

Forming Leaders. Leading Reforms.

"Developing Capabilities Against Emerging Security Threats"

RADM Rommel Jude G Ong (Ret)
Professor of Praxis, ASOG



Strategic Context

Scenarios for the Indo-Pacific Region

Contested Sea Control over the South China Sea

- CCP heightens influence operations in coastal states adjacent to SCS
- QUAD(+) challenges PROC "sea control" through joint FONOPS and USCG deployment •
- EU states expand naval presence in SCS

Tension from the Center and Periphery

- PROC-India border dispute escalates tension
- PROC expands maritime interest towards Indian Ocean
- Internal dissent triggers challenges to Xi Jin Ping's leadership of the Party

Southeast Asia

- ASEAN leverages RCEP as mechanism for cooperation vs. competition
- PROC efforts to bring ASEAN under its diplomatic or economic "orbit"
- US will increase diplomatic presence under a Biden presidency

Indo-Pacific Quadrilateral Partnership

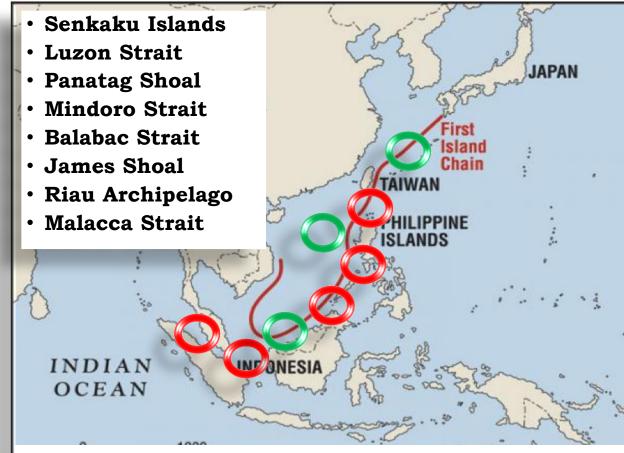
- US, Japan, India, Australia successfully organizes as a countervailing force to balance PROC
- Japan pursues complementary track as security guarantor in Southeast Asia

Strategic Context

Chinese Geo-Political Objective



- Sea Control of South China Sea
- Influence over ROC and PH



- Sea Control of Key Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs)
- Naval Presence in Key Features

Strategic Context

Scenarios Challenging PH National Security

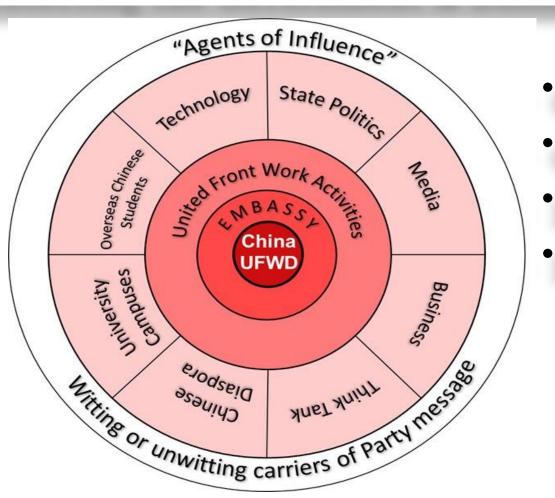
Instruments	Probable Chinese Interest
Diplomatic/ Political	 Weaken PH-US Alliance Support and promote a "pro-China" government
Informational	 Sow discord in domestic politics Shape public opinion towards a "pro-China" stance
Military/ Security	 PLA-N naval presence over West Philippine Sea PLA-N assertion patrol through PH archipelagic straits PROC-led exercises for propaganda purposes Introduce illiberal practices contrary to a democratic state
Economic	 Acquire strategic "real estate" to support military interests Unimpeded access to PH natural resources

- Diplomacy
 - PH-US Alliance
 - Regional Engagement
 - Strategic Partnerships
- Informational
 - Counter Disinformation
 - Security of Cyberspace
- Military
 - Whole of Government Approach
 - Island Defense/Seizure
 - Sea Control of SLOCs
 - Sea Denial at WPS
 - Maritime Security at EEZ
 - Strategic Deterrence
- Economic
 - Protection of vulnerable real estate
 - Protection of strategic industries

Domains of Warfare

- Political
- Space
- Aerospace
- Cyber
- Public Opinion
- High Seas
- Undersea
- Littorals
- Terrestrial

Whole of Government Approach: Protecting the Government & Business

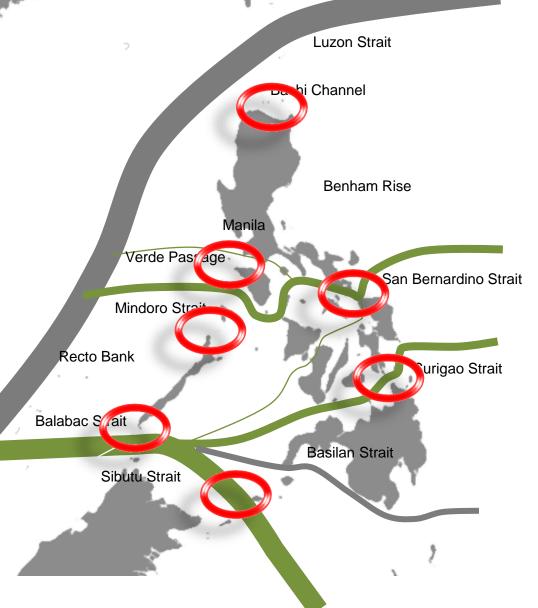


- Counter influence operations
- Counter disinformation
- Protect our cyberspace
- Protect the electoral process

Sea Control: Sea Lines of Communication

- Sea control over seven (7) SLOCs
- Maritime domain awareness
- Interdiction Capability



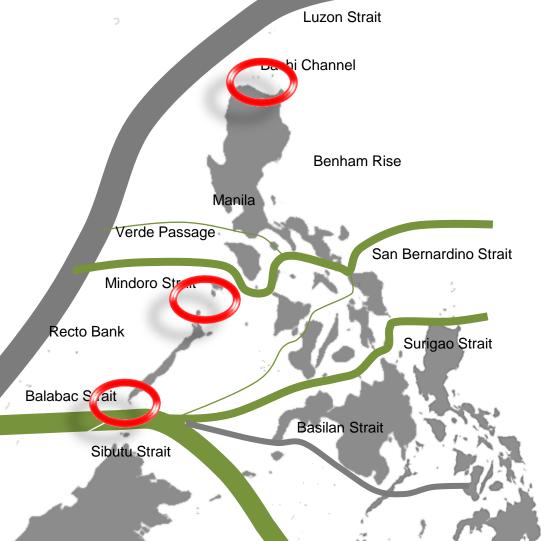


Island Defense and Seizure





- Batanes, Busuanga & Balabac Island Groups
- Amphibious Ready Group
- Reserve Force

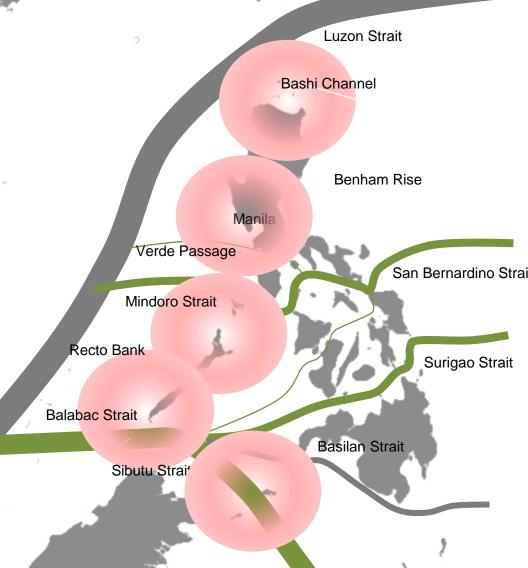


Sea Denial : West Philippine Sea





- Establish a "buffer" along West Philippines
- Provide a deterrent effect

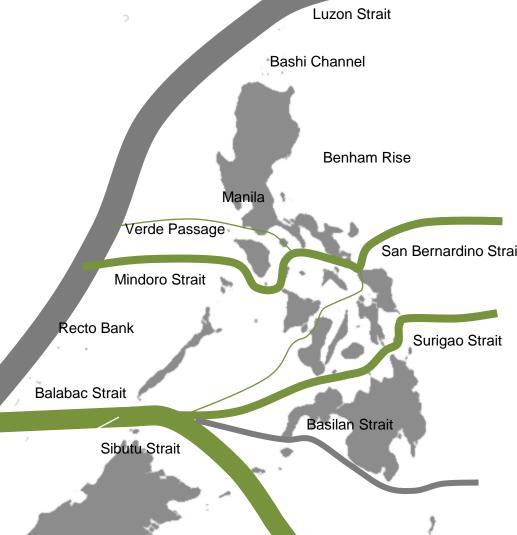


Maritime Security: Exclusive Economic Zone





- Naval-Coast Guard interoperability
- Sustained presence at sea
- Coordinated patrols



Strategic Deterrence:

Naval Coalition - ASEAN Mini-laterals



- ADMM
- KOMODO
- PN-VPN
- INDOMALPHI TCA
- CORPATPHILINDO
- MALPHI-LAUT
- SEAGULL

- ASEAN Maritime Task Force
- Networked Maritime Domain Awareness



Take aways

- PROC / CCP influence operations is a more compelling threat to the country.
- PROC's tri-fleet (naval, coast guard, militia) is the enabler of its "sea control" strategy both for ECS and SCS.
- US under Biden may bring in a more coherent multilateral approach to SCS issues.

Take aways

- Zero capability and no buy-in to address influence operations and disinformation.
- Given PH current capabilities, most viable option is to work with allies/partner-states to attain "strategic deterrence" – systems and logistics interoperability.
- PH should leverage its geo-strategic strengths and mitigate its weaknesses, in developing new capabilities.
- Consider new technologies AI, robotics, etc. –given that current systems may no longer be able to address emergent threat.

End of Presentation