



Canada's Approach to Maritime Security

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March 27/28 2018



Canada is a Maritime Nation

Canada has 

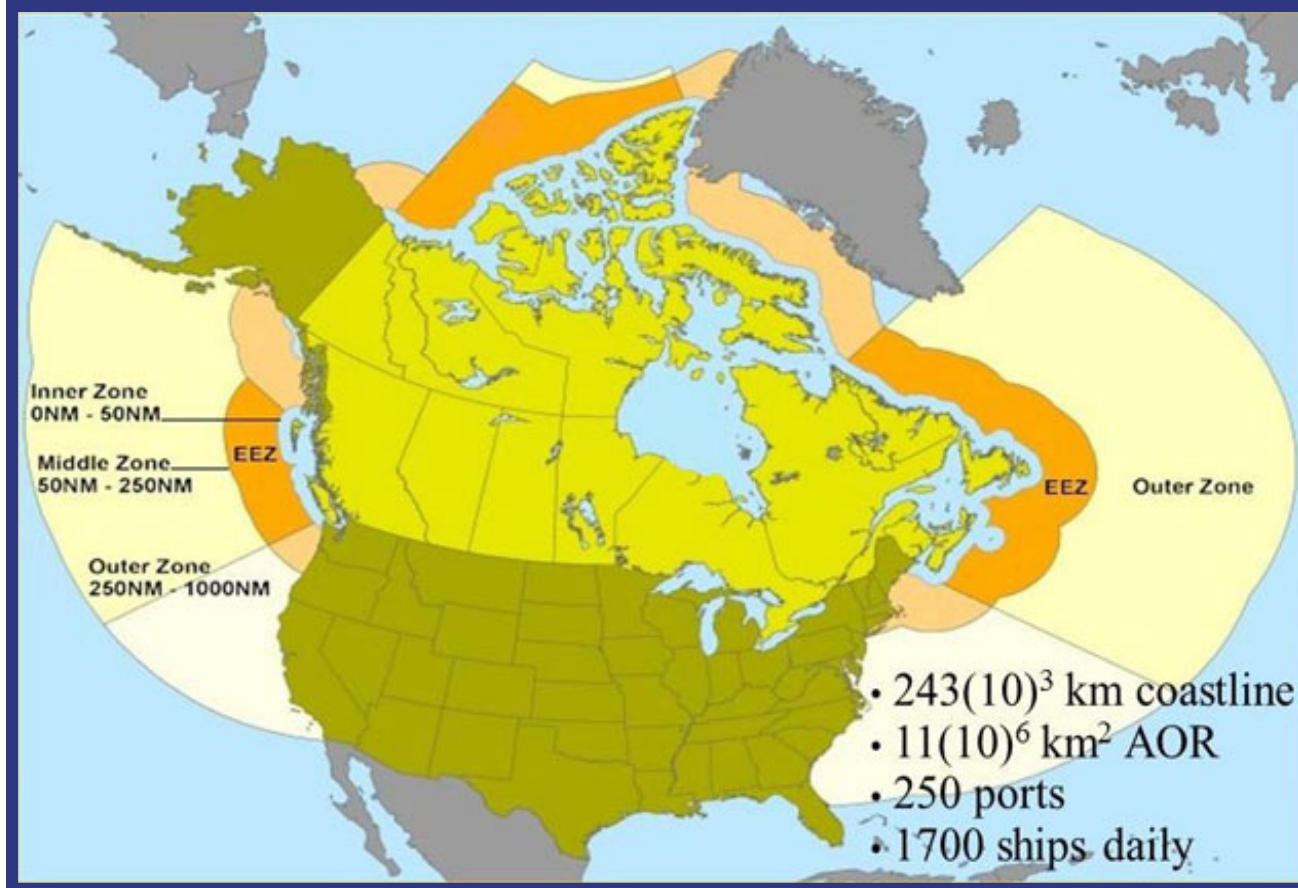
- The largest coastline in the world.
- 559 port facilities, 866 fishing harbours, 129 recreation harbours, as of 2016.

Maritime Domain Awareness

The effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could impact Canadian:

1. Security
2. Safety
3. Environment

This includes the effective understanding of maritime-related activities, infrastructure, people, cargo, vessels, or other conveyances on, under, related to, adjacent to, or bordering a sea, ocean or other navigable waterway.





MDA Challenge

- 99% of IMO Vessels are compliant and trackable via AIS & LRIT
- Challenge stems from dark targets
- Dark Targets:
 - Non-compliant vessels
 - Pleasure crafts
 - Fishing Boats



The key to MDA is detecting, then determining & confirming intent

Canada's Response

The establishment of three Maritime Security Operation Centres

1. Halifax (East Coast and Arctic)
2. Victoria (West Coast)
3. Kingston (Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway)



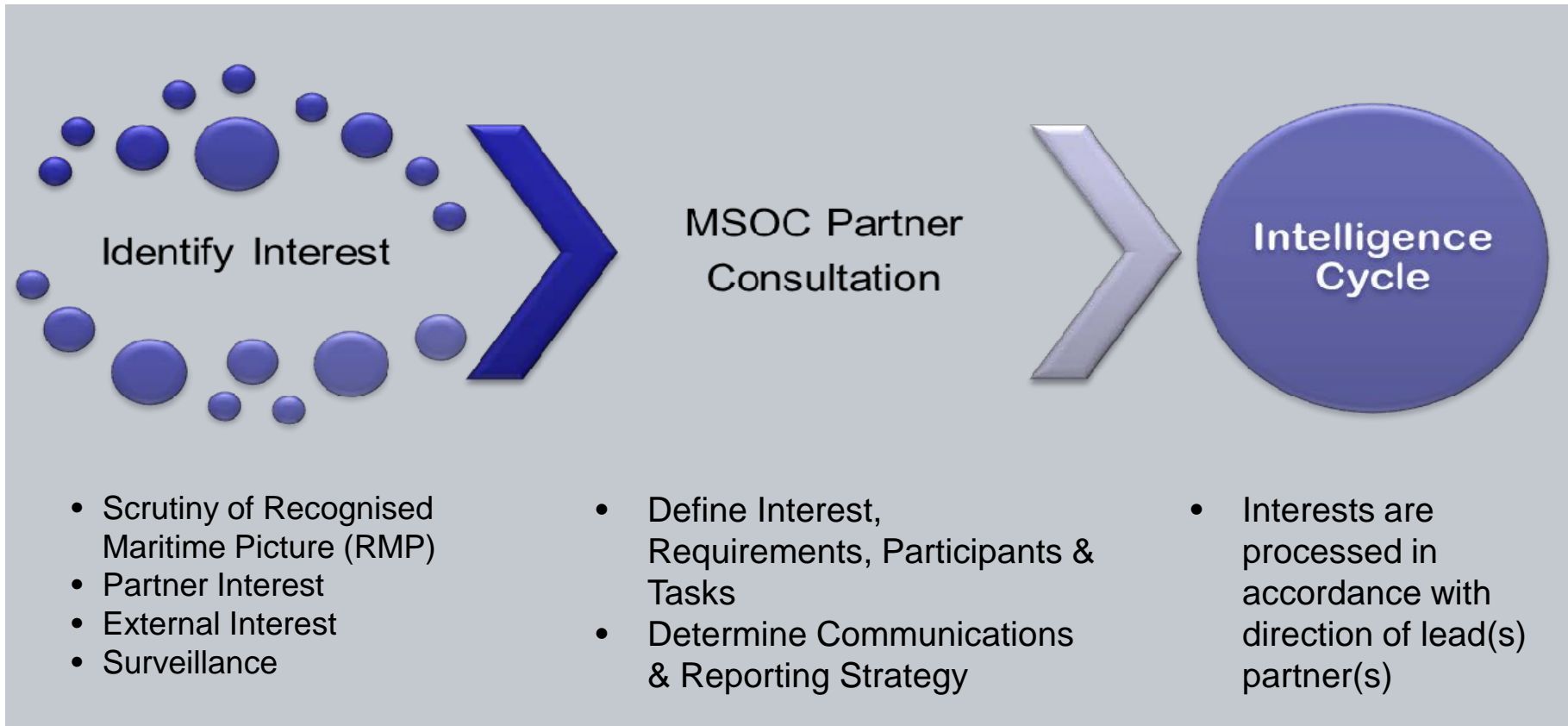
Purpose of MSOC

Strengthen co-ordination of marine security efforts

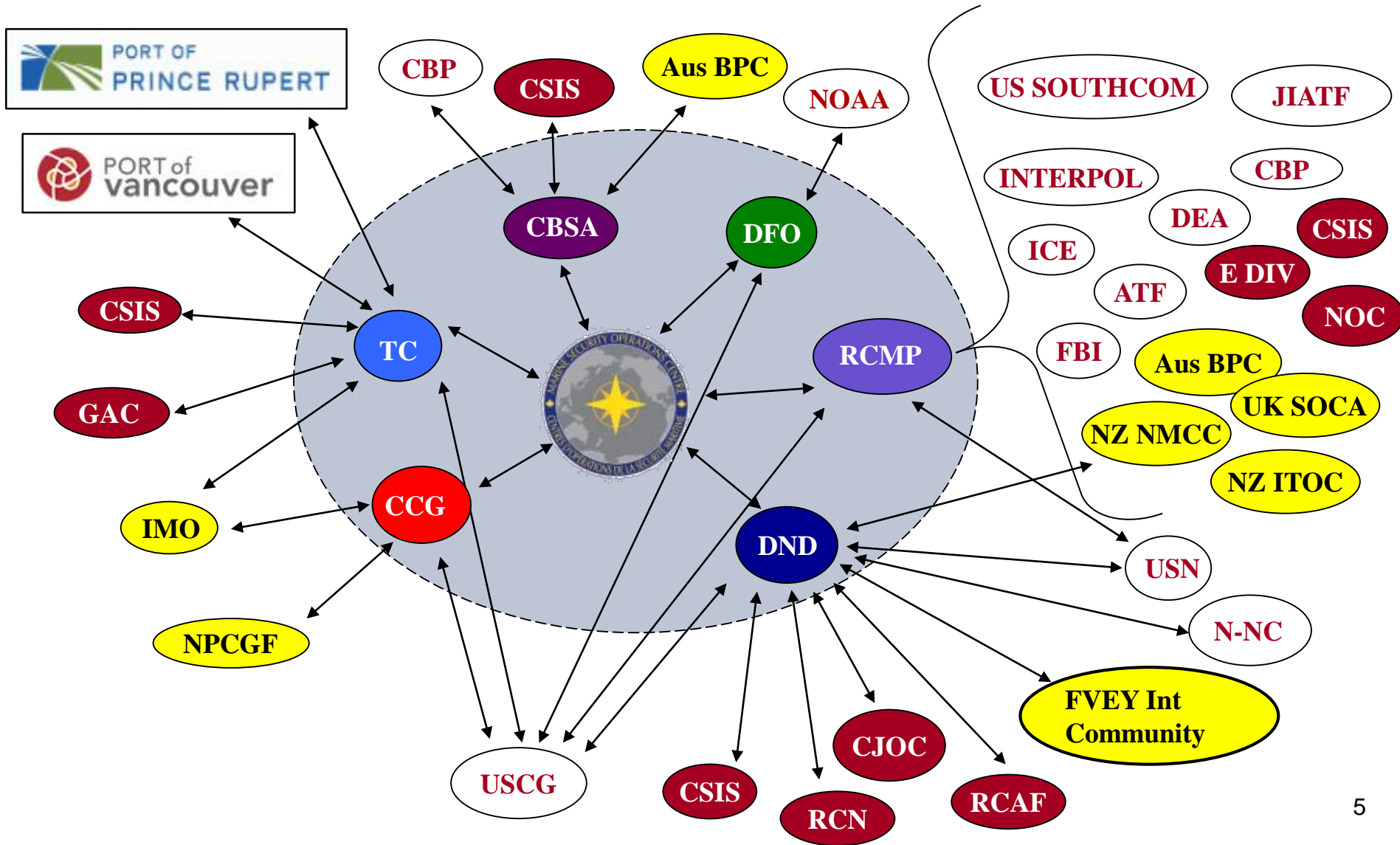
Improve the tracking of vessels

Enhance domestic and inter-agency cooperation & communications

Strengthen the security for marine facilities and infrastructure



Domestic & International Relationships





INTERNATIONAL
MARITIME
ORGANIZATION

Canada, along with the US, co-chaired an IMO MSC Correspondence Group responsible for the review of a “User Guide SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code”.



NAFO

Northwest Atlantic
Fisheries Organization

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) is a regional fisheries management organisation founded in 1979. NAFO’s overall purpose is to help its members work together and share knowledge to effectively manage and conserve the high seas fishery resources of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean.



ARCTIC COUNCIL

The Arctic Council was established in Ottawa in 1996 with the Ottawa Declaration. Canada was the first Chair of the Arctic Council and is one of their 8 member states.

Security Challenges & Cooperation



Migrant Vessels



Cooperation between international police forces, RCMP, CBSA, CAF.

- 4 migrant vessels in the summer of 1999 arrive in BC
- 2 migrant vessels arrive in BC in 2009
- 1 Migrant Vessel arrives in Nova Scotia in 2016

Fisheries



Cooperation between DFO, CCG, and CAF

- 1995 protection actions in response to overfishing by European vessels

Counter Drug



Contributions to Joint Interagency task Force South

- Operation CARIBBE (US-Canada-Mexico Cooperation, ongoing)
- Operation CHABANNEL (RCN, RCMP, international police agency cooperation, 2006 interdiction of a drug smuggling ship from Africa).

Special Events



Olympics - Massive cooperation effort

- Vancouver Olympics in 2010 required massive cooperation between numerous national and international agencies

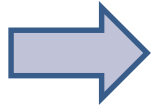
Integrated Border Enforcement Team



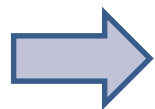
Cooperation between CBSA, RCMP, US Customs, US Coast Guard, US Immigration

- Innovative method to address cross-border crime along land and marine borders
- Major enforcement success, IBETs have effectively disrupted smuggling rings, confiscated illegal drugs, weapons, liquor, tobacco and vehicles, and made numerous arrest.
- Have intercepted criminal networks attempting to smuggle illegal migrants across the border

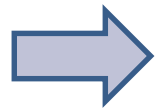
Bilateral Maritime Dispute Resolutions



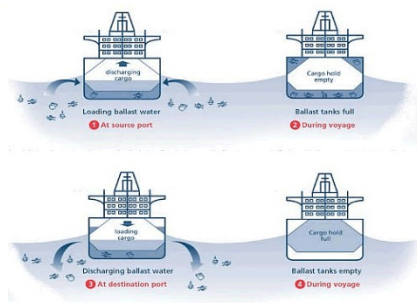
1992: Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Maritime boundary dispute between Canada and France is settled by an arbitration panel.



1988: The Northwest passage
Canada and the US signed the agreement on Arctic cooperation



Ongoing: Dixon Entrance



Ballast Water

The Canadian Ballast Water program gives guidance on the ballast handling procedures to be followed in Canadian waters. The United States Coast Guard and Transport Canada have an ongoing sampling program of residual water and sediment from the ballast tanks of NOBOB vessels in order to determine the success of best management practices.



Arctic Pollution

Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act aims to prevent pollution in Canadian Arctic waters. The AWPPA is a 'zero discharge' act, which states, "no person or ship shall deposit or permit the deposit of waste of any type in the Arctic waters.



Abandoned Boats

The abandoned Boats program (ABP) provides grant an contribution funding to assist in the removal of abandoned and/or wrecked small boats posing a hazard in Canadian waters.



Marine Spills

Canada is a signatory to the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC). Under this agreement, Canada can be called upon to provide assistance to a marine pollution incident to other signatory states.



Port State Control (PSC)

A ship inspection program whereby foreign vessels entering a sovereign state's waters are boarded and inspected to ensure compliance with various major international maritime conventions.

Flag State Control

Responsible for ensuring that Canadian-flag vessels are inspected in accordance with both Canadian regulations and, for vessels on international voyages, the appropriate international memoranda, conventions and protocols Canada has ratified, and adopted or acceded to.

Canada Port Authorities (CPA)

18 Port authorities across 6 provinces operate at an arm's length from the federal government. They handle more than half of all Canadian marine cargo at approximately 311.5 million tonnes annually, valued at more than \$400 billion dollars



Canada has extensive experience in managing and mitigating a broad range of Maritime Security issues, and has much to offer in helping develop and promote ARF confidence building measures.

Questions?