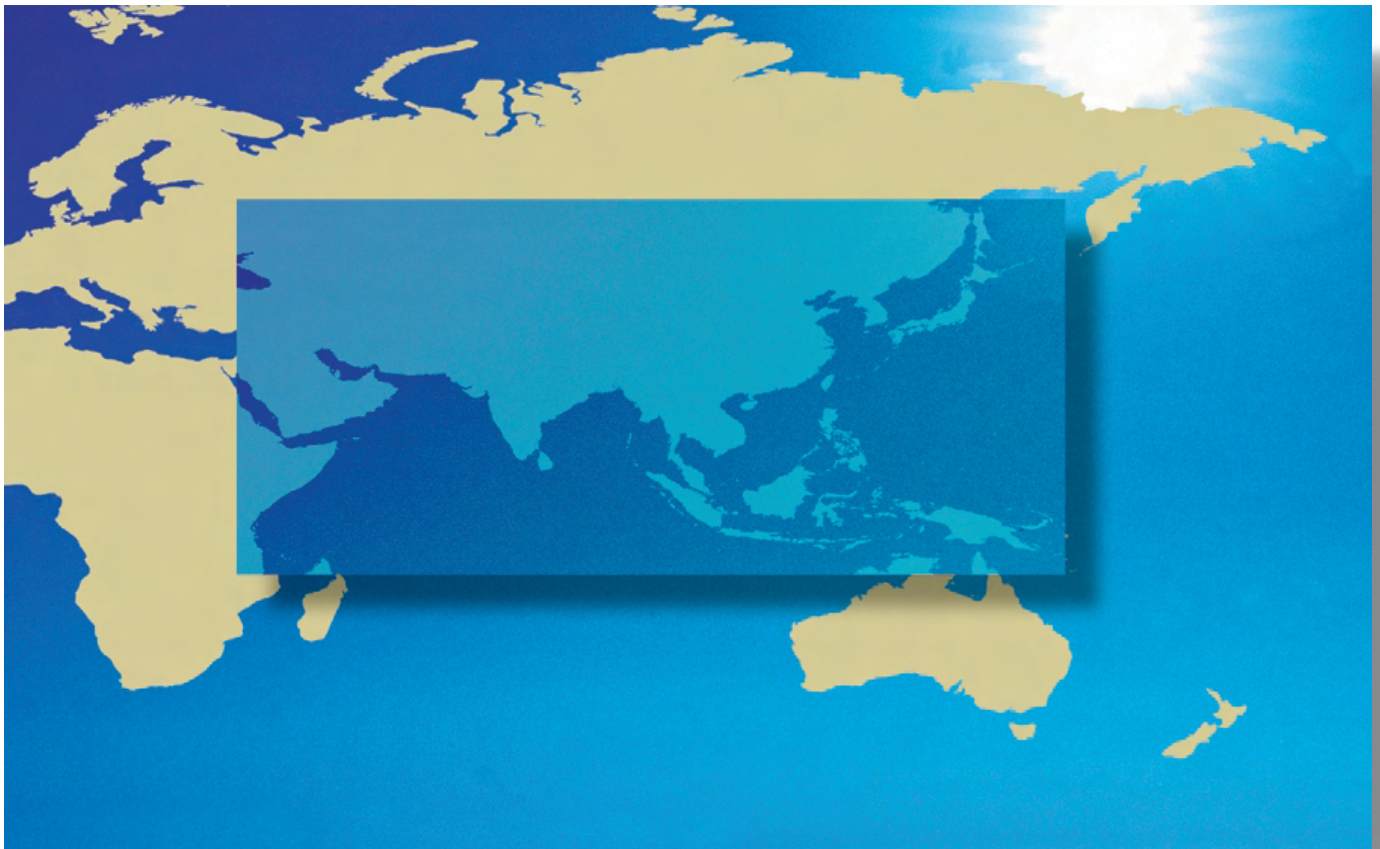


OPRF MARINT Monthly Report

June 2009



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This monthly report is edited/ summarized by publisher and staff writers based on published news resources.

Each resource is referenced with bracket below each title and is displayed as link URL on the last page of this report.

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Major Events in June 2008

Security: On the 6th, a Nigerian-owned, Panamanian-flagged Anchor Handling Tug Supply Ship (AHTS) - the *Yenegroa Ocean* - escaped the pirates holding it for the past 10 months. The tug has been in captivity in the vicinity of the tip of the “Horn of Africa” for the past years, the longest of all currently-held ships.

Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) - Commander of the U. S. 5th Fleet - issued an updated Special Maritime Advisory message for mariners on the 9th. According to the message, merchants are urged to use a new route off the east coast of Somalia due to the start of the southwest monsoon season. In addition, the messages are warning the merchants that there is the sign of the pirates’ extended range of operations off the Eastern Somali coast, stretching all the way to and beyond The Seychelles, and off southern part of the Red Sea.

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According to the annual report on world arms transfers of the Sweden’s Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in 2009 released on the 8th, China increased its military spending in 2008 by 10 percent to an estimated \$84.9 billion, making it the second biggest military spender next to the United States.

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On the 11th, a Chinese submarine hit an underwater sonar array being towed by the destroyer USS *John McCain*. A U.S. military official calls it an “inadvertent encounter.” The destroyer’s sonar was damaged, but both the submarine and the destroyer did not collide. The incident occurred near Subic Bay off the coast of the Philippines. The U.S. navy official said the incident had not been made public, and would not whether the U. S. ship knew the submarine was that close to it.

Russia could sell up to 40 fourth-generation diesel-electric submarines to foreign customers by 2015, state-run arms exporter Rosoboronexport said.

The summit meeting of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) was held in Moscow on the 14th, and the participants signed onto a deal to create a standing collective force - collective rapid-reaction force. The topic in this report summarizes the details of the process.

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev approved by the presidential decree the document “The National Security Strategy until 2020” on May 12 and released it on the following day of the 13th. We have taken it up in the part 2 Analysis in this monthly report.

Also, from the June edition of the OPRF MARINT Monthly Report, we have carried interesting articles from the website of PLA Daily of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army, which have not been translated into English in its Online English Edition.

Diplomacy and International Relations: Indonesia and Malaysia are sending the note of protest each other over the borders off east coast of Borneo. The maritime area is the Ambalat sea block, located on the border between the two nations, which is believed to be rich in crude oil. On the 5th, Indonesian foreign ministry said they had sent 35 notes of protests to Malaysia over Ambalat since 1980. The government sent the 35th note of protest on the 4th. On the 8th, Malaysian defense minister said to propose declaring a 'no go' area for its naval vessels of two nations until the overlapping claims on the Ambalat waters have been resolved.

On the 7th, Taiwan’s President Ma Ying-jeou said that his administration will set up a marine affairs ministry in two phases. The president said his administration will set up a marine affairs commission which will be enlarged and converted gradually into a ministry to formulate and enforce the country's marine policy.

The sixth meeting of the 11th National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference's (CPPCC) Standing Committee took place. During the committee's working group meetings on June 18, the former deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and standing committee member of the CPPCC, General Zhang Li, recommended that China build an airport and seaport on Mischief Reef located in the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

Shipping, Resources, Environment and Miscellaneous: The U. S. newspaper, The *Los Angeles Times* dated June 1, carried the current expansion projects of the Panama Canal and the response to the expansion of harbors on the U. S. West Coast.

There was a 70% drop in the number of very large crude oil carriers (VLCCs) going through

the Suez Canal carrying Middle East crude in the first quarter of 2009, compared to the same period in 2008. According to data from Lloyd's Marine Intelligence Unit's Apex service, only 18 VLCCs went westbound through the Suez Canal in the first quarter of 2009, which was a drastic decrease, compared to 61 in the same period in 2008. The drop-off is due to the fact that ship owners of the VLCCs avoided their passage through the Suez Canal to reduce the cost and avoid the attacks by the pirates when the spot charter rates are in the red.

China will start building oil and gas pipelines through Myanmar in September, the China Securities Journal reported on the 16th.

On the 17th, the European Union (EU) and the United States (US) Coast Guard warned that ship safety is dropping in parallel with the global economy's descent.

1. Information Digest

1.1 Security

June 1 “Somali pirates attack ship in Red Sea” (Fairplay Daily News, June 1, 2009)

Somali pirates have expanded their attack zones to the Red Sea. On the early morning of June 1, the pirates attacked a chemical tanker thought to be the MT *Stolt Strength*. The Philippines-flagged ship, owned by Sagan Shipping of Manila, was attacked by pirates in the Gulf of Aden on 10 November 2008 and released on 21 April. It was the first pirate attack on a major vessel of 33,209 DWT class in that region. The tanker was attacked 50 nautical miles north of the Bab al-Mandab waterway. Although damaged, the vessel zigzagged away from the pirates. Both the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) and EU naval force have put out a warning to vessels traveling in the region to take sufficient vigilant measures.

June 1 “Royal Navy releases pirate suspects after arrest” (Marine Log, June 2, 2009)

On the 1st, in coordination with a Spanish maritime patrol aircraft, the Royal Navy frigate HMS *Portland* - a part of Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) Task Force 151 - detected, intercepted and boarded the two suspicious skiffs in the Gulf of Aden. HMS *Portland's* boarding team, consisting of Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel, found the skiffs, with ten people aboard, were equipped with extra barrels of fuel, grappling hooks and a cache of weapons that included rocket-propelled grenades, machine guns and ammunition. The ship's embarked Lynx helicopter, equipped with a machine gun and snipers, provided cover throughout the operation. HMS *Portland* destroyed one of the skiffs and confiscated all the weapons. With insufficient evidence to directly link them to a specific attack, the Royal Navy released ten pirate suspects and let them embark on another skiff. “We can only arrest suspected pirates if we catch them in the act or on the point of launching an attack on a vessel,” a Royal Navy statement said. “Due to insufficient evidence to directly link the group to a specific attack, the suspected pirates were disarmed and released.”

Two suspicious skiffs were then stopped and boarded.

HMS *Portland* then destroyed one boat, letting the pirates disappear on the other skiff. The captured pirate boat then exploded before sinking.

Source: BBC News, June 4, 2009

June 6 “Nigerian ship escapes 10-month captivity” (Maritime Global Net, June 8, 2009 and others)

On the 6th, a Nigerian-owned, Panamanian-flagged Anchor Handling Tug Supply Ship (AHTS) - the *Yenegoa Ocean* - escaped the pirates holding it for the past 10 months. Local sources claim that the captain of the vessel managed to fool its captors into thinking that the AHTS was out of fuel and unable to sail, leaving the vessel guarded by only one pirate, and that he and the rest of his 10-man crew overcame the guard and managed to start up the engine and escape. The Somali guard is reported to have reached the shore by swimming. The pirates did not pursue the vessels. The ship met and has been assisted by the Dutch destroyer *De Zeven Provinciën* belonging to the NATO fleet, which provided medical and other aid. The *Yenegoa Ocean* has been escorted to Yemen. The tug was carrying some clandestine cargo and two Mercedes-Benzes, as well as one BMW luxury vehicle. The tug has been in captivity in the vicinity of the tip of the “Horn of Africa” for the past years, the longest of all currently-held ships.

Yenegoa Ocean

Source: Fairplay Daily News, June 8, 2009

June 8 “EU fleet hands over 7 suspected pirates to Kenya” (Maritime Security Centre, Horn of Africa, Press Release, June 8, 2008)

On the 7th, the European Union-led Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) Swedish warship HSwMS *Malmo* turned over the seven suspected pirates taken into custody to authorities in Kenya for prosecution in accordance with the agreement between the EU and Kenya.

June 9 “Pirates extend attacks to Red Sea: CMF warns” (Combined Maritime Forces Public Affairs, Press Release, June 9, 2009)

Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) - Commander of the US 5th Fleet - issued an updated Special Maritime Advisory message for mariners on the 9th. According to the message, merchants are urged to use a new route off the east coast of Somalia due to the start of the southwest monsoon season. In addition, the message are warning the merchants that there is the sign of the pirates' extended range of operations off the Eastern Somali coast, stretching all the way to and beyond The Seychelles, with the use of larger ships as “mother ships.” Pirates have also recently increased their number of attacks during the hours of darkness, highlighting the need for heightened vigilance of merchant mariners during both day and night time transits through the high risk areas. Vice Admiral Bill Gortney, the Commander of the U.S. Fifth Fleet, are stressing that the prior preparation and vigilance of merchant mariners at all times of day and night is more important now than ever. The majority of attacks during 2008 and early 2009 took place during the day time in the Gulf of Aden. However, recently pirates have attacked vessels at night and have conducted attacks far off the eastern coast of Somalia.

June 10 “IMB urges shipping to establish citadel space” (Lloyd’s List, June 10, 2009)

The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) is urging shipping that the ‘citadel space’ should be located in the ship as part of the anti-piracy measures. Both the IMB and EU NAVFOR have advised ship owners to establish a piracy attack muster point or ‘citadel space.’ However, Noel Choong, head of IMB’s piracy reporting center, said many in the industry, including private security services, remain unaware of the concept or how it works. The concept is that the citadel space should be located in an inside location without portholes, where all crew can retreat to, should pirates have managed to board. According to Mr. Choong, by retreating to the citadel place, the crew members can make a request for help to the international naval vessels on patrol, and save response times until ship-borne helicopters can be on the scene within 20-30 minutes. During this time, the pirates would be helpless, unable to even start the vessel’s engines without the crew’s help. As the past cases that show this is successful, Mr. Choong pointed out both in the attack on MV *Maersk Alabama* on 8 April 2009 and on MV *Zhenhua 4* on 17 December 2008. (Note: As for the case of MV *Maersk Alabama*, refer to OPRF MARINT Monthly Report, April 2009, 1. 1. Security; and, as for the MV *Zhenhua 4*, see OPRF MARINT Monthly Report, December 2008, 1. 1. Security.)

June 12 “Somali pirates hijack German ship” (Reuters, June 12, 2009)

On the 12th, Somali pirates hijacked a German-owned, Antigua and Barbuda-flagged cargo ship - the MV *Charelle* (2,980DWT) - 60 nautical miles south of Sur on the Omani coast. It was the first recorded attack in the waters. A spokesman aboard NATO's Portuguese frigate *Corte-Real* said, “This is the first case of attack outside the normal operations area of the pirates. They are probably looking for other areas of operations where there are less patrols by warships.” According to the spokesman, the vessel would soon cross into international waters where many warships are patrolling. But he said they were unlikely to do anything to upset the pirates or endanger their prisoners.

MV Charelle

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_E-QOnTGFX_o/SjLwrj5Su7I/AAAAAAAAAHo4/zVUeSaMjrok/s1600-h/Ccharelle.jpg

June 13 “Portuguese warship rescues Indian dhow” (Ecoterra International, June 15, and Marine Buzz.com, June 16, 2009)

On the 13th, Portuguese Warship NRP *Corte-Real* (F332) rescued the Indian *Dhow Vishvakalyan* about 20 nautical miles of Hobyo on the east coast of Somalia. Fourteen Indian seafarers were aboard the dhow. Leaving from the port of Brava, south of the Somali capital of Mogadishu on June 3, the dhow was intercepted by Somali pirates off the Somalia coast while it was sailing to Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Firing in the air, six Somalis armed with AK-47s and a rocket-propelled grenade launcher approached the dhow in a high-speed skiff and forced the vessel to stop. Two more skiffs with a dozen more armed men joined the attack. The pirates kept the dhow and the crew in their captivity for almost ten days at sea. There is a possibility that the pirates were using this dhow as mother ship to capture a bigger vessel. Eventually, the pirates finished up all the provisions in the dhow and finally decided to leave the dhow. Before leaving the dhow the pirates forcibly took most of the sailors' belongings including radios, phones, television sets and presents bought for their families. Also the crew members were beaten up by the pirates all over. The dhow could not call for help as the pirates broke its VHF radio antenna and it decided to reach the Yemeni island of Socotra to get help. Meanwhile, spotting the dhow, the NRP *Corte-Real* (F332) provided all necessary assistance to the crew

members, including food and medical treatment. The dhow was carrying a shipment of charcoal. Charcoal export from Somalia has been banned since many years, but illegal trade has been continued.

Although charcoal has already been prohibited in the Emirates, the ban is not controlled by the ports authorities in the Gulf. The Transitional Federal Government of Somalia has declared that foreign vessels must be processed through the three official harbors Mogadishu, Bosaaso or Berbera and that any other landing of foreign vessels on the coast is strictly prohibited.

Photos below provided by the Portuguese navy show a scene during the rescue.

Left: Providing assistance to *Dhow Vishvakalyan*, Right: Providing medical assistance to the crew of *Dhow Vishvakalyan*

Source: Marine Buzz.com, June 16, 2009

June 21 “Chinese supply ship dispatched to Somalia enters Salalah in Oman” (PLA Military Daily, Website edition, June 24, 2009)

On the 21st, a large supply vessel, “*Weishanhu*” of the Chinese task force dispatched to Somalia entered the port of Salalah in Oman to get supplies. It was the first time for the Chinese naval supply ship to be at anchorage in Oman, and was the third supply in the local place since “*Weishanhu*” was sent to Somalia. The provisions supplied this time include pure water, diesel oil, meat, and fruit and vegetables among others, and the supply will be completed within three days. During this time, officers and men who are executing their duties in the long cruise will go ashore in turn for rest and recreation. “*Weishanhu*” had already got two supplies in five months in the port of Aden in Yemen. The supply in Salalah this time was made mainly because the port is a commercial port which is able to provide the ship with more comprehensive supplies.

June 22 “Somali pirates release Seychelles yacht crew” (Reuters, June 22, 2009)

On the 23rd, Somali pirates freed the crew members from Seychelles-registered yacht *Indian Ocean Explorer*. Pirates seized the oceanographic research cruiser on March 27 near the Seychelles' island of Assumption.

【Related Story】**“ Somali pirates destroy yacht” (AFP, June 24, 2009)**

On the 24th, Somali pirates said they torched a Seychelles vessel after releasing its seven crew members. According to a member of the pirate group who was involved in the ransom negotiations, they asked the owners for a million dollars but in the end the shipping owner paid them only \$450 000. Pirates said they would burn the ship if the shipping owner refuses to pay all the ransom. Eventually, the owner did not pay the money.

June 22 “Portuguese navy releases 8 pirate suspects after arrest” (AFP, June 22, 2009)

On the 22nd, Portuguese warship, NRP *Corte-Real*, captured eight pirates, but freed after consultation with the Portuguese government. While escorting a Pakistani merchant ship, the *Corte Real* received a distress call from the Singapore-flagged MV *Maersk Phoenix* and entered the spot. A Portuguese frigate, after firing warning shots at their boat, stopped the boat. A boarding party of Portuguese marines confiscated four assault rifles, a grenade-launcher, grenades and explosives.

June 22 “Pirates attempt to seize ship in Malacca” (Fairplay Daily News, June 25, 2009)

According to the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center, there was an attempted pirate attack in the Singapore and Malacca Straits on 22 June. It said seven armed pirates boarded a Singaporean-flagged tug *Salvicero* with a Korean-flagged barge *HDB 1006* under tow. Three of them were reportedly armed with automatic rifle and handguns. The crew immediately went into the accommodation areas and locked all access points to/from the deck. After futile attempts to enter the accommodation area, the robbers left in a wooden boat.

June 23 “Somali pirates free Dutch ship” (AFP, June 23, 2009)

On the 23rd, Somali pirates released a Dutch cargo ship, Netherlands Antilles-flagged MV *Marathon* (2,579DWT) , which had been hijacked in the Gulf of Aden on May 7. When hijacked, one of eight crew members was shot dead. Another crew member suffered a bullet wound.

June 25 “Italian navy hands over 9 pirate suspects to Kenya” (Marine Security Centre, Horn of Africa, Press Release, June 25, 2009)

On the 25th, the Italian Navy frigate ITS *Maestrale* handed over nine detainees suspected of involvement in piracy to the Kenyan authorities. They had been held in custody by the naval vessel in the Gulf of Aden since May 22. (Refer to OPRF MARINT Monthly Report, May 2009, 1. 1 Security.)

June 26 “ CNFTTG Chairman visits to see SSF task force ” (PLA Military Daily, Website edition, June 6, 2009)

On the 26th, Mr. Chao Huxiang, Chairman of China National Foreign Trade Transportation Group (CNFTTG), visited the task force of the South Sea Fleet (SSF) in Zhanjiang which had been dispatched to Somalia for the first time, and presented a flag and a letter of appreciation to it. According to Chairman Chao Huxiang, the personnel of the SSF are said to have protected the passage and safety of human lives in the terrible heat of summer.

They also dispatched doctors to the cruising vessels, and provided medical supplies. Representing all officers and men, Vice Commander of Guangzho Military Region and Commander of the SSF, Mr. Su Zhiqian said: The recent mission was entrusted by the party center and the central military committee, and the task of protecting the ships of our country and the ships we need should not be despised.

June 28 “Somali pirates free Belgian ship” (AP, June 28, 2009)

Somali pirates have released the entire crew of a Belgian-flagged dredger Pompei, the Belgian government said on the 28th. The 10-member crew is said to be in good health. Belgian Defense Minister told a news conference that the ship's owners paid a ransom to release the ship and crew. He declined to say how much, but said pirates had demanded \$8 million. The ship was seized a few hundred miles north of the Seychelles islands on April 18.

June 29 “NATO invites Russia to participate in anti-piracy operation” (Itar-Tass, June 29, 2009)

NATO sent an official invitation to Russia to participate in the NATO operation “Allied Protector” for the struggle with piracy off the Somali coast, Russian permanent representative at NATO Dmitry Rogozin said in an exclusive interview with Itar-Tass on the 29th. He said captains of their warships cooperate directly with commanders of the fleets from Western countries, even though Russia belongs to neither the EU fleet or the NATO fleet. According to Rogozin, the Russian political leadership will decide on the issue taking into account all factors.

【Related Story 1】**“ Russia sends 3rd naval task force to Gulf” (Vostok-Media, June 29, 2009)**

On the 29th, the third task force of the Russian navy set off from Vladivostok [to the Gulf of Aden to fight piracy]. The task force comprises big anti-submarine ship *Admiral Tributs*, tanker *Boris Butoma* and tugboat MB-99.

【Related Story 2】**“ NATO’s Somali expeditionary force relieved” (NATO Press Release, June 29, 2009)**

On the 29th, NATO’s expeditionary force (EF) to Somalia - Standing NATO Maritime Group 2 (SNMG2) - took over responsibility from another EF to Somalia - Standing NATO Maritime Group 1 (SNMG1).

June 29 “Arab States to set up anti-piracy league” (The Media Line, June 30, 2009)

On the 29th, a consortium of 11 Arab states discussed to set up a joint Arab anti-piracy naval force to prevent the spread of piracy. The force, to be initially led by Saudi Arabia, will include naval forces from Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

1.2 Military

June 1 “Russian submarine fleet today” (RIA Novosti, June 1, 2009)

Russian navy has 12 nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines in service, but only eight of them are combat-capable, editor-in-chief of the Moscow Defense Brief, the Russian military magazine, said on the 1st. According to the analyst, out of 12 vessels, Northern Fleet's Typhoon class *Dmitry Donskoi* submarine has been overhauled to test new Bulava sea-based ballistic missiles, six *Delta-IV* class units are being refitted with modernized version of the R-29RM (SS-N-23) missile, known as Sineva, and five *Delta-III* class submarines are deployed with the Pacific Fleet. Submarines of the *Delta-III* class are being gradually decommissioned. About eight [strategic] submarines in total are considered combat-ready. Two *Typhoon* class submarines, the *Arkhangelsk* and the *Severstal*, remain in reserve at a naval base in Severodvinsk in north Russia, but they are not fitted with missiles and need further repairs. *Typhoon* class subs will be replaced by new-generation *Borey* class strategic submarines, which will be equipped with Bulava sea-based ballistic missiles. Russia started mooring trials of the first *Borey* class vessel, the *Yury Dolgoruky*, in March. Two other *Borey* class nuclear submarines, the *Alexander Nevsky* and the *Vladimir Monomakh*, are currently under construction at the Sevmash shipyard and are expected to be completed in 2009 and 2011. Russia is planning to build a total of eight submarines of this class by 2015.

On the other hand, the Russian Navy has about 30 nuclear-powered attack subs equipped with either SS-N-19 Shipwreck long-range anti-ship cruise missiles or torpedo tubes, but only 17 of them are operational, the analyst said. Diesel-electric submarines are represented by about 20 *Kilo* class vessels. They will be gradually replaced by Project 667 *Lada* class submarines.

In addition, the Russian Navy has at least seven 'special purpose' submarines designed for testing of new technologies and weaponry. Some open sources earlier reported the existence of Project 20120 B-90 *Sarov* diesel-electric submarine, which has a nuclear reactor as a supplementary power generator. The vessel was commissioned in 2007. According to some reports, it may be used by Russia's Northern Fleet as a spy vessel in northern waters.

【Related Story】**“ Lada class to complete sea trial in 2009” (RIA Novosti, June 10, 2009)**

On the 10th, an official of the Russian Defense Ministry said he plans to complete sea trials of a new diesel *Lada*-class submarine in 2009. The *Lada*-class submarine features an advanced anti-sonar coating for its hull, an extended cruise range, and advanced anti-ship and anti-submarine weaponry, including Club-S cruise missile systems. Two other submarines of the same class are being built.

Project 667 *Lada*-class

Source: RIA Novosti, June 10, 2009

June 7 “6th class officer of SSF unit advises to stop broadcasts in sub” (PLA Military Daily, Website edition, June 7 2009)

According to a proposal of a submarine sonar engineer, the China’s South Sea Fleet (SSF) stopped a broadcasting program called “a voice of the long citadel under waters” which the SSF has continued for more than a decade in the submarines. In the attack and defense exercises between the friendly and enemy submarines in the underwater fleet conducted in 2008, political commissars aboard the submarines ordered to broadcast the program which is a routine, recreational activity after dinner. Right after the start of broadcast, a sonar engineer of the submarine proposed that the political commissar should stop broadcasting, because the submarine becomes vulnerable to detection by the enemy for the broadcast. The political commissar asked the engineer why they had not been found so far by the enemy although they continued to broadcast for more than a decade. Sonar engineer explained to him, as follows. Although old-types of submarines had big mechanical noises, the efficiency of other submarines in the exercises was low, and they could not be found by the detection of broadcast-noise. However, today’s submarines have fewer mechanical noises, but higher sonar efficiencies, which makes the noise by broadcast easily detected when they act with each other within a definite distance. It made the political commissar understand his words, and the commissar had the broadcast stopped. At the faculty meeting of the training in the following week, he proposed other fleets to terminate broadcasting.

June 8 “China military expenditure becomes World’s 2nd” (Time, June 8, 2009)

According to the annual report on world arms transfers of the Sweden’s Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in 2009 released on the 8th, China increased its military spending in 2008 by 10 percent to an estimated \$84.9 billion, making it the second biggest military spender next to the United States. “China is continuing to acquire both domestic and foreign arms as it seeks to equip its armed forces for conditions of modern 'informationalized' warfare,” it said.

On the other hand, the United States had its military expenditure rising 9.7 percent in 2008 to \$607 billion. In addition, global arms spending rose four percent in 2008, and the total global arms spending was \$1.46 trillion. Therefore, the U.S. accounted for nearly 42 percent of the total global arms spending in 2008. Following the United States and China, France narrowly overtook Britain for third place. Russia climbed to fifth place from seventh in 2007.

June 8 “SSF conducts long cruise supply exercise” (PLA Military Daily, Website, June 8 2009)

In early June, the South Sea Fleet (SSF) succeeded in conducting a comprehensive supply exercises of a steaming type on the ocean. The various naval ships, including the combatants, a landing ship dock, a large supply ship and a hospital ship among others, arrived in waters about 1,000 kilometers off the coast of the South China Sea. A large supply ship “*Qinghai Hu*” provided fuel to a combatant “*Lanzhou*” and landing ship “*Kunlunshan*” which were running left and right side of the supply ship. The ship following the supply ship in a column line, *Chaohu*, was also provided with fuel. One after another, *Qinghai Hu* also supplied fuel to *Changdu* and *Xiangtan*. The oil hose are automatically expanded and contracted by an automatic control device. After the supply was over, they successfully completed a series of drills, including food provision, medical rescues, maritime search and rescue, and supply of ordnance among others, which made teamwork between the supporting vessels and combat ships improved. This exercise proved the longest time for supply to the ships located on three stations, the largest amount of supply to a single ship, the newest record in the navy for a quantity of supplies other than liquid fuel. The exercise is said to have taken seven hours and 53 minutes.

Photographs below show a scene at the time of replenishment.

Source: PLA Military Daily, Website edition, June 8, and June 30, 2009

June 9 “Russian navy to begin building aircraft carriers in 2012-2013” (Kyiv Post, June 9, 2009)

On the 9th, the sources of the Russian naval headquarters told Russian state media-Interfax- that the development policy of the Russian Navy, which covers the period of 2050-2060, envisages the creation of five to six aircraft carrier groups, and the construction of aircraft carriers will likely begin in 2012 - 2013. Now research work is being done to determine the appearance of the future aircraft carrier. The first carrier built is slated to join the Pacific Fleet, which will create additional opportunities for the demonstration of the Andreyev Flag in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. At the same time, the defense ministry is planning to build a training center for naval aviation pilots in the area of Yeisk, Krasnodar Territory, on the coast of the Azov Sea.

June 11 “Chinese submarine hits sonar of USN destroyer” (CNN, June 12, 2009)

On the 11th, a Chinese submarine hit an underwater sonar array being towed by the destroyer USS *John McCain*. An U.S. military official calls it an “inadvertent encounter.” The destroyer’s sonar was damaged, but both the submarine and the destroyer did not collide. The incident occurred near Subic Bay off the coast of the Philippines. The U.S. navy official said the incident had not been made public, and would not whether the U. S. ship knew the submarine was that close to it. The U. S. Navy does not believe this was a deliberate incident of Chinese harassment, as it would have been extremely dangerous had the array gotten caught in the submarine’s propellers.

June 15 “ Life-extension of weapons is not cosmetic surgery : Cheng Yong Naval Command Academy ” (PLA Military Daily, Website edition, June 15, 2009)

Cheng Yong of Naval Command Academy is pointing out the problems of extending the lives of old weapons as follows.

- (1) It is the subject in the armed forces of every nation in the world how to improve the effectiveness of extending the service-life of old weapons at minimum cost costs by repairing and upgrading a large quantity of old equipment.
- (2) The standard age of naval vessels is between 30-year and 35-year. During this time-frame the ships require a large amount of money and manpower to continue their operations. Economic burden of replacing the ships that have reached the retiring age entirely with new vessels is unbearable to any nations in the world.
- (3) Every nation in the world is extending the service-life of current platforms by adopting new technology and improving the weapon systems. Looking at the recent examples in India and the Unite States, age-extension is not undergoing superficial “cosmetic surgery” by painting the hull anew, but giving new life-power by putting hands into the equipment. It is not only economical but also agreeable to scientific developments of arms and equipment.
- (4) In our military forces, it is important to update old equipment with limited costs and to improve the operational effectiveness. We need to enhance the efficiency and operational effectiveness of the old equipment, not only by having a narrow view of extending natural age

of equipment but also by considering the extension of weapons through the introduction of new technologies.

June 16 “RSN’s sub to be launched in Sweden” (The Straits Times, June 17, 2009)

The first submarine for the Singapore navy, the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN) *Archer*, slipped into the pristine waters off the Karlskrona shipyard in Sweden. The RSS *Archer* will undergo sea trials between now and its arrival in Singapore late 2010. The eventual delivery of the RSS *Archer* and its sister unit - the RSS *Swordsman* - will allow the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN) to retire some of its *Challenger*-class boats. The deal to buy the pair second-hand from the Swedish navy was inked four years ago. Both submarines have been fitted with a state-of-the-art Air Independent Propulsion (AIP) system which allows it to last six weeks at sea - twice as long as the older RSS *Challenger*-class submarines.

RSS Archer

Source: Channel News Asia, June 17, 2009

June 19 “Russian navy commissions new frigate” (RIA Novosti, June 19, 2009)

Russia's newest frigate, the *Yaroslav Mudry*, was officially presented to the navy on the 19th. The frigate, which has just completed sea trials, has a displacement of 4,250 tons and a maximum speed of 30 knots. It is armed with anti-ship missiles, air defense systems, a 100-mm artillery mount, depth charges, and a Ka-27 helicopter. The Baltic Fleet commander earlier said the *Yaroslav Mudry* could join the international anti-piracy mission in the Gulf of Aden after entering service with the Baltic Fleet.

Yaroslav Mudry

Source: RIA Novosti, June 19, 2009

June 23 “China not planning Sri Lanka naval base” (The Straits Times, June 24, 2009)

On the 23rd, a senior officer of the Chinese navy headquarters said at interview at the Asia-Pacific Submarine Conference held in Singapore that China has no plan to build naval base in Sri Lanka. In the two years Chinese naval vessels stopped at Sri Lankan ports for refueling and replenishment of supplies and repairs, a senior Chinese naval officer said. In addition, the official stressed China's cooperation with Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh in the areas of shipbuilding and port construction was purely commercial. He added that Chinese naval vessels dispatched now in the Gulf of Aden would go to Karachi if major repairs were needed.

June 24 “Russia may export up to 40 diesel subs by 2015” (RIA Novosti, June 24, 2009)

Russia could sell up to 40 fourth-generation diesel-electric submarines to foreign customers by 2015, state-run arms exporter Rosoboronexport said. According to Rosoboronexport in a press release, the Project 636 *Kilo*-class submarine is thought to be one of the most silent submarine classes in the world. It has been specifically designed for anti-shipping and anti-submarine operations in relatively shallow waters. Russia has built *Kilo*-class submarines for India, China and Iran. The Project-677, or *Lada*-class, diesel submarine, whose export version is known as the *Amur 1650*, features a new anti-sonar coating for its hull, an extended cruising range, and advanced anti-ship and anti-submarine weaponry. Both submarines are equipped with highly-acclaimed Club-S integrated missile systems for the anti-ship missile and land-attack versions.

June 27 “Fighters in AF division joins sea drill after first air refuel” (PLA Military Daily, Website edition, June 28, 2009)

Guangzhou: In early June, a formation of combat aircraft of an air force division got an air refuel for the first time before participating in an ocean training. A certain combat aircraft recorded the longest ocean-going distance and maritime flight. According to a pilot of the combat aircraft, keeping stability, the combat aircraft approached the aircraft tanker. Coordinating the combat aircraft to the supplying nozzle of the tanker, the combat aircraft put its refueling probe into the supplying nozzle. Supply of air fuel was completed within several minutes. According to the related sources, this division is the first air force refueling team. For the past several years, they have conducted various air refueling drills under various conditions and environments which include several weather conditions, long and short distances, from land to air routes, from general conditions to tactical situation, and from a small size of units to a large size of force. This is a new, technological breakthrough. Below is the scene of refueling.

Source: PLA Military Daily, Website edition, Guangzhou, June 28, 2009

 **Topic** **7 former Soviet republics creates CSTO and standing collective force**

The summit meeting of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) was held in Moscow on 14 June 2009, and the participants signed onto a deal to create a standing collective force - collective rapid-reaction force. The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) is a security grouping comprising the former Soviet republics of Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The organization is intended to defend the national security and preserve the territorial integrity of the of the member nations. The CSTO was founded by six nations except Uzbekistan in October 2002. Uzbekistan became a full participant in the CSTO in June 2006.

At a summit held in Moscow on 4 February 2009, the CSTO agreed to set up “a joint rapid-reaction force.” The nations that agreed to setting up a joint rapid reaction force are seven member-nations of the CSTO - Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Recording a special opinion on the agreement, Uzbekistan would not participate in the collective force on a permanent basis but would delegate its detachments to take part in operations on an ad hoc basis. (RIA Novosti, February 4, 2009)

Based on the agreement, the Moscow summit meeting of the CSTO held on 14 June 2006 signed an agreement on creating a joint rapid-reaction force. According to Russian RIA Novosti dated 16 June, the document that has been signed includes an agreement on collective forces and a decision by the Collective Security Council on the “rapid-reaction force” structure. The agreement is without a signature from Belarus. Belarus boycotted the Moscow summit meeting in protest against Russia's ban on imports of its dairy products. Uzbekistan balked at signing the deal. Russia already has joint military contingents with Belarus and Armenia through the CSTO.

The main aim of creating a “rapid-reaction force” is to guarantee the national security and territorial integrity of the treaty member-states which is stipulated in the Collective Security Treaty. In concrete terms, based on the agreement, the force will be used to repulse military aggression, conduct anti-terrorist operations, fight transnational crime and drug trafficking, and neutralize the effects of natural disasters. The rapid-reaction force will be permanently based in Russia and placed under a single command, with CSTO member countries contributing special military units. The new force will comprise large military units from five countries - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The rapid-reaction force will include, as a core, an airborne division and an air assault brigade from Russia, and an air assault brigade from Kazakhstan. The other members will contribute a battalion-size force each, although Uzbekistan would delegate its detachments to take part in operations on an ad hoc basis. (RIA Novosti, June 14, 2009)

The “rapid-reaction force” created by the CSTO is a key mechanism to counter regional conflicts in Central Asia. It is of note whether or not the CSTO will set up a permanent force under a definite size of the single headquarters, and will carry out the role of a collective security mechanism in Central Asia in future, rivaling the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces.

1.3 Diplomacy and International Relations

June 4 “Indonesia, Malaysia protest over borders off east Borneo” (The Jakarta Post, June 5, 2009 and others)

Indonesia and Malaysia are sending the note of protest each other over the borders off east coast of Borneo. The maritime area is the Ambalat sea block, located on the border between the two nations, which is believed to be rich in crude oil (see the map appeared in the Malaysian paper). On the 5th, Indonesian foreign ministry said they had sent 35 notes of protests to Malaysia over Ambalat since 1980. The government sent the 35th note of protest on the 4th. On the 5th, the Indonesian naval commander said Indonesia had recorded 76 border violations by Malaysian naval vessels in 2007, 23 violations in 2008 and 11 so far this year. When the Indonesian navy gave a warning, the Malaysian navy steered away from disputed area. (Radio Australia News, June 5, 2009)

Source: The Star, June 10, 2009

June 7 “Taiwan’s President Ma vows to set up Marine Affairs Ministry” (Central News Agency, June 7, 2009)

On the 7th, Taiwan’s President Ma Ying-jeou said that his administration will set up a marine affairs ministry in two phases. He made the remarks at the end of an anti-terrorism drill carried out by the Coast Guard Administration at the Kaohsiung Harbor. “As a country lies between the East China Sea and South China Sea, Taiwan plays a special strategic role, and thereby needs a ministry in charge of marine affairs.” Ma said. In addition, reciting a plan included in his campaign promise, the president said, his administration will set up a marine affairs commission which will be enlarged and converted gradually into a ministry to formulate and enforce the country's marine policy. Noting that Taiwan ranks 10th in the world in terms of its annual fish

catch, Ma, whose four-year term will end in 2012 and can be reelected no more than once, said the government will budget NT\$25 billion (US\$7.8 billion) to buy a frigate with a displacement of more than 2000 tons in 2017 to boost the Coast Guard's strength. The largest frigate owned now has a displacement of 1,800 tons.

June 17 “ China shows sovereignty in Paracel ”(PLA Military Daily, Website edition, June 24, 2009)

On the 17th, People’s of Liberation Army (PLA) soldiers and a reporter of the PLA Military Daily landed an islet of the Paracel Islands. They visited the grave of eight brave soldiers who died in the battle with Vietnam to recover the Islands. In order to promote the consciousness of maritime thought and interests of soldiers, the armed forces deployed there received an education on maritime knowledge before the grave.

June 18 “PLA former general advises building air port in Spratly Islands” (China Brief, Vol. 9, Issue 13, the Jamestown Foundation, June 24, 2009)

The sixth meeting of the 11th National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference's (CPPCC) Standing Committee took place from June 22 to 27. During one of the committee's working group meetings on June 18, the former deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and standing committee member of the CPPCC, General Zhang Li, recommended that China build an airport and seaport on Mischief Reef located in the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. The additional facilities, Zhang said, would enable China to conduct aircraft patrol of the area, support Chinese fishing vessels and demonstrate the country's sovereignty over the disputed islands. The call for building military installments on the disputed islets by General Zhang, may be signs of China's increased willingness to use force in resolving territorial disputes as tension between China and Philippines and Vietnam boils over the contested islets in the region.

Today's Mischief Reef

Source: China Brief, Vol. 9, Issue 13, the Jamestown Foundation, June 24, 2009

1.4 Shipping, Resources, Environment, and Miscellaneous

June 1 “U. S responds to Panama Canal expansion” (Los Angeles Times, June 1, 2009)

The U. S. newspaper, The Los Angeles Times dated June 1, carried the current expansion projects of the Panama Canal and the response to the expansion of harbors on the U. S. West Coast, the gist of which is as follows.

- (1) In the Panama Canal, the dredging works are being conducted for the expansion of the canal. The three international consortia are applying for the contract for the \$5.25 billion expansion project of the landmark Panama Canal, which will be signed shortly. In this project, costing \$3 billion or more, the construction of two locks - one at the waterway's Caribbean entrance, the other on the Pacific - will be completed by 2014. It will make dubbed post-Panamax, the super-sized vessels which are capable of carrying three times more cargo than ships now transiting the canal, to use the passage. Currently, a new four-mile access channel on the Pacific side is 85% excavated, and dredging is underway.
- (2) According to the canal authority, the expanded canal will make Panama an even more important transit hub by attracting a bigger share of Asian container freight destined for the eastern United States. Currently, 70% of that cargo is offloaded at Los Angeles, Long Beach and other North American ports and moved by rail or truck across the country.
- (3) A marine shipping specialist in London regards, if there is an increasing migration of freight via the Panama Canal, the implication is that Los Angeles and Long Beach ports as well as the U. S. rail lines will take the hit and suffer. The canal expansion project is already having a ripple effect in Southern California. The Los Angeles and Long Beach ports each have launched expansion and streamlining projects to improve their competitiveness with an expanded Panama Canal. The Los Angeles port's plans include the expansion of three terminals and improved wharf access for the rail lines. The Long Beach port's facility had put in motion a 10-year plan to invest \$1.6 billion in upgrades of piers and rail access.
- (4) On the other hand, global shipping companies are wary of the rising tolls the canal is charging to fund the expansion. The average toll will be doubled over a 20-year period that began in 2006. An operation chief for Danish shipping giant Maersk said the expanded canal would divert some U.S. freight away from U.S. West Coast ports, but how much will depend on transit times and the effect of the canal's toll hikes.
- (5) Another factor is whether U.S. ports on the Eastern Seaboard make changes to accommodate the biggest ships. Ports including ones in Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S.C.; and Miami, Fla. are too shallow, and access to the Newark, N.J., port -- the most important in the New York area -- is blocked by the Bayonne Bridge. As a defensive measure, Maersk and other shipping lines serving the Asia-to-eastern-U.S. routes are taking a close look at westward routes through the Suez Canal in Egypt. Maersk plans to open a Suez route for post-Panamax ships in the near future.

June 1 “Large tankers avoid transits of Suez Canal” (Lloyd’s List, June 1, 2009)

There was a 70% drop in the number of very large crude oil carriers (VLCCs) going through the Suez Canal carrying Middle East crude in the first quarter of 2009, compared to the same period in 2008. According to data from Lloyd’s Marine Intelligence Unit’s Apex service, only 18 VLCCs went westbound through the Suez Canal in the first quarter of 2009, which was a drastic decrease, compared to 61 in the same period in 2008. The drop-off is due to the fact that ship owners of the VLCCs avoided their passage through the Suez Canal to reduce the cost and avoid the attacks by the pirates when the spot charter rates are in the red.

On the other hand, 77 VLCCs carried Middle East crude to countries in Europe and the Americas via the Cape of Good Hope during the first quarter of 2009. For instance, Saudi Arabian shipping owner and shipping charter company, Vela International, no longer sends its tankers via the Suez Canal after the hijack of its VLCC MT Sirius Star in November 2008. Also, the total number of VLCCs going to western destinations with Middle East crude is down from last year. In the first four months of this year, there were 118 VLCCs going via the Gulf of Suez and the Cape of Good Hope. For the same period in 2008 there were 169.

VLCCs typically transit through the Red Sea to Ain Sukhna in Egypt and discharge some of their crude cargoes before sailing through the Suez Canal, because draught restrictions mean they cannot transit fully laden. The oil passes through the Sumed pipeline before it is reloaded on the tanker at Sidi Kerir in the Mediterranean Sea. Before gaining access to the Suez Canal, VLCCs also have to sail through the Gulf of Aden, where Somali pirates are known to operate frequently.

June 16 “China to build pipelines via Myanmar in Sep” (Reuters, June 16, 2009)

China will start building oil and gas pipelines through Myanmar in September, the China Securities Journal reported on the 16th. According to the newspaper, the section of the pipelines in Myanmar will be built under the name of CNPC but whether CNPC or PetroChina undertakes the construction of the domestic section has not been decided. The oil and gas pipelines would help China cut out oil cargoes’ long detour through the congested Malacca Strait as well as strengthen its access to rich energy reserves in Myanmar itself. The gas line, with transportation capacity of 12 billion cubic meters a year, is projected to ship in natural gas to Kunming, capital of southwestern China’s Yunnan province, which borders Myanmar, in 2012. The pipe, with total length of 2,806 kilometers, will extend to Guizhou province and end in Nanning, capital of the Guangxi region. On the other hand, the 400,000 barrels-per-day (bpd) crude oil pipe would run about 1,100 kilometers from a deep-sea port in Kyaukphyu Township in Myanmar’s Rakhine State to China’s Kunming before extending to Guizhou and Chongqing municipality.

June 17 “Global economic crisis tied to shipping safety” (Fairplay Daily News, June 17, 2009)

On the 17th, the European Union (EU) and the United States (US) Coast Guard warned that ship safety is dropping in parallel with the global economy’s descent. US Coast Guard official

released US ship detention figures and explained that there is at least an indirect relation between our economic times and safety. The 2008 accident review of the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) published on the 17th, said: The shipping downturn will give operators time to carry out much maintenance that was delayed during the boom - but many will not do that because of budget cuts. According to the EMSA survey in 2008, 82 seafarers were killed on ships in and around EU waters - but that is an increase of six on 2007. Also, loss of life and the number and costs of accidents remain higher than 3-5 years ago. In addition, EMSA survey points out three points, as follows: Its review also showed that : (1) many accidents are not investigated by member states; (2) accident causes are not frequently specified; and (3) the accuracy of accident reports is often questionable.

June 18 “Malta now a haven for oil tankers” (Reuters, June 18, 2009)

A shoal of tankers has gathered around Mediterranean spot Malta. Shallow water, mild weather and its sheltered central Mediterranean location is becoming haven for crude-oil tankers, oil-product tankers and liquefied natural gas (LNG) tankers. About six crude-oil tankers, 20 oil-product tankers and four liquefied natural gas (LNG) tankers are floating off Malta, Reuters' data show.

2. Intelligence Assessment

The National Security Strategy of Russian Federation to 2020

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev approved a new national security strategy -“The National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020” (hereafter document) - by the presidential decree on May12, and released the document on the website on May 13.

Refer to website (in Russian): <http://www.scrf.gov.ru/documents/99.html>

The feature of current document is that the paper expands the targets of the national security and makes clear of a policy of emphasizing not only the traditional military security but also economic and energy areas. The document says there is fear in the future world that the conflict over natural resources will develop into armed clashes, which will occur around the border of the Russian Federation (hereafter Russia), including the Central Asia and Caspian Sea border areas.

The introduction of major contents of the document and an analysis of the features of the current document compared with previous document are mentioned below.

I . Structure of document

A. Structure

1. General situation (No. 1-7)
2. Present world and Russia: state and tendency of growth (No. 8-20)
3. National interests of Russia and strategic national priorities (No. 21-24)
4. Securing national security (No. 25-96)
 - (1) National defense (No. 26-34)
 - (2) State and social security (No. 35-44)
 - (3) Increase of quality of life of Russian citizens (No. 45-52)
 - (4) Economic growth (No. 53-65)
 - (5) Science, technology and education (No. 66-70)
 - (6) Public Health (No. 71-78)
 - (7) Culture (No. 79-84)
 - (8) Ecology of living systems and rational use of nature (No. 85-88)
 - (9) Strategic stability and strategic partnership of an equal right (No. 89-96)
5. Organizational, normative, right and informational bases of realization of modern strategy (No. 97-111)
6. Fundamental characteristics of posture of national security (No. 112)
(Note: No. and figures of an item show the numbers of items in the document.)

B. Major contents

Below are the summaries of contents which are duplicated and described in accordance

with articles in the structure.

1. General Situation (No. 1-7)

- a. Fundamental directions of national security of Russia are strategic national priorities, whereby the tasks of the most important social, political and economical transformations for creating security conditions for realization of the constitutional rights and rights of citizens of Russia, realizations of steady development of the country, and preservation of territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State.(No.2)
- b. The fundamental task of this strategy is composed of formation and maintenance of powers for securing and promoting national security of domestic and international conditions suitable for realizing strategic, national priorities. (No. 5)
- c. Basic concepts in this strategy are as follows; (No. 6)
 - (a) National Security -- state of maintaining individuals, communities, and State.
 - (b) National interests of Russia -- Total of domestic and international requirements of the State in securing protection and development of individuals, communities, and the State.
 - (c) Threats to the national security -- Direct or indirect damage given to constitutional rights, freedoms, and rights of individual living.
 - (d) Strategic national priorities -- the most important directions (positions) of factors of securing national securities, by which constitutional rights and freedom of the Russian citizens, and national sovereignty of Russian citizens are realized.
 - (e) Forces of securing national security -- Armed forces of Russia and other military forces.
 - (f) Means of securing national security -- National powers, including technologies, technical programs, transportations, communications, information and others.

2. Present world and Russia: state and tendency of growth (No. 8-20)

- a. Although Russia is ready to promote relations with the (North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the approaches and movements of military facilities eastward to Russian borders and attempts to supplement global functions which do not meet the standards of international law shall not be permitted. (No. 8) Russia is ready to develop relations with the NATO on the basis equal national interests of strengthening common security in the European and North Atlantic regions. The contents and scope will depend upon the legal national interests of Russia in the plans by the government and military forces as well as the degree of NATO's consideration to it. (No. 17)
- b. Russia will raise people's standard of living and diversify the country's economy away from oil and gas. (No. 9)
- c. For Russia, terrorism and spread of nuclear weapons are potential dangers, and AIDS, alcoholism and worldwide economic crisis are non-military threats. (No. 10)
- d. The possibility of an increase in the unilateral use of military forces in the

international relations, the confrontation between major powers participating in international politics, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the threats that the terrorists will acquire these weapons will give negative influences on the security of national interests of Russia. (No. 10)

- e. In the long term, the competition over the natural resources in the Near East, the continental shelf in the Barents Sea, the Arctic Ocean regions, the Caspian Sea basin, and Central Asia will be intensified. In the mid term, the situations in Iraq and Afghanistan and the conflicts in the Central and Near East, South Asia, Africa and the Korean Peninsula will continue to give a negative influence on the international relations. (No. 11) In the long term, there will be a possibility that Russia will be involved in the conflicts on the Russian borders over the energy resources. Under the competition of seeking national resources, the problems including the use of military forces that will change the balance of power shall not be excluded. (No. 12) [Note: near-term (2012), mid-term (2015), and long-term (2020) (Izvestiya, May 12, 2009)]
- f. If the United States deploy the Missile Defense (MD) Systems in Europe, the opportunity of guaranteeing global and regional stability would remarkably be narrowed. (No. 12)
- g. Russia will promote relations with the Confederation of Independent States (CIS). The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) is a major instrument of connecting the nations in order to stand against the regional threats including the countermeasures against the illicit narcotic smuggling. (No. 13)

3. National interests of Russia and strategic national priorities (No. 21-24)

The national interests of Russia is development of democracy and civil community, strengthening of economic competitions, constitutional order, territorial integrity, security of sovereignty, maintaining strategic balance and promotion of mutual benefits in the multilateral world, and pushing up Russia into a world power among others. (No. 21)

4. Securing national security (No. 25-96)

National security of Russia depends upon effectiveness of national economy power and security system of Russia. (No. 25)

(1) National Defense (No. 26-34)

- a. Strategic objective of strengthening national defense is to prevent the global and regional wars and conflicts and to protect strategically the interests of national security. (No. 26) Here, Russia emphasizes a total of powers including political, diplomatic, military, economical and other means. (No. 27)
- b. Military security is accomplished by a total of powers including military organizations, the development and improvements of military capabilities, as well as financial administration, resources and infrastructure. (No. 28)
- c. In the areas of Russian national defense and building up the military power, politics

of Russia shall be, in the long term, oriented to modernization of Russian military forces and other military-related organizations which maintain the national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity. (No. 29)

- d. Regarding the national defense policy in future, Russia will strengthen defense capabilities by modernization of the armed forces. In the mid-term, Russia will not only improve staff organization, military base system in the territory, readiness for quick response and cooperative relations but also strengthen its nuclear power. (No. 29)
- e. The threats of military security issues that Russia is facing are as below:
 - (a) In particular, they include a policy of some foreign nations that aim to possess an overwhelming superiority of military power with strategic nuclear force, information capabilities, high-technological, non-nuclear weapons, one-sided MD system, and utilization of space for military purposes among others. (No. 30)
Russia will strengthen conventional forces as well as nuclear weapons to counter an expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). On the other hand, Russia will talk with them on the reduction of nuclear and conventional forces. (No. 30) Military unbalance (with the United States) exists in nuclear arms, and conventional weapons, in particular, long-range precision-guided weapons. (No. 30)
 - (b) Russia will improve military organizations and functions, change the locations of their deployments, organize and strengthen the rapid reaction forces, and strengthen operational and combat training. (No. 30) Russia will strengthen combat readiness posture and nuclear weapons for combats, and make several kinds of documents (doctrines) (No. 31) In the mid-term, Russia will improve strategic nuclear forces. (No. 32) Russia will strengthen military technologies, (combat) support posture, mobilization postures, and logistic posture. (No. 34)
- (2) State and social security (No. 35-44)
 - a. Worldwide economic crisis equals damage from a large scale of military actions. (No. 35)
 - b. Russia will emphasize a unity of the association between civil communities and the national security. (No.35) The activities of the organizations of foreign special force and individuals are more dangerous than terrorists and military, economic and diplomatic threats. In particular, these threats involve individuals who inflict damage on Russia by using nuclear and chemical weapons, and highly dangerous radiological, chemical, and biological substances, groups of terrorists who intend to change the foundation of Russia's constitutional regime, as well as the acts of sabotage against the functions of the Russia's governmental organizations and the military and industrial targets. (No.37)
 - b. Military clashes in the vicinity of national borders, and on the national borders with some States that have not been demarcated, and "intelligence activities" by foreign organizations among others are threats to Russia. To defend the national interests of

the nation, Russia will use political, legal, internationally economic, military and other means. (No. 37) One of conditions of securing national security is defending national borders of Russia. (No. 41) There is a danger that the use of military forces in the vicinity of Russian borders with Georgia and Ukraine will escalate. (No. 42)

- c. As a border security measure, Russia will place multi-purpose border complex (surveillance system) of high technology on the border with republics of Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. Russia is increasing effectiveness of national borders in the areas of the Arctic Ocean region, Far East, and Caspian Sea areas. (No. 42)

Note: (3)-(7) are abbreviated.

(8) Strategic stability and strategic partnership of an equal right (No. 89-96)

- a. Based upon relations of bilateral and multilateral partnership, Russia will promote steady development of national interests while obtaining agreements with other nations. (No. 89) In the long-term, while securing peace, and forming conditions for an emancipation from nuclear weapons and performing equality for all nations, Russia will pursue strategic stability. (No. 90) Russia will deploy its armed forces in the conflict areas in order to maintain strategic stability. (No. 93)
- b. By reducing strategic offensive arms, Russia will make efforts to maintain strategic stability in the world's community. (No. 91, 92) Russia will participate with other nations in strengthening world's mechanism for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and other weapons of mass-destruction, and their related technologies. (No. 94) Also, Russia participates in the treaties and international agreements of non-proliferation of weapons. (No. 95)
- c. In the relations with the United States, based on strategic stability and cooperation in the various regions in the international stage, Russia will aim to establish equal and conclusive strategic partnership relations with the United States, while making the negotiations on nuclear disarmament and MD system as priority issues for the time-being. (No. 96)

5. Organizational, normative, right and informational bases of realization of modern strategy (No. 97-111)

- a. The Russian Security Council (RSC) will coordinate with departments of national security systems including terrorism and intelligence security. (No. 97, 104, 109)

6. Fundamental characteristics of posture of national security (No. 112)

- a. In the standard categories on evaluation of the national security are included unemployment rates, correlation of income and expenditure, growth rate consumers' commodities, nation's foreign and domestic debt, welfare in the departments of health, culture, education, and science, gross national products, and annual conversion equipment of military technology. (No. 112)

II . Comments

1. Background of document

- (1) The “Security Doctrine” of Russia was born under the name of the “National Security Concept”(which was partly revised in January 2000) and issued in 1997 by President Boris Yeltsin in a form of dragging western threats from the Cold War era. In 2001, President Vladimir Putin (then, and now Prime Minister) indicated to have it revised entirely by stressing counter-terrorism. However, it is said that the revision was not realized because of the opposition from a group of the “Siloviki” - followers and ex-members of the security and military groups in the Soviet-era - who were regarding the United States with animosity.
- (2) As the Russian economy grows with an increase of a national profit due to high price of oil for the past years, the RSC began to study in March 2007 (a) conducting military modernization, (b) strengthening central control of military industry by government, and (c) establishing the new military doctrine. The author of the current document is Nicholas Patrushev, Secretary of the RSC. Patrushev, a sworn friend of Putin, was Director of Federal Security Bureau (FSB) of Russian Federation from August 1999 to May 2008.
- (3) The preparation for making the current document was initiated under the direction from President Dmitry Medvedev when he took office in May 2008. Although the final draft of the document was due to be approved by the Security Council on 25 March 2009, the approval was postponed for a month to be released in May this year, because of the need of corrections. It was regarded to be influenced by the summit meeting with US President Barack Obama and the financial crisis. (No. 12, 35)

Apart from the MD issue, responding to an expiry of the START 1 (signed in July 1991) at the end of this year (2009), both Russia and the United States are due to enter into full negotiation over verification and reduction of nuclear weapons in autumn this year. Russia wanted to show clear and strong attitudes before the meeting.

2. Features of document

- (1) The current document is, to the end, “Declared policy” of Medvedev’s regime, and the title of the document does not necessarily show the actual status of the “Strategy” in the title. In case of Russia and the Soviet Union, we could say: “The words and deeds are separate (Joseph Stalin).” Regarding a policy in the document, one unique point that I would dare to say is that the paper has mentioned for the first time Russia views a road to abolishing nuclear weapons in the world as a long-term goal. (No. 90) This is understood that Russia may support a long-range goal of U.S President Barack Obama’s “World without nuclear weapons.” However, looking from an entire trend in the document, we cannot deny the tone of an external propaganda. In fact, it is almost certain that Russia will not voluntarily abandon the nuclear weapons which Russia considers as the key for claiming status of a great power. On the other hand,

Russia is repeating its position by denying an eastward expansion of the NATO, as well as seeking a conclusion of a new European Security Treaty. (No. 8, 16, 30)

- (2) The problem is summed up into whether or not Russia will succeed in solving various limitations in national security it points out and Kremlin will have sufficient economic and political capabilities to perform its international ambition goal. In fact, with international financial crisis and downfall of energy prices, the prospect of Russian economy that “in mid-term Russia will be one of world’s top-five economies” (No. 53) will be difficult to the contrary of the statement in the document. It is difficult for Russia to catch up with the seven countries-the U. S., Japan, China, India, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. According to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) summarized by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Russia was ranked 8th in 2008.
- (3) In the document, there are such signs that were added later to the document like “Although Russia is ready to promote relations with NATO, approaches and eastward movements of military facilities to Russian borders and attempts to supplement global functions, which do not meet the standards of international law, shall not be permitted.” (No. 8) In particular, in foreign policy, in company with the criticism that has been seen, some conciliatory expressions toward cooperation with the United States and NATO are mentioned in the paper. (No. 89-96)
- (4) Political elite groups in Russia are praising the document for adopting conclusive contents by broadly defining unique structures and national security strategy including science, culture, health care-services, and environment. However, in order to counter the threats mentioned in the strategy, the document does not specify which of the military and non-military means should be taken, leaving it ambiguous. However, the document will play the role of Russia’s guidance not only about the new military doctrine which will be formulated later based on this paper but also about the domestic and foreign policies. Moreover, regarding the maritime policy, the current document mentions only the vigorous competition over the energy resources in the Arctic region (No. 11). As for the maritime doctrine of Russia, “Maritime Doctrine of Russian Federation until 2020” (which was signed on 27 July 2001) has been stipulated by former president, Vladimir Putin (Now Prime Minister), and there are few possibilities that it will be revised.
- (5) Compared with document issued in 2000, the current document is listing up the threats that endanger the national security. Traditionally, Russian security policy paper was composed of threat recognition as its main body. However, the document this time points out strengthening nuclear and non-nuclear strategic forces as well as militarization of a space as threats. It also warns that these threats will be a trigger that causes a new competition. As other threats, the document points out the enlargement of NATO in the Russia’s border areas and strengthening of military alliances. Additionally, the document says it is a threat that the other nations will not

comply with arms control. (No. 17) The feature this time is that the document, together with these foreign threats, takes energy security, population problem, poverty, insufficient medical cares, terrorism, separatism, extremism, organized crime, corruption, domestic danger by worldly diseases as threats. (No.10, 37) The extensive threat recognition will not be favorably accepted by the traditionalists like “Silovikis” as it relatively weakens the recognition centered on the military issues as usual. However, looking at the paper from another aspect, some room of cooperation may be born to some extent in the assessment of threats that are commonly shared by the West.

- (6) The document mentions “The national borders with some countries that have not been demarcated, and “intelligence activities” by foreign organizations among others are threats to Russia. To defend the national interests of the nation, Russia will use political, legal, internationally economic, military and other means. (No. 37) This is a matter to be looked with attention. (For reference, the document mentions that Russia pursues reasonable and practical foreign policy and stresses relations with India, China, and Brazil (No.13). Throughout the document, no words of Japan have been mentioned as nation’s name.)

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