



# Protecting Transatlantic Subsea Cables

Date: April 2026 Words: 299  
Team ST9: Ammon Corpron,  
Ezekiel Johnson, Josiah Osborne

## US–EU Subsea Cable Threat Detection Plan

### STRATEGIC CONTEXT

#### Background: Unmonitored Critical Infrastructure

- ▶ **Critical Infrastructure:** 17 transatlantic internet cables carry 95% of global internet traffic and over \$10 trillion in daily financial transactions.<sup>1 2</sup> Fewer than 1% of cable landings have monitoring sensors.<sup>3</sup> Cable breaks result in reduced speeds, possible internet outages, and disruption to time-sensitive financial transactions.<sup>4</sup>
- ▶ **Escalating Threats:** Hostile actors utilize civilian vessels and submarines to sabotage cables surreptitiously. A lack of monitoring of cables makes legal attribution of attacks difficult. Russia and China have been caught sabotaging cables, but most attacks go unattributed.<sup>5</sup> Every day a cable is down results in a 1% drop in trade and a 2% drop in GDP per capita growth for affected countries.
- ▶ **No Current Strategy:** The Congressional Research Service and EU Commission both found that the US and EU have no plan for responding to attacks on subsea cables.<sup>6 7</sup>

### RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

#### Policy Proposal: US–EU Threat Detection Plan

- 1 **Nearshore Monitoring via Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS):** Upgrade cable landings with DAS, which uses light injection to detect threats nearshore. Costs range from \$100k–\$500k per site with a 97–99% detection rate.<sup>8 9</sup>
- 2 **Deepwater Patrol via Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs):** Deploy 30 AUVs to major submarine hubs. Recommended system (HUGIN Endurance) provides transatlantic and seafloor mission capabilities.<sup>10</sup>
- 3 **Transatlantic Intelligence Sharing:** Establish a joint US–EU intelligence sharing unit to coordinate incident responses and legally attribute attacks on cable infrastructure.

#### Strategic Objective: Deterrence Through Detection

### THREE-PART STRATEGY

**Nearshore**  
Monitoring

**Deepwater**  
Patrol

**Intelligence**  
Sharing

### KEY FACTS

17

TRANSATLANTIC  
INTERNET CABLES

95%

OF GLOBAL INTERNET  
TRAFFIC AT RISK

\$10T

IN DAILY FINANCIAL  
TRANSACTIONS AT RISK

<1%

CABLE LANDINGS  
CURRENTLY MONITORED

30

AUV UNITS

\$1.2B

INVESTMENT

1. Burdette (2025) – How Many Submarine Cables Are There, Anyway? (TeleGeography): <https://resources.telegeography.com/how-many-submarine-cables-are-there-anyway>.  
2. Brookings (2024) – Protecting Undersea Cables: <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/protecting-undersea-cables/>.  
3. Bryan (2025) – Protecting Internet Infrastructure with Submarine Cable Sensing (TeleGeography): <https://resources.telegeography.com/protecting-internet-infrastructure-submarine-cable-sensing>.  
4. Besch & Brown (2024) – Securing Europe's Subsea Data Cables (Carnegie): <https://carnegieendowment.org/research/2024/12/securing-europes-subsea-data-cables>.  
5. *Ibid.*

6. Congressional Research Service (2023) – Protection of Undersea Telecommunication Cables: <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R47648>.  
7. European Commission (2025) – Joint Communication on Submarine Cable Security: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/joint-communication-strengthen-security-and-resilience-submarine-cables>.  
8. Ramirez-Torres et al. (2025) – Vessel Detection with DAS on Submarine Cables (arXiv): <https://arxiv.org/abs/2509.11614>.  
9. Bandweaver (2017) – Economic Benefits of DAS, DTS and RTTR for Power Cables: <https://www.bandweaver.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/What-are-the-economic-benefits-of-distributed-acoustic-sensing-white-paper-V0.0.3.pdf>.  
10. Kongsberg Maritime (n.d.) – HUGIN Endurance AUV Datasheet: [https://www.kongsberg.com/globalassets/kongsberg-discovery/commerce/surveillance--monitoring/hugin-endurance/473631a\\_hugin\\_endurance\\_datasheet.pdf](https://www.kongsberg.com/globalassets/kongsberg-discovery/commerce/surveillance--monitoring/hugin-endurance/473631a_hugin_endurance_datasheet.pdf).