



COMBINED WORKING GROUP1 AND WORKING GROUP 2 MEETING No. 3

Virtual via Teams

Tuesday 11 July 2023

Record of the Meeting

1. The International Maritime Organization, (IMO) (hereinafter referred to as "IMO", 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 meeting of the DCoC (Djibouti Code of Conduct) Combined Working Group1 and Working Group 2 to the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC (JA)) 2017, which was held virtually, via ZOOM, on Tuesday 11 July 2023.

2. The meeting was co-chaired by the Chairs of WG1 and WG2 and was attended by participants from the following Signatory State:

COMOROS	ETHIOPIA	FRANCE	KENYA
MADAGASCAR	MALDIVES	KSA	SOMALIA
SEYCHELLES	SOUTH AFRICA	SUDAN	TANZANIA
YEMEN			

And representatives of the following international organizations and Regional Centre:

IMO IOC RCOG

The full list of participants is attached as **Annex A**.

Aim

3. The aim of the meeting was to deliberate on the progress made so far in implementing the code of conduct, including the recent resolutions, and to discuss the preparations for the upcoming High-Level Meeting.

Agenda

4. The meeting adopted the agenda that had been circulated prior to the meeting. The agenda is attached as **Annex B**

Update on Working Group 2 Enhancement of DCoC/JA Capacity Building Coordination

5. The Chair of Working Group 2 (Ethiopia) acknowledged the significant progress made by the DCoC, noting that its work is now being replicated across Africa and gaining attention from implementing partners. The Chair expressed appreciation for the development of the CB

Matrix by the Signatory States and emphasized the importance of continuous feedback and updates to ensure the alignment of support with regional needs. This approach facilitates a coordinated approach towards capacity building and enables partners to access the necessary information.

6. However, the Chair also highlighted a gap in the implementation of resolutions made during High-Level Meetings by the Signatory States. This lack of full implementation could impact the credibility and commitment of the DCoC/JA as a regional initiative.

7. To address these challenges, the Chair emphasized the need to move to the next level and establish a structure for enhancing effective implementation of the High-Level Meeting (HLM) resolutions. This includes monitoring and evaluating the impact of the CB Matrix and technical support provided, ensuring alignment with the provisions of the Jeddah Amendment that encompass all maritime threats. The Chair reminded the NFPs of their role in ensuring the functionality of the CB Matrix and its objective of coordinating capacity-building efforts based on regional needs and priorities.

8. Against this background, Working Group 2 deemed it appropriate to invite Chris Trelawny, who has been involved with the DCoC, to share insights on how to ensure the effective implementation of High-Level Meeting resolutions. These thoughts were presented for the kind consideration and adoption by the NFPs during the meeting's deliberations.

Effective Implementation of the DCoC HLM Resolutions - Chris Trelawny

9. Mr. Chris Trelawny began by highlighting that the Jeddah HLM adopted two resolutions on Information Sharing Network and Capacity Building Coordination. He emphasized the need to translate Resolution 2 of the Jeddah HLM into concrete actions by combatting maritime insecurity and enforcing laws effectively, with the ultimate goal of achieving prosperity. Trelawny suggested that while the DCoC has primarily engaged with Maritime Authorities and law enforcement, it is now time for Signatory States to involve the heads of states and gain their support in strengthening institutions such as the NMSCs (National Maritime Security Committees) and promoting inter-agency cooperation.

10. Mr. Trelawny proposed the establishment of a DCoC Maritime Security Strategy, which would highlight the importance of maritime security and outline the steps to achieve it. This strategy would present maritime security as a purpose in itself, rather than just a means to an end, with the ultimate objective of prosperity and sustainable development. The strategy would leverage the existing structure of the DCoC/JA for maritime activities.

11. The objectives of this proposed approach to the implementation of the DCoC/JA would include protecting the population of DCoC Signatory States from illegal maritime activities, developing capacities for Maritime Security Governance, and ensuring the protection of Signatory States through support for ports and offshore installations, including the enhancement of Maritime Domain Awareness. These objectives would drive the evolution of existing mechanisms and take them further

Recommendations for strengthening the DCoC/JA as the leading forum for maritime security coordination in the West Indian Ocean & the Gulf of Aden.

Metse Ralephenya-Republic of South Africa.

12. Mr. Metse Ralephenya, the NFP for the Republic of South Africa reiterated the significance of the DCoC as the leading forum for enhancing maritime security in the western Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden. However, he emphasized that while the DCoC makes spot-on resolutions during High-Level Meetings, there is a lack of effective implementation as a team. He suggested that NFPs need to view themselves as a cohesive unit, supporting each

other through information sharing and effective coordination. This would ensure that all Signatory States are aware of developments in each other's states and in the region as a whole.

13. To address this issue, he recommended extending the focus of the DCoC/JA by developing structures to cover all areas outlined in the Jeddah Amendment (JA). He proposed the establishment of subcommittees, such as one dedicated to combatting Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, which would collaborate with relevant agencies and partners. These subcommittees would report their progress to WG2 and the Steering Committee, aligning with the ongoing development of the National Single Window system by Signatory States.

14. Furthermore, he emphasized the need to bring together all partners and stakeholders in the region to foster practical collaboration. This would involve developing a formalized structure and communication strategy where each player takes the lead in their respective areas of expertise. The objective would be to centralize maritime security decisions using the DCoC forum.

The Non-Paper as presented by RSA is attached as **Annex C**.

Plenary Session

15. Ethiopia encouraged the presentations and requested Signatory States to reflect and deliberate on how the Signatory States can forward and implement the proposals as shared by Chris and RSA in their presentation. Signatory States were encouraged to adopt the whole of government approach and the regional approach and coordination of partners in combating maritime threats in the region.

16. The meeting acknowledged that the proposal put forward by RSA is commendable as it would prevent duplication and ensure the involvement of all stakeholders at their respective levels to effectively coordinate support and address all areas of maritime threats outlined in the DCoC/JA. There is also an opportunity to engage implementing partners and encourage their support in alignment with the DCoC/JA coordination efforts.

17. Somalia further emphasized the importance of expanding the work of the DCoC/JA by establishing additional subcommittees, such as IUU Fishing and Maritime Security, as proposed by South Africa.

18. RSA reiterated that the points raised, particularly in developing a DCoC Maritime Security Strategy, would facilitate collective progress and have a positive impact at both national and regional levels.

19. The IOC expressed keen interest in collaborating with the DCoC to support the initiatives put forward by Chris and RSA. They confirmed their commitment to sharing their ideas and suggestions with the IMO Secretariat for further consideration.

Update on Working Group 1 Regional Workshop on Development of SOPs for the DCoC/JA ISN

20. The Chair of Working Group 1 (Kenya) provided several updates and reiterated the primary objective of WG1, which is to facilitate information sharing and coordination among the DCoC/JA participants, and regional partners. He reported that the implementation of the Information Sharing Network Roadmap, adopted in 2021, is progressing well.

21. The Chair expressed gratitude to KSA for their generous support in sponsoring the SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) Workshop scheduled to be held in Jeddah from 30 July to 10 August 2023. He also thanked the Signatory States for promptly nominating the participants. The current status of the workshop includes:

- Participants from 16 Signatory States, including representation from the RMIFC, RCOC, and Yaoundé Code of Conduct nominees.
- Trainers from IMO, UK, USA, INDIA, EU CRIMARIO, EUNAVFOR ATALANTA, GLOBAL FISHING WATCH, INTERPOL, and UNODC.

22. The Chair informed the participants that the process of issuing VISA Letters is ongoing, and once KSA releases them, IMO will reach out to the trainees with the necessary logistics.

23. Furthermore, the Chair emphasized that the workshop aims to bring together National MDA (Maritime Domain Awareness) leads and Managers of National Maritime Information Sharing Centers (NMISCs) from all participating states. The goal is to collaboratively develop SOPs that can be utilized by all participating states in operating their regional and national information sharing centers. The workshop aligns with the resolutions of the previous DCoC High-Level Meeting held from November 22 to November 24, 2022, with a specific focus on NMISC development. The outcomes of the workshop will be presented at the upcoming high-level meeting scheduled for 24-26 October 2023, seeking endorsement and subsequent implementation. The workshop will particularly emphasize the need for a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach to effectively establish the NMISCs, as well as explore opportunities for regional and international cooperation to enhance response effectiveness.

Integration of MASE Centres to the DCoC/JA ISN Introduction remarks before RCOC Presentation

24. The Chair of WG1 (Kenya) provided a background, stating that the Dubai and Jeddah High-Level Meetings agreed to integrate the two MASE Centers (RMIFC and RCOC) into the DCoC ISN to avoid duplicating efforts. The modalities for achieving this integration were assigned to WG1, which focuses on information sharing.

25. An initial deliberation meeting took place in February 2023 with the Directors of the two centers, IOC, WG1 Co-chair, WG2 Chair, and the IMO Secretariat. The outcomes of this meeting were shared with WG1 members during the Combined WG1 and WG2 Meeting held on 2 March 2023. During the IOC-organized regional workshop on maritime security from 3-5 July 2023, Kenya and the IMO Secretariat visited the RCOC and witnessed the excellent work of the two centers, gaining valuable insight into the benefits of their integration into the DCoC ISN. A second deliberation meeting was held on 6 July 2023 with the RCOC Director, representatives from the WG1 Chair, and the IMO Secretariat. During this meeting, the participants reiterated the importance of integrating the two centers into the DCoC ISN to enhance maritime security through effective information sharing and coordination of operations at sea, including support for countries unable to intervene.

26. WG1 acknowledged the exceptional work and achievements of the two centers and recognized the need to utilize them instead of duplicating efforts. The MASE Programme aligns with the objectives of the JA and possesses relevant experience in information sharing, which would amplify the work of the DCoC. Technical agreements on how NMISCs coordinate with the Regional Centers should be considered, as strong multi-agency NMISCs are crucial for robust Regional Centers.

27. Under the DCoC/JA, signatory states have already agreed to cooperate extensively in information sharing. WG1 proposed that the MOU to be established should be between the mechanisms of DCoC and MASE, facilitating information sharing among their Signatory/Participant States. If necessary, the SC Chair can sign the MOU on behalf of the chair, with affirmation at the next HLM. It is important to emphasize that information sharing serves a significant purpose, including prosecutions/legal actions and coordination at sea, for it to be effective and impactful. Therefore, DCoC should consider a vision of collaboration that encompasses coordination of operations at sea.

28. To give members a better understanding of the work of the two Centres, the chair invited the Director of the RCOC to deliver a presentation on their work and how signatory states can collaborate with partners to ensure effective coordination at sea.

Coordination at Sea-RCOC Presentation Sam Gontier-Director RCOC

29. Capt. Gontier started by emphasizing the mission of the RCOC and its interaction with the RMISC, highlighting how these two entities are connected to the National Centers in the MASE Program and other mechanisms at both regional and international levels. He shared success stories to illustrate the positive impact of these collaborations.

30. He reiterated that integration would allow all to benefit from the coordination provided by the Regional Centres, ultimately contributing to the overall benefit of the region. The presentation is attached as **Annex D**.

Feedback from the Yemen Needs Assessment Mission- Mustafa Ameen Abdulqader- Yemen

31. Yemen recalled that during the Dubai and Jeddah meetings, the Signatory States called for support in reestablishing the ReMISC in Aden. Subsequently, a joint needs assessment mission was conducted in March 2023, involving IMO, EU CRIMARIO, and UNDP Yemen. The purpose of this mission was to evaluate the situation and provide an update on the feasibility of reestablishing the ReMISC.

32. At the national level, Yemen has been making additional efforts and following up to ensure smooth progress. Yemen further reported that the rehabilitation of the building designated to house the ReMISC on the top floor is currently underway under the supervision of UNDP. The completion of the rehabilitation is expected within one month, after which UNDP will proceed with furnishing and equipping the center, although not all requested equipment has been provided thus far.

33. In line with these developments, Yemen requested support through the Secretariat for the remaining equipment needed to fully operationalize the ReMISC, ensuring that the vision of its successful reinstatement is realized.

34. Participants were highly impressed with the progress and congratulated Yemen for the achievement.

India and CRIMARIO Training Offers India- Recommendation for Information Sharing Workshop to be held in India in September 2023

35. IMO reported that they had a meeting with India on 23 May 2023 to discuss potential areas of collaboration between the DCoC and India. India confirmed its commitment to the

DCoC after being granted observer status in 2021. The meeting focused on the following areas of collaboration, which are presented for consideration and further discussion :

- i. Continued exchange of monthly and annual reports of IFC-IOR (Information Fusion Centre - Indian Ocean Region) with the DCoC. This exchange has been happening through email, and Signatory States who have not been receiving the reports are encouraged to follow up with the Secretariat to be added to the mailing list.
 - ii. India-sponsored Maritime Information Sharing Workshop, planned to take place in Delhi between 14-16 September 2023, in support of WG1. During this workshop, DCoC members will have an additional day to familiarize themselves with the operations of IFC-IOR and visit the center. It was highlighted that Mauritius, Maldives, and Seychelles are already part of IFC-IOR and have Liaison Officers (ILOs) at the center. India confirmed that they will cover the flights and accommodation expenses for DCoC Member States that are not currently represented as ILOs at IFC-IOR. Invitations for the workshop will be shared by India by mid-July 2023, and the Secretariat will circulate them once received.
 - iii. DCoC is encouraged to consider positioning one ILO who represents DCoC States at IFC-IOR.
 - iv. India expressed its willingness to provide assistance in the establishment of NMISCs (National Maritime Information Sharing Centers) for DCoC members. This support could initially be focused on Kenya and Tanzania and then replicated in other DCoC states to ensure standardization.
36. During the India made the following suggestions:
- i. Requested IMO to explore ways to deconflict partner support and establish criteria for aligning priorities to ensure support is provided based on need, without duplication or conflicts.
 - ii. Offered to provide technical assistance on Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), including incident analysis and support for National Maritime Information Sharing Centers (NMISCs), as well as suggest an appropriate information sharing network (ISN) architecture for the region, as this is the core competence of the IFC-IOR.
- Requested the DCoC to consider integrating NMISCs into the IFC- IOR for a strong DCoC Information Sharing Network (ISN).

EU CRIMARIO offer for training

37. During the HLM in Jeddah, the Signatory States agreed to conduct a one-year test of IORIS. In accordance with this commitment, EU CRIMARIO has extended its support to various initiatives aimed at assisting the DCoC. This support has included conducting trainings between January and March 2023 in Djibouti, as well as organizing the IORIS Steering Committee Meeting held in Bali in May 2023

38. Additionally, EU CRIMARIO has made an offer to sponsor a DCoC/CRIMARIO IORIS SOP Course scheduled from 9 to 11 October, along with a DCoC/CRIMARIO Exercise on 12 to 13 October. These events will serve to assess the effectiveness of the outcomes from the Jeddah SOPs Workshop, evaluate the operationalization of the SOPs, and identify any existing gaps and challenges that require improvement.

The question posed is whether the Signatory States are in agreement with the request for sponsorship from EU CRIMARIO.

Plenary

39. The RCOC presentation was well-received and highlighted the opportunity for coordinated efforts, aligning with the objectives outlined in Agenda 2.
40. IOC provided an update on the progress of the MASE Centres, emphasizing their regional focus and support for NMISCs. IOC reiterated the importance of collective collaboration to effectively address the issues raised and enhance the DCoC/JA.
41. Tanzania emphasized the need for collaboration to ensure the success of the DCoC/JA objectives.
42. RSA emphasized the importance of defining and formalizing the relationship between the DCoC and the two Centres (RCOC and RMIFC). There is a need for the DCoC to understand how they fit into its structure and establish criteria for identifying and recognizing Regional Centres.
43. Kenya highlighted that integration would provide DCoC Signatory States with broader leverage and facilitate more effective information sharing. The way forward would involve establishing formal structures to ensure all signatory states benefit from coordination.
44. It was recognized that the Signatory States need to deliberate and reach an agreement on the IORIS platform as the one-year test period is coming to an end. Feedback will need to be provided to EU CRIMARIO, and the possibility of having a regionally owned information sharing platform, specific to the DCoC, could be discussed at the October 2023 HLM.
45. Furthermore, it was highlighted that the signatory states should discuss the way forward with IORIS at the national level and collectively agree as a region on how to provide feedback to IORIS regarding the primary information sharing platform. This could involve determining if the DCoC/JA agrees to adopt IORIS, disagrees, or requires more time.
46. Maldives seconded the request from EU CRIMARIO regarding training, as it would assist in making an informed decision as the one-year testing period concludes.

Update on the status of the Capacity Building Coordination Matrix and Access to the Members Only Portal for the qualified FoDCoC and update of partners information on the website.

32. Esther Kung'u (IMO) provided updates on the status of the Capacity Building Coordination Matrix and access to the Members Only Portal for qualified FoDCoC members. She mentioned that the update follows the submissions made during the Friends of the DCoC meeting on 16th March. While general data was presented during that meeting, the current update includes more specific information due to new data received through the Portal.
33. She highlighted that the Capacity Building Matrix captures the needs and priorities of DCoC countries across various thematic areas outlined in the Jeddah Amendment. These areas include Maritime Governance, ISPS Code Compliance, Maritime Security, Maritime Domain Awareness, new and emerging threats, and other maritime-related issues like marine pollution, Search and Rescue efforts, and wreckage removal.

34. She further noted that the matrix was launched in 2022 during the Dubai HLM, and since then, data has been received from 18 out of the 20 countries listed on the platform. Recently, new updates have been submitted by Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, and Yemen. Unlike the previous update in mid-March, where little data was recorded in the area of Maritime Law Enforcement (MLE), the past four months have seen countries like Ethiopia and Kenya receive training from Interpol and the US Coast Guard, with elements of MLE included in the training. Tanzania and Yemen are also making progress in this area, while four countries have expressed their urgent need for support.

35. Cyber Security remains a high-priority area requiring support for 11 out of the 20 countries. However, some maritime administrations are implementing efforts to include this area in their work plans. For example, the Maldives is seeking affiliations with neighbouring countries to facilitate cyber security training, and South Africa has cyber security recommendations included in its 2021 Maritime Security Guide. Jordan and the United Arab Emirates have also established minimum requirements for cyber security support in their countries, with Jordan receiving support from the European Maritime Safety Agency in this regard.

36. Significant progress has been made under Maritime Security Governance, with member States like Kenya, Tanzania, Comoros, and Yemen receiving support for the establishment of National Maritime Security (NMS) Committees. South Africa is amending its legal framework to align with its strategy and has developed a risk register, a draft national maritime security strategy, and a maritime security advisory committee with subcommittees. Through IMO's programs such as the EU Port Security and Red Sea projects, countries like Yemen and Ethiopia are receiving support for the development of their risk registers in the coming days. The Indian Ocean Commission assisted the Union of Comoros in developing its strategy draft, and more countries have requested technical assistance under the Maritime Security Governance pillar. The Secretariat has created a matrix needs and support sheet to better understand these needs and requests for support, which can be studied alongside the matrix.

37. On Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), Esther reported that during the previous meeting, most countries expressed a need for technical expertise, equipment/systems, and funding to establish NMISCs in alignment with the requirements of the ISN Strategy and roadmap. 12 countries currently have a national maritime centre, with Seychelles and Madagascar being highlighted as best-case examples hosting functional regional and national centres. Other countries, including Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Oman, KSA, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Yemen, have maritime centres at different functioning capacities. Several countries have requested assistance to attain an initial operating capacity, and only three countries reported a lack of centres, equipment, and foundational-level training. The Secretariat has called on Denmark, USA, and the EU to provide support for those countries.

38. Port Security has been a pillar that has received significant investment from member states, largely due to the technical assistance provided by IMO through the EU-funded Port Security Project and the Red Sea project. So far, 11 countries have received introductory training on Passenger and Baggage Screening and Searching, and seven countries have attended national workshops on ISPS Code self-assessment and audit regimes. More countries continue to receive train-the-trainer courses for SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code.

Summary of Countries in need of technical assistance for different aspects of the thematic areas provided in the DCoC Capacity Building Matrix

(Data is collected from 20 countries)

9 countries still need technical assistance under the Maritime Security Governance pillar, but the needs have varied with some countries requiring more than others.
7 rather than 12 countries in need of technical assistance in Maritime Domain Awareness
6 rather than 7 countries need training courses in the Enhancement of Port Security
4 rather than 10 countries need Training and Capability Development in Maritime Law Enforcement.
11 rather than 15 countries need support in developing capability and training in Maritime Cyber Security

37. So far, Eritrea and Egypt have not made any submissions to the matrix. However, there has been significant improvement in response from countries such as Ethiopia, Seychelles, South Africa, the Maldives, and Tanzania.

38. Among the countries that have provided detailed information on most of their particulars, we would like to express our appreciation to Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, South Africa, Seychelles, and Madagascar for the support they have shown the Secretariat. Only five countries have not presented data on most of their provisions within the matrix.

39. Access details for partners such as EUNAVFOR, Denmark, USA, UK, CMF, CRIMARIO, Republic of Korea, and Japan are ready. The points of contact for CRIMARIO, EUNAVFOR, Denmark, India, and the UK have already received their login details.

40. Esther Kung'u mentioned that IMO will be publicizing and promoting success stories during the DCoC HLM in October. In this regard, they are requesting all national focal points to provide at least two stories related to the thematic areas listed in the matrix or other areas highlighted by the Jeddah Amendment. These thematic areas include (a) Human trafficking and smuggling, (b) Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, (c) Trafficking in narcotics and psychotropic substances, (d) Arms trafficking, (e) Illegal trade in wildlife, (f) Crude oil theft, and (g) Illegal dumping of toxic waste.

Update on inclusion of Bahrain and Qatar to DCoC

41. Having considered the geographic proximity, strategic location of and shared interests in ensuring safety and security of navigation in the region with both the Kingdom of Bahrain and Qatar, participants agreed at the Jeddah meeting to respond favourably to any request by the two countries to become party to the Jeddah Amendment. Please see <https://dcoc.org/wp-content/uploads/Final-Report-of-the-DCoC-High-Level-Meeting-Jeddah-22-24-November-2022-.pdf>

42. IMO can confirm that both countries have expressed interest to becoming party to the DCoC/JA and that Qatar has already nominated 2 representatives to attend the next HLM.

Resource Mobilization – Contributions to the DCoC Trust Fund

Update from donors with an interest in funding DCoC and/working with DCoC in 2023 and beyond.

43. IMO is actively following up with KSA to contribute to the DCoC Trust Fund. NFPs will be informed of any updates regarding this request.

44. Regarding the sponsorship for the HLM in October 2023, it is noted that the USA's sponsorship offer did not materialize. The USA has indicated that they will consider supporting the 2024 HLM instead. In light of this, IMO acknowledges that the sponsorship letters shared this time may not be able to confirm IMO sponsorship as usual. However, alternatives are being sought, and if any of the alternative requests made are accepted, IMO will provide updates to the Signatory States. It is also mentioned that South Africa has been very supportive, and their plans for the event are progressing well.

45. IMO is still in discussions with Denmark regarding their support for the DCoC. As soon as feedback is received, it will be shared with signatory States.

46. Signatory States are encouraged to volunteer to host any meetings, and such offers will be duly considered. It is confirmed that South Africa has already offered to host the HLM in October 2023, and Tanzania had offered to be considered as a host for a training or workshop during the last WG Meeting held in March.

Summary of Discussion and Way Forward

47. The following is a summary of the meeting outcomes:

- i. The IMO Secretariat, in collaboration with the Chairs of WG1 and WG2, RSA, and Chris Trelawny, will develop a two-page proposal to expand the work of the DCoC/JA to address all key areas covered under the code. This will involve establishing sub-working groups on the different thematic areas outlined in the Jeddah Amendment, in line with the non-Paper presented by RSA. The proposal will be forwarded to the HLM for approval in the next meeting. A briefing on this intention will be shared during the Friends Meeting in September 2023.
- ii. The IMO Secretariat will follow up with interested implementing partners to assist in the development of the DCoC Regional Maritime Security Strategy.
- iii. WG1 Chair will collaborate with the IOC in developing recommendations for the integration of the two MASE Centres into the DCoC ISN. The recommendations will be presented during the HLM in October 2023 for adoption.
- iv. Yemen requested assistance, through the Secretariat, for acquiring the remaining pieces of equipment required for the ReMISC to operate at full capacity. The progress on obtaining the necessary equipment will be updated and reported to the Chair of WG1
- v. IMO was tasked to confirm with India, the training scheduled for 14-16 September 2023.
- vi. IMO will meet with EU CRIMARIO to set the course objectives for the proposed DCoC-IORIS SOPs workshop in October 2023. The aim is to ensure that the course aligns with the requirements of the ISN draft and the outcomes of the Jeddah SOPs workshop.
- vii. The issue of the information sharing platform and the feedback on IORIS testing will be tabled at the HLM in October 2023 for deliberation and adoption. The Signatory States emphasize the importance of considering multiple platforms for information

sharing, as each platform has its strengths and weaknesses. Feedback will be shared with EU CRIMARIO, emphasizing the need to deliver knowledge in a language that participants understand to ensure its effectiveness.

Vote of thanks:

48. The Chairpersons expressed their gratitude to all the members for their attendance, efforts, and commitment in implementing the DCoC/JA.

49. With no further business to discuss, the meeting concluded at 1730 hours EAT.

Annexes:

- Annex A- List of Participants
- Annex B- Agenda
- Annex C- None-Paper

Annex A- List of Participants

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Annex B- Agenda



Agenda- Combined
WG1 and WG2 Meeti

Annex C- None-Paper



None Paper -
Measures to strenther

Annex D- RCoC Full Presentation 2023



RCoC Full
Presentation 2023.pdf