

Keeping pace with Global Britain

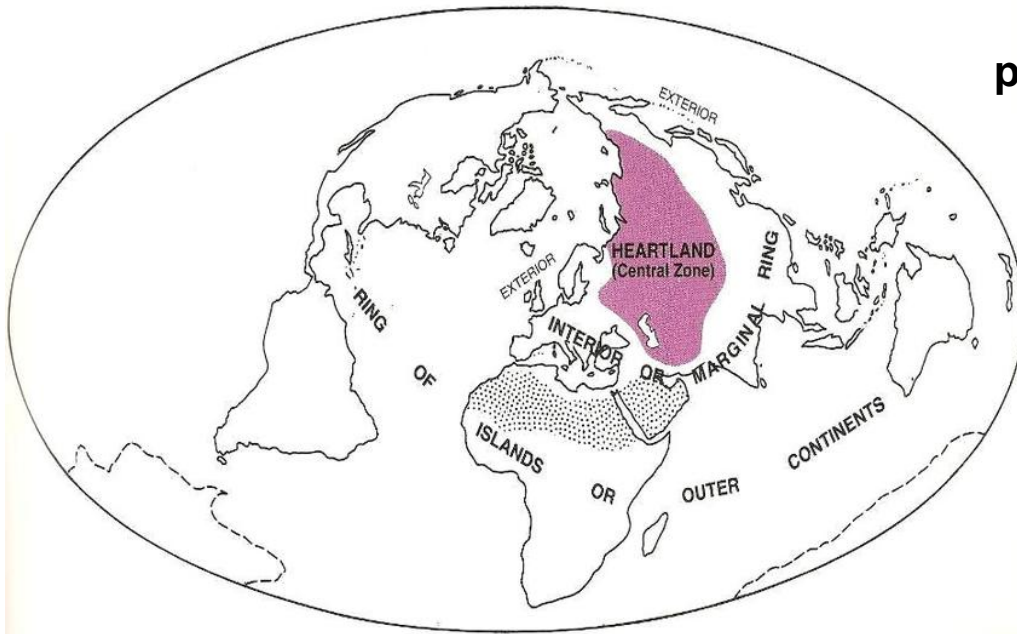
Une présentation du repositionnement géopolitique britannique et du retour de sa puissance navale

1. Global Britain : quelle analyse « l'Integrated Review » fait-elle du nouvel environnement international ?

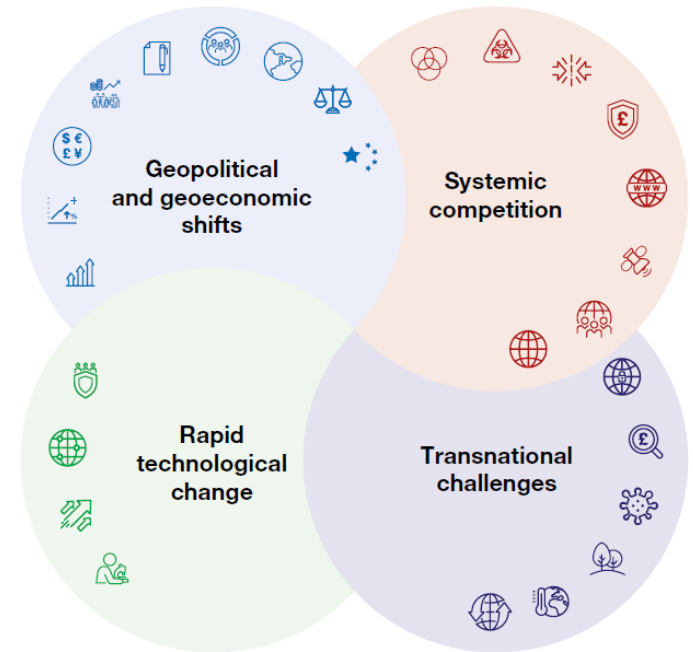


England, back at the centre of the world stage

La position centrale de la puissance maritime britannique (selon H.J. Mackinder, 1902)...

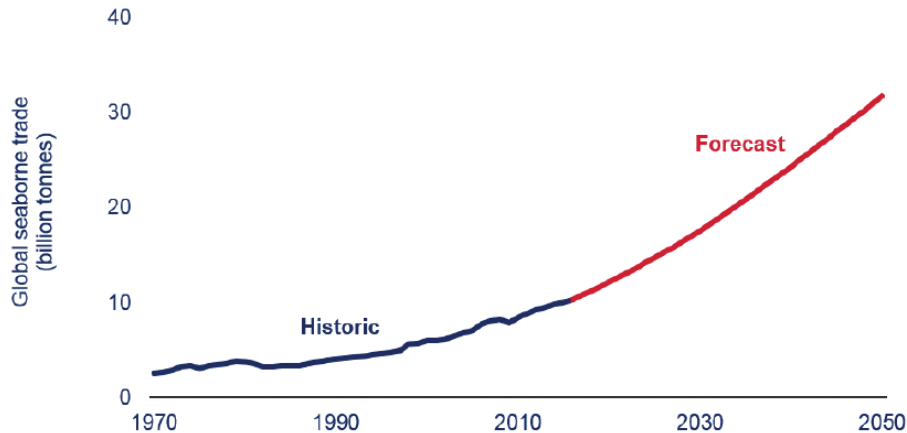


... redevient d'actualité dans l'Integrated Review du fait du nouvel ordre mondial qui émerge



The international environment to 2030 as presented in the Integrated Review (2021)

The « Indo-Pacific tilt of the world » : le centre de gravité de l'espace mondial glisse vers l'est... un fait majeur que le RU doit prendre en compte dans son repositionnement



Source: UNCTAD, OECD, DFT Calculations

A Promoter of “free of free and fair trade” : le RU reste un fervent défenseur de la mondialisation

Figure 2 - Projections of global seaborne trade

“Indo-Pacific is the world’s growth engine: home to half the world’s people; 40% of global GDP; some of the fastest-growing economies”

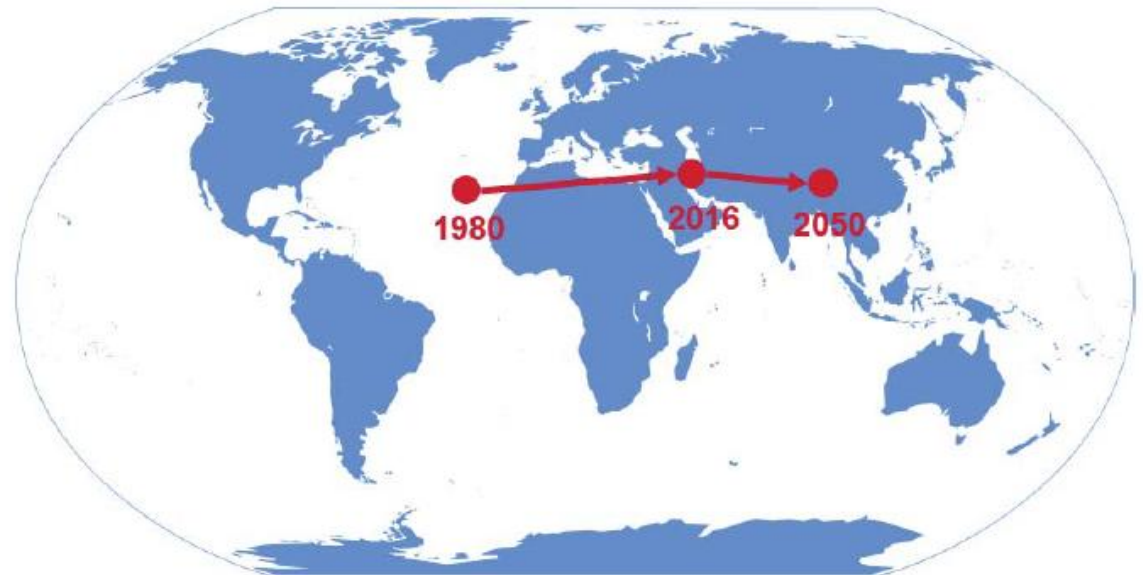


Figure 5 - Global economic centre of gravity, 1980-2050

2. Le RU selon l'Integrated review :

un acteur global qui doit se placer au centre du jeu géopolitique grâce à sa puissance maritime :

2.1. Global Britain : « a force for good » (?)

A SOFT POWER SUPERPOWER



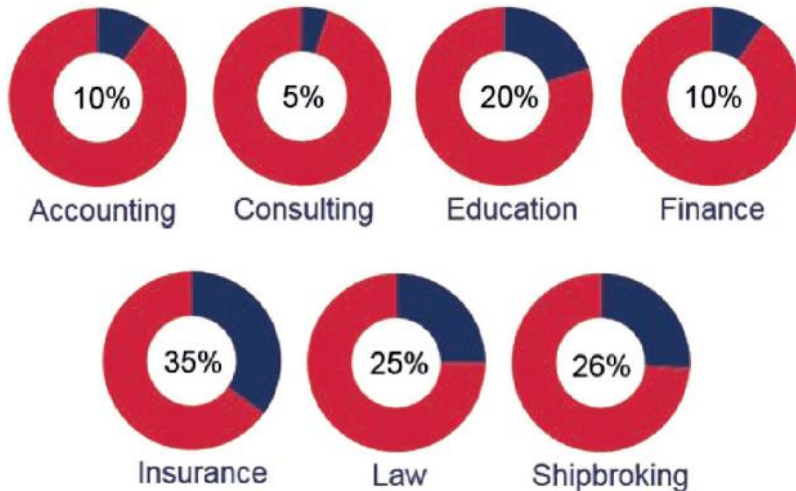
3rd ranked
soft power
in the world

The BBC is the most
trusted broadcaster
worldwide, reaching
468m people every
week, in 42 languages

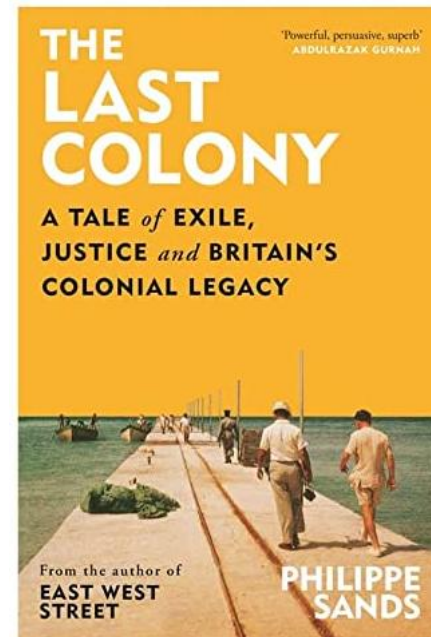
The British Council
operates in
over 100
countries

La position de Londres dans les services maritimes est un atout important :

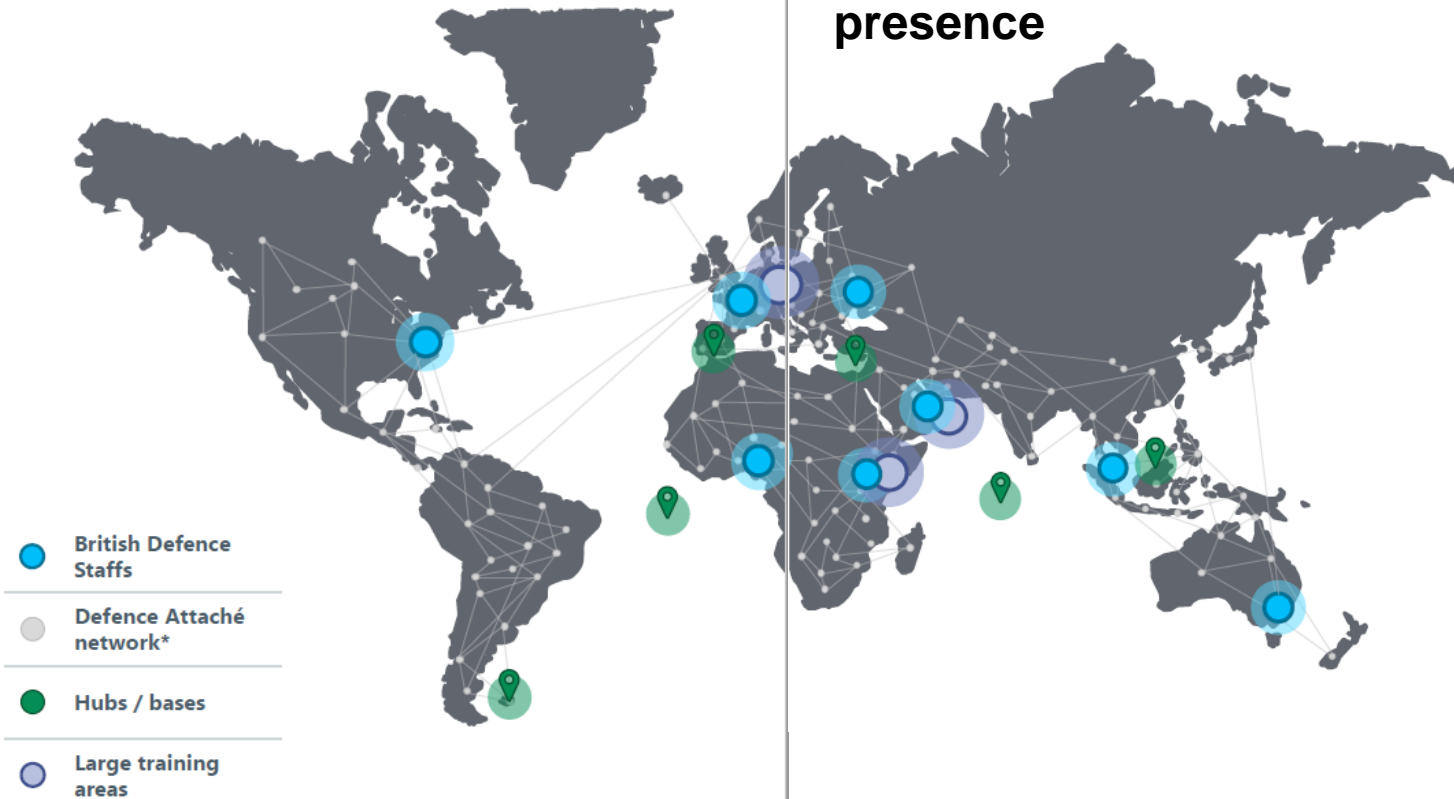
UK global market shares in major maritime service sectors



Les limites du soft power britannique :
l'affaire des Chagos



2.2. Global Britain : a global military presence

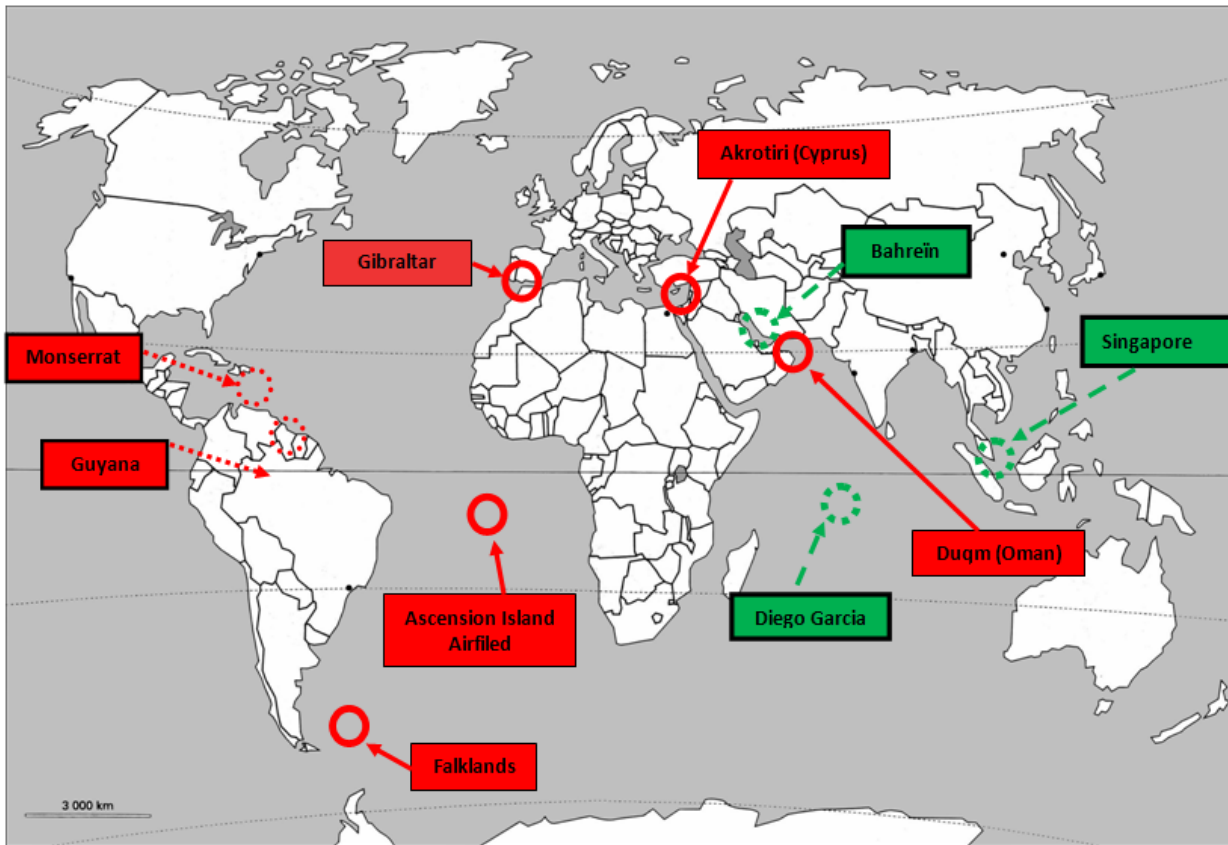


The UK global military presence

Source : Defence in a competitive age, Command paper, MoD, March 2021

UK's Royal Navy : Global Fire Power, 2023

Total Assets: 75 37/142	Aircraft Carriers: 2 2/142	Helicopter Carriers: 0 140/142	Destroyers: 6 7/142
Frigates: 12 6/142	Corvettes: 0 140/142	Submarines: 10 11/142	Patrol Vessels: 26 33/142
Mine Warfare: 11 11/142			



British naval bases across the oceans

- Existing British naval base
- Naval bases operated by an ally but used by the UK
- Envisaged location for a new naval base in the Caribbean



Duqm 2009

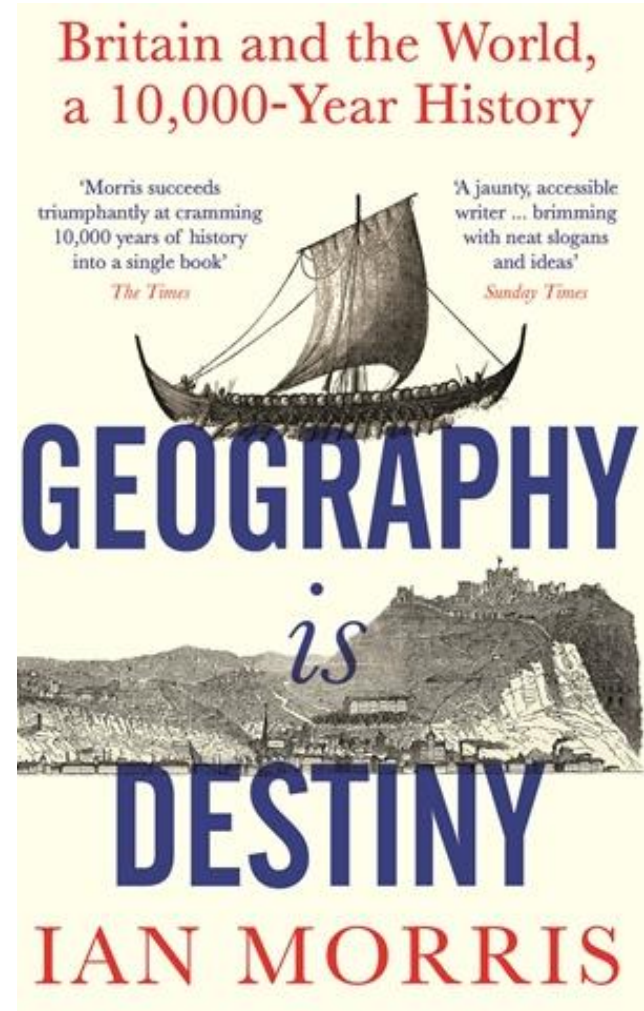


Duqm 2021

Whither thou goest Britain ? Après le Brexit, un débat intense s'engage au Royaume Uni pour redéfinir le positionnement du pays dans le monde



VS



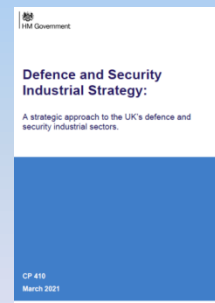
Paresh Nath | Copyright 2018 Cagle cartoons

3. « l'Integrated Review » 2021 et l'IR « refresh » 2023 identifient 2 nouveaux espaces stratégiques pour le RU



The Blue Belt Programme

The Blue Belt Programme supports the UK Overseas Territories with the protection and sustainable management of their marine environments.

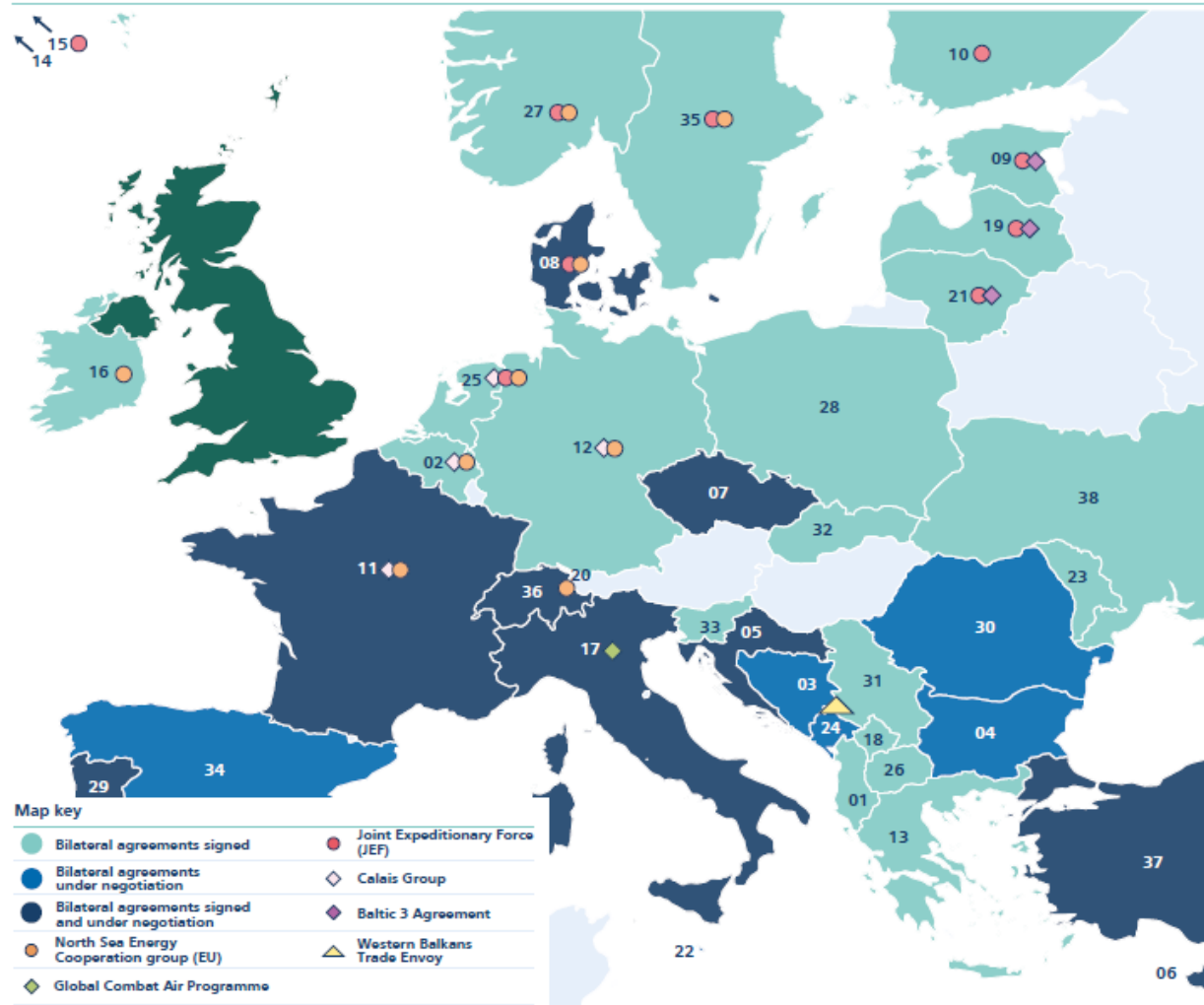


ce nouveau positionnement de « Global Britain » est présenté et décliné dans une série de documents gouvernementaux

3.1 L'espace Euro-Atlantique : 1^{er} espace stratégique pour Global Britain :

Revitalising the UK's ties in Europe since Brexit

Non-exhaustive list. Entries correct as of 1 March 2023



Among European countries, the UK has uniquely global interests, partnerships and capabilities”

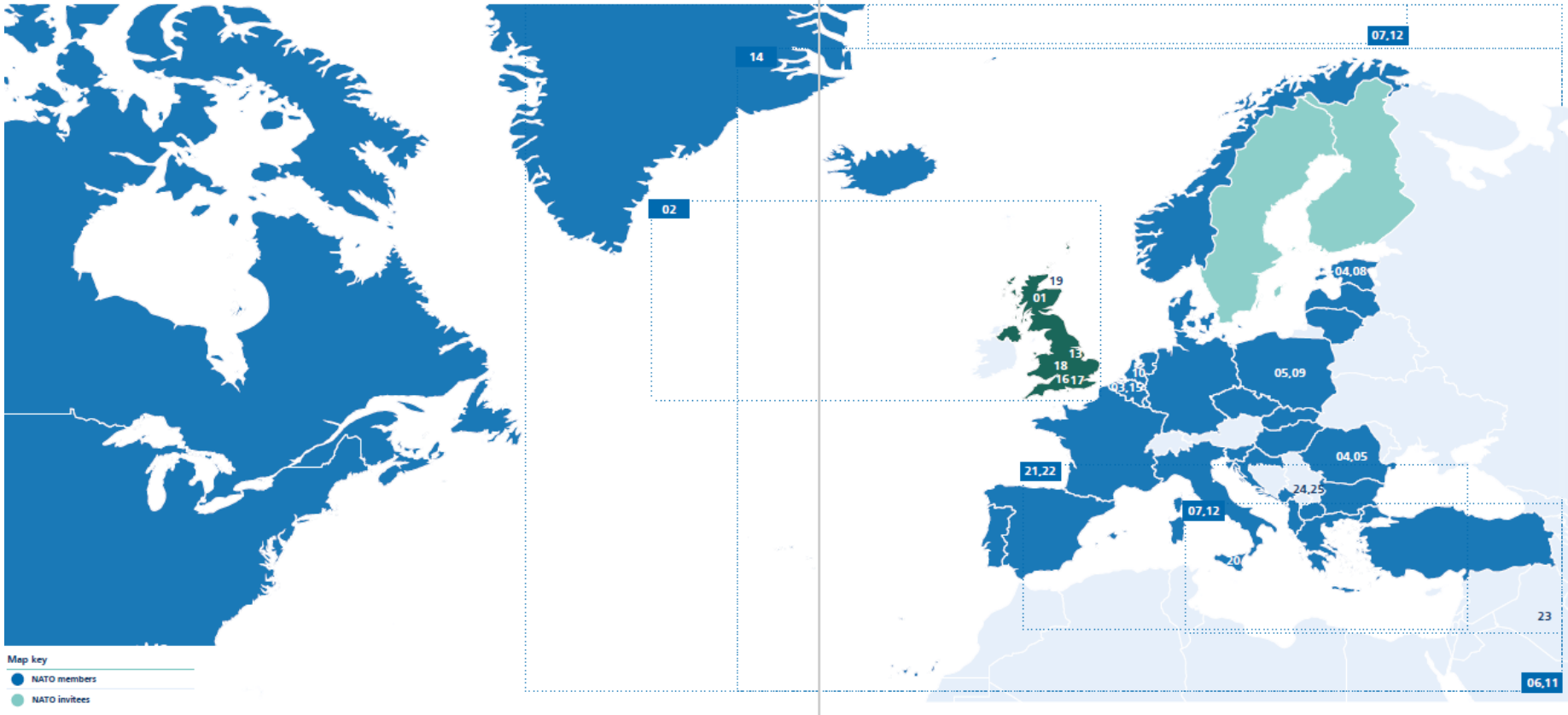
Integrated Review, 2021

The UK’s overriding priority remains the Euro-Atlantic, which is essential to the defence of our homeland and to our prosperity as a nation. Although we have left the European Union, the UK retains a significant role and stake in the future of our home region”

Integrated Review Refresh, 2023

The UK's contribution to NATO

Non-exhaustive list. Entries correct as of 1 March 2023



*“UK Defence plays a particular role in protecting underwater critical national infrastructure and ensuring freedom to operate in the North Atlantic, especially in the **Greenland-Iceland-UK (GIUK) Gap.**”*

2023 April

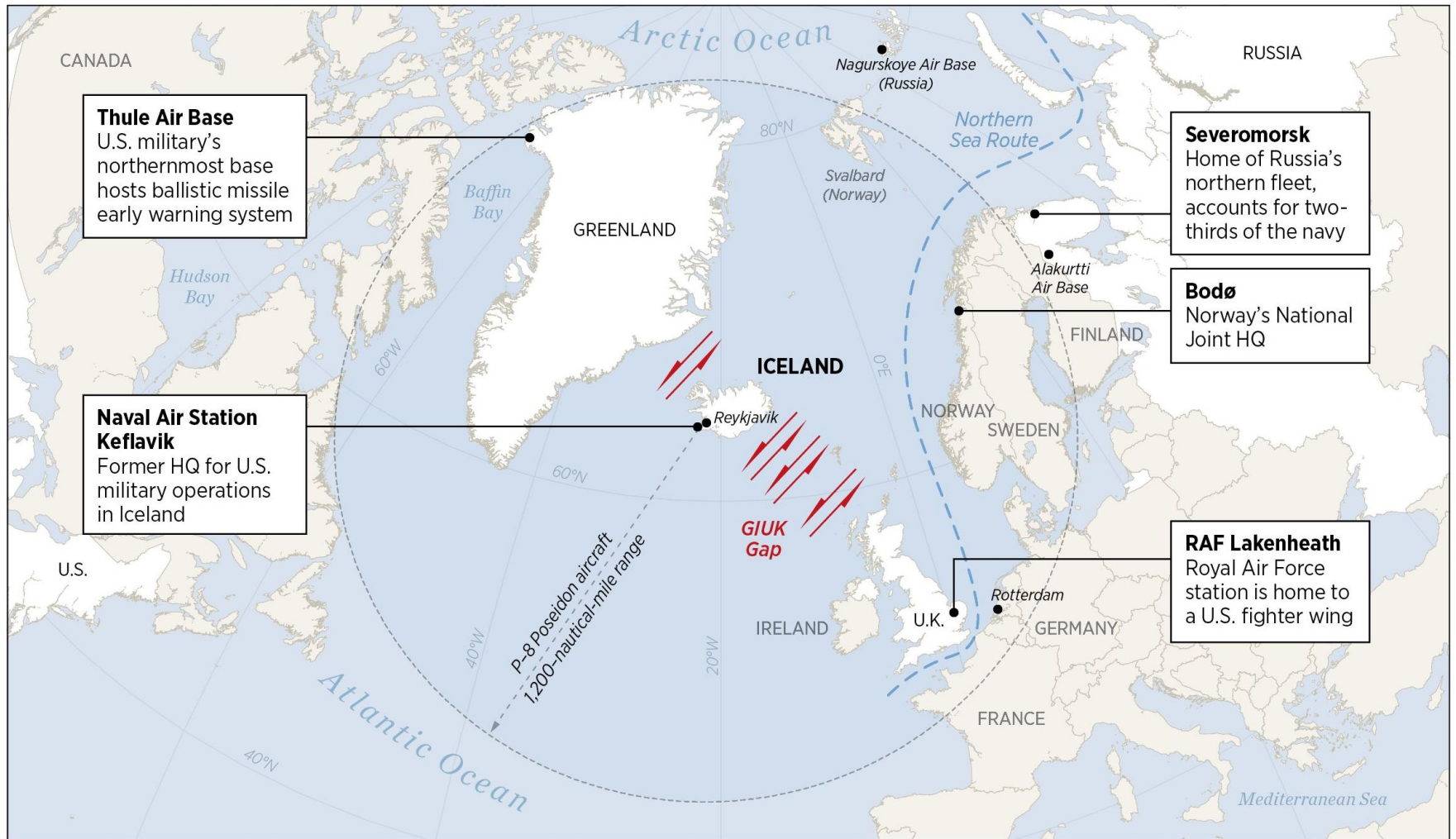
HMS Audacious Completes Historic Mediterranean Mission

© 24 hours ago SeaWaves Press

363 jours sous la mer



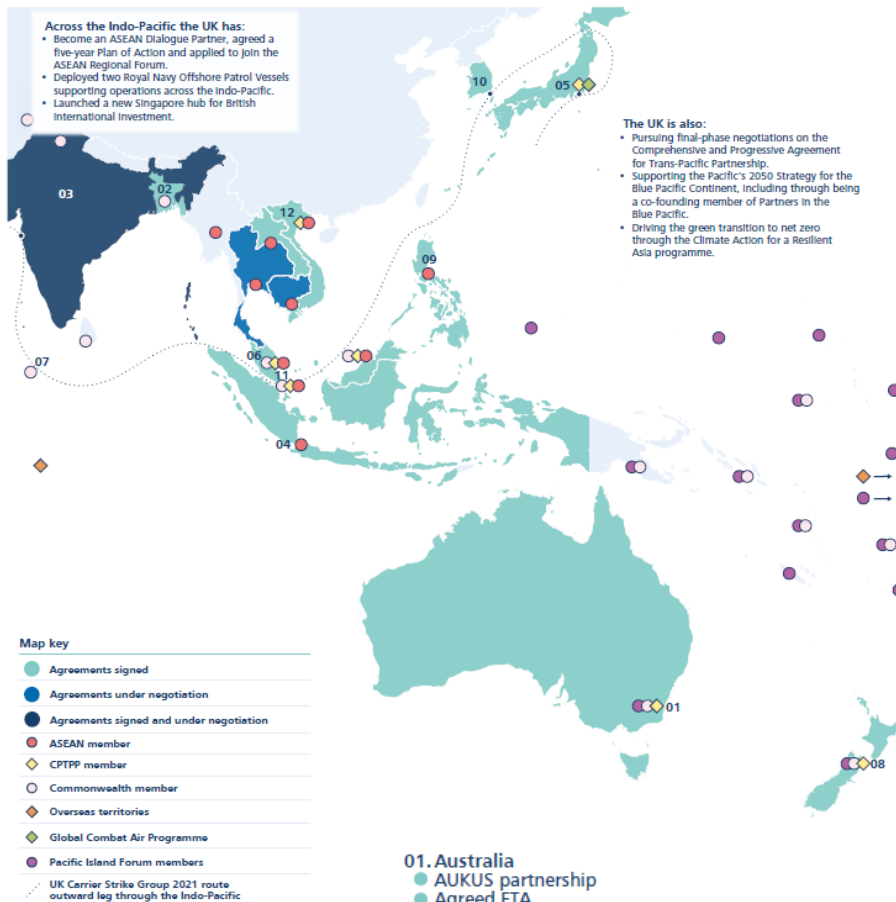
The UK and the Arctic : The Greenland-Iceland-UK gap (GIUK Gap)



SOURCE: Heritage Foundation research.

heritage.org

3.2. The « Indo-Pacific tilt » : nouvel espace stratégique central pour le RU



« Delivering the Indo-Pacific Tilt »
 Intergrated Review Refresh, 2023, p 23

Les « middle powers » identifiés dans
 l'Intergrated Review « refresh », 2023













- 01. Australia**
 - AUKUS partnership
 - Agreed FTA
- 02. Bangladesh**
 - Climate Accord signed
- 03. India**
 - UK-India Roadmap to 2030 agreed
 - Comprehensive Strategic Partnership agreed
 - FTA negotiations
 - Pillar lead on Indian-led Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative
- 04. Indonesia**
 - Just Energy Transition Partnership
 - UK Indonesia Roadmap agreed
 - MoU on cooperation on forestry and other land use

- 05. Japan**
 - Reciprocal Access Agreement
 - Digital partnership agreement
 - Agreed FTA
- 06. Malaysia**
 - MoU on cooperation on climate action
- 07. Maldives**
 - MoU on Ocean Country Partnership Programme
- 08. New Zealand**
 - Agreed FTA
- 09. Philippines**
 - MoU signed on healthcare cooperation

- 10. Republic of Korea**
 - UK-ROK Bilateral Framework
 - Agreed FTA and upgraded FTA under negotiation
 - Agreement to strengthen supply chain resilience
 - Terms of reference for space cooperation signed
 - MoU on clean energy signed
- 11. Singapore**
 - Digital economy agreement
 - Agreed FTA
 - Agreed Green Economy Framework
- 12. Vietnam**
 - Just Energy Transition Partnership
 - Agreed FTA
 - MoU on maritime cooperation

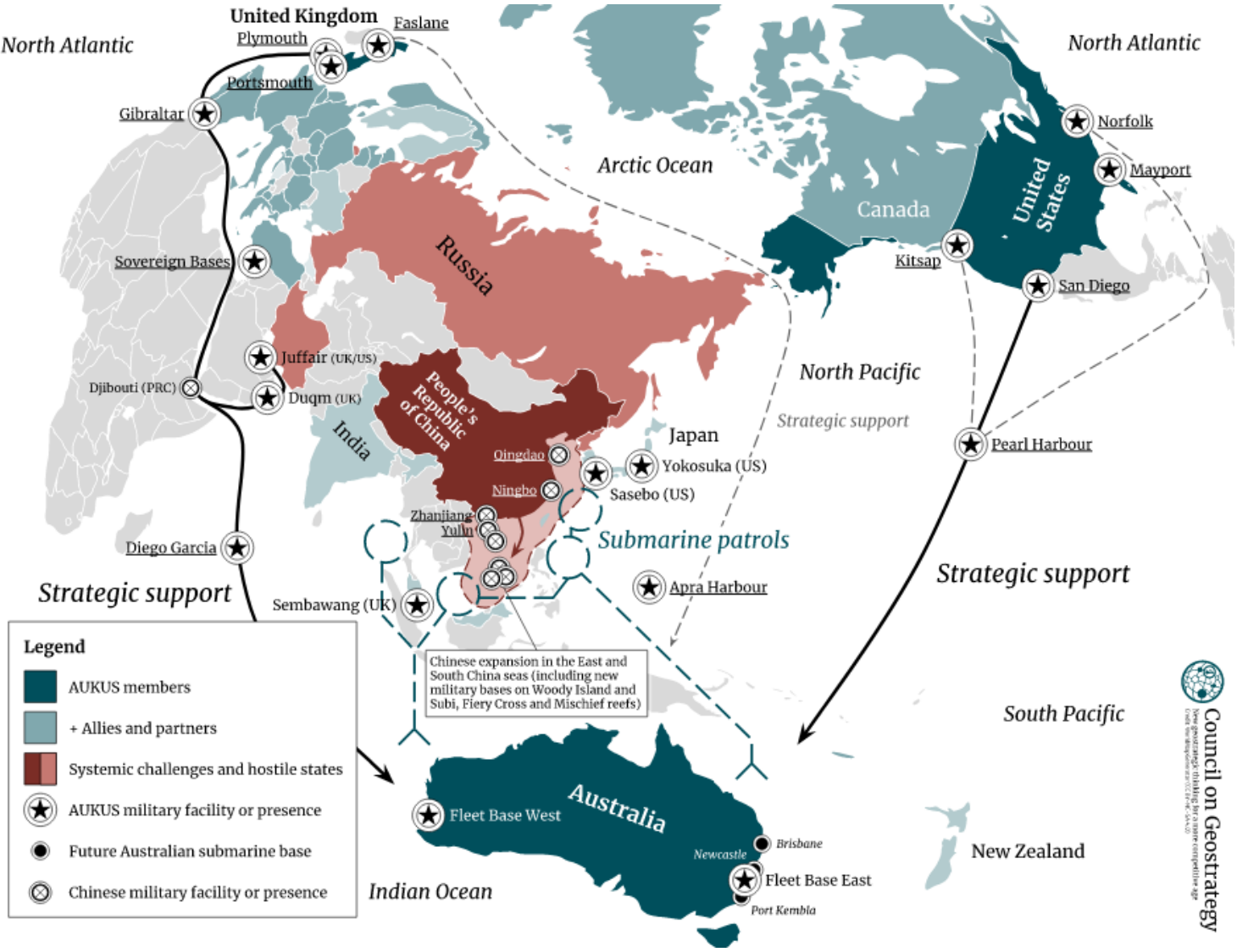
Le RU a élaboré une politique pour l'Indo-Pacifique ... comme d'autres ces dernières années :

Document 3. Tableau récapitulatif des États ayant adopté une stratégie pour l'espace indopacifique

État	Stratégie indopacifique	Date	But résumé de la stratégie
 Allemagne	« <i>Leitlinien zum Indo-Pazifik</i> »	Août 2020	♦ Favoriser un espace libre et ouvert intégrant la Chine
 Australie	« <i>A Stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific</i> » (p. 37-47) dans « <i>Foreign Policy White Paper</i> »	Novembre 2017	♦ Contrecarrer l'influence de la Chine ♦ Favoriser un espace stable et prospère
 Canada	« <i>Canada and the Indo-Pacific : 'diverse' and 'inclusive', not 'free' and 'open'</i> »	Septembre 2020	♦ Favoriser un espace stable et prospère intégrant la Chine
 États-Unis	« <i>Indo-Pacific Strategy Report</i> »	Juin 2019	♦ Contrecarrer l'influence de la Chine ♦ Accroître sa propre influence dans l'Indopacifique ♦ Favoriser un espace stable et prospère
 France	« <i>Stratégie de défense française en Indo-pacifique</i> »	Juin 2019	♦ Favoriser un espace libre et ouvert intégrant la Chine ♦ Favoriser un espace stable et prospère ♦ Favoriser l'insertion de ses collectivités d'outre-mer dans l'Indopacifique
 Inde	« <i>India's vision for the Indo-Pacific</i> » (discours du Premier Ministre Narendra Modi au Dialogue de Shangri-La à Singapour)	Juin 2018	♦ Contrecarrer l'influence de la Chine ♦ Accroître sa propre influence dans l'Indopacifique ♦ Favoriser un espace stable et prospère
 Japon	« <i>Free and open Indo-Pacific strategy</i> » dans « <i>Japan Diplomatic Bluebook</i> »	Octobre 2020	♦ Contrecarrer l'influence de la Chine ♦ Favoriser un espace stable et prospère
 Nouvelle-Zélande	« <i>Pacific Reset Policy</i> »	Mars 2018	♦ Favoriser un espace stable et prospère ♦ Maintenir son influence sur les petits pays du Pacifique
 Pays-Bas	« <i>Indo-Pacific : Guidelines for strengthening Dutch and EU cooperation with partners in Asia</i> »	Novembre 2020	♦ Favoriser un espace libre et ouvert intégrant la Chine ♦ Participer à une stratégie globale de l'Union européenne sur l'Indopacifique
 Royaume-Uni	« <i>The Indo-Pacific Tilt : A framework</i> » (p. 68-69) dans « <i>Integrated Review of Security, Defense, Development and Foreign Policy</i> »	Mars 2021	♦ Contrecarrer l'influence de la Chine ♦ Favoriser un espace stable et prospère
 Union européenne	« <i>La stratégie de l'UE pour la coopération dans la région indo-pacifique</i> », Communication conjointe au parlement européen et au conseil.	Septembre 2021	♦ Favoriser un espace libre et ouvert intégrant la Chine ♦ Favoriser un espace stable et prospère ♦ Sécuriser les approvisionnements de l'UE
 Chine	Aucune	-	♦ Refuser de reconnaître l'existence de l'Indopacifique ♦ Désigner des stratégies indopacifique comme des politiques de « containment » contre la Chine

Source : L'espace indopacifique, un concept géopolitique à géométrie variable face aux rivalités de puissance, Géoconfluences

Geopolitics of Aukus




 Council on Geostrategy
 New geostrategic thinking for a more competitive age
 © 2018 The Geostrategy Institute, Inc. (GGI)

“AUKUS has the potential not only to ensure a more active deterrence in the Indo-Pacific, but also to create a broader high-technology regulatory ecosystem, ensuring that autocratic competitors do not replace democracies as the dominant technological powers of the twenty-first century.”

J. Rogers, Council on Geostrategy



Sources: National source data; EIU.

Note. All data are for 2020; official applicants are current as at February 2022. Trade figures are on a balance-of-payments basis.

CPTPP : the economic dimension of the Indo-Pacific Tilt

“The United Kingdom reached an agreement with Indo-Pacific partners to join the (CPTPP)”, March 31, 2023.

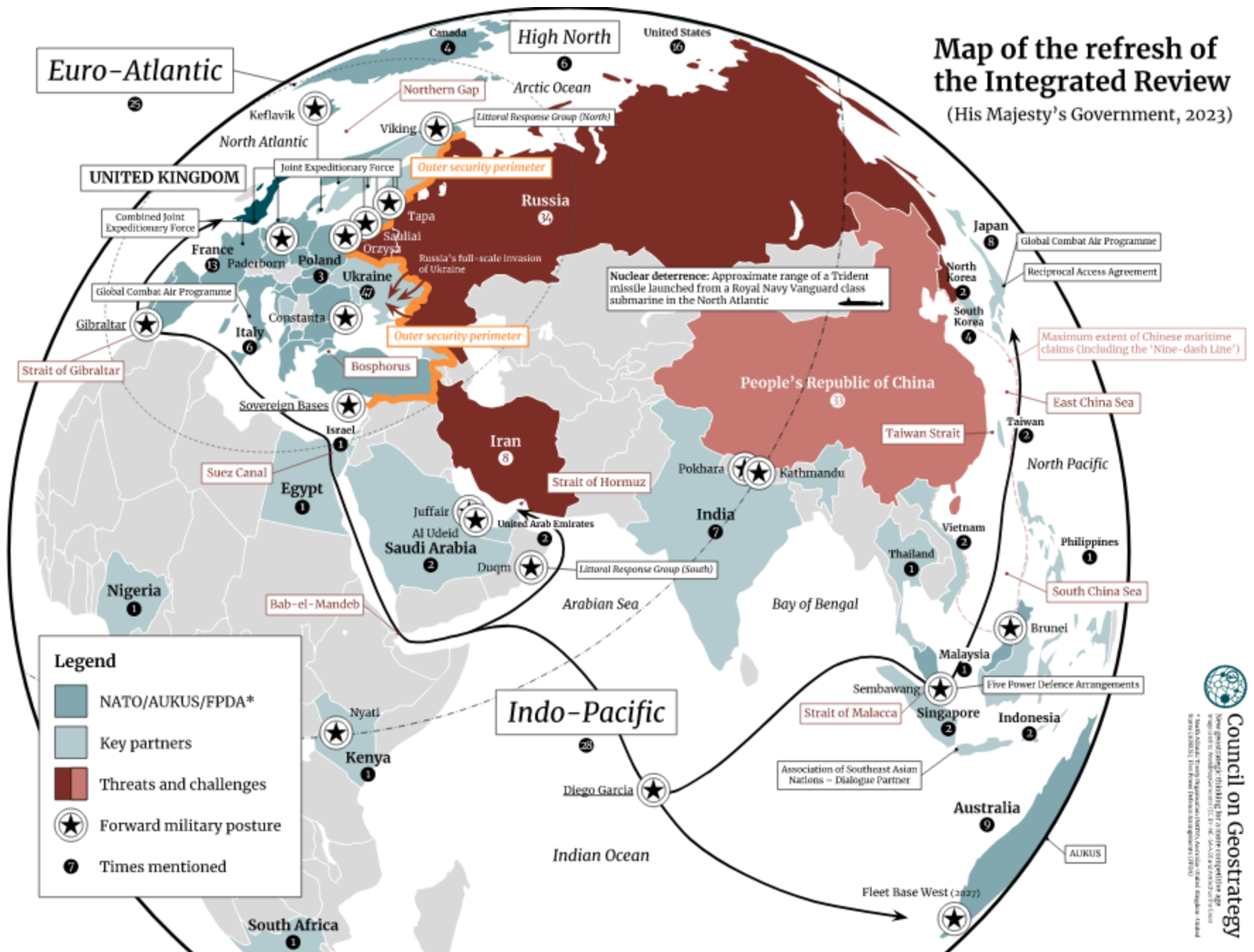
Source : CSIS

Source : The Economist :

<http://country.eiu.com/article.aspx?articleid=581891441&Country=China&topic=Economy>

Map of the refresh of the Integrated Review

(His Majesty's Government, 2023)

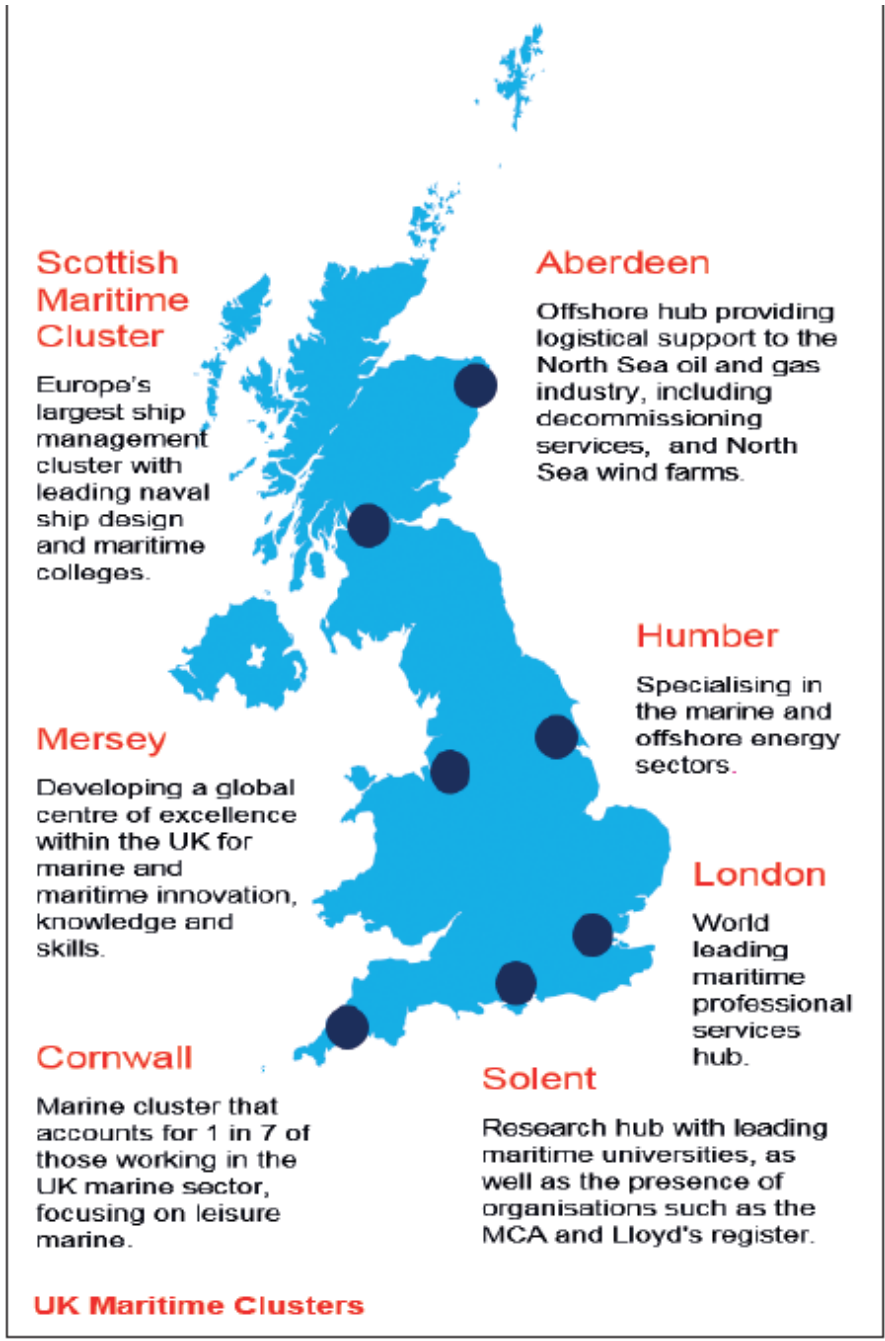


4. Les enjeux nationaux du « Global Britain » :



Le referendum écossais, le Brexit et ses conséquences en Irlande du nord, le North/South divide rendent envisageable un éclatement de l'Union.

La relance de la politique industrielle militaire se donne pour objectif de privilégier les régions éloignées de « Westminster ».



Une volonté de lancer un renouveau de l'industrie maritime

The UK maritime clusters promoted by the government's strategy for the maritime economy

Source : [Maritime 2050](#)

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Continued investment in lightweight Multirole Missiles will sustain Thales workforce. Additionally, in March 2021, the site secured a 5-year extension to maintain Short-Range Air Defence.

Belfast: Spirit AeroSystems has recently been awarded a £30m contract for a 3-year deal to design and manufacture a prototype for the UK's first fleet of un-crewed fighter aircraft.

Belfast: There is an opportunity for the Harland and Wolff shipyard to take advantage of the shipbuilding pipeline.

Belfast: Thales Alenia is home to the company's global Space Electric Propulsion Integration Centre and would be well placed to benefit from defence spending with the space industry.

Scotland

Scotstoun, Rosyth and Govan shipyards will benefit from the shipbuilding pipeline. Babcock in Rosyth will be the principal assembly site for Type 31 frigates. BAE Systems' Glasgow yards are working on Type 26 ships. Scottish yards will likely benefit from the new Type 32, MROSS and MRSS, and LSDA conversion.

Lossiemouth: There is an ongoing £470m infrastructure investment to accommodate the new Maritime Patrol Aircraft Strategic Facility and support Typhoon force growth. About £220m is still to be spent. Lossiemouth will also base the RAF's fleet of three Boeing E-7A Wedgetail Airborne Early Warning aircraft.

Clyde Naval Base; HMNB Clyde is the second largest single-site employer in Scotland employing around 6,800 people now, a figure which will increase as the base becomes home to all Royal Navy submarines. The ongoing Clyde Infrastructure Programme was established in 2015 and is worth an estimated £1.6bn.

Wales

Sealand: The Defence Electronics and Components Agency employs more than 400 staff specialising in electronic and component maintenance, repair, overhaul and upgrade. In 2019 DECA was awarded a long-term assignment worth £500m by the US to support crucial services for the F-35 global fleet.

Brecon will continue to be home to 160th Infantry Brigade and Headquarters (HQ Wales) and the Army also remains committed to relocating a major Regular Army unit to Wales.

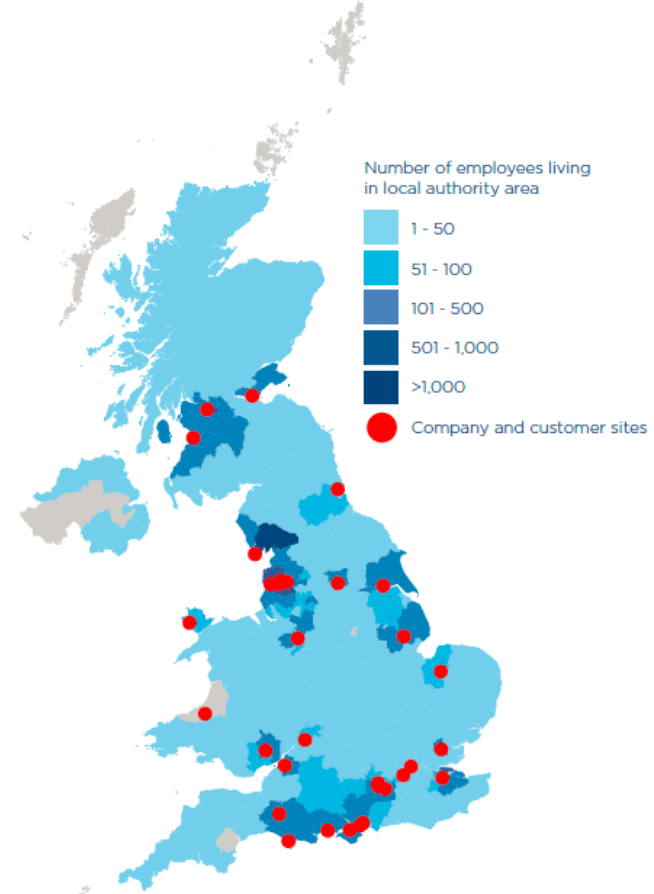
Merthyr Tydfil: General Dynamics UK is building the Army's next generation of AJAX armoured vehicles. It is set to run until 2025 and support hundreds of jobs at the south Wales Plant

Anglesey: RAF Valley is home to the RAF's only fighter pilot training school. A total of around 1,500 personnel, civil servants and contractors work together to delivery aircrew training. The base on the island has been chosen as the future location for Defence Basic Flying Training.

Cardiff Bay: In 2020 a new £11m Royal Maritime Reserve centre opened in the bay, providing opportunities further to expand the Royal Navy presence in Wales.

Les effets régionaux du retour en grâce de la construction navale militaire

Fig. 3: BAE Systems' employees by area of residence, and Company and customer sites with more than 100 BAE Systems workers, 2020



Le ministère de la défense insiste sur les effets positifs sur 'l'Union'... mais la géographie des sites industriels de **BAE systems** racontent une autre histoire
 Source : Command paper, MoD, 2021

Fig. 17: BAE Systems' employees by local authority of residence in the central belt of Scotland, and major Company sites (more than 100 workers), 2020

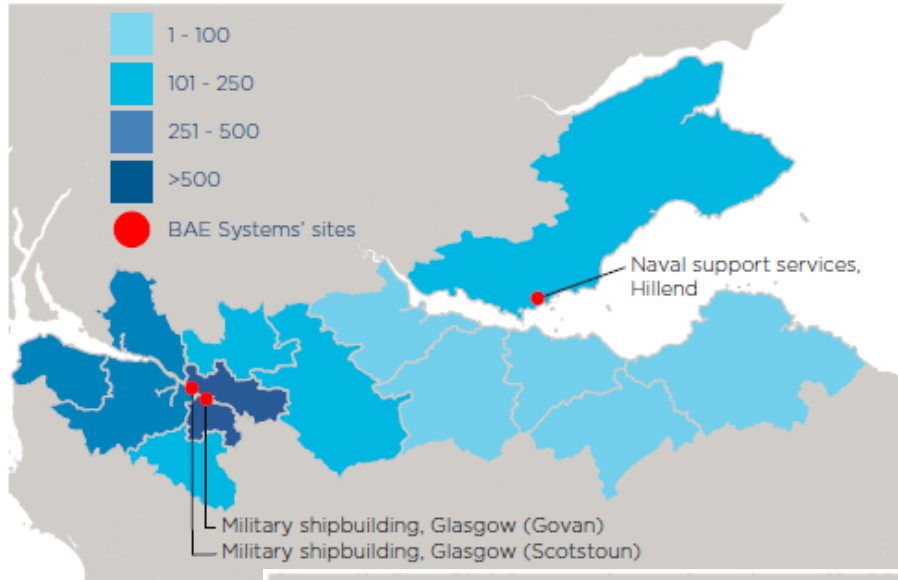
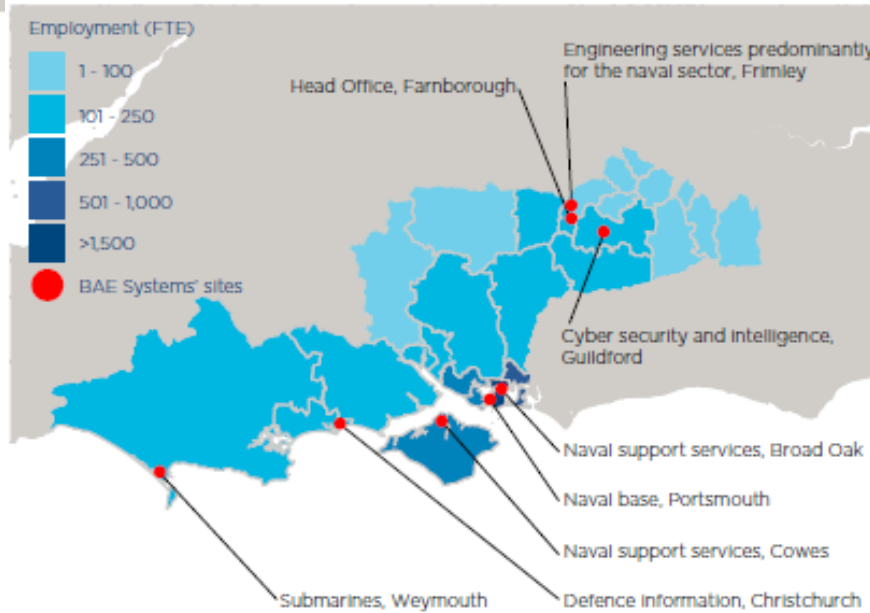
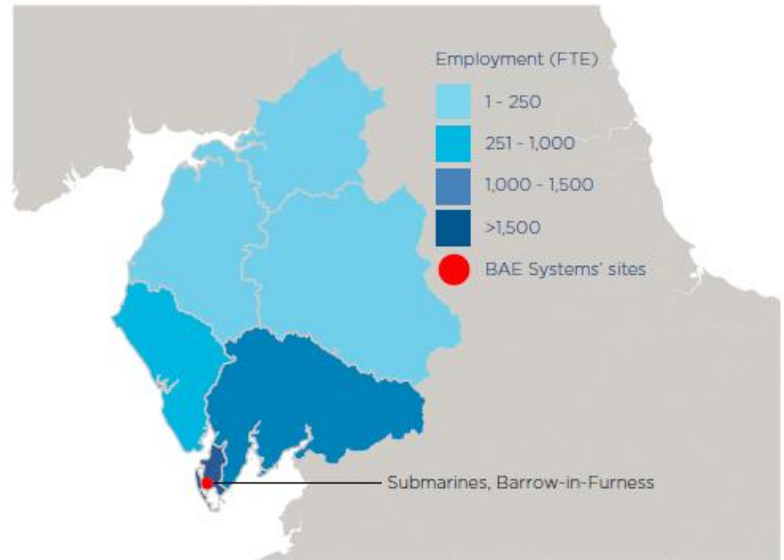


Fig. 19: BAE Systems' employees by local authority of residence in Cumbria, and major Company sites (more than 100 workers), 2020



BAE Systems' employees by local authority of residence in the south region, and major Company sites (more than 100 workers),

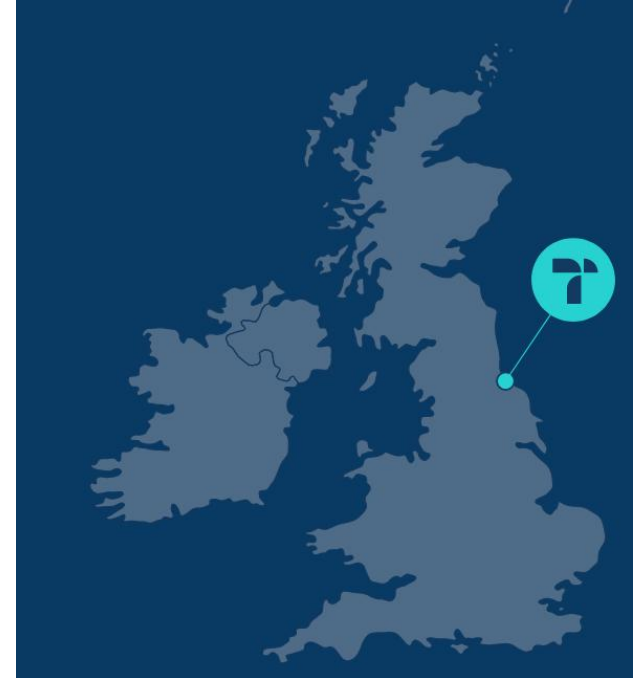
The freeport strategy

Teesside Freeport

In March 2021, Teesside was announced as one of 8 English ports to be given freeport status under the new government policy. Covering 4,500 acres, the Teesside Freeport is the largest and first freeport to be operational. It is expected to create more than 18,000 jobs and provide a £3.2 billion boost to the local economy over the next 5 years.

The Tees Valley is a major export region and a go-to destination for renewables, offshore wind and hydrogen manufacturing. This is supported by its close proximity to the majority of UK wind farms.

Source : [Embracing the ocean: a Board of Trade paper](#), 10 March 2022



<https://www.teessidefreeport.com/>

Ports which handled over 1.5 million tonnes of freight in 2017

