 TVET scholarships - Technical assistance - Skills policy dialogue
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Deepening relations with ASEAN over more than 3 decades

- 2021: 1st ASEAN/Australia leaders' summit
 - Raising the level of partnership from an "strategic partnership" to a "comprehensive strategic partnership"
 - Launch of Australia for ASEAN initiative
 - Support of \$150 million over 10 years
- 2022: 2nd ASEAN/Australia leaders' summit
 - Support for entry into ASEAN of East Timor
 - Accelerate initiatives in four key areas: Connectivity, maritime cooperation, SDGs, economy etc.
 - Accept 100 Masters degree students on scholarships in fields promoted under AOIP

Supported by  日本財団 THE NIPPON FOUNDATION

Section 5: Indo-Pacific diplomacy among the QUAD nations

India's Indo Pacific initiatives and relationship with ASEAN nations in the context of India's "omnidirectional" diplomacy



March 2023 PMs of Japan and India prior to summit (India)



Sept. 2023 20th ASEAN/India summit (Indonesia)

Indo-Pacific Oceans' Initiative (IPOI)(Nov. 2019)

- Support for AOIP and cooperation with FOIP
- Seven core focus areas for the realization of a free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific

Maritime security; maritime ecology; maritime resources; capacity building and resource sharing; medicating and controlling disaster risk; cooperation over science, technology and academia; trade connectivity and marine transport

"Omnidirectional" diplomacy

- Strengthening ties with South Asian nations
- Strengthening ties with East Asian and Southeast Asian nations under the "Act East Policy"
- Strengthening ties with major nations including US, China and Russia

Commitment to ASEAN

- Expanding India's economic sphere
 - Increase in trade volumes with ASEAN nations through the liberalization of the Indian economy
 - India benefitting from maintenance of safety in sea lanes around ASEAN



Section 5: Indo-Pacific diplomacy among the QUAD nations

Regional security and economic development
depends on a subtle balance in international relations

- The nations of the QUAD aim to achieve peace and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region, and stronger ties with ASEAN is one key to achieving that goal
- The countries of the region have complex ties with China and other major nations, and therefore unique diplomatic strategies are developed
- Deepening coordination with ASEAN requires complex cooperation and adjustment that takes into account each nation's diplomatic strategies



Working together towards common goals can
bring stability and prosperity to the Indo-Pacific



Section 6: Maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

Comparison of maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

	JCG	USCG	ABF/MBC	ICG
Nation	Japan	US	Australia	India
Established	1948	1790	2015	1978
Governing organ	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Department of Homeland Security	Department of Home Affairs	Ministry of Defence
Military organization	×	○	△	△
Budget	240 billion yen	2 trillion yen	140 billion yen	186 billion yen
No. personnel	14,500	44,500	5,700	15,000
Principally providing support to:	South Asia Pacific island nations	Southeast Asia South Asia Pacific island nations	Pacific island nations	Indian ocean periphery
Large vessels*	66	49	1	30
Sub-organizations for supporting capacity building	15 MCT personnel	20 MTT personnel	None	None

- As different organizations have different types of vessel, large vessels are defined as those with a fully loaded displacement of 1500 tons or more, and the capacity to participate in missions to the seas around other nations

Source: IISS Military Balance 2022

Section 6: Maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

Summary of the Japan Coast Guard

History



Formed in 1948 by the Ministry of Transport using the US Coast Guard as a model. Although it is an organization with centralized, broad-ranging responsibility for all governmental administration relating to the maintenance of peace and security at sea, it was founded as a police organization rather than a military organization. During national emergencies, the JCG protects maritime security under the direction of the Defense Minister.

Remit

- Patrolling territorial waters
- Maintaining security
- Maritime rescue
- Maritime disaster prevention
- Maritime environmental protection
- Maritime surveys
- Assuring the safety of maritime transport

Strength

As of June 1, 2023
Supplied by Japan Coast Guard

○ Vessels 475 ships



Ishigaki Coast Guard Office
Patrol vessel PLH35 Asazuki

Details	Patrol vessels	384
	(of which large	72)
	Special patrol & rescue vessel	67
	Survey vessel	15
	Lighthouse tenders	6
	Training vessel	3

○ Aircraft..... 94 aircraft



Naha Airbase
MAJ573 Churataka

Details	Aircraft	36
	Helicopter	55
	Uncrewed aircraft(lease)	3

Budget/personnel

Budget: 2,43.1 billion yen: FY2023 budget
Personnel: 14,681 people: As of end of FY2023

From summary of FY2023 budget

Section 6: Maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

International work of the Japan Coast Guard (JCG)

Diplomacy

Multilateral relationships

Organizing the following international conferences with the support of the Japan Foundation

- North Pacific Coast Guard Forum (NPCGF) (2000-)
- Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies Meeting (HACGAM) (2004-)
- Coast Guard Global Summit(CGGS) (2017-)



2nd CGGS (2019 in Tokyo)

Bilateral relationships

Building bilateral frameworks, based on memorandums of understanding and agreements, to establish the capabilities required for rapid, precise cooperation with geopolitically-important related nations over issues that require action



Support for capacity building

Regions in which support is provided

- Japan's sea lanes, principally in Southeast Asia
- Some Pacific islands

Methods of providing support

- Local support for capacity building through the dispatch of an expert Capacity Building Support Team known as the MCT(Mobile Cooperation Team)
- Remote support for capacity building through online seminars
- Accepting personnel into the maritime security policy program
- Accepting personnel for JICA topic-based training

Details of support provided

- Support for various maritime security work, support to promote the understanding of international law etc.

Provision of patrol vessels etc.(inc. support from Japan Foundation)

- Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, (Indonesia), Sri Lanka,Djibouti, Kenya, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands

Other initiatives

- Start of support for capacity building of the Philippine Coast Guard through cooperation between Japan and the US
- Support for capacity building in Palau through cooperation between Japan, the US and Australia; also held maritime security seminar in Malaysia

Section 6: Maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

Summary of the US Coast Guard (USCG)

History



Established by the Department of the Treasury in 1790 for the purpose of tax collection.

Responsible for military matters; has sent personnel to participate in all US wars

1967 Transferred to Department of Transport

2003 Transferred to Department of Homeland Security

Remit

- Patrolling territorial waters
- Maintaining security
- Maritime rescue
- Maritime environmental protection
- Assuring the safety of maritime transport
- Maritime surveys
- Icebreaking
- Preparing for hostilities

Strength

○ Vessels (20m or over)259



Details Icebreakers 4
Patrol ships 79
Patrol boats 90
Buoy tender 65
Tugs 20
Training vessels 1

Vessels (below 20m)1602

○ Aircraft200

From UCSG website

Budget/personnel

Budget: ¥2 trillion

(As per budget for 2023 accounting year; 1USD=146 JPY)

Personnel: 44,500 (As per budget for 2023 accounting year)

From UCSG Fact Sheet Fiscal Year 2023 President's Budget

Section 6: Maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

International work of the US Coast Guard (USCG)

Diplomacy

Multilateral relationships

- Working through multinational cooperation in many important areas such as search and rescue, anti-pollution measures, anti-drug measures, marine domain awareness, and IUU fishing
- Leads the Arctic Coast Guard Forum (ACGF) (2015-), participates in CGGS
- The USCG Pacific Area Command participates in the North Pacific Coast Guard Forum (NPCGF)
- The USCG Atlantic Area Command participates in the North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum (NACGF)



ACGF emblem



The ACGF experts meeting in Helsinki (2018)

Bilateral relationships

Building bilateral frameworks, based on memorandums of understanding and agreements, to establish the capabilities required for rapid, precise cooperation with geopolitically-important related nations over issues that require action

- Relationship with Japan Coast Guard

- 2010 Signed cooperative MOU with Japan Coast Guard
- 2021 Signed an appendix to the above MOU with that included more practical collaboration
- 2022 Cooperative MOC signed by JCG University and USCG Academy

Support for capacity building

Regions in which support is provided

- Southeast Asia, South Asia, Pacific Island nations

Methods of providing support

- Local support for capacity building through the dispatch of an expert Capacity Building Support Team know as the MTT (Mobile Training Team)
- Acceptance of personnel at the Yorktown Training Center
- Acceptance of personnel at the USCG Academy

Details of support provided

- Various maritime security support, support to promote the understanding of international law, etc.
- Control of ports, development of infrastructure

Provision of patrol vessels etc.

- Uruguay, Vietnam, Ukraine, Philippines, Georgia, many other nations

Other initiatives

- Start of support for capacity building of the Philippine Coast Guard through cooperation between Japan and the US
- Support for capacity building in Palau through cooperation between Japan, the US and Australia; also held maritime security seminar in Malaysia.

Section 6: Maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

Summary Australian Border Force (ABF) / Maritime Border Command (MBC)

History



ABF: 2015 Established as an administrative department of the Department of Immigration Border Protection

MBC: 2005 Established as an administrative department of the Department of Home Affairs Customs and Border Protection Service

In 2015, concurrent with the establishment of the ABF, the MBC was transferred to a task force under the control of the ABF and operated together with the Australian Defence Force

* Australia does not have a “coast guard”

Remit

- Countering unauthorized maritime arrivals
- Countering illegal extraction of natural resources
- Countering illegal acts in protected areas
- Countering smuggling
- Protecting the marine environment
- Maritime counterterrorism
- Countering piracy/maritime armed robbery
- Protecting ocean life (biosecurity)

Strength

(ABF/MBC)

- Vessels (20m or above).....12/0
(below 20m).....31/0
- Aircraft (lease)10/0



Budget/personnel

Budget: ¥140 billion/ non-public (2021-2022 Budget)
(1AUD = 94JPY)

Personnel: 5,700 / non-public (2021-2022 Budget)

Data from Australian Border Force Incoming Government Brief

Section 6: Maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

International Work of Australian Border Force (ABF) / Maritime Border Command (MBC)

Diplomacy

Multilateral relationships

Participation in HACGAM (from 2015) and



15th HACGAM (2019) in Sri Lanka

Bilateral relationships

Building bilateral frameworks, based on declarations of intent and memorandums of understanding for each individual area of work, to enable rapid, precise cooperation with geopolitically-important related nations

- Relationship with Japan Coast Guard

- 2018 Signed declaration of intent for cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard in the field of maritime security
- 2023 Signed cooperative MOU on Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)

Support for capacity building

Regions in which support is provided

- Pacific island nations

Methods of providing support

- Local support for capacity building through the dispatch of advisors
- Remote support for capacity building through online seminars
- Receiving personnel at the Australian Maritime College, University of Tasmania

Details of support provided

- Maritime rescue, promotion of understanding of international law
- Repairing and maintaining donated vessels, purchasing fuel, providing infrastructure

Provision of patrol vessels etc. (including for navies)

- Agreed to provided 22 patrol ships to 12 Pacific nations and East Timor between 2018 and 2024 (15 already delivered)

Other initiatives

- No expert groups such as MCT or MTT
- Support for capacity building in Palau through cooperation between Japan, the US and Australia; also held maritime security seminar in Malaysia.
- Only limited support for capacity building in Southeast Asian nations

Section 6: Maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

Summary of Indian Coast Guard (ICG)

History



1978 Established as a law enforcement organization under the Department of Defense. The ICG is operated alongside the army, navy and air force, but in emergency situation it is responsible for maritime security under the command of the navy.

Remit

- Ensuring the safety of artificial islands, offshore facilities/structures
- Rescue/protection of fisherman in difficulty
- Taking appropriate measures for the preservation and protection of the marine environment, and prevention of marine pollution
- Supporting customs and other organizations in the prevention of smuggling
- Enforcing the law
- Other activities for the protection of life and assets, and the collection of scientific data on the oceans

Strength

○ Vessels.....158



Details Large patrol vessels 27
Anti maritime pollution vessels 3
High speed patrol vessels 44
Patrol boats 67
Hovercraft 17

○ Aircraft78



Budget/personnel

Budget: ¥186 billion. (2022 budget
1INR=1.77JPY)

Personnel: 15,000 (2022 accounting budget)

Section 6: Maritime security agencies in the QUAD nations

International Work of Summary of Indian Coast Guard (ICG)

Diplomacy

Multilateral relationships

Participation in HACGAM and CGGS



18th HACGAM (2022) in India

Bilateral relationships

In addition to signing and exchanging cooperative MOUs with neighboring countries on cross border a crime on the development regional cooperation, the ICG has also in recent years signed and exchanged cooperative MOUs with southeast Asian nations

- 2005 Pakistan
- 2006 South Korea, Japan
- 2015 Vietnam, Bangladesh
- 2016 Oman, Sri Lanka
- 2020 Indonesia
- 2023 Philippines

Support for capacity building

Regions in which support is provided

- Indian Ocean rim

Methods of providing support

- Receiving trainees (for around one month, four times a year)
- Dispatch experts to train personnel in nations receiving vessels

Details of support provided

- Oil removal, enforcement of the law, promoting of understanding of international law
- Operation of donated vessels

Provision of patrol vessels etc. (including vessels for the navy)

- Sri Lanka, Maldives, Seychelles, Mozambique

Other initiatives

- No expert groups such as MCT or MTT
- No record of support for capacity building in southeast Asian nations



Intermediate summary; precis of remaining discussion

Future JCG initiatives to support for capacity building, based on the status quo

1. There are both common issues affecting the whole Indo-Pacific region and specific issues in Southeast Asia nations
2. Support from maritime security capacity building is an effective means of achieving a FOIP
3. Note that the QUAD still lacks a forum for discussing support for capacity building through coordination between maritime security organizations
4. Note that China and ASEAN have concerns over a FOIP and the QUAD
5. Note that coordinated QUAD support involves not only maritime security organizations, but also inter-state diplomacy
6. Note that there are differences in attitude among Southeast Asia nations over their acceptance of coordinated QUAD support
7. Note that each of the maritime security organizations operated by each member of the QUAD has different organizational characteristics, and supports capacity building in different ways



Based on the above, it is important to provide support from the following perspectives if robust and effective support for maritime security capacity building is to be provided

Nations in the Indo-Pacific should be provided with support that is appropriate for their circumstances

Maritime security organizations in each nation of the QUAD should provide coordinate in a way that effectively leverages their characteristics

Section 7: Frameworks for support for capacity building through collaboration within the QUAD

Two-tiered support that consider the circumstances of Indo Pacific nations

Common issues across the Indo Pacific region

- Piracy, illegal fishing, unauthorized maritime movements of vessels and goods, maritime counterterrorism, responding to the thread of natural disasters



Support to improve the fundamental capabilities of maritime security organizations

- Support for capacity building in various fields of maritime security including operating patrol vessels, firearms training, evidence-collecting techniques, handling dangerous goods, maritime rescue techniques, oil removal
- Donation of patrol boats, facilities/equipment and sharing MDA information

Specific issues in southeast Asian nations

- Capacity to deal with conflict over maritime frontiers



Support for improving the capacity to respond in accordance with international law

- Promoting knowledge of international law
- Sharing the experiences of the JCG

(Sharing law-based specialist knowledge and practical skills)



Japan Coast Guard ship respond to a China Coast Guard ship in the seas around the Senkaku Islands (Image provided by JCG)

Section 7: Frameworks for support for capacity building through collaboration within the QUAD

Mutually complimentary support leverages the characteristics of each QUAD member's maritime security organization

Problems if support is provided unilaterally

- Mismatch in support resulting from the differences in organizational characteristics, vessels, and equipment of each maritime security organization in the QUAD
 - As the JCG is a police organization, it is limited in the support for capacity building it can provide to militaries or organizations under the control of militaries, and in the ability to provide of patrol ships etc. from an ODA budget
 - Differences in vessel structure and equipment can also limit smooth assistance
- Human resources / budget restrictions



Proposals for a mutually complementary support leverage the diversity of maritime security organizations within the QUAD

- Provide support that matches the vessels and equipment/organizational characteristics of the receiving country
- Provide support that focuses on areas where each maritime security organizations of the QUAD has expertise
- Ensure there are no gaps in the support provided by dividing up the areas requiring support and appropriately dispersing resources



Resolve the issues on surrounding unilateral support through coordinated, mutually complementary support

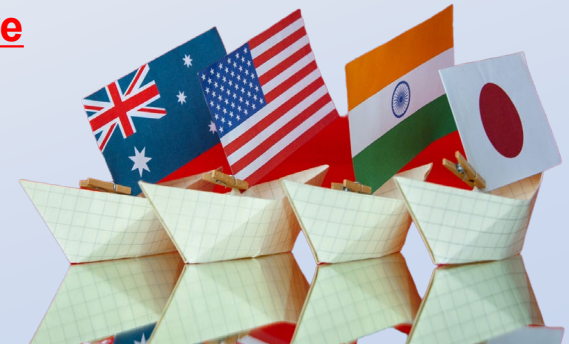
Section 7: Frameworks for support for capacity building through collaboration within the QUAD

Establish a forum for the meetings of the QUAD's maritime security agencies to strengthen the functions required to provide coordinated support

Establishing Q-MAST: QUAD Maritime Security Agency Strategic Talks

Establish the discussion forums needed for the QUAD to provide coordinated support. Provided coordinated support from the QUAD by taking the necessary steps required to achieve the below:

- Two-tiered support (common issues/individual issues) that take into account the circumstances of the nations in the Indo-Pacific
- Mutually complementary support that leverages the characteristics of the QUAD nations
- Coordination with friendly nations outside the QUAD



Initiatives for achieving the above:

- The JCG, with the cooperation of the USCG, should lead the establishment of the forum
- A practical approach would be to first hold Q-MAST concurrently with the CGGS, in which all of the maritime security agencies from the QUAD participate, and gradually transition Q-MAST to a separate event

Section 7: Frameworks for support for capacity building through collaboration within the QUAD

Leverage the QUAD's characteristic **multi-layered/multi-sided approach**

Advance coordinated support from the QUAD through a multi-layered approach

By leveraging the flexible **multi-layered/multi-sided nature of the QUAD through** combined bilateral coordinated support and unilateral support, it will be possible to accelerate the achievement of a FOIP through coordinated support from the QUAD

A **multi-layered/multi-sided approach** that combines **two-tiered support through cooperation between Japan and the US**, which is easier to achieve, with **mutually complementary unilateral support provided by Australia and India**

- Advance coordinated QUAD initiatives
- Provide support comprehensively and without omission, throughout the Indo-Pacific region, working towards the achievement of a FOIP



Support for the Philippine Coast Guard provided through cooperation between Japan and the US (Oct. 2022) Image provided by Japan Coast Guard

Initiatives for achieving the above:

- Work through Q-MAST to make the arrangements required to provide two-tiered support through cooperation between Japan and the US, as well as working to eliminate redundancy and identify the area not receiving the support to ensure that mutually complementary support provided by Australia and India is effective
- Establish methods for providing support by building up know-how/track record through coordinated support provided by Japan and the US. These methods could be used to expand the provision of support to include bilateral cooperation with Australia or India, as well as trilateral and quadrilateral cooperation



Thank you for your kind attention