



Canada's Maritime Security Threats and Responses



 ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM 

Promoting peace and stability through dialogue and cooperation in the Asia Pacific

The Threat Environment

- Constantly evolving and innovative terrorist and organized crime threats against marine transportation globally
- 200,000 km of coastline - exploitable environment
- Intimate linkages to other modes of transportation and the global economy
- Marine transportation system can serve as a:
 - **Potential Target**
 - **Conduit for an Attack**
 - **Weapon**



Canada's Response



- Domestic policy and operational reorganisation
 - Bi-national cross-border teams
- Capacity-building: domestic and international

Domestic Response- Interdepartmental Marine Security Working Group (IMSWG)



- IMSWG ensures interdepartmental policy and regulatory coordination
- Promotes the whole-of-government approach and collaboration
- Incorporates and aligns with developing Government of Canada strategies and initiatives such as Canada's National Security Policy, Canada-U.S. Beyond the Border Initiative, and Canada's Northern Strategy



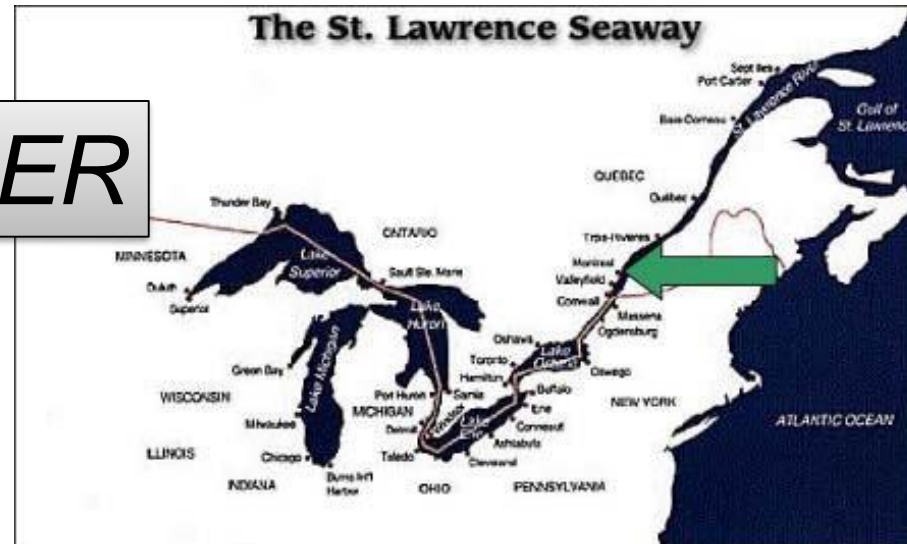
Domestic Response- Marine Security Operations Centres

- Bring together all civilian and military resources necessary to respond to a marine security incident
- Information / intelligence fusion centres to support security, law enforcement and first responder communities with knowledge of marine threats
- Facilitate coordination of multi-agency on-water activities
- Co-located multi-agencies with legislative authorities
- Coordinate activities with US Coast Guard Operations Centres



International Response - Cross-Border Teams

SHIPRIDER



- Specially trained and cross-designated Canadian and US law enforcement officers jointly crewing each other's vessels
- Pilot projects conducted and evaluated (2005-2007)
- Framework Agreement signed in May 2009

Shiprider - Guiding Principles



- Respect for sovereignty and fundamental rights and freedoms, notably privacy
- Operations to be intelligence-driven, based on joint threat and risk assessments
- Confined to shared waterways unless urgent and exceptional circumstances
- Operations conducted under the direction of host country officers
- Cross-designation/Reciprocal authorities



International Marine Security Capacity Building



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

Goal: to broaden international consensus on marine security.

Focus: establishing international standards, implementing capacity-building initiatives and sharing of transportation security best practices.

Capacity Building Programs

- Aim to foster capacity among key beneficiary states and international organizations to address transnational security threats
- **Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program (CTCBP)**
 - Focused on terrorism globally
- **Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP)**
 - Focused on transnational crime in the Americas
- Both address transportation security, with major partners including: ICAO, IMO, OAS-CICTE, UNODC



Organization of
American States



Building Capacity in Maritime Security

- Examples of eligible projects
 - Expert assistance: security audits, follow-up, legislative & regulatory assistance
 - Training: drills, exercises, standards development
 - Capabilities & equipment: communications, navigation, vehicles
- To date, most of these activities have been undertaken in the Americas
- Looking for future avenues of cooperation
 - *Southeast Asia and Border & Transport Security* are priorities for the CTCBP

Looking ahead – Challenges facing Canada

- Increasing access to the Northern Passage
- Ratification of conventions and agreements
- Reconciling capacity with authorities



Thank you!

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