THE MARITIME SECURITY ENVIRONMENT HAS CHANGED



ESCALATION OF TRANS-NATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME THREATS IN THE MARITIME DOMAIN.

INCREASED PRESSURES ON MARITIME SECURITY IN OUR REGION – RESOURCE SCARCITY, GEOPOLITICAL COMPETITION AND CLIMATE CHANGE.





TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE PRESENTS OPPORTUNITIES FOR MALICIOUS ACTORS - NEW TARGETS AND REDUCES THE PROTECTION THAT DISTANCE HAS TRADITIONALLY OFFERED NEW ZEALAND.

<u>New Zealand</u> Government Te Kāwanatanga o <u>Aotearoa</u> VISIT WWW.MARITIMENZ.GOVT.NZ TO FIND OUT MORE.



Guardianship of Aotearoa New Zealand's Maritime Waters

Te Kaitiakitanga o Tangaroa

2020



SUMMARY

OVERVIEW OF THE MARITIME SECURITY STRATEGY

Increasing pressure on New Zealand's maritime security demands a new vision and approach for the maritime security sector

THE VISION

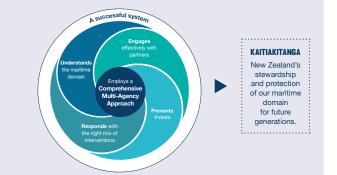
A maritime security sector that secures New Zealand's significant maritime economic. cultural and environmental interests, is better able to deter adversaries, reduce harm to New Zealand communities and exert effective Kaitiakitanga (guardianship) of the sea.

THE APPROACH

The maritime security sector's contribution to national security will be guided by four interlocking pillars: Understand, Engage, Prevent, Respond.

These pillars describe how an efficient and effective system goes about achieving maritime security.

The pillars are underpinned by two supporting principles: The comprehensive multi-agency approach and Kaitiakitanga.



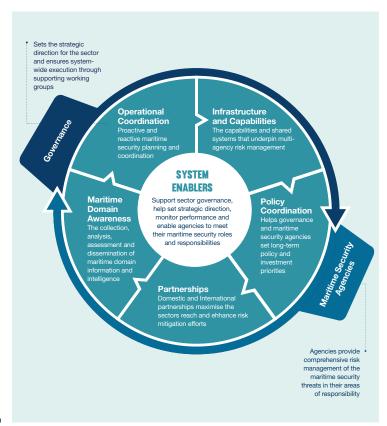
The sea matters to our nation, our region, and to our communities. This strategy ensures that New Zealand has a maritime security sector that is able to continue to secure New Zealand's marine economic, cultural and environmental interests for future generations.

This strategy aligns the maritime security sector to the Government's national security, foreign policy and climate change priorities and ensures that maximum benefit is derived from the Government's significant investments in maritime security capability, including the once in a generation reinvestment in maritime patrol aircraft.

New Zealand's current maritime security operating model (primarily involving maritime patrol activity coordinated through the National Maritime Coordination Centre) is becoming increasingly stressed in the face of a range of maritime security challenges characterised by climate stress, technological change and a more complex geopolitical environment.

All of this means that the maritime security sector needs to take the opportunity to step up and establish a more sustainable and proactive framework matched to the maritime security challenges that New Zealand now faces.

THE FUTURE MARITIME SECURITY SYSTEM Achieved by



PRIORITY 1	PRIORITY 2	PRIORITY 3
 Enable the comprehensive multi-agency response Assign a lead maritime security policy agency. Establish sufficient policy coordination, assessment, communications and campaign planning capacity and capability. Provide funding certainty. 	Establish sector planning and assessment expectations • A Maritime Security Assessment that identifies emerging threats and opportunities. • A Campaign Plan that sets an integrated approach to the deployment of resources.	Coordinated inve across the secto • Determine the app to investing in the mix of people, sys and tools to achie effect.
A LAYERED APP TO INVESTMEN		TOOLS

IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

All elements need to work from a single point of truth (a "common operating picture").

We need people with

environment, engage

international partners,

proactive approaches.

develop and implement

with domestic and

the maritime

the skills to understand

This requires networked systems that support collaborative planning based on a shared understanding.

stment

Investment in fit for the future surveillance and analytical capabilities. Ensuring New Zealand

continues to have

maritime response

capabilities.

suitable and sufficient