

ASEAN Submarine Cable International Connectivity

(Protection and Risk Mitigation)

DIR. PHILIP A. VARILLA

National ICT Governance Group
DOST-ICTO, Philippines



Outline

- International Connectivity
- Submarine Cable Connectivity Risks and Assessments
- Submarine Cable Protection Regime
 - Regulations
 - Best Practices
 - Capacity Building



ASEAN International Connectivity



In 2012, ASEAN is served by 24 key submarine cable systems with a Total Lit Capacity of 4.08 Tbps and Potential Capacity of 41.24 Tbps

AP SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

- APCN2 (Cable length 19,000km)
- APG (Cable length 10,400km)
- AAG (Cable length 20,000km)
- ASE (Cable length 7,500km)
- FEA (Cable length 28,000km)
- SEAJC (Cable length 8,300km)
- SEAMEWE3 (Cable length 39,000km)
- SEAMEWE4 (Cable length 20,000km)



Primary Causes of Cable Faults

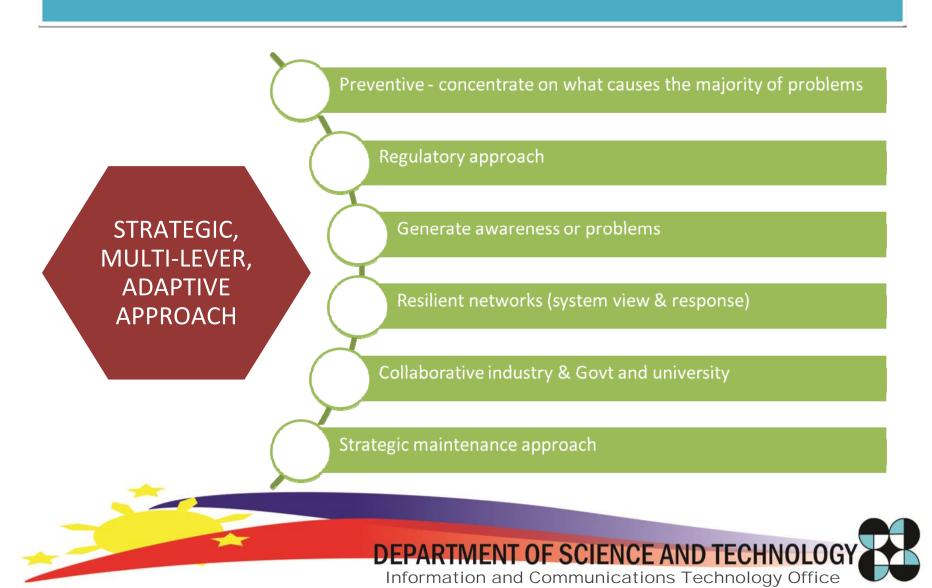
Fishing gear types that contacts the sea bed are a primary cause of cable faults

Recent developments in AIS and vessel tracking have shown that ship anchors are a more significant cause of cable faults than previously thought

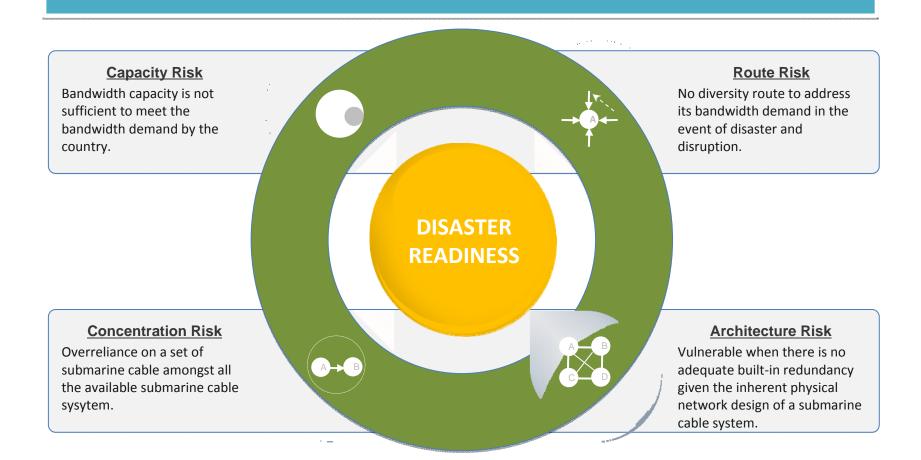
Dredging operations; seismic activity; catastrophic weather; theft; abrasion from cable movement due to hard sea bed and strong undersea currents



New Resilience



Risk Assessment Factor





rate

Risk Scale

Substantial efforts should be made to reduce the risk. Risk reduction measures should be implemented urgently within a define time period.

Consideration should be as to whether the risks can be lowered to a tolerable level and preferably to an acceptable level but the costs of additional risk reduction measures should be taken into account.

No additional controls are required. Actions for further reduce these risks are assigned very low.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLO Information and Communications Technology Office