

**HIGH-LEVEL WORKSHOP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
JEDDAH AMENDMENT TO THE DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT 2017**

**JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA
7 to 9 MAY 2018**

RECORD OF THE MEETING

1 The International Maritime Organization (hereinafter referred to as "Organization"), pursuant to the request of Signatory States to the Code of conduct concerning the repression of piracy and armed robbery against ships in the western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden (the Djibouti Code of conduct), the Signatory States to the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "the Jeddah Amendment"), and States eligible to sign these instruments (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Participants"), convened a High-level workshop with the theme of "Taking action to enhance regional maritime security" within the context of the Jeddah Amendment (hereinafter referred to as "the workshop").

2 The workshop, which was hosted by the Border Guard of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by kind permission of HRH Prince AbdulAziz bin Saud bin Naif bin AbdulAziz, Minister of Interior of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, took place at the Mohammed bin Naif Academy for Maritime Science and Security Studies in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia from 7 to 9 May 2018.

3 The Workshop was attended by delegations from the following States:

COMOROS	MOZAMBIQUE
DJIBOUTI	OMAN
EGYPT	SAUDI ARABIA
ETHIOPIA	SEYCHELLES
FRANCE	SOMALIA
JORDAN	SOUTH AFRICA
KENYA	SUDAN
MADAGASCAR	UNITED REPUBLIC OF
MALDIVES	TANZANIA
MAURITIUS	YEMEN

by observers from the following States:

DENMARK	UNITED KINGDOM
JAPAN	UNITED STATES
NORWAY	

by representatives from the United Nations and the following United Nations bodies and programmes:

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

and by observers from the following intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations:

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)
INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION – INTERPOL
EAST AFRICAN STANDBY FORCE
ONE EARTH FUTURE FOUNDATION

4 The purpose of the Workshop was to help Participants to develop practical ways to improve their implementation of the Djibouti Code of Conduct and Jeddah Amendment through

finding ways in which they can take action to achieve clearly defined and measurable outcomes that will help them to meet their obligations under the Code and, by extension, those IMO and other international Conventions with respect to maritime security, facilitation and maritime law enforcement to which they are parties.

5 The Workshop was opened by Vice Admiral Awwad Eid Al-Balawi, the Director General of the Border Guard of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Mr. Chris Trelawny, the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the Organization.

6 The Workshop elected Vice Admiral Awwad Eid Al-Balawi, the Director General of the Border Guard of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as its chair.

7 Following the opening speeches, the first phase of the Workshop included a range of presentations from Participants and observer delegations addressing the current situation, national organization, capacity building cooperation and coordination, development partner activities, and information sharing. These were followed by interactive discussions. A detailed programme of events is at annex A.

8 The second phase of the Workshop included Participants and observer delegations witnessing a large-scale exercise and demonstration by the Border Guard of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which included a number of maritime focussed scenarios. On completion of the exercise, Participants and observer delegations were kindly invited to witness the graduation ceremony for the current intake of the Border Guard of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in the presence of His Excellency Prince AbdulAziz bin Saud bin Naif bin AbdulAziz. Graduates of a Maritime Law Enforcement – Train the Trainers Course, conducted at the Mohammed bin Naif Academy for Maritime Science and Security Studies in cooperation with the NATO Maritime Interdiction Operations Training Centre (NMIOTC) and IMO, were also honoured during the graduation ceremony. The Participants and observer delegations were most grateful for the opportunity to participate in these impressive events.

9 The third phase of the Workshop comprised briefings by all Participants on national achievements, plans and ambitions. The objective of the briefings was to provide an opportunity for Participants to showcase their recent achievements, share their experiences and lessons learned, enhance alignment of national plans with regional plans and to facilitate requests for external assistance from development partners, as appropriate. This proved to be a very successful and valuable phase of the Workshop with many issues, opportunities and information sources being identified that were considered in the formulation of its conclusions and recommendations. Copies of statements made are at annex B.

10 The fourth phase of the Workshop was the development and approval of the Participants' and observer delegations' conclusions and recommendations. The agreed conclusions and recommendations are at annex C.

11 The Participants and observer delegations also benefitted from a visit to the state-of-the-art Jeddah Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre and received a demonstration of the MRCCs capability to be a regional information sharing centre within the context of the DCoC and Jeddah Amendment. Participants and observer delegations also had the opportunity to visit the excellent training facilities and instructors at the Mohammed bin Naif Academy for Maritime Science and Security Studies which have facilitated the provision of high quality training to maritime security practitioners throughout the region, pursuant to the DCoC and Jeddah Amendment.

12 In addition to the formal note of appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia included in the conclusions and recommendations of the Workshop, Participants and observer delegations expressed their appreciation to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and, in particular, the Border Guard of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia led by Vice Admiral Awwad Eid Al-Balawi, and his staff, for their commitment to the region, hospitality, generosity in funding and facilitating the Workshop and their ongoing support.

FINAL OUTCOME

Taking action to enhance regional maritime security

Conclusions & Recommendations of the High Level Workshop on the Implementation of the Djibouti Code of Conduct and the 2017 Jeddah Amendments to the Djibouti Code of Conduct, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 7-9 May 2018

Preamble

1. Representatives of the signatory and eligible States of the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC) –defined as participants – as well as experts from international organisations and non-governmental organisations met from the 7th to the 9th of May 2018, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to discuss the next steps in implementing the Djibouti Code of Conduct and its 2017 Jeddah Amendments in order to strengthen regional cooperation and information sharing to ensure safe and secure regional waters.
2. Participants and other attendees thanked the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization for organizing and hosting the Workshop at the Mohammed bin Naif Academy for Maritime Science and Security Studies in Jeddah; acknowledged the generous in kind contribution and excellent arrangements made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the Meeting, as well as the hospitality and other amenities provided; and expressed its sincere gratitude to HRH Prince AbdulAziz bin Saud bin Naif bin AbdulAziz, Minister of Interior of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Vice Admiral Awwad Eid Al-Balawi, the Director General of the Border Guard, and his staff, for their commitment to enhancing maritime security throughout the region.
3. The participants agreed that while piracy off the coast of Somalia is contained, but continues to be a threat, as highlighted in the Jeddah Amendments to the Djibouti Code of Conduct 2017, a long term comprehensive solution is required that also addresses other maritime security issues, such as transnational organised crimes, including smuggling of people, trafficking of drugs, weapons, wildlife, and charcoal, illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, violent extremism and maritime terrorism, including the risk of attacks against oil and gas installations and transport systems, as well as considerations for a well-developed maritime sector in the region and for a thriving blue economy within the context of sustainable development goals
4. Reaffirmed the commitments made under the Revised Code of Conduct concerning the repression of piracy, armed robbery against ships and illicit maritime activity in the western Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Aden Area and the Red Sea.

5. Appreciated the major achievements that the Participants have made in the past year in implementing the provisions of the Djibouti Code of Conduct and its 2017 Jeddah Amendments as evidenced in Annex 1.
6. Noted the outcomes of the Meeting of the Regional Capacity Building Coordination Working Group of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, in Nairobi, 1st of March 2018, and its proposal for enhancing the coordination of capacity building activities in the region.
7. Noted the recent Mauritius Declaration on Maritime Security adopted on the 29th of April 2018 by several signatory states of the Djibouti Code of Conduct and its 2017 Jeddah Amendments under the auspices of the Indian Ocean Commission and the principles of cooperation and the widened understanding of maritime security it proposes.
8. Noted the signing of the ‘Agreement for the Setting Up of a Regional Maritime Information Exchange and Sharing Mechanism in the Western Indian Ocean’ and ‘The Regional Agreement on the Coordination of Operations at sea in the Western Indian Ocean’ by Comoros, Djibouti, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles on the 29th April 2018 in Mauritius and the planned programme of work of the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC) in Madagascar and the Regional Centre for Operation Coordination (RCOC) in Seychelles.
9. Welcomed the capacity building work of international organisations, including the International Maritime Organization, INTERPOL, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as non-governmental organisations, including the One Earth Future Foundation’s Stable Seas project and the SafeSeas initiative led by Cardiff University, and their offer to provide ongoing support to the Participants, and invites other organisations to offer their assistance.
10. Thanked donors, in particular Japan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their contributions to the Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund administered by the International Maritime Organization, and requested further donations to the fund to support the implementation of the Code, including assistance to the Djibouti Regional Training Centre.

General Commitments

11. Participants re-emphasised their commitment to developing capability, legal frameworks and inter-agency cooperation at national level as the foundation for effective regional cooperation in tackling maritime insecurity in order to develop and strengthen the opportunities provided by the blue economy for the well-being of their respective population.
12. While the provision of maritime security in territorial seas and ashore remains a sovereign task, Participants reiterated their commitment to support a regional

approach and to provide, as much as practicable, the national resources required to develop regional initiatives and mechanisms.

13. Welcomed the support from the international community and reiterated the importance of better coordination and synchronization of capacity building efforts to foster efficient multilateral regional maritime security cooperation and avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts.
14. Participants agreed that information sharing, including on maritime crimes, best practices, legal frameworks, training programmes and national initiatives that will lead to enhanced maritime domain awareness – the effective understanding of what happens at sea – and building response capability is a vital and necessary step to achieve a more safe and secure maritime environment.
15. Emphasized the need to achieve greater synergy between the frameworks and mechanisms developed in the western Indian Ocean region, such as in the frame of the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime in particular the focus on drug trafficking under the Southern Route Partnership, the Indian Ocean Commission and the MASE project, the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, the Indian Ocean Rim Association, the Indian Ocean Naval Symposium, and other organisations active in the region. This can be achieved by ensuring transparency on ongoing and planned work projects and information exchange between organisations.
16. Re-emphasize article 17 of the Jeddah Amendment to the DCoC to investigate within a five years period whether regional maritime security would benefit from turning the Code into a legally binding instrument.

Priorities on the National Level

17. Participants reiterated the importance for each signatory State to develop a national maritime strategy to benefit from the sustainable development of the maritime sector, underpinned by a national maritime security strategy that ensures good security and law enforcement capability ashore and at sea ensures security and law enforcement capability ashore and at sea. This includes implementing in full the concepts detailed in Article 3 of the Jeddah Amendments, especially the maritime strategy, policies, legal framework and multi-agency, multi-disciplinary national maritime security and facilitation committee.
18. Agreed to reconstitute and strengthen the position of DCoC National Focal Points (NFP) in due course, by ensuring it is in line with the proposals of the Jeddah Amendments to the DCoC that
 - a. NFPs should be nominated by relevant national organisations that the individuals represent.
 - b. NFPs should be a member of the national maritime security and facilitation committee and the single representative of whole of Government. This will ensure effective two-way communication between the national maritime security and facilitation committee and regional and international partners.

- c. NFP should have the mandate to represent their country in regional and international meetings.
 - d. The contact details of NFP should be publicly available at all times and any changes communicated to the NFP network instantly.
 - e. Ideally the NFP should have a governmental email address and phone number, which will not change, personal emails and phone numbers should only be used if absolutely necessary.
19. Participants emphasised the importance of developing a national plan and establish a mechanism to promote information sharing and operations coordination in order to achieve Maritime Domain Awareness in line with the overall national maritime strategy. This should include:
- a. The promotion of the sharing of resources through implementation of a national programme or platform that integrates existing and planned maritime tracking and information systems in order to display a comprehensive maritime awareness picture.
 - b. The establishment of a National Maritime Information Sharing Centre or similar platforms and structures, operated on 24/7 basis involving operators from all key stakeholders that enhances information sharing and interagency coordination. For expediency, participating States will explore the potential of transforming the existing centres into comprehensive centres equipped with requisite technological, human resources and equipment in order to execute a national command and control function for maritime security.
20. Participants agree to provide a regular, at least annual update on their countries
- a. achievements in the maritime security sector,
 - b. progress in implementing the commitments under the Jeddah Amendments to the Djibouti Code of Conduct,
 - c. lessons learned and promising practices from this work, as well as
 - d. future plans for further improving maritime security provision,
 - e. This update should be made accessible for both Participants and the supporting donor countries and organisations.

Regional Information Sharing and Maritime Domain Awareness

- 21. Agreed to enhance the DCoC Information Sharing Mechanism, to include sharing of information on wider maritime crimes besides piracy and armed robbery against ships.
- 22. Agreed to develop common Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and definitions and formats for reporting maritime incidents to promote interoperability taking into account the work conducted in other regional mechanisms.
- 23. Reiterated the need for updating and implementation of national legislation in order to improve levels of compliance and requested the assistance by the IMO and other capacity building organizations for countries that require it.
- 24. Agreed to welcome the input of other regional initiatives and information sharing centres that support the goals and objectives of the Jeddah Amendment.

25. Agreed to review how the current DCoC Information Sharing Network can be developed, acknowledging the recommendations of the 2017 Jeddah Amendments to the DCoC.
26. Proposed to initiate a study on Maritime Domain Awareness which provides a detailed account of the economic impact of maritime insecurity for the region and the potential economic and political benefits gained from enhanced Maritime Domain Awareness.

Strengthening the institutional structure

27. Participants agreed on the need for regular meetings of the NFP network to provide overall strategic direction of the Code of Conduct, review progress on the implementation of the 2017 Jeddah Amendments, to identify challenges and hurdles in implementation as well as to share lessons learned, best and promising practices.
 - a. The DCoC NFP network meetings should be held at least annually.
 - b. To minimize costs, NFP network meetings may be held back-to-back with meetings organised in the frame of the International Maritime Organization in London, the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, as well as other meetings where a significant number of NFPs may be present.
 - c. Voice and Video Conferencing should be used, if individual NFPs cannot attend.
 - d. Each NFP should prepare an update (as outlined in para 20) in advance of the meeting.
 - e. Participants are also invited to propose and host additional meetings on dedicated challenges of implementation which are of benefit to all DCoC Participants.
 - f. Future meetings of the NFP network should consider proposals for further strengthening the DCoC institutional structure, for instance, in considering the nomination of a rotating chair of the NFP network.
28. Participants agreed on the need to consider how to strengthen the current mechanism to carry out day to day work of supporting the implementation of the Code of Conduct, including following up with Participants to ensure that agreed actions are taken, collating capacity building needs, coordinating donor efforts, sharing of lessons learned and best and promising practices, as well as liaising with donors and implementing partners to create synergy. Participants thanked the Secretariat of the International Maritime Organization for their efforts in supporting the Code as an informal secretariat, but expressed the need to review whether this structure is the most efficient for implementing the Code. Participants are invited to make proposals and circulate these to the NFP network.
29. Participants discussed the benefits of supporting the implementation of the Code through an expert advisory group. Organisations committed to the implementation of the DCoC are encouraged to offer their support. The role and function of the advisory group are as follows:
 - a. The group could be composed of experts on maritime security and safety committed to support the DCoC countries. Participants of the group would include representatives from IMO and other inter-governmental organisations

active in the domain, representatives from non-governmental organisations and universities, representatives of donor organisations and countries, or individuals proposed by Participants.

- b. The group should primarily meet and discuss virtually, but meet physically at least once a year in the frame of other meetings.
- c. The group could be tasked with:
 - i. Discussing overall strategy of the Code of Conduct.
 - ii. Support promoting the achievements and objectives of the Code of Conduct within the region and beyond.
 - iii. Discussing the reports submitted by Participants and making recommendations for enhancing national maritime security through capacity building and coordinating regional work.
 - iv. Facilitating lessons learned and sharing of best and promising practices between Participants and mutual assistance in capacity building, and
 - v. Developing and reviewing the training and education programme in close collaboration with the DRTC and Participants.

Regional Capacity Building Coordination

30. Participants reiterated the view that the DCoC provides an important framework for the coordination of capacity building work. To enhance the role of DCoC in this regard, Participants agreed

- a. That transparency with regard to ongoing and planned capacity building is vital to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and to facilitate lessons learned and mutual collaboration. Participants are requested to provide regular updates through their focal points and training coordinators (as indicated in para 20).
- b. To augment existing coordination efforts in the form of a matrix with other more policy-oriented means, such as an annual report that collates the achievements of Participants, shares best and promising practices and provides overviews of ongoing or planned donor initiatives.
- c. That an expert group (as discussed under para 29) could play an important part in the coordination, for instance by reviewing national reports, identifying gaps and duplication, or making overall recommendations for improvements.
- d. That more efforts are required to ensure that the measures undertaken under the Code of Conduct are presented and discussed at organisations that intend to coordinate capacity building and develop maritime strategies for the region and that work programmes are aligned.

31. The invitation of the Regional Capacity Building Working Group of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (RCBWG) to work closely with the DCoC NFP network was welcomed and Participants agreed to

- a. Ensure that the work of both processes is closely tied to each other and coordination efforts are beneficial for both groups;
- b. To consider that meetings of the DCoC NFP network, if possible, could be held jointly or back to back with the RCBWG;

- c. Welcomed the proposal by IMO for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to become a co-chair of the RCBWG and to facilitate the cooperation and close alignment between DCoC and RCBWG.
 - d. Welcomed the efforts of the One Earth Future Foundation in supporting the RCBWG as a secretariat and facilitating regional capacity building coordination.
32. Participants agreed that the Djibouti Regional Training Centre (DRTC) should continue to play the lead role in developing and delivering training programmes in maritime security and counter terrorism. It was emphasised that the DRTC should
- a. Cooperate closely with other regional and international training and educational institutions and consider the possibility of signing Memoranda of Understanding with these; and
 - b. Ensure that training to be demand driven by coordinating closely with Participants, training institutes and capacity building organisations.
33. Participants urged the International Maritime Organization to identify potential donor institutions and countries to sustain and increase support through donations to the Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Code through capacity building, including assistance to the Djibouti Regional Training Centre thus avoiding uncertainty for the future of the Code.