



DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT REGIONAL HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JEDDAH AMENDMENT

JEDDAH ACADEMY FOR MARITIME SCIENCE AND SECURITY STUDIES JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

22-24 NOVEMBER 2022

MEETING RESOLUTIONS

Resolution #1 ENHANCEMENT OF THE DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT/JEDDAH AMENDMENT INFORMATION SHARING NETWORK

The High-level, Regional Meeting on Implementation of the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct:

RECALLING that Article 3 of the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC), 2017 ("the Jeddah Amendment") in essence calls for signatory States to establish multi-agency, multi-disciplinary national maritime security and facilitation committees (NMSCs) for coordination between relevant State agencies and private sector entities responsible for the implementation of measures to fight transnational organized crime in the maritime domain, maritime terrorism, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and other illegal activities at sea;

RECALLING ALSO that Article 11 of the Jeddah Amendment in essence calls for signatory States to facilitate coordinated, timely, and effective information flow among the Participants and to make full use of other national and regional initiatives that promote communication, coordination, and cooperation, both civilian and military;

RECOGNIZING that the establishment of NMSCs, linked with national maritime information sharing centres (NMISCs) and connected through an effective information sharing network (ISN) will enhance regional cooperation, coordination, and communication, and improve maritime domain awareness, consistent with the aims of the Jeddah Amendment;

RECALLING that the High-level Regional Meeting on Implementation of the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates from 28 to 30 June 2022 adopted, as its Resolution One, a "Roadmap for enhancing the Djibouti Code of Conduct Information Sharing Network to meet the objectives of the Jeddah Amendment";





NOTING the outcomes of the "DCoC regional training course on maritime domain awareness on the development of concepts of operation for the DCoC/JA information sharing network", held at the Jeddah Academy for Maritime Science and Security Studies from 13 to 21 November 2022;

AGREEING that the Mission of the ISN is "to improve national and regional Maritime domain awareness (MDA) and maritime safety and security through sharing of reliable information, including, but not limited to, on incidents of maritime crimes such as piracy and armed robbery; IUU fishing; illicit trades; human smuggling/trafficking of persons by sea; and maritime terrorism; intentional and unlawful damage to the maritime environment" in order to facilitate effective and timely operational response in accordance with international laws and standards;

AGREEING ALSO that the Vision for the ISN is:

- "Every DCoC-JA signatory State has established its National Maritime Security Committee structure which oversees the work of the operationalised National Maritime Information Sharing Centre (NMISC) and effectively utilises the information it provides in national maritime security decision making";
- 2. DCoC signatory States' national agencies cooperate in sharing information through NMISCs;
- 3. The Friends of the DCoC cooperate in sharing information, including, where appropriate, through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) established with NMISCs and regional centres; and
- 4. Analysis of incidents by regional centres distinguishes patterns in illicit maritime activities and supports disruption of maritime crime by guiding regional policy decision;

BELIEVING that the ISN will be enhanced through national agencies cooperating in sharing information through NMISCs within the network and with other ISCs and international partners;

UNDERSTANDING that the ISN will facilitate information sharing ranging from real-time operational information in support of maritime security and law enforcement operations to legal, policy and training-related information for the long-term sustainability of signatory States maritime security strategies.

Has decided

- 1 with respect to NMISCs, signatory States should:
 - .1 provide adequate facilities and services in order to meet the ISN Mission and Vision Statements;

.2 ensure an appropriate internal manning structure, with defined roles and responsibilities;

.3 implement policies, doctrines and concepts that depict the national and regional mandates and policies;

.4 harmonize guidelines and operating standards with NMISCs of other signatory States;





.5 focus on cooperation across national agencies and interoperability with external organizations;

.6 provide adequate personnel for their manning and operations;

.7 incorporate training and standardization to enhance their capacity; and

.8 provide adequate logistics for their operations that will involve access, transport, and sustainable funding.

2 with respect to the information to be exchanged, and in addition to information from multiple sources contributing to the building of an effective operational picture (i.e., MDA), this should include but not be limited to:

- .1 information at the political level that may affect maritime security and law enforcement operations;
- .2 information at the strategic level, for example how signatory States are developing policies to ensure inter-agency cooperation;
- .3 information on best and promising practices for all aspects of maritime security and law enforcement operations;
- .4 information on legislation and legal practices leading to harmonization of regional efforts;
- .5 information on community engagement programmes;
- .6 information on signatory States needs and capacity to offer assistance (capacity building matrix); and
- .7 the means of communication of this information may well vary and this will also be taken into account.
- 2 going forward, signatory States should take the following points into account:
 - .1 the need for a whole of government approach;
 - .2 recognition that mutual cooperation is the way forward considering the vastness of the Maritime Domain and for optimisation of resources;
 - .3 security and development are intimately interlinked;
 - .4 maritime security and maritime law enforcement are enablers for maritime development and create the conditions that allow the blue economy to flourish;
 - .5 the basis for an effective regional system is good information sharing at national level;
 - .6 information sharing involves people-to-people exchange not just state-of-the-art technology;
 - .7 the need to share information in actionable packages;
 - .8 it is an ongoing challenge to keep government departments moving forward;
 - .9 develop national capabilities for MDA, improve them and build on them;
 - .10 understand the capabilities and mandates of national agencies;
 - .11 there is a responsibility to share;
 - .12 the need to be proactive in sharing threat analysis, patterns of life and geopolitical considerations;
 - .13 make the best of what you have then improve it;





- .14 technology alone cannot act as the "silver bullet" to counter maritime crimes;
- .15 it is vital that MDA systems be sustainable;
- .16 share Information and analyse it together;
- .17 need to consider the technology ahead so as not to repeat the mistakes of the past;
- .18 the need to learn, unlearn and relearn lessons;
- .19 communications systems must be cyber secure;
- .20 communications systems must be financially sustainable; and
- .21 explore options for establishing/selecting a 'standard communication tool' for information exchange amongst each other and welcomed the offer by CRIMARIO for the use of the IORIS tool by the DCoC community.
- 3 Consistent with the Mission and Vision Statements, goals going forward include:
 - .1 developing information sharing protocols;
 - .2 identifying a suitable 'standard communication tool';
 - .3 developing an ISN governance structure;
 - .4 establishing benchmarks;
 - .5 achieving initial operating capability in 2 years;
 - .6 incorporate ISN in operational activities; and
 - .7 to make best use of INTERPOL policing capabilities and strengthen cooperation with NMISCs.

Resolution #2 RESPONDING TO EVOLVING MARITIME CHALLENGES AND SECURITY PRIORITIES OF SIGNATORY STATES TO THE DCOC/JA

RECALLING that the IMO Sub-regional meeting on piracy, armed robbery against ships and illicit maritime activity in the western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden Area, hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and held in Jeddah from 10 to 12 January 2017 adopted the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct, 2017 (DCoC/JA).

RECALLING ALSO that the DCoC/JA took account of the main lessons identified in the implementation of the Djibouti and Yaoundé Codes of Conduct, the outcomes of IMO capacity building programmes for maritime security and, in particular, the tabletop exercises on contingency planning and national organization of maritime security.

BEING CONVINCED that effective national organization is critical and that in order to get the many agencies with a stake in maritime security to work effectively together, the leadership, commitment and support of the Head of State or Government is essential, as is a coordination mechanism such as a National Maritime Security Committee (NMSC) that can empower agencies within areas under their competence and that can enable inter-agency cooperation through a National Maritime Information Sharing Centre (NMISC).





RECOGNIZING that maritime threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden area continue to evolve and have expanded beyond piracy into other challenges that have a damaging effect on the economies of the Signatory States to the DCoC/JA.

BELIEVING that the DCoC/JA agreement itself is flexible enough to take on board new and emerging threats to maritime security but that within its framework, new procedures and methodologies will need to be developed that address existing and emerging threats, challenges and opportunities.

NOTING that the DCoC/JA also represented a shift of focus from maritime security and law enforcement as ends in themselves towards law enforcement and maritime security as enablers for sustainable maritime development. To that end, the DCoC/JA promoted, inter alia, the implementation of those aspects of United Nations Security Council resolutions, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolutions, Conventions, IMO resolutions and guidance and regional agreements that apply in the maritime domain beyond those addressing piracy and armed robbery against ships.

BELIEVING that the DCoC/JA is a tool for achieving increased prosperity throughout the western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden area, enabled by enhanced, coordinated, and increasingly shared approaches to combat maritime insecurity and strengthen law enforcement. Its successful implementation will also help signatory States to develop further their maritime sectors and sustainable blue economies; to meet their obligations under international law and treaties; and to meet aspirational goals and targets such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

BELIEVING ALSO that the DCoC/JA can be a vehicle to promote a collective effort by signatory States to work together as a region to secure the sea that unites them, for the benefit of all.

RECOGNIZING that the effectiveness of the DCoC/JA is increased through cooperation with international and regional partners, and that these relationships must evolve to align with the objectives of the Jeddah Amendment.

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Friends of the DCoC/JA has been established as a mechanism to coordinate cooperation from supporting organizations.

CONVINCED that expanding the membership of the DCoC/JA to include further, like minded States in the region would benefit the region as a whole;

AGREES that the DCoC Steering Committee shall:

1 Encourage members to advocate actively across all sectors of Government, for a full implementation of the DCoC/JA in order to:

- .1 protect the population of the signatory States from illegal and dangerous activity, including organised crime and terrorism;
- .2 develop maritime governance capacity and capability, including promoting the enhancement of regional operational coordination, cooperation, communication and networks;





- .3 strengthen the region's legal maritime framework to further enhance cooperation and increase interdiction, investigation and successful prosecution;
- .4 protect the region, its citizens and economies, by supporting the safety and security of maritime borders, ports, offshore installations, other infrastructure and shipping serving or transiting the region; and
- .5 enhance capabilities in science, technology, innovation, and the cyber domain to increase the understanding of the Blue Economy and detect and respond to illegal activities.

2. Encourage signatory States to establish or further develop their NMSCs and NMISCs, by March 2024 in line with the agreed roadmap;

3. Encourage signatory States to frequently review evolving threats and enhance their National Maritime Security Risk Registers to ensure that DCoC/JA roadmaps, guidance and cooperation frameworks are aligned with DCoC priorities;

4. Within the context of the broader national maritime strategy, encourage signatory States to review and/or develop their national maritime security strategy;

5. Expand the DCoC/JA membership to include the Kingdom of Bahrain and Qatar as Signatory States to the DCoC/JA, upon their request;

6. Reinforce the close relationship with the Friends of the DCoC/JA that is prioritized through the capacity building coordination matrix;

7. Encourage cooperative relationships with regional maritime security organizations based on mutual trust, reciprocity and shared purpose;

8. Form mutually beneficial relationships with international organizations and coalitions that support maritime security in the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden where areas of mutual interest exist;

9. Develop a set of practical and easily measured benchmarks that can be used to assess progress towards regional maritime security and sustainable maritime development.
