Australian Government

Australian Government Civil Maritime Security Strategy

Delivering a secure, healthy and prosperous maritime future

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Images on cover

TOP: AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE CUTTER OCEAN SHIELD
ABF

SIDE:

TOP: A PLUME OF SEDIMENT CAN BE SEEN WASHING OUT OF THE BURDEKIN RIVER AND INTO THE OCEAN WATERS OF THE GREAT BARRIER REEF
NASA / Flikr

MIDDLE: WIND TURBINE FARM
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BOTTOM: CARGO SHIP AT AN AUSTRALIAN PORT
ABF

Civil maritime security
Strategic Framework

DEFINITION

Civil maritime security advances and protects Australia's interests by actively managing non-military risks to Australia and Australia's maritime domain.

VISION

Advance and protect Australia's interests through strong, integrated and adaptive national civil maritime security.

STRATEGIC INTERESTS

A secure Australia

Stable and favourable international order and maritime environment

A prosperous and healthy maritime nation

Unified civil maritime security

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1	Uphold Australia's sovereignty, freedom of navigation and maritime trade
2	Protect Australia's maritime infrastructure
3	Protect Australia's natural maritime resources
4	Protect users of Australia's maritime domain
5	Support the rules-based order in accordance with international law
6	Strengthen relationships within the region
7	Manage a whole-of-government approach to civil maritime security

PILLARS

UNDERSTAND

- Domain awareness
- Horizon scanning
- National surveillance
- Information sharing
- Community participation

INFLUENCE

- Strong partnerships
- Rules-based order
- Strategic engagement
- Regional relationships
- Communication
- Education
- Information sharing
- Security initiatives

PREVENT

- National surveillance
- Reconnaissance
- Patrol and response
- Strategic presence
- Legislation and regulation
- Confidence, resilience and capacity building

RESPOND

- Capacity building
- Cross-agency collaboration
- Marine management coordination
- Rules-based order compliance
- Law enforcement
- Threat detection

ENABLERS

Science and technology · Workforce · People and facilities · Data and analytics · Information and communication technology · Systems · Policy · International engagement · Governance structures · Industry

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THE AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE, THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY AND THE AUSTRALIAN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY COORDINATING SECURITY OPERATIONS
ABF

Civil maritime security

What is it?

Civil maritime security advances and protects Australia's interests by actively managing non-military risk to Australia and Australia's maritime domain. Effective civil maritime security ensures Australia's ongoing ability to exercise its sovereign rights and obligations across all activities that occur within or affect our maritime domain.

Australia's civil maritime security considerations are vast. They include all things relevant to our national interests on, under, associated with or adjacent to our maritime zones. This includes both human-centred maritime activities and the ocean / marine environment.

Security enables the conditions that support our way of life and economic prosperity, which a range of functional areas and sectors underpin. Civil maritime security focuses on our maritime domain. It therefore intersects with, and is dependent on, a broad range of policies and operational activities. The broad policy, systems, processes, assets and activities that intersect with civil maritime security or have the capacity to affect our national interests include, but are not limited to: people smuggling, terrorism, transnational serious and organised crime, domain awareness, capacity building, international engagement, foreign interference, natural resources and the marine environment, critical infrastructure,[1] cyber security, supply chains, biosecurity, and sustainability. Further details are at Appendix One.

Civil maritime security settings respond to current requirements while building for the future. In doing so, they identify and address relevant challenges, vulnerabilities, threats and opportunities that could affect Australia's ability to secure and protect maritime aspects of our resources, emerging maritime industries and economy, our ocean environment, and our heritage, culture and social identity.

While broad in its construct, civil maritime security is but one component of Australia's overall maritime arrangements. Australia's maritime arrangements also comprise **military operations** and **maritime safety**. These two components are beyond the scope of this Strategy.

Military operations: Defence deploys military power to ***shape*** Australia's strategic environment, ***deter*** actions against our interests and, when required, ***respond*** with credible military force.[2]

Maritime safety: complements civil maritime security. It promotes vessel safety, including interactions between vessels and vessels as a workplace. It provides the infrastructure for safety of navigation in Australian waters, maintains a national search and rescue service for maritime and aviation sectors, and protects our marine environment by combating ship-sourced pollution.[3]

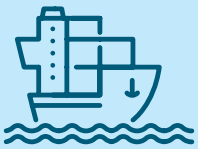
While these responsibilities, activities and capabilities overlap, they are distinctly and necessarily separate, each with their own guiding policies, strategies and governance arrangements that mutually reinforce and complement civil maritime security.

ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF THE NOVASAR SATELLITE IMAGING OVER AUSTRALIA
SSTL

Australia's maritime domain covers **10% of the Earth's surface**

Around 70% of Australia's jurisdiction lies beneath the ocean's surface

45% of our national waters are marine protected areas



Over **80% of Australia's trade** transits through our maritime domain, with **$1.2 billion of trade** moving through Australian seaports every day

6 out of 10 of Australia's top attractions are aquatic and coastal attractions

Australia was the world's **8th largest international tourism market** in 2019

Australia's ocean economy is predicted to contribute **$100 billion per annum** to the Australia's economy by 2025

Our oceans and coasts provide an estimated **$25 billion** worth of essential ecosystem services, such as carbon dioxide absorption, nutrient cycling and coastal protection

Renewable ocean-based energy is estimated to contribute up to **11% of Australia's total electricity generation** by 2050

Our civil maritime security activities are critical for disrupting criminal organisations: in 2018–19, 72 per cent of amphetamine type stimulants (excluding MDMA), 83 per cent of cannabis and 72 per cent of cocaine were imported to Australia by sea

Why is it important?

Australia is a prosperous nation that benefits from political stability, economic development, trade growth and people movement. Trade as a whole is equivalent to 45 per cent of Australian GDP and is directly responsible for one in five Australian jobs.[4] Over 80 per cent of trade by value,[5] and a substantial proportion of our domestic freight, transits through our maritime domain. It is estimated that Australian seaports move $1.2 billion of trade every day.[6] In 2019–20, Australia's two-way trade in goods totalled $875 billion.[7]

Around 70 per cent of the area subject to Australian jurisdiction sits below the ocean's surface.[8] It is a growing revenue source, which facilitates employment, supports industry growth and contributes new revenue streams to our economy. In 2015–16, Australia's ocean economy was worth $68 billion[9] and a 2013 analysis predicted it will contribute around $100 billion per annum to Australia's economy by 2025.[10] Our maritime domain contains environmental assets from coral reefs such as the iconic Great Barrier Reef to oil and gas fields and fisheries as well as mangroves, sea grass beds, kelp forests and rocky reefs, which are home to a diverse range of marine plants and animals.

As the population in Australia and around the world grows, so too does the demand for seafood. Australia's demand for seafood exceeds the supply from domestic production and continues to grow. Australia's fisheries and aquaculture production value is expected to rise by 21 per cent in 2020–21 to $3.4 billion following the assumed normalisation of export markets.[11]

Operation Sovereign Borders

Operation Sovereign Borders is a joint agency taskforce which utilises assets and personnel from a wide range of Australian Government agencies to combat people smuggling and protect Australia's borders.

The last people smuggling venture to Australia that could not be safely returned was more than seven years ago. Between 2008 and 2013, more than 50,000 people travelled illegally to Australia on more than 820 individual boat voyages.[12] During this period, more than 1,200 people drowned in the attempt to reach Australia on small and often unseaworthy vessels that were unsuited to long voyages across the open ocean. The Australian Government's policy is to intercept any vessel seeking to reach Australia illegally and to safely return those on board to their point of departure or country of origin.

Australia maintains a robust operational capability to detect and respond to any people smuggling boat to ensure that no illegal maritime venture makes it to Australia. Our message is clear: Australia's borders are closed to illegal immigration. The border protection policies that have secured Australia's borders against the threat of people smuggling and prevented people from dying at sea remain in place.

Combatting Illegal Foreign Fishing

High demand for lucrative species, such as sea cucumber, clams, toothfish and sharkfin, drives up prices internationally and the lure of significant profits provides an incentive for fishers to take increasing risks. Australia's healthy fishstocks continue to be attractive to those willing to circumvent Australia's laws.

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority works closely with Maritime Border Command, a multi-agency taskforce within Australian Border Force, which coordinates the surveillance of, and responses to maritime threats, including illegal fishing.

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority's approach is multifaceted, joining strong enforcement with in-country education that involves engaging directly with fishers in their local communities and explaining the risks of fishing in Australian waters. Australia also works directly with neighbouring governments to improve their ability to monitor and control fishing activities in their own waters, and works collaboratively with international partners to strengthen regional fishing frameworks and the exchange of information to address illegal fishing on a larger scale.

Various factors, including COVID-19 generated economic conditions internationally, have resulted in increased foreign fishing activity in Australia's northern waters, reversing the downward trend of recent years. Increased illegal fishing has the potential to severely impact Australia's fisheries resources and pose a significant biosecurity risk. COVID-safe operational constraints required modifications to enforcement activities, including the ability for Australian agencies to detain and prosecute offenders or bring vessels to port for destruction. Maritime Border Command and the Australian Fisheries Management Authority initiated alternative measures, including on-board seizures and vessel destruction where safe to do so, working with international partners on operational coordination and information exchanges and reinforcing messaging about illegal fishing risks, both domestically and internationally. The rate of interdictions across the north of Australia is currently at levels not seen for over 15 years. From 1 July 2021 to 31 January 2022, there have been 250 legislative forfeitures of catch and fishing equipment. These actions also include 34 vessels seized and disposed of (33 at-sea), having transferred crew onto an accompanying foreign fishing vessel. This compares to 2020-21, where 85 legislative forfeitures were undertaken, including the destruction at-sea of 12 vessels. These figures are a significant rise from the four vessels apprehended in the 2019-20 financial year.[13]

Our oceans and coasts also provide an estimated $25 billion worth of essential ecosystem services, such as carbon dioxide absorption, nutrient cycling and coastal protection.[14] An increase in demand for sustainable energy is expected to drive growth in ocean-based renewable energy such as offshore wind turbines and wave energy. It is estimated that renewable ocean-based energy will contribute up to 11 per cent of Australia's total electricity generation by 2050.[15]

Strong civil maritime security not only upholds our current and future prosperity, it also protects Australia's cultural identity and way of life. In addition to an extraordinary Indigenous legacy spanning tens of thousands of years, coastal shell middens, sacred sites and artefacts remain along Australia's coast, and native title exists in sea country within our waters. We have also established the world's largest representative system of marine protected areas, covering 45 per cent of our national waters.[16] We want to protect our standing and credibility as a world leader in marine protection of our natural and cultural assets.

With 72 per cent of amphetamine type stimulants (excluding MDMA),[17] 83 per cent of cannabis and 72 per cent of cocaine imported by sea,[18] our civil maritime security activities are critical to reducing harm within Australia by disrupting criminal organisations, their activities and preventing harmful commodities, including illicit drugs from proliferating in our community. In August 2020, cooperation between Australian Government agencies, state law enforcement and foreign partners resulted in two significant drug seizures. These two seizures alone prevented approximately $900 million dollars' worth of cocaine from being sold in Australia.[19] Seizures such as these demonstrate that threats are pervasive, persistent and occur concurrently.

Illicit drugs in the maritime domain

The threat posed by transnational, organised criminal groups remains persistent, pervasive and concurrent, including through the importation of harmful drugs. Over the decade to 2018–19, the number of national illicit drug seizures increased 77 per cent; the weight of illicit drugs seized nationally increased 241 per cent; and the number of national illicit drug arrests increased 80 per cent with 153,377 arrests in 2018–19.[20]

Australian and state and territory government agencies work collaboratively to respond to threats posed by transnational criminal groups across Australia's maritime domain. In September 2019, a joint Australian and state government law enforcement operation involving six agencies resulted in the seizure of 900 kilograms of illicit drugs from a yacht grounded in the Abrolhos Islands group.[21]

The COVID–19 border restrictions have not stopped drug traffickers and serious organised crime groups from trying to prey on our communities. In April 2020, a multi-agency operation, including international partners, intercepted a vessel off the New South Wales coast attempting to import approximately one tonne of methamphetamine (worth approximately $750 million).[22]

With more than 85 per cent of Australia's population living within 50 kilometres[23] of the coast, and with a 3.1 per cent share of global tourism receipts in 2019,[24] Australians and visitors look to our maritime domain for leisure activities. Australia was the world's eighth largest international tourism market in 2019.[25] International visitors to Australia spent $39 billion in 2018–19.[26] For international travellers, world-class coastlines, beaches and marine wildlife ranked within the top three emotional factors when choosing a destination.[27] Australia's aquatic and coastal attractions account for six of our top ten attraction rankings.[28]

AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE PATROLLING A COASTAL AREA
ABF

Fostering international cooperation

Over 25–29 January 2021, the Australian Border Force partnered with the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) at the University of Wollongong to deliver the inaugural virtual Maritime Regulation and Enforcement Training for Indonesian maritime security agencies.

The training was an opportunity for participants to expand on their knowledge of maritime regulation. It focused on ways to improve how we combat shared threats. Participants discussed the principles of maritime regulation enforcement in internal waters, territorial seas, contiguous zones, archipelagic waters, exclusive economic zones and the high seas.

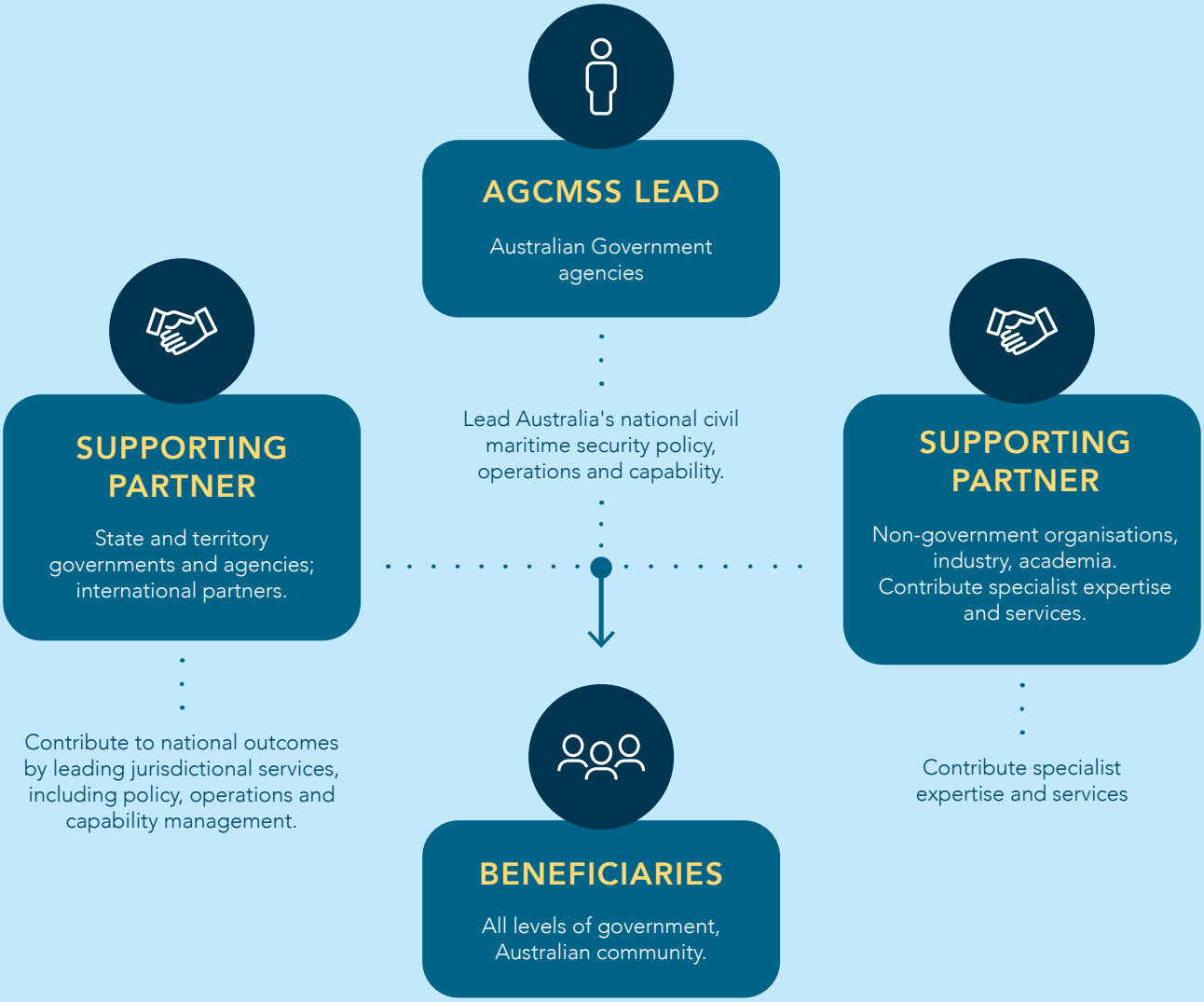
The training supports our whole-of-government efforts to enhance operational proficiency with Indonesian Maritime agencies, consistent with the Australian and Indonesian Maritime Cooperation Plan of Action, funded through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade-led Maritime Capacity Building Initiative. The Indonesian Maritime Agencies that participated in the Maritime Regulation and Enforcement training included the Indonesian Coast Guard (BAKAMLA), Customs, Fisheries, Marine Police, Navy, and the Sea and Coast Guard Unit.

Australia's significant investment to protect its maritime domain also includes supporting and using our marine scientific research to inform policies and programs for healthy oceans and coastal communities. Australia's maritime environment and marine-based industries have significant societal, economic and cultural value. It is in Australia's security and economic interest to ensure a safe and healthy maritime domain.

JOINT AUSTRALIA-INDONESIA MARITIME PATROLS IN TIMOR SEA
ABF

Who does it affect?

As an island nation, Australia's maritime domain affects all people living in Australia. Australia's cultural identity and lifestyle is based on a connection to our maritime environment. A clean and secure maritime environment is a major contributor to Australia's economy through maritime trade, tourism, and primary industry.



THE LUCINDA JETTY COASTAL OBSERVATORY VALIDATES SATELLITE OCEAN COLOUR OBSERVATIONS. SUBMERGED SENSORS MEASURE TEMPERATURE, SALINITY, PRESSURE, OXYGEN, TURBIDITY AND FLUORESCENCE OF WATER
ESA/ SENTINEL 2

Australia's maritime domain

Australia considers all things relevant to our national interests on, under, associated with, or adjacent to our maritime zones. Australia's consideration of civil maritime issues extends beyond our jurisdictional boundaries to account for all issues that may affect our national interests.

Our maritime domain is:

Expansive—

Covering almost **one tenth of the Earth's surface,**[29] it includes more than 8,000 islands,[30] 60 marine parks, approximately 34,000 kilometres of coastline (excluding all small offshore islands) and more than 1,000 estuaries.[31]

Australia's maritime domain extends vertically from the resources and pipelines below and on the seabed to satellites enabling maritime domain awareness and guiding ships from space. Surveillance and communications occurring above Australia's maritime jurisdiction are essential in the management of risks to Australia's civil maritime interests on or below the surface of the water.

Risk to Australia's civil maritime security may arise from outside Australia's maritime jurisdiction. Consequently, Australia's civil maritime security **considers issues beyond Australia's jurisdiction.** Australia's jurisdiction has been established consistently with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).[32] Our jurisdiction extends into three of the world's five oceans—Indian, Pacific and Southern—and into the Timor, Tasman, Arafura and Coral Seas, as well as the Torres Strait.

Complex—

Australia's maritime domain consists of many different and connected parts, interests and stakeholders.

It adjoins other coastal states and high seas where rights and responsibilities are shared. Combined with a range of complex legal frameworks—such as UNCLOS, which regulates the use of the world's seas and oceans, and Australia's domestic legislation—this adds further challenges and complexity.

Additionally, the operational context is complex with non-state actors seeking to exploit the oceans whether for financial gain, induction of fear for political gain, or to support criminal enterprises. These threats challenge existing interpretation and application of international law, but also present an opportunity for an improved understanding of civil maritime security and enhanced collaboration with domestic and international partners.

Interconnected—

Civil maritime security stakeholders include Australian Government agencies, state and territory government agencies, international organisations, foreign partner governments, industry, academia, and the community.

Civil maritime security stakeholders and their civil maritime interests are connected to each other and the broader global environment. Changes or disruptions in one part of our civil maritime security arrangements or in our maritime domain can have flow-on consequences for other stakeholders and their interests. Disruptions occurring overseas can also affect Australia's civil maritime interests. For example, an unexpected port closure overseas that disrupts international shipping schedules could affect supply chains supporting Australian industries, and the transportation of critical imports to Australia.

OP RESOLUTE: THE STARBOARD SEA BOAT DEPARTS TO IDENTIFY A SUSPECTED IRREGULAR ENTRY VESSEL
ADF

Our strategic drivers

Significant shifts occurring in demography, geopolitics, economic power, the environment, and technology are affecting Australia's civil maritime security.

Seas close to Australia are ***becoming more congested***, and the boundaries and sea-lanes through these areas are becoming more contested. Global population growth and regional youth bulges are driving migration and demand for Australia's natural resources, including fish and energy. Increased people movement and sea trade are increasing biosecurity risks. Climate change and natural disasters are affecting the health of Australia's marine ecosystem.

Australia's maritime domain is an attractive vehicle for ***criminal activity***. This can include people smuggling and human trafficking, terrorism, transnational, serious and organised crime and the illicit movement of prohibited goods and commodities. Individuals and organisations involved in these types of activities will endure, adapt and continue to exploit vulnerabilities through increased collaboration, exploitation of evolving technologies, and leveraging trusted insiders and those with valuable expertise. Transnational crime and its effect on Australia's civil maritime security is expected to increase and will require a transnational response.

Demand for ***irregular maritime ventures*** to Australia remains suppressed, due to the continued view held by potential irregular immigrants that there is a low prospect of permanent resettlement in Australia and through whole-of-government efforts to combat people smuggling. Despite this, attempts at irregular maritime migration to Australia and within the region continued to occur at low levels.[33]

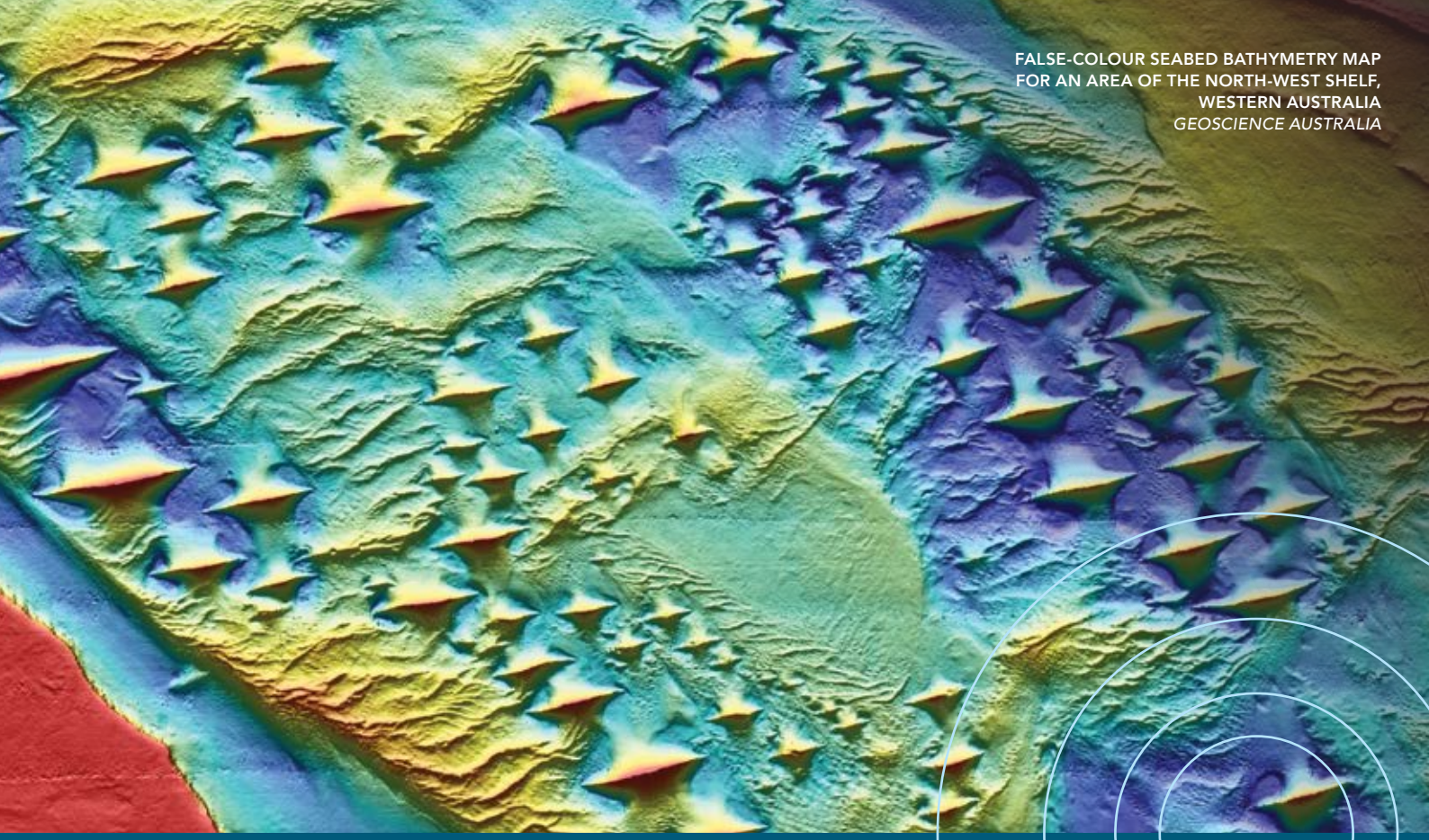
Not only have malicious actors sought to ***circumvent our border controls*** during the COVID–19 pandemic, they have also attempted to take advantage of the pressures on key supply chain businesses transporting groceries and medical supplies.[34]

While we expect current threats to endure, ***changes within the broader global environment*** are likely to change how they manifest in Australia's maritime domain and the frequency in which they occur. The concurrency of geographically dispersed threats in Australia's maritime domain is expected to increase. Technological advancements will both increase the capability and connectivity of threat actors and provide new solutions for how we respond.

Technology and automation are starting to, and will increasingly, transform maritime operations. Most notable influences include: the automation and semi-automation of navigation technology; adoption of maritime autonomous systems, including unmanned cargo vessels and unmanned underwater vehicles; automated port facilities; opportunities for renewable energy, including offshore wind turbines and wave energy; and environmental restoration capabilities. The effect of these changes will be felt throughout Australia's maritime domain.

Our future approach must recognise the ***systemic nature of Australia's maritime domain*** and broader maritime environment, and consider the wider implications and secondary impacts of changes and decisions. Our approach must enable the pre-emptive identification of opportunities, threats and vulnerabilities and adapt quickly to changes in the environment. It must be inclusive of all civil maritime security stakeholders while respecting individual responsibilities, drivers, priorities and budgets.

SHADOW TUAS DEPLOYED ON OPERATION RESOLUTE
ADF



FALSE-COLOUR SEABED BATHYMETRY MAP FOR AN AREA OF THE NORTH-WEST SHELF, WESTERN AUSTRALIA
GEOSCIENCE AUSTRALIA

Our vision and interests

Vision

Advance and protect Australia's interests through strong, integrated and adaptive national civil maritime security.

Strategic Interests

A secure Australia

The safety and security of Australia and the Australian community is fundamental to protecting our freedoms, values and way of life. It is key to our economic prosperity. As an island nation, civil maritime security prevents those seeking to harm our interests, people, resources, way of life, and industries from undertaking or committing harmful activities in our maritime domain or accessing our shores through those activities.

Stable and favourable global order and maritime environment

A rules-based order that maintains Australia's access to a free, open, predictable and secure trading system is critical for Australia's economic prosperity. So too is unhindered access to the sea routes that facilitate the vast majority of Australia's trade. Maritime shipping in Australia is critical to our economic prosperity, facilitating the majority of our vital and profitable imports and exports.

A prosperous and healthy maritime nation

A healthy marine environment protected against biosecurity risks, is fundamental to the Australian way of life, Australia's health security and to the industries that underpin our economy.

Unified civil maritime security

Good governance will be delivered through an integrated approach that recognises efforts and contributions from across government, industry, academia, international partners and the Australian community.

OCEAN SHIELD IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN
ADF

Delivering our strategic objectives

Civil maritime security will help Australia to advance and protect its strategic interests through the following strategic objectives:

Objective 1:
Uphold Australia's sovereignty, freedom of navigation and maritime trade

Maintain a strategic presence to protect Australia's sovereignty and sovereign rights under international law and strengthen trade facilitation and security mechanisms.

Australia's civil maritime security threats are vast and include: illegal maritime arrivals; prohibited imports and exports; maritime terrorism; piracy, robbery and violence at sea; compromise to biosecurity; illegal activity in protected areas; illegal exploitation of natural resources; and marine pollution. Technological change, the reach and vulnerabilities of the internet, nation fragility, and environmental stresses are all factors likely to amplify threats to our people, borders, economy and physical assets in the decade ahead. Australia cannot address any of these threats alone. Partnerships across government and with industry help deliver the capabilities essential to safeguarding Australia's civil maritime security interests.

The Priority Actions seek to protect our sovereignty, our security and our economy by maintaining a strong strategic presence as well as strengthening the security of, and supporting the free movement of, legitimate maritime trade. The Priority Actions will support: maritime surveillance, patrol and response operations; ensure our presence is in accordance with international law; and foster engagement with international partners and organisations to advance legitimate maritime trade.

PRIORITY ACTION **1.1**	Maintain a strong strategic presence across Australia's maritime domain to advance and protect our sovereignty and sovereign rights.
PRIORITY ACTION **1.2**	Support Australia's economic prosperity by strengthening the security, resilience and effectiveness of legitimate maritime trade.
PRIORITY ACTION **1.3**	Support the free movement of legitimate maritime trade by working cooperatively with regional partners to secure supply chains, support the safe transport of cargo and mitigate threats.

WILLIS ISLAND FILED OFFICE IN THE CORAL SEA, QUEENSLAND. 2003. COPYRIGHT COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
R BEGGS / BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY

CONTAINERS AT AN AUSTRALIAN PORT
ABF

Objective 2:
Protect Australia's maritime infrastructure

Protect Australia's maritime infrastructure, including critical infrastructure, against damage and interference. As the threats and risks evolve, Australia will ensure the ongoing security and resilience of our critical infrastructure through an all hazards approach.

Australia's maritime domain hosts an array of maritime infrastructure, including critical infrastructure that supports the provision of essential energy, food, water, transport, communications, health and banking and finance services. Secure and resilient infrastructure supports productivity, and helps drive the business activity that underpins economic growth. The COVID–19 pandemic has impacted the border and domestic security operations of every country in unprecedented ways, including direct impact on production, supply chain and markets. A disruption to Australia's maritime infrastructure could have serious implications for business, governments and the community, impacting supply chain security and service continuity. As the threats and risks evolve, ranging from natural hazards to human induced threats, so too will Australia's approach to ensure the ongoing protection and resilience of critical infrastructure and the essential services they deliver.

The Priority Actions will assist in protecting and securing Australia's maritime infrastructure by: assessing risks; sharing information with state and territory governments, regulators, owners and operators; as well as ensuring stakeholders understand and comply with relevant policies, regulations and legislation that relate to maritime infrastructure—including critical infrastructure. These Priority Actions will ensure that maritime infrastructure is protected from foreign interference, terrorism, espionage and sabotage through sharing of intelligence and risk assessments, monitoring supply chains and conducting exercises.

PRIORITY ACTION **2.1**	Protect Australia's maritime infrastructure, including critical infrastructure, from foreign interference, terrorism, espionage and sabotage.
PRIORITY ACTION **2.2**	Ensure Australia's maritime infrastructure, including critical infrastructure, is safe and resilient, and that security regulatory requirements are met.

RIG IN OCEAN WITH SUNSET
NOPSEMA

Objective 3:
Protect Australia's natural maritime resources

Safeguard our marine protected areas, invest in the ocean economy and sustainably manage Australia's natural resources in Australia's Territorial Sea, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf.

A healthy maritime environment underpins a sustainable ocean economy and protecting natural maritime resources leads to productive oceans and prosperity. The economic and conservation value of our waters is considerable noting they contain valuable oil and gas fields and fisheries, as well as significant environmental assets such as the coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass beds, kelp forests and rocky reefs that are home to a diverse range of marine plants and animals. It is essential that economic activity in the oceans is enabled, while also ensuring that important marine ecosystems are protected from potential damage. Preventing major or catastrophic maritime environmental emergencies, and the ensuring efficient and coordinated responses to such incidents, is paramount to protecting the security of our maritime resources. Climate change and its impacts also present risks to the economic value and conservation of Australia's natural marine resources. Climate change affects the health of natural marine resources and the economic activities that rely on them, such as fishing and tourism.

The Priority Actions will help keep Australia's natural maritime resources safe from threats in the maritime domain. They will support the growth of our ocean economy, conserve the marine environment, prevent and manage biosecurity risks, as well as manage and respond to climate impacts in the maritime domain. Biosecurity management, conservation measures, climate change mitigation and research will be enhanced by continual engagement between relevant domestic and international stakeholders.

PRIORITY ACTION **3.1**	Support the economic growth and sustainable management of Australia's ocean economy, including fisheries.
PRIORITY ACTION **3.2**	Conserve, protect and sustainably manage Australia's marine environment, culture and heritage.
PRIORITY ACTION **3.3**	Prevent and manage biosecurity risks, and respond effectively and efficiently to maritime biosecurity and environmental emergencies.
PRIORITY ACTION **3.4**	Manage and respond effectively to climate impacts within the maritime domain.

CSIRO RESEARCH VESSEL (RV) *INVESTIGATOR* PROVIDES AUSTRALIA WITH A DEDICATED OCEAN RESEARCH CAPABILITY
CSIRO/OWEN FOLEY

AFMA FISHERIES OFFICER RELEASES TURTLES CAUGHT IN A FISHING NET
AUSTRALIAN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Objective 4:
Protect users of Australia's maritime domain

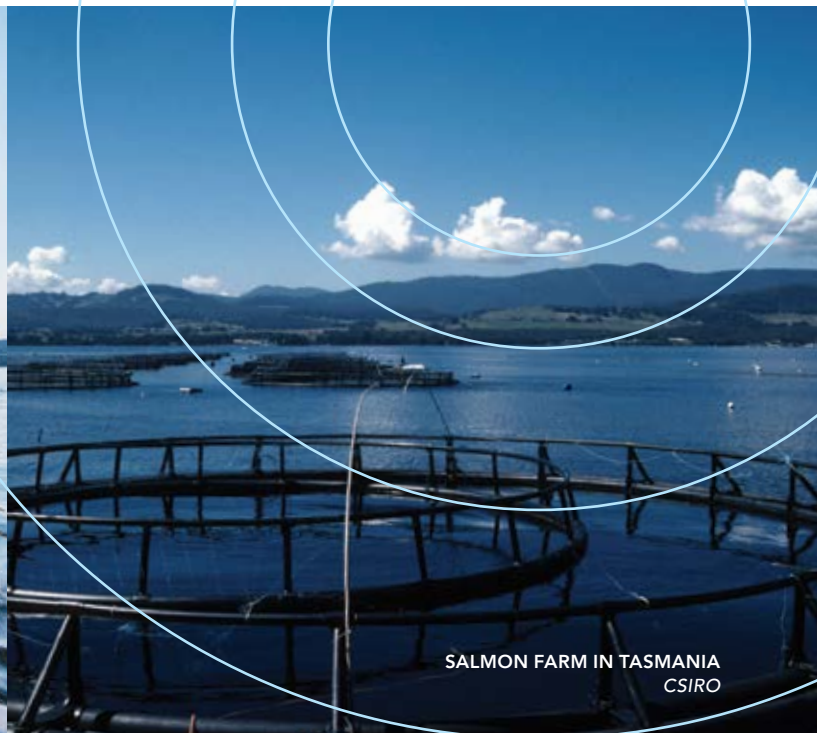
Uphold the health and biosecurity of, and within, the maritime domain; mitigate the risk of injury to those in the domain; and prohibit the pollution and illegal exploitation of Australia's maritime environment.

Australia's unique maritime environment is important for our way of life and prosperity. It supports numerous industries such as fishing, aquaculture and tourism, which are important for our national and regional economies. The maritime environment is also a space for a range of popular Australian leisure activities as more than 85 per cent of Australia's population live within 50 kilometres of the coast. It is in Australia's security and economic interest to ensure a safe and healthy maritime domain for its users. A coordinated and strategic national approach that leverages the best and most effective surveillance and diagnostic services is vital for the effective operation of Australia's biosecurity system. Minimising the entry and spread of infectious diseases into Australia requires coordinated action before, at and within the border.

The Priority Actions will ensure Australian Government agencies continue to work together to protect users of the maritime domain through policies, legislation and programs that manage and respond to potential threats to Australia's civil maritime security and the safety of Australians, such as counter-terrorism and crime prevention measures. The Priority Actions will also enhance Australia's biosecurity initiatives and enable national health emergencies linked to the marine environment to be responded to in an effective and coordinated manner.

PRIORITY ACTION **4.1**	Support effective and coordinated responses to national health emergencies, including continued biosecurity management.
PRIORITY ACTION **4.2**	Deliver counter-terrorism and transnational crime prevention policies, legislation and programs to prevent harm to those using Australia's maritime domain.
PRIORITY ACTION **4.3**	Manage risks and respond effectively and efficiently to maritime incidents or crises.

FISHERMAN AT WORK
iStock



SALMON FARM IN TASMANIA
CSIRO

Objective 5:
Support the rules-based order in accordance with international law

Enhance civil maritime security outcomes through our international engagement by continuing to support, respect and promote adherence to international law, particularly UNCLOS. In accordance with international law, support our international partners to build civil maritime security capacity and resilience; engage in strong and aligned international partnerships; and influence key international forums, bilateral and multilateral arrangements on civil maritime security issues.

The Strategy recognises that our engagement is underpinned by a rules-based international order and international law, particularly UNCLOS. It also acknowledges that for civil maritime security to be strong, integrated, and adaptive, Australia cannot work in isolation. Engagement with regional partners and investment in strategic partnerships maximises the impact, geographic reach and influence of Australia's civil maritime security activities. Strengthening civil maritime security cooperation and engagements with international partners aligns with the principles set out in the Australian Government Foreign Policy White paper: open markets; the importance of international law and other norms to guide international cooperation; the articulation of universal rights and freedoms; and the need for states to work cooperatively on global challenges.

The Priority Actions recognise the importance of Australia's participation, contribution and influence in ensuring regional stability by addressing security challenges such as terrorism, transnational, serious and organised crime, people smuggling and human trafficking, and the spread of communicable diseases and biosecurity threats.

PRIORITY ACTION **5.1**	Comply, and promote compliance with international laws (in particular UNCLOS).
PRIORITY ACTION **5.2**	Lead, develop, shape and support Australia's civil maritime security interests through international forums, institutions, and bilateral and multilateral arrangements.
PRIORITY ACTION **5.3**	Work with international partners to build their resilience and capacity and improve security to combat civil maritime security challenges, including terrorism, transnational, serious and organised crime, people smuggling and human trafficking.

AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE VESSELS ON OPERATIONAL PATROL
ABF

Objective 6:
Strengthen relationships within the region

Strengthen relationships with international partners to support Australia's civil maritime security interests. Encourage a supportive environment to build mutual benefit and trust.

International partnerships, capacity building and leveraging soft power capabilities are significant tools in supporting Australian Government actions to protect Australia's civil maritime security interests and manage civil maritime security risks. The security and resilience of our allies, regional partners and the broader international community is vital to ensuring Australia's national security and prosperity.

Australia is committed to supporting and sustaining international mechanisms that promote improved civil maritime security and, in partnership with regional countries and other aligned or allied international partners, focus on building long-term relationships that deliver civil maritime security cooperation and information sharing arrangements. Awareness raising and capacity building extends to knowledge exchange with countries, developing and improving their border protection, and civil maritime security capacity and capability.

The Priority Actions position Australia to: foster civil maritime security partnerships within the region; support and maintain a secure, open and prosperous Indo-Pacific; and maintain Australia's reputation as a strategic partner and leader. Civil maritime security related engagement will be strengthened via education, joint operations, capacity building and other civil maritime engagements.

PRIORITY ACTION **6.1**	Continue strengthening relationships in the Indo-Pacific region through civil maritime security capacity building activities.
PRIORITY ACTION **6.2**	Continue working with regional partners and enhance cooperation to advance and protect Australia's civil maritime security interests.

AUSTRALIA AND SINGAPORE STRENGTHEN CIVIL MARITIME SECURITY COLLABORATION
MARITIME BORDER COMMAND

Objective 7:
Manage a whole-of-government approach to civil maritime security

Build enduring, adaptive and robust civil maritime security arrangements that provide clear strategic oversight and a collective, shared view of Australia's civil maritime security policy and capability issues.

Deliver an adaptive and integrated approach to civil maritime security. Capitalise on opportunities while understanding, preventing, and mitigating civil maritime security threats and vulnerabilities.

Work collaboratively across all layers of government to manage a whole-of-government approach to civil maritime security.

The Strategy recognises the need to develop and maintain a shared responsibility across Government and the commitment of all stakeholders to deliver civil maritime security. It enables a civil maritime security system—incorporating policy, operations and capability—that is well placed to: collectively understand the maritime environment; engage with domestic and international partners; develop and implement proactive approaches; and minimise and prevent civil maritime security threats. Leveraging the full wealth of knowledge and experience of those operating in the maritime domain—coupled with detailed, shared intelligence—supports the development of civil maritime security policy that is robust, well informed, and adaptive to the evolving environment.

The Priority Actions will focus on: developing and implementing coordinated policies, legislation and programs; coordinating capability planning, development and acquisition; and ensuring that there is a whole-of-government approach to intelligence collection, assessment and advice to the Australian Government. Engagement with state and territory governments will be critical to adopting a comprehensive approach.

PRIORITY ACTION **7.1**	Develop and implement coordinated Australian Government policies, legislation and programs to advance and protect Australia's civil maritime security interests.
PRIORITY ACTION **7.2**	Manage and coordinate Australian Government civil maritime security capability planning, development, acquisition and sustainment.
PRIORITY ACTION **7.3**	Protect Australia, its people and its civil maritime security interests from threats through intelligence collection, assessment and advice to Government.

MARITIME BORDER COMMAND WATCH FLOOR
ABF

NAVY OFFICER IN FRONT OF CAPE CLASS SHIP
ADF

Our approach to delivering civil maritime security

Three principles provide the foundation for the way we will deliver civil maritime security: resilience, culture of security, and early, expansive and effective risk responses. Building on the principles are four pillars: understand, influence, prevent and respond. These pillars provide stakeholders with a range of activities and actions to draw from as they deliver on the strategic objectives.

Principles underpinning our approach

A resilient framework for a complex and changing environment

A resilient framework for securing our strategic interests is required to ensure stakeholders are working towards the same end state. Stakeholders sharing Australia's maritime domain require an understanding of the operations of others to identify linkages, interdependencies and opportunities. Existing agencies have a strong history of working cooperatively in the maritime domain under shared frameworks such as *Operation RESOLUTE*. Delivering on the Strategic Objectives deepens this cooperation and helps navigate future uncertainty.

Stakeholders in the domain have individual responsibilities, drivers, priorities and budgets. The framework provides the scope for stakeholders to work together while also ensuring a more integrated and adaptive national approach to civil maritime security. For the Strategy to be enduring and remain relevant, it must be flexible, resilient and enable adaptive responses.

A culture of security, not layers of security

Maritime stakeholders must continue to embed security into their culture. While ultimate responsibility will sit with the Australian Government, all stakeholders have a shared interest in a secure maritime environment and therefore have a joint responsibility to contribute. The Australian Government will support stakeholders to proactively identify and engage with civil maritime risk, build security into systems and processes as they are developed, and actively cooperate as a civil maritime security community that is pursuing a shared interest and outcome.

Early, expansive and effective risk responses

Our civil maritime security interests benefit from stability in our broader region and globally. Contributing to these interests requires stakeholders to recognise and acknowledge that events occurring beyond our maritime jurisdiction can impact and influence our civil maritime security outcomes.

Strong and robust civil maritime security arrangements rely on our ability to identify and respond to risk early. This includes considering the effects of long-term trends, our own vulnerabilities, opportunities and threats driven by factors occurring within and outside of our maritime jurisdiction. Proactive risk identification enables stakeholders to make early and informed decisions as well as engage others at a policy and operational level for a whole-of-government response. Addressing transnational, serious and organised crime at or near the source is a good example of how we apply early, expansive and effective risk responses, with regional partners and all levels of government managing the risk before it manifests as a threat in our maritime domain.

Our four pillars: Understand, Influence, Prevent and Respond

To achieve our strategic objectives, we will focus our activities across four pillars: Understand, Influence, Prevent and Respond. The foundational capabilities existing under the pillars contribute to our strategic objectives and can be adapted as the environment changes. The nature of a flexible and adaptive civil maritime security approach means that stakeholders can evolve their current activities to achieve outcomes as required. A whole-of-government approach provides civil maritime security policy and operational agencies with greater visibility of the programs, activities and stakeholders available to help deliver better outcomes for Government and the Australian community.

UNDERSTAND	INFLUENCE	PREVENT	RESPOND
• Domain awareness • Horizon scanning • National surveillance • Information sharing • Community participation	• Strong partnerships • Rules-based order • Strategic engagement • Regional relationships • Communication • Education • Information sharing • Security initiatives	• National surveillance • Reconnaissance • Patrol and response • Strategic presence • Legislation and regulation • Confidence, resilience and capacity building	• Capacity building • Cross-agency collaboration • Marine management coordination • Rules-based order compliance • Law enforcement • Threat detection

THE CAPE CLASS VESSEL NEAR THE OIL RIG
ABF

UNDERSTAND

Australia will continue to build a national understanding of issues relevant to our civil maritime security interests by bringing together the collective expertise of stakeholders. We will develop a greater understanding of strategic issues, drivers, developments, interdependences and the broader environment. This knowledge will facilitate early advice and decision-making, and enable stakeholders to remain flexible and adaptive to changing circumstances.

To build the Understand pillar, we will:

- **Improve our domain awareness**—develop a timely and accurate understanding of the maritime domain and any changes, both domestically and internationally, that may affect Australia's civil maritime interests. These include observing, understanding and anticipating physical and ecological changes to the marine environment. We will build closer collaboration and cooperation across agencies, private partnerships, international partners and the Australian public. We will share information with stakeholders with a need to know and balance with a need to share.
- **Undertake horizon scanning**—coordinate agencies across the Australian Government to identify potential future threats and opportunities. Horizon scanning, including climate and oceanographic research, allows us to develop greater predictability, inform our understanding of emerging trends and position our capabilities.
- **Conduct national surveillance**—facilitate more thorough and efficient maritime surveillance. We will reduce surveillance gaps and look for opportunities to improve interoperability across agencies. We will engage industry to support and assist national surveillance efforts. These efforts span across all dimensions of the maritime domain.
- **Leverage fusion capabilities**—develop and use central information collection and analysis mechanisms that facilitate information sharing, and build on collective expertise to create a holistic understanding of the maritime environment. Effective fusion provides accurate and timely knowledge of maritime considerations, including to disrupt any illegal maritime people smuggling ventures targeting Australia.
- **Facilitate community participation**—manage programs and mechanisms that the public can use to contribute to domain awareness. This includes public education and messaging. We will create the information services and reporting processes through which the community can actively support maritime security.

AUSTRALIA'S ANTARCTIC ICEBREAKER, RSV NUYINA © *Flying Focus / Australian Antarctic Division*

INFLUENCE

Nationally, we will focus on our ability to shape the civil maritime environment and the processes, behaviours and thinking that will help us take advantage of opportunities and manage threats.

This pillar draws heavily on Australia's soft power capabilities. Our actions will promote and be consistent with international law, particularly UNCLOS, and relevant international frameworks.

To build the Influence pillar, we will:

- **Build strong and resilient civil maritime security partnerships**—develop partnerships that span the Australian Government, state and territory governments, international partners, industry, civil society groups and the broader community. Leveraging these relationships protects and advances stakeholders' mutual interests in Australia's maritime domain.
- **Uphold and promote the rules-based international order**—use international law, particularly UNCLOS, to protect our civil maritime security interests. Our actions and international engagement will align with international and domestic law and protect our sovereign interests and values.
- **Engage strategically**—use a range of policy levers and mechanisms to influence and shape Australia's civil maritime security environment consistent with international law, regulations and shared common goals. We will engage to develop our long-term strategic civil maritime security interests and increase current engagement with international partners on mutually relevant issues, including people smuggling and human trafficking.
- **Maintain and build relationships with regional institutions**—engage with regional institutions and participate in regional forums to protect our civil maritime security interests internationally and promote understanding of and adherence to international law, particularly UNCLOS. We will actively participate in regional institutions to shape the maritime domain and influence transnational considerations and standards that affect our civil maritime security interests.
- **Communicate transparently**—manage expectations and build a shared understanding of common goals. Transparent communication builds trust and supports cooperation with our partners and stakeholders in the maritime domain.
- **Educate**—promote the importance of civil maritime security and the central role it plays in our prosperity, stability and the security of the region. We will establish programs to deter criminal enterprises from engaging in activities that are contrary to our national interests such as people smuggling, build our maritime skills domestically, and support understanding of our civil maritime security interests regionally.
- **Share information**—build cooperation, trust and interoperability by sharing information domestically and internationally. We will exchange information between stakeholders in the maritime domain to identify common interests and align objectives.
- **Initiate civil maritime security and resilience initiatives**—support security and ensure responsiveness to changes in the maritime environment through programs and agreements with stakeholders and partners. We will initiate these at the domestic and international level and support the ability for partners to adapt to changes and recover from adversity.

PREVENT

We will leverage our understanding of the environment to proactively assess and manage risks. We will leverage policy and legislative frameworks, soft power activities and operational posture to deter those that seek to cause harm to our civil maritime interests.

We will engage with international partners to shape and enhance law enforcement efforts to address the drivers that make Australia a desirable target. Efforts targeting people smuggling and transnational, serious and organised crime will continue to focus on preventing and disrupting threats before they reach Australian borders and proactively managing risk as close to the source as possible.

To build the Prevent pillar, we will:

- **Conduct national surveillance**—use national surveillance capabilities to obtain early warning and inform mitigation responses. This will determine the most effective placement of patrol resources.
- **Undertake reconnaissance**—inform responses to events or developments in the maritime domain by gathering information and intelligence to position capabilities.
- **Undertake patrol and response activities**—maintaining a presence in the maritime domain deters illegal activity in Australia's maritime zones, including to deter and disrupt maritime people smuggling and illegal foreign fishing. Rapid responses to security threats will contain and prevent escalation.
- **Hold a strategic presence**—position assets in ways that allow a rapid response to emerging challenges and actively deter illegal activities in Australia's maritime domain.
- **Leverage legislation and regulation**—improve organisational connectivity to uphold Australia's civil maritime security interests and law enforcement efforts to inhibit behaviours and activities that are detrimental to these interests.
- **Deliver confidence-building measures**—providing capabilities and expertise intended to hamper threats and maximise opportunities builds trust and assurance with partners.
- **Build civil maritime security resilience in the region**—ensure partners, institutions and frameworks are adaptable, flexible and able to evolve with changes in the maritime environment and are free from undue influence.
- **Build capacity**—encourage international and regional partners and industry to invest in civil maritime security capabilities. We will continue to support regional partners to build capacity in the maritime domain particularly where it aligns with our strategic interests, including to combat people smuggling and human trafficking, and ensure maritime stakeholders are enabled to contribute to civil maritime security.
- **Supplement capacity**—work with regional partners to identify opportunities to build civil maritime security capacity through regional cooperation, in addition to national capacity building, and seek to provide resources and expertise to facilitate such assistance.

RESPOND

Effective responses are critical in reaction to an event, incident or emerging issue affecting Australia's civil maritime security. Effective responses minimise harm to our civil maritime interests. They also enable us to effectively respond to opportunities, which may give us an economic, detection or enforcement advantage.

Australia's response activities will be timely, measured, and appropriate. They may include proactive activity for issues such as the impacts of climate change, reactive activity to treat an immediate threat, and follow-up activity that supports other pillars. These include Australia's patrol and response capabilities, international and domestic partnerships, capacity building and joint agency task forces, which all support Australia's ability to respond to risks in the maritime domain.

To build the Respond pillar, we will:

- **Build capacity**—adopt a national approach to building and maintaining maritime response capabilities that are integrated, interoperable, efficient and effective.
- **Collaborate across agencies**—maximise collective capabilities to coordinate a multiagency response to challenges, including people smuggling and trafficking in persons, as well as opportunities arising in the maritime domain.
- **Map and apply coordinated marine management plans**—align responsive actions across the Australian Government, state and territory government agencies and international partners.
- **Act in accordance with the rules-based international order**—ensure responses to developments in Australia's maritime domain are consistent with international law, particularly UNCLOS. We will respond to threats and challenges in the maritime domain in accordance with domestic and international law.
- **Enforce laws and regulations**—uphold our sovereign rights by enforcing Australian laws and regulations across the expanse of our maritime jurisdiction.
- **Detect threats**—determine the location or source of occurrences in the maritime domain using reconnaissance activities. This action will allow us to decide the most effective placement of response capabilities.

AN AFMA FISHERIES OFFICER SUPERVISES A FREEZER INSPECTION ON BOARD A FOREIGN FISHING VESSEL IN THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA
ABF

Governance

AUSTRALIAN BORDER FORCE
BAY CLASS PATROL BOAT
ABF

The Strategy seeks to advance and protect Australia's interests through strong, integrated and adaptive national civil maritime security. To achieve this vision, we will implement clear and effective governance arrangements that identify decision makers and accountabilities.

The governance arrangements will support the Australian Government's ability to respond to civil maritime security issues in a coordinated fashion and across regional and jurisdictional boundaries. These arrangements will increase communication, streamline processes, leverage resources, and enhance synergies across government.

A new governance committee will provide national oversight and strategic direction for civil maritime security policy issues. While agencies will continue to prioritise fulfilment of their portfolio responsibilities and processes, the committee will oversee the implementation of the Strategy, and facilitate whole-of-government coordination. The committee will comprise Australian Government departments and agencies with an interest in civil maritime security. It will also interact with relevant partners across governments, industry and internationally to seek and share information where practicable and beneficial, keeping like-minded parties aware and governments informed. The committee and its governance and reporting structure will not duplicate other Australian Government maritime policy mechanisms, including processes for regional and international maritime security issues.

REEFSCAPE VIEW OF A CORAL NATURALLY FORMED INTO THE SHAPE OF A HEART, QLD *iStock*

What success looks like

The success of the Strategy relies on a staged approach to implementation that includes all of those with an interest in civil maritime security. Implemented over the coming years, the Strategy initially focuses on engaging with Australian Government agencies. Work will then begin to engage states, territories, industry, academia and foreign nations.

At each stage, success will be measured by a number of factors, most notably, how civil maritime security arrangements are delivering better outcomes and contributing to Australia's strategic interests and delivering against our strategic objectives. This includes:

- Strong and robust civil maritime security arrangements that contribute to Australia's national security by protecting Australia's sovereignty and sovereign rights, maritime assets, infrastructure, resources and people.
- A holistic national approach to civil maritime security supported by strong governance and partnerships drive the development and implementation of proactive approaches to minimise and prevent maritime security threats such as terrorism, people smuggling and human trafficking.
- Coordinated policy arrangements that support civil maritime security components of Australia's cultural and social identity, heritage and ocean environment, and economy through trade, tourism, critical infrastructure and resources.
- Our guiding principles, with our four pillars firmly embedded, deliver civil maritime security policy and operations that are robust and well informed.
- Our Priority Actions integrate relevant aspects of civil maritime security policy, operations, and capabilities, to improve collaboration across government and industry, and provide participants in the maritime domain with greater ability to adapt to an evolving environment.
- A collective policy and operating approach that positions Government to benefit from the full wealth of knowledge and experience of agencies operating in the maritime domain.
- Government has an enhanced view of civil maritime activities that are being delivered through a whole-of-government coordinated approach.
- Government sees the collective effort being achieved through the many Australian Government programs contributing to our civil maritime security.
- International engagement is informed by the operational objectives of Australia's domestic civil maritime security agency (Maritime Border Command).
- We are working with all levels of government, our regional partners, multilateral institutions and standard setting bodies, to maximise our impact, geographic reach and influence of civil maritime security activities.

SAILDRONE – AN UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE FOR OCEAN OBSERVATION
Matthew Marrison / CSIRO

Measurement and review

Successful implementation of the Strategy will position Government to effectively anticipate and respond to risks, vulnerabilities, threats and opportunities.

Stronger coordination and integration of civil maritime security policy, operations, capability and investment will result in improved ability to adapt to an increasingly challenging and complex maritime environment, and will support Australia's national security and economic prosperity into the future.

The measures will continue to be refined in consultation with our partners as we improve our understanding of our interconnectedness, promote confidence in alignment, and integrate new data into the way we measure success.

The Strategy's implementation will continually evolve to ensure it remains fit-for-purpose and will also support the integration of state and territory government's actions to deliver a national whole-of-government approach to civil maritime security.

Government agencies will contribute to monitoring, review and evaluation, recognising their roles in supporting the Strategy while avoiding duplication with other government reporting processes. Separate but complementary measures will assess the progress and effectiveness of the Strategy against the seven strategic objectives.

Moving forward, the Priority Actions will be reviewed annually so that future plans and actions can be built and jurisdictions can learn from each other's successes. As work progresses, new measures of success may be identified and measured to improve understanding of progress.

MEASURES—OBJECTIVE 1: **UPHOLD AUSTRALIA'S SOVEREIGNTY, FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION AND MARITIME TRADE**
Maritime surveillance, patrol and response operations effectively detect, deter, and disrupt real and potential civil maritime security threats early through both targeted and non-targeted activities.
The breadth, depth and quality of engagements with international partners and organisations on civil maritime security issues supports and advances legitimate maritime trade.
Australia's strategic presence in the region is in accordance with international law and demonstrates Australia's commitment to exercising freedom of navigation.

CONTAINER SHIP IN OPEN SEA
iStock

MEASURES—OBJECTIVE 2: **PROTECT AUSTRALIA'S MARITIME INFRASTRUCTURE**
Program delivery supports state and territory governments, regulators, owners and operators to better understand and manage security risks, and build resilience.
Whole-of-government civil maritime security engagement, risk assessments and security advice improves key stakeholder's understanding of, and compliance with, obligations under relevant policies and legislation that relate to or influence maritime infrastructure, including critical infrastructure.
The adoption and deployment of civil maritime security capabilities supports real-time decision-making to mitigate security risks to maritime infrastructure, including critical infrastructure.
The delivery of government programs supports domestic coordination and international cooperation to enable Australia to prevent, detect, deter and respond to threats or potential threats to Australia's maritime infrastructure, including critical infrastructure.

MEASURES—OBJECTIVE 3: **PROTECT AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL MARITIME RESOURCES**
Australia secures and protects maritime health through effective biosecurity management, marine biodiversity conservation measures, climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, science and research, and sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture.
Effective engagement between stakeholders and monitoring of activities across Australia's maritime domain enables effective civil maritime security responses.
Continued delivery of national and international standards supports environmental management and emergency response.
Australia delivers civil maritime security in accordance with international obligations and domestic laws.

MEASURES—OBJECTIVE 4: **PROTECT USERS OF AUSTRALIA'S MARITIME DOMAIN**
Australian Government agencies provide policy, legislative and operational advice and responses to key domestic and international partners when and where appropriate and within agreed response timeframes.
Maritime security capabilities boost situational awareness providing a complete and robust operational picture of the maritime domain and are deployable to respond to national emergencies and/or maritime incidents.
Monitoring, compliance and regulatory activities support the prevention and timely identification of, and response to, civil maritime security incidents.

MEASURES—OBJECTIVE 5: **SUPPORT THE RULES-BASED ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW**
Australia actively promotes and supports strategic partnerships that contribute to our civil maritime security interests.
Australia's leadership, participation, contribution and advocacy on civil maritime security issues at regional and international forums supports the rules-based international order and prevents efforts by others to reshape rules, norms and institutions in ways that challenge our civil maritime security interests.
Australia's international relationships support effective responses to civil maritime security challenges, including terrorism, transnational, serious and organised crime, people smuggling and human trafficking.

MEASURES—OBJECTIVE 6: **STRENGTHEN RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE REGION**
Australia's bilateral relationships and regional engagement builds our influence, helps to identify and facilitate areas of common interest, tackles common challenges, and strengthens the capacity of regional countries to monitor and manage their maritime domains.
Australia's relationships with international partners help to mitigate threats to our civil maritime security interests and promote sustainable use of our maritime domain.

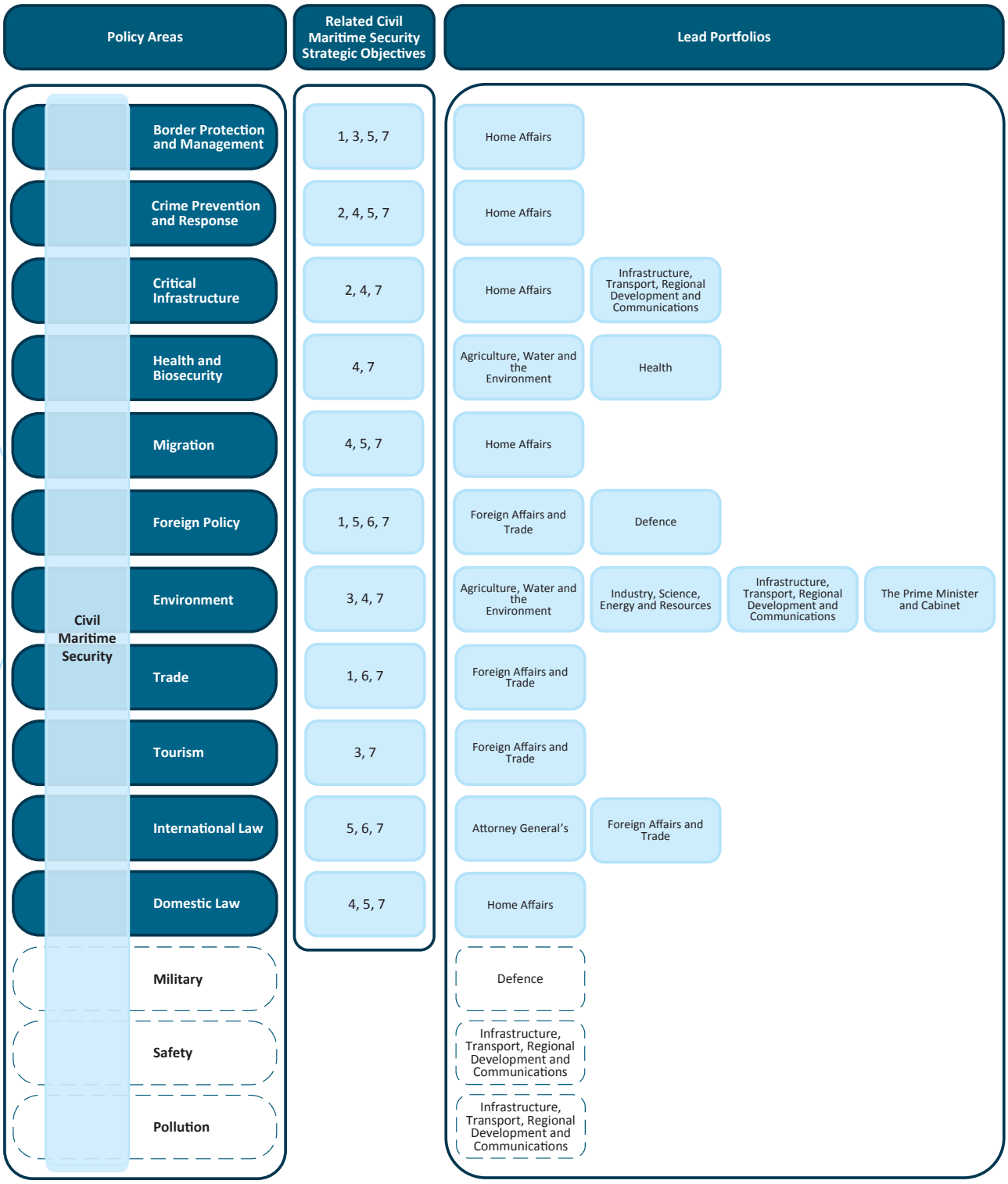
MEASURES—OBJECTIVE 7: **MANAGE A WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO CIVIL MARITIME SECURITY**
The quality and timeliness of advice and support in relation to Australia's civil maritime security matters achieves a high-level satisfaction among ministers and key stakeholders.
Government agencies coordinate effectively to minimise duplication of effort and maximise efficiencies by leveraging the full spectrum of legislation, policies, programs and activities that deliver civil maritime security.
Engagement with state and territory government stakeholders who manage and deliver jurisdictional civil maritime security activities enables government to deliver a comprehensive national approach to civil maritime security.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF RIG AND HELIPAD
NOPSEMA

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICERS DISCUSSING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
ABF

Appendix One – Roles and responsibilities

Policy areas intersecting with civil maritime security



Civil Maritime Security Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Uphold Australia's sovereignty, freedom of navigation and maritime trade.
Strategic Objective 2: Protect Australia's maritime infrastructure.
Strategic Objective 3: Protect Australia's natural maritime resources.
Strategic Objective 4: Protect users of Australia's maritime domain.
Strategic Objective 5: Support the rules-based order in accordance with international law.
Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen relationships within the region.
Strategic Objective 7: Manage a whole-of-government approach to civil maritime security.

Endnotes

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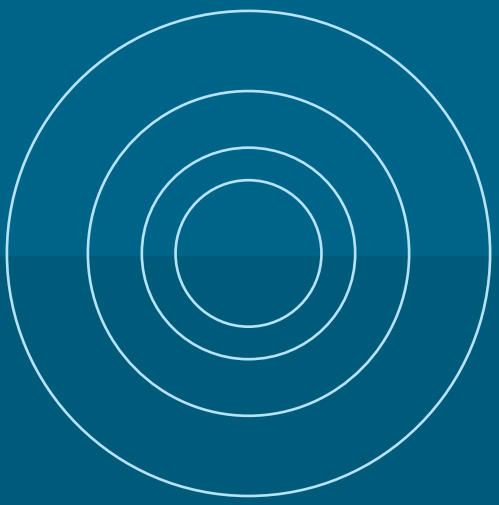
FLOATING PRODUCTION STORAGE AND OFFTAKE OPERATION
NOPSEMA



Australian Government