Global Maritime Crime Programme

Drug Trafficking

Arms Trafficking

TiP & SoM

Fisheries Crime

Piracy

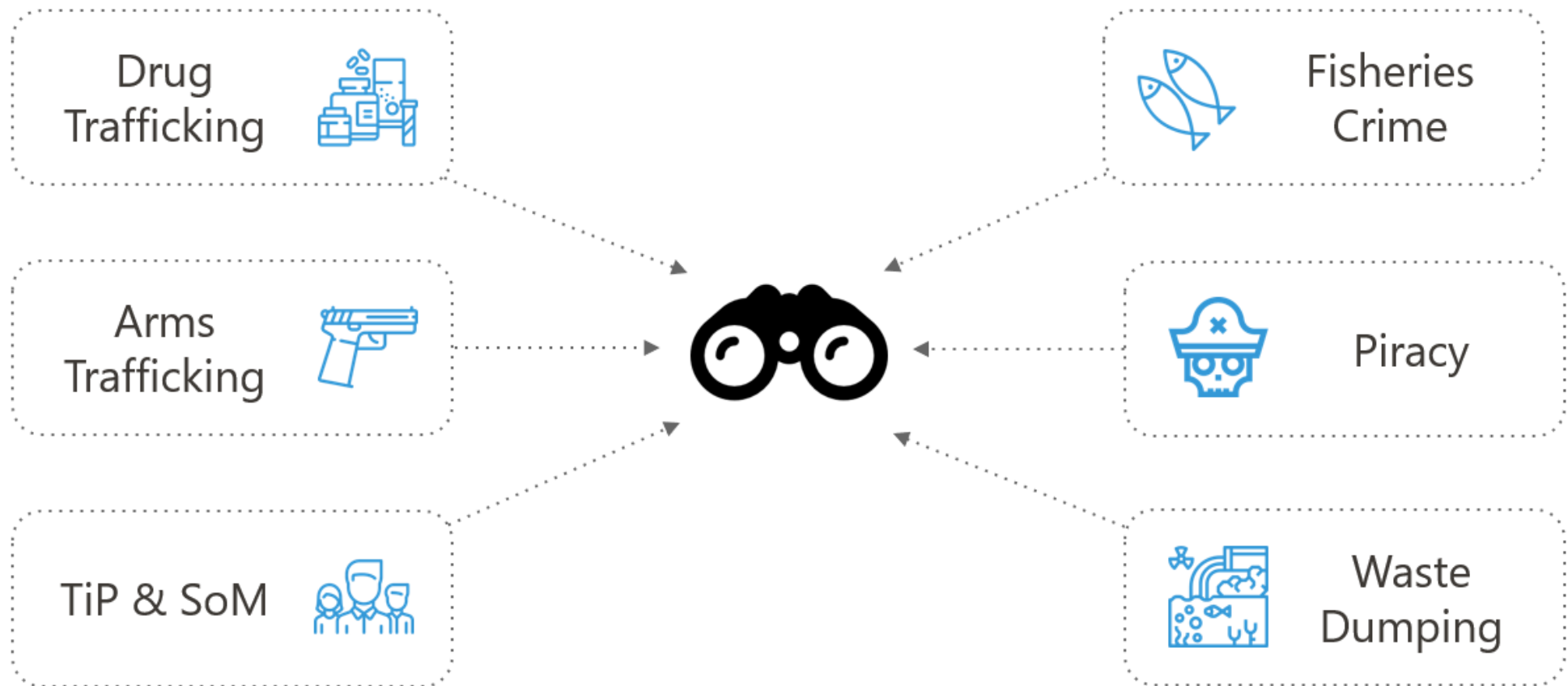Waste Dumping

Political Will and Governance

- Necessary in states where institutions are not autonomous nor strongly developed
- Sets agenda by identifying priorities and committing resources

Governance mechanisms in the absence of political will

- Functional in countries with robust independent institutions
- Significant impacts where institutions depend on transient administration priorities/Inverse relationship

Governing the Maritime Domain: Necessary Laws and Institutions

- National laws specifically addressed to combat maritime crime and prosecute offences
- National implementation of international maritime law: UNCLOS, SUA, SOLAS, ISPS
- Legal basis/authorities for Coast Guard and Navy to exert sovereignty in TTWs and EEZs
- Establishment of regulatory agencies to control maritime domain: Fisheries, oil gas exploitation, commerce regulation

UNODC Contribution: Maritime Governance Assessment Toolkit

Interagency Cooperation and Governance

- Use of interagency cooperation critical for achieving MDA

- Impacts of lack of interagency cooperation:
  - Denies institutions the possibility of synergizing efforts
  - Creates potential for duplication and inefficiency
  - Allows criminal networks to exploit gaps in jurisdiction

  UNODC Contribution: Develop Regional Cooperation

Impact of Legal Finish on Governance

- Critical for ensuring due respect for human rights and compliance with international law
- Ensures a process is in place to provide a viable deterrent for future violations
- Allows for due process and ensures institutions are held accountable for actions
- Support investigations and prosecution by ensuring proper chain of custody

UNODC contribution: Support Legislative Reform