FOUR SWANS OF THE BLACK SEA

Security scenarios for a contested region

by

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The Black Sea, nestled between the EU, Ukraine, Russia, Türkiye and the Caucasus, has become a major geopolitical hotspot. It is a key arena in Russia’s war on Ukraine, but also a contested space where broader geopolitical dynamics play out, with implications for maritime, energy, infrastructure and global food security. The EU has a strategic interest in investing in the security of the sea and the surrounding littoral. Its forthcoming Black Sea strategy needs to be anchored in strategic foresight that anticipates various security scenarios for the region.

SETTING THE SCENE

The course of Russia’s war on Ukraine as well as the evolving interplay between littoral states and key external actors including NATO (which now considers the region to be strategically important), the United States and China will shape the security dynamics of the Black Sea in the mid-term perspective.

Russia is poised to remain a key driver of regional instability and insecurity. Its Black Sea fleet and its port and communication facilities have suffered severe damage due to Ukraine’s successful campaign.

Summary

- The EU needs to invest more in safeguarding the Black Sea region. Its forthcoming Black Sea strategy must therefore have a strong security component.
- The Union’s responses to Russia’s aggressive behaviour will be crucial in shaping the region’s future security. Four potential scenarios may be envisaged for the next decade: ‘Lake Interregnum’, ‘European Lake’, ‘Russian Lake’, and ‘Frozen Lake’.
- To enhance regional security, the EU should continue to show strong support to Ukraine and deny further Russian advances. It needs to bolster situational awareness and early action capabilities, build resilience against hybrid threats, and step up efforts to protect critical maritime infrastructure including through a potential CSDP operation or a strengthened Coordinated Maritime Presence (CMP). Swift progress in the EU’s enlargement process is essential.
using sea drones and missiles. As a result, one third of Russia’s vessels have been sunk or disabled, including the flagship Moskva, forcing the remaining ships to retreat to more distant ports. This has led Russia to relinquish control of the Black Sea’s northwestern sector, allowing Ukraine to resume exports from Odesa and operate safe sea lanes. Russia’s surface fleet has sought refuge in the better-protected Sea of Azov. Its capacity to replace its lost naval assets and to regain control while the Turkish Straits remain closed, hindering reinforcements from its other fleets, is in doubt. However, Russia retains its submarine force as well as its ability to launch long-range missiles including Zirkons and Kalibrs, from the sea. Despite significant losses, it maintains maritime dominance. Furthermore, Moscow has turned Crimea into a strategic bastion and a potential springboard for projecting military power into Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Russia, with a long history of interference in the affairs of neighbouring littoral states – including stoking separatist movements, meddling in elections, exploiting economic dependencies as well as presenting a military threat to neighbours and restricting freedom of navigation – aspires to turn the Black Sea into a Russian lake. The future success or failure of this endeavour hinges on Ukraine’s defences, further disruption of Russia’s naval supply chains, the resilience of other littoral states and shoring up democracy in Georgia.

### FOUR FUTURES

Four potential security scenarios for the Black Sea region can be envisioned for the next decade: Lake Interregnum; Russian Lake; European Lake; and Lake Glacialis (or ‘Frozen Lake’).

1. **Lake Interregnum** is a ‘standard projection’ representing the continuation of the current situation. In this scenario the Black Sea remains...
THE MANY SHADES OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

Of the scenarios outlined above, it is ironically the first, the ‘standard projection’, that appears to be the one least likely to materialise by 2030. Russia’s use of aggressive tactics, both military and non-military, in its effort to change the status quo, combined with the lack of effective security measures, make the current situation highly unstable. The EU’s future actions will be crucial in steering the region’s trajectory in the direction of one of the other scenarios. These actions will comprise responses to foreseeable incidents with security implications for the EU and its Member States.

Russia will invariably be the instigator of these incidents, which will unfold against a continuous barrage of disinformation campaigns, electoral interference and low-scale cyberattacks. The only exception might be incidents caused by floating sea mines posing risks to all parties’ vessels and oil and gas exploration platforms. But even these silent threats will be legacies of Russia’s current war of aggression.

The most serious risk lies in Russia employing limited aggression. This strategy would ‘up the ante’ of contestation in this key European security theatre with the intent to divide and weaken Member States seeking to respond to Moscow’s revisionist geopolitical ambitions. Combined with foreign information manipulation and interference (FIMI), such aggression could target various undersea infrastructures – pipelines, submarine cables, drilling platforms – as well as vessels and sea lanes. The tactics could range from cyberattacks and kinetic strikes (drones, missiles, planting mines), to the seizure and occupation of manned facilities such as drilling platforms, possibly by covert military forces. Beyond the material damage caused by such subversive activities in the maritime domain, the symbolic dimension of Western infrastructure being attacked should not be underestimated. For example, a new EU-funded data and electricity cable traversing the Black Sea from Georgia to Romania could be targeted once constructed. Russia’s seizure of Ukrainian platforms following the annexation of Crimea sets a dangerous precedent for other littoral states currently engaged in a number of offshore gas extraction activities, notably Romania’s Neptun Deep or Türkiye’s Sakarya project. Recent events underscore this threat. Russia has not only seized control of Ukraine’s EEZ; in September 2023, it also temporarily blocked Bulgaria’s access to theirs. The previous month, Russia intercepted and boarded Türkiye’s Şükrü Okan cargo ship within this same zone. While Russia’s withdrawal of its surface fleet – resulting also in the lifting of Ukraine’s trade
blockade – reduces the immediate risk of similar incidents, Moscow can still use its submarines to mine key shipping lanes in the western Black Sea.

These actions represent potential tools in Russia’s hybrid warfare arsenal, scalable and combining both kinetic and non-kinetic capabilities to test the EU’s response. Robust contingency planning is crucial to prevent the EU being caught offguard and responding erratically, oscillating between overreaction and underreaction, which Russia could further exploit to its advantage. The risk of insufficient preparedness is a drift towards the Russian Lake scenario – or, if a crisis stirred by the Kremlin were mismanaged by either party, an open regional war and subsequent Lake Glacialis. The latter risk exists also for mishandled security incidents such as encounters between Russian and US aircraft\(^1\), as Moscow’s objections to US reconnaissance flights over the Black Sea aiding Ukrainian forces is a likely source of future friction. Whatever the trigger, a regional war could entail a potential of horizontal escalation beyond the Black Sea region. There would also be a possibility, however remote, of vertical escalation, with Russia resorting to the use of nuclear weapons to ‘de–escalate’ and deter more substantial intervention by NATO in defence of its members.

**CHANCE FAVOURS THE PREPARED**

The EU’s ongoing support for Ukraine’s defences is essential for preventing the dystopian Russian Lake scenario from materialising. Russian occupation of Ukraine’s Black Sea littoral would significantly weaken regional security for other states. Therefore it is imperative to deny Russia control of the coastline and to bolster Ukraine’s ability to challenge Russian naval assets and more efficiently disrupt its sea supply lines. EU Member States should moreover strengthen deterrence of Russian aggression by building up their naval and missile defence capabilities. Ukraine’s innovative use of sea drones, with fleets individually performing specialised tasks traditionally requiring expensive modern vessels, could serve as a source of inspiration here even for smaller militaries.

This military reinforcement should be integrated into a more comprehensive security strategy focused also on deterring and defending against Russia’s use of subversive grey zone tactics. Reinforcing security in the Black Sea requires enhanced situational awareness and early action capabilities, which can be achieved through streamlining the use of existing assets including CSDP missions. Further efforts should focus on building resilience against hybrid threats by developing new joint response mechanisms. They should also entail a focus on critical maritime infrastructure. The EU should revisit options for a new CSDP operation or even a Coordinated Maritime Presence (CMP). It should also explore ways to engage with NATO’s maritime security centre of excellence, potentially making it a joint initiative, and consider contributing to the demining mission building on the currently operating Mine Countermeasures Black Sea Task Group launched by Romania, Bulgaria and Türkiye. The mission tackles the immediate threat of drifting sea mines but it could also serve as a foundation for future multistakeholder security cooperation, building on the experience of an emerging security ‘community of practice’\(^2\).

By taking these steps, the EU would demonstrate its commitment to achieving its broader maritime security objectives as enshrined in the EU Maritime Security Strategy\(^3\). In the final instance, however, the most potent tool that the EU has at its disposal to turn the Black Sea into a safe and prosperous ‘European lake’ is its own gradual enlargement.

**References**

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  4. Yet Ukraine has demonstrated the capacity to hit even these facilities, notably the port of Novorossysk. Russia’s plans to build a new military port in Ochamchire in the occupied breakaway region of Abkhazia should be seen in this context.

  5. Two floating platforms known as Boyko Towers as well as two rigs, Tavrida and Syvash, used by Russia for military purposes following their occupation, were subsequently reclaimed by Ukraine in 2023.

  6. An MQ-9 Reaper drone was destroyed after having been damaged by a Russian Su-27 over the Black Sea in March 2023.

  7. It is worth remembering here the part the WEU’s initial operational experience through the mine-clearing operation Cleansweep in the Strait of Hormuz (1987) played in the progressive building up of the European defence pillar and eventually the CSDP.