



**NATIONAL MARITIME COORDINATION CENTRE (NMCC)
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

MARITIME SECURITY CHALLENGES: BRUNEI DARUSSALAM'S PROSPECTIVE

16 March 2012

SCOPE

- * Introduction
- * Maritime Security Threats and Challenges
- * Measures in Addressing Threats
- * Conclusion

Introduction

- * No reported cases of Terrorism
- * Maritime Security Threats a serious concern
 - * Terrorism or Sabotage
 - * Man-made Disaster
 - * Transnational Crimes Activities
- * Such threats and challenges demand vigilance on all front

Moody Reef

Pulau Labuan
Pulau Kuramali
Pulau Daat

Bandar Seri Begawan

Brunei
Brunei Darussalam

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
© 2010 Europa Technologies
© 2010 MapIt
© 2010 Google

Issues and Challenges

- * Security of Strategic asset
 - * Oil Platforms Offshore
 - * Oil and Gas Tankers
- * Border security
 - * Smuggling
 - * IUU fishing



Issues and Challenges

- * Influx of foreigners due to Brunei open-door foreign employment policy
- * Security Vetting
- * Intelligence Sharing



Measures in Addressing the Threats

- * Effective cooperation and coordination between government agencies
- * Formation of National Maritime Coordination
 - * Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)
- * Formation of Anti-terrorism Working Group
 - * Anti-Terrorism Order (ATO) – July 2011
 - * Community Outreach Program (COP)
 - * Financial Intelligent Unit (FIU)



Addressing the issues and Challenges

* Regional Cooperation

- * ARF ISM, ADMM EWG and AMF
- * IMO Conventions and Security Measures
- * ReCAAP/ Information Fusion Centre (IFC)
- * Capacity Building: Western Pacific Naval Symposium



Conclusion

- * Brunei Darussalam has to be realistic in its approach and preparation for any potential terrorist threats
- * Cooperative measures with regional states and partner in addressing CTTC are important and valuable to Brunei Darussalam



CÁM ÒN BaN
(Thank You)

MARITIME SECURITY CHALLENGES: BRUNEI DARUSSALAM'S PROSPECTIVE

Very Good morning,

On behalf of Brunei govt. I would like to convey our grateful and sincere thanks to the Co-chairs countries; Vietnam & Canada, for organizing and successfully conducting this very important meeting this morning and tomorrow.

To introduce myself, I am Col Nooradin Yaakob, Director of NMCC under Prime Minister's Office. I am currently responsible in setting up Maritime Coordination and Info sharing centre for Brunei in addressing MS issues and challenges.

Scope

- Introduction
- Issues and Challenges on Maritime Security threats
- Measures in Addressing the threats
- Conclusion

Introduction

Brunei Darussalam reports no cases of terrorism, be it on land or in Maritime Domain.

However, terrorism and its threat on Maritime Security remain a serious concern and Brunei Darussalam is no exception:

- Brunei's EZZ is fall within an important SLOC and it is an important area of Brunei's economic activities i.e. offshore Oil & Gas production, hence any disruption would have negative impact on our economy and sea trades. The maritime security threats include:
 - Terrorism, act of sabotage on key Oil & Gas Installations
 - Man-made disaster such as major blow out or Vessels collision that would cause major oil spill and environmental pollution
 - And trans-national crimes activities such as; smuggling/ illegal trafficking and illegal fishing
- Therefore such threats demand vigilance on all fronts and needs effective strategy. The Government of Brunei recognizes that it is critical to our national security that it has cooperative relations with other countries, a strong partnership with the private sectors and broad engagement with Brunei public.

Issues and Challenges

Security of strategic assets:

Brunei Darussalam has over 200's offshore Oil & Gas Platforms (both manned and unmanned) dispersed within Brunei waters or EEZ. Underneath the seabed lie networks of oil & gas pipe lines connecting these platforms for processing. While at the surface O&G tankers are sailing to and fro delivery the products. Continuously monitoring and protecting these key assets from MS threats has posed a great challenge for the security and enforcement agencies.

On border security:

On transnational crime, to date they are no cases of smuggling of illegal drugs or dangerous weapons from the sea been reported, however they cases of smuggling of patrol/ diesel, cigarettes other contraband goods are of regular occurrence due to high demand from both sides.

Of primary concern now is increasing number of activities on IUU fishing both by local as well as foreign fishing vessels. Beside it negative impact on Brunei's fish resource; our primary concern is again on security of the offshore oil & gas platforms. Identifying or classifying a small wooded fishing boats with that of hostile intent will pose a great challenge.

BD has a number of pull factors for terrorists to enter and reside in the country. The govt.'s open door 'foreign employment policy' has made it fairly easy for terrorists to look for eligible jobs and mask itself in the country, These would make Brunei an attractive country as a safe heaven and a source of funding from a terrorist perspective. As of 2009, BD is hosting more than 80,000 foreigners, who make up about 20% of its total population estimated over 400,000.

Security vetting on foreign workers proof to be challenging due the issue in getting background information on suspected member of known terrorist groups that may be able to get into the marine industries or Oil & Gas sectors for job.

Without real time information and intelligent sharing, time to response to certain maritime threats or incident may be compromise.

Hence they is urgent need in setup a multi-agency coordination centre which will be responsible in managing Maritime Domain Awareness and sharing intelligent in real or near real time. Currently BD has various groups and agencies responsible in managing CTTC as follows:

Measures in Addressing the Threats

Effective cooperation and coordination between all govt. enforcement agencies are important. MS challenges need whole of government efforts in order to effectively address these challenges.

Maritime Security matters have been addressed and managed under the Maritime Security Working Committee; in addressing the challenges in coordination and sharing of intelligence and information relating to Maritime security threats Brunei's govt. has decided to set up a National Maritime Coordination Centre. Established in Feb 2010. Objective: Creating Maritime Domain Awareness and effective coordination for inter-agencies to respond to MS threats.

At national level under the umbrella of the Intelligence Working Committee (JKP) an Anti-Terrorism Working Group (KBK) has been formed.

- The establishment of the new legislation on Anti-Terrorism Order (ATO) which has been enforced in July 2011 is a manifestation of the strong commitment of Brunei Darussalam in combating terrorism, including in the International arena.
- Awareness campaigns on terrorism threats to the public: Community Outreach Program (COP) has been carried out throughout the years targeting the public as well as school and college students.

Regional Cooperative Measures are as follows:

- They are currently ongoing dialog and cooperation addressing Maritime Security issues and challenges. Such as ASEAN Regional Forum ISM, ADMM EWG and ASEAN Mar Forum. I believe the challenge now is how to minimize overlapping issues and action plans in order to avoid duplication of efforts in addressing MS challenges.
- IMO Conventions and Security Frameworks. Post 9/11, renewed measures and security initiatives have been introduced. Significant one is the introduction of ISPS code; Action taken by all countries to address Ship and Port Security measures from MS Threats. A major port in Brunei Darussalam has taken serious measures in line with ISPS code security requirements.
- Brunei has been a member of ReCAAP and has close linkage with Information Fusion Centre (IFC) and other like-minded agencies in this region.
- On capacity building, Brunei has been active in sending officers and staffs in participating in multilateral exercises/workshops organized by regional countries and partners. Western Pacific Naval Symposium is such one example on multilevel exercise on addressing MS challenges.

In Conclusion,

Regardless of the fact that Brunei has not experienced any terrorism threat, Brunei has to be realistic in its approach and preparation for any potential terrorist threats. The vulnerability of Brunei's strategic assets and the potential of any terrorists exploiting them are serious and urgent matter for Brunei Government to address. Hence, various action and measures have already taken; if not they are in planning and implementation phases.

Cooperative measures with regional states and partners countries in address CTTC are utmost important and most valued for Brunei Darussalam. They are vital platforms for learning and sharing of intelligence and best practices they will enhanced our capacity in addressing our challenges.