
INTRODUCTION

1. The Working Group session of the 17th Annual Meeting of the Standing Maritime Committee (SMC) of the ISDSC was held in Swakopmund, Namibia, from 21 to 22 February 2011, and chaired by Capt (N) A.P. Amungulu (Namibian Navy). The Meeting of Chief Delegates was held over the period 23 to 25 February 2011, and chaired by R Adm P.H. Vilho, the Namibian Navy Commander.

OFFICIAL OPENING

2. The meeting was officially opened by the Chairperson, R Adm P.H. Vilho. The full text of his remarks is at Appendix A.

ATTENDANCE

3. Eight SMC Member States were present, being Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Seychelles advised the Secretariat that they would not attend. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius and Swaziland were absent without apology. The full attendance register is at Appendix B.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

4. The Work Group was invited to adopt the Agenda of the 2011 SMC and is at Appendix C.

BRIEFINGS

5. Angola presented a paper at the 2011 SMC on ‘Maritime Domain Awareness in the Gulf of Guinea, its Impact on SADC and Lessons Learnt’. Mozambique presented a paper on ‘Naval Challenges in the 21st Century and their Impact on SADC and a Strategy to Deal with these Challenges.’ The Angolan and Mozambican presentations are at Appendix D and E respectively.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR – DESIGNATE

6. As per the Record of Proceedings of the 16th meeting of the SMC, the Committee appointed Namibia as the Chair for 2010/11 until the 17th meeting of the SMC.

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SMC - 2010

COMBINED EXERCISES

7. Implementation of Plans and Decisions. The Committee recalled that, at its meeting in Maputo, Mozambique, it had recommended that:
8. The RSA is to develop a plan to conduct a Search and Rescue (SAR) exercise with Angola and Namibia before 30 June 2010. It was recommended that the exercise be conducted during March 2011 in Angola. It was further recommended that Angola should invite all Member States as observers by 30 August 2010.

9. **Action taken**

   a. South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) has provided a program and confirmed that there are no charges for these courses. Member States will, however, be responsible for the flights, accommodation and S&T of their delegates. A SAR course with SAMSA has been arranged from 28 February to 4 March 2011. Angola, Namibia and South Africa have nominated members for this course. The contact at SAMSA is Mr Johan Carstens (contact +27 219-383-301/+27 83-399-6655 e-mail jcarstens@samsa.org.za).

   b. Due to the non-availability of ships, the SA Navy (SAN) will not be conducting INTEROP WEST during the first semester of 2011. The 2011 SAR exercise will however still be held in Angolan waters on 3 March 2011. Angola and Namibia will participate in the Exercise.

   c. Angola further advised that authority for this exercise was only received at a late stage, but invited all Member States to participate in the exercise on 3 March 2011. It was recommended that the lessons learned from this exercise should be applied for future SAR exercises.

   d. The Secretariat will contact SAMSA to arrange another SAR course during May 2011. An overview of the SAMSA course has been included in the 2011 SMC CD-ROM. It was recommended that a planning conference should be held in the RSA during July 2011 and that a SAR exercise should be conducted during September/October 2011 off the East Coast of Africa. Invitations to the planning conference and the SAR Exercise will be sent out by the Secretariat by 30 April 2011.

   e. The Committee decided that a large SADC driven exercise (Search and Rescue, combined with a DIVEX) should be held in Tanzania during September/October 2011. There should be strong media cover and the involvement of the local population must be emphasized to strengthen the Tanzanian Navy. The SAN will commit the SAS DRAKENSBERG and a frigate to this exercise. Tanzania will advise the Secretariat when Ministerial approval has been received for this exercise.

10. **SMC Activity Reports.** It was recalled that SMC Exercise Activity Reports must be submitted to the Secretariat, so that progress on activities can be made visible.

11. **Action taken**

   a. A format for report writing has been distributed to all Member States under cover of VSH/R/311/10/8 (SMC) dated 3 February 2011. It was recommended that Member States use this format for any future SMC activities within their environment. Item closed.

12. **Bilateral or Multi-lateral Exercises.** It was recalled that Member States should advise the Secretariat of Bilateral or Multi-lateral exercises for publishing on the SMC website.
13. Action taken

a. The official SMC website has not yet been finalised. Letters and reminders have been sent to SADC HQ, but no further guidance was received. The Secretariat will continue to use the current SMC website that is linked to the SAN website. Botswana was requested to discuss the matter with the SADC HQ, to determine if this process could be finalized. Botswana will advise the Secretariat of progress by 30 April 2011.

b. Member States were reminded to submit all activities (bi-lateral/multi-lateral exercises) to the Secretariat. Only the RSA has submitted inputs and no other inputs have as yet been received by the Secretariat. The SAN exercise program for 2011/12 was distributed per VSH/R/311/10/8 (SMC) dated 3 February 2011. The exercise program was also placed on the SMC website.

c. The RSA advised Member States that they should inform the Secretariat at their earliest convenience, should they wish to participate in the South African exercises.

d. Tanzania advised that a multi-lateral exercise (EXERCISE CUTLASS EXPRESS) is planned during October 2011. The main aim of this exercise is to test the Maritime Co-ordination Centers of Tanzania, Kenya and Seychelles for the fight against maritime crimes specifically, piracy. Tanzania will forward a report to the Secretariat on lessons learnt from this exercise by 30 November 2011. Tanzania advised that this exercise would not interfere with the planned SADC exercise during October 2011.

14. Exercises on Lake Malawi. The SMC recalled that Malawi undertook to enter into the planning stage for the possible hosting of exercises on Lake Malawi between the three countries (Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania).

15. Action taken

a. The SMC discussed the exercise on Lake Malawi and agreed that the matter will be discussed further at the February 2011 SMC, due to the issue that was raised at the Ministerial Meeting with regard to this exercise. The working group could not make any further recommendations, as Malawi was not present during the work session.

b. During the 2011 SMC, Mozambique advised that there were no further development concerning this matter and it was suggested to explore the possibilities for such an exercise with Tanzania. Tanzania suggested that this matter stand over until Malawi reports back to the Committee. It was decided that the Chairperson should formulate a report to the OSSC as to why this exercise was recommended originally and request that authority be granted for this exercise.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

16. The Committee recalled that the Defence Intelligence Sub-Committee was requested to take appropriate action to ensure the distribution and promulgation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Defence Intelligence Exchange to all Member States.
17. **Action Taken**
   
   a. A draft MOU on Defence Intelligence Exchange was distributed by the Secretariat under cover of VSH/R/311/10/8 (SMC) dated 3 February 2011. Member States were encouraged to utilize this draft MOU to exchange information between them. Item closed.

**STRATEGY, DOCTRINE AND PROCEDURES**

18. The Committee recalled that, once the Concept of Operations has been approved, it should form part of the SADC Standby Force (Maritime Component) Standard Operating Procedures. The Committee decided that a Strategic Work Group should be created and that member States should nominate members for such a Work Group.

19. **Action taken**
   
   a. The following nominations were received:
      
      i. Angola: Cdr Jose Manuel Antonio
      ii. Botswana: Maj D. Goleanye
      iii. Moçambique: Cdr Torres Traquino Cavai
      v. South Africa: Capt (SAN) P. Eldon
      vi. Tanzania: Lt Col M.M. Mumanga
      vii. Zambia: Lt Col M. Nyirenda
   
   b. It was decided that the first Strategic Work Group should meet in the RSA during August 2011. The Work group should compile a draft SADC Maritime Strategy for submission to the 2012 SMC.
   
   c. **Draft AU Strategy.** No further inputs concerning the Draft AU Strategy were received by the Secretariat. Member States were reminded to submit their inputs on the Draft AU Strategy under cover of VSH/R/311/10/8 (SMC) dated 3 February 2011. During the 2011 SMC, Member States undertook to submit the required inputs by 30 March 2011.

**ISDSC DOCUMENTATION**

20. **Maritime Security.** The committee recalled that, with specific reference to the implementation of the International Maritime Organisation’s *International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS Code)*, that all Member States must be compliant with this code.

21. **Action taken**
   
   a. A letter was sent to the ISDSC to confirm Member States’ compliance with the ISPS Code with the exception of Seychelles, Mauritius and the DRC. Member States were reminded that compliance with this code is an ongoing
process and regular monitoring of their ports should be conducted on a continuous basis. Item closed.

SADC STANDBY FORCE

22. The committee recalled that, at national levels, it is critical that SMC Member States ensure that the involvement of their military planners is integrated into the proposed Maritime Component. When maritime pledges had been made and consolidated, the Chair was to recommend those for acceptance by the OSSC.

23. Action taken
   a. A letter was sent to the OSSC containing the pledges that were submitted by the various countries.
   b. The RSA recommended that these pledges should now be operationally tried and tested. The time has come for all Member States to call on their Political Leaders to invest in their respective Navies.
   c. The littoral SADC Member States should enter into agreements for the building and supply of maritime platforms (i.e. Inshore/Offshore Patrol Vessels). It was decided that the Strategic Work Group be tasked to conduct research on this matter.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

24. The SMC Working Group noted that there is no Maritime Officer at the SADC Planning Element in Gaborone. The chairperson will submit this requirement to the ISDSC for their further action.

25. Action Taken
   a. Mozambique reported that a letter has been forwarded to the OSSC with the view of creating the post. No answer has been received as yet. Mozambique will follow up with the OSSC in this regard. A copy of the letter will also be forwarded to the Secretariat by 30 September 2010. No further information was received by the Secretariat.
   b. Mozambique handed a copy of the letter to the Secretariat and reported that feedback from the OSSC is still outstanding. It was decided that more staff work is required to satisfy this requirement. The Secretariat will do further research (i.e. required rank level, job description etc) and report back to the 2012 SMC.

26. Secondment to AU Headquarters. As the African Union (AU) is busy drafting the integrated maritime strategy, there is an urgent requirement for the appointment of a maritime expert. It was recommended that the SADC Region should nominate a member to be seconded to the AU Headquarters. This must be submitted to the OSSC for their recommendation. Member States must forward names of their nominated candidates to the Secretariat by 31 October 2010.

27. Action Taken
   a. Mozambique nominated Cdr Torres Traquino Cavai and Tanzania nominated Maj B.T. Rutambuka. The names of other Member States' candidates are
urgently required by the Secretariat. The Committee decided that this requirement should be referred to the 4th Seapower for Africa Symposium for further deliberation. The Chairperson will follow up this issue with the OSSC and report back during the 2012 SMC.

**FORCE SUPPORT CO-OPERATION PLAN (MOZAMBIQUE)**

28. It was recalled that during the 2010 SMC in Maputo, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania submitted inputs to Mozambique concerning upgrades to ports and airports within the respective countries.

29. **Action Taken**
   a. The Committee decided that this information must now be incorporated in the Force Support Cooperation Plan by Mozambique and this plan must be completed by 30 November 2010 and submitted to the Secretariat for further distribution to other Member States.
   b. Mozambique was again reminded to urgently submit the Force Support Cooperation Plan to the Secretariat under cover of VSH/R/311/10/8 (SMC) dated 3 February 2011.
   c. Mozambique submitted the plan for distribution to Member States during the 2011 SMC Working Group. This plan has also been included in the 2011 SMC CD-ROM. Member States were requested to submit their inputs to the Secretariat by 30 April 2011. The Secretariat will thereafter distribute the completed Force Support Co-operation Plan to all Member States. The Secretariat will also update this plan annually and Member States are requested to forward the required information timeously.

**NAVAL TRAINING CO-OPERATION PLAN (SOUTH AFRICA)**

30. The Committee recalled that all Member States had to peruse the contents of the needs analysis report and approve the commitments contained in the report. The Committee further decided that Member States must pay special attention to enhanced training interaction, the exchange of instructors, diving training, Marine training etc between SADC Navies. This will further entrench and encourage a spirit of cooperation between the various navies concerned. As a result it was stressed that Member States must supply the required feedback in writing during the February 2011 SMC.

31. **Action Taken**
   a. The SAN Course Schedule was distributed under cover of VSH/R/311/10/8 (SMC) dated 3 February 2011. All other Member States were reminded in the same letter that written feedback is awaited.
   b. During the 2011 work session, Angola and Tanzania advised that they would submit a training schedule to the Secretariat by 30 March 2011. Botswana advised that after finalisation of their annual budget, a schedule would be forwarded to the Secretariat by 31 May 2011. All Member States were requested to forward their training capabilities (no course dates required) to the Secretariat by 30 March 2011.
NAVAL HYDROGRAPHIC CO-OPERATION PLAN (SOUTH AFRICA)

32. The Committee recommended that the plan should be forwarded to higher authority for deliberation. It was further recommended that the document be referred to the hydrographers of all Member States for confirmation. The final document will then be presented to the OSSC for their approval.

33. Action Taken
   a. The plan was distributed under cover of VSH/R/311/10/8 (SMC) dated 3 February 2011. Member States were also requested to ensure that their inputs are submitted to the Secretariat by 30 April 2011. The Secretariat will submit the plan to the OSSC for approval.

NAVAL CO-ORDINATION AND GUIDANCE OF SHIPPING (NCAGS) CO-OPERATION PLAN (SOUTH AFRICA)

34. It was agreed that the RSA would host the training element for EXERCISE FAIRWAY BUOY in 2011 and that Angola would host the exercise in 2012. The course dates will be supplied by the Secretariat during 2011.

35. Action Taken
   a. NCAGS training will be conducted by the SAN in September 2011. Invitations will be sent to Member States by 31 May 2011. A copy of the SAN (NCAGS) Part 1 and 2 Curriculum will be placed on the 2011 SMC CD-ROM.
   b. Angola advised that the NCAGS Exercise will be held in Luanda during October 2012, and that all Member States will be invited by 30 October 2011. Angola requested the RSA’s assistance before and during this exercise.

MATTERS ARISING

ROLES OF NAVIES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AT SEA

36. It was recalled that all SMC Member States must ensure that their internal legal processes are followed and that national state lawyers study and recommend the acceptance of this document to Member States, so that it may be accepted by the ISDSC.

37. Action Taken
   a. A letter was sent to the ISDSC stating legal compliance of Member States. Confirmation of compliance is, however, still awaited from Angola.
   b. Angola reported that this process is still ongoing and they will advise the Secretariat as soon as it has been completed.

MARITIME CO-ORDINATION CENTRES (MCC)

38. It was recalled that the exchange of data and information between MCC-enabled Member States’ needs to be standardised in terms of agreed protocols and that the Member States inform the Secretariat concerning MCC contact details.
39. **Action Taken**

a. The details that have been received are as follows:

i. **Angola**
   - Telephone/Fax: +244 222394944
   - Facsimile: +244 222338489
   - Mobile Phone: +244 929028174

ii. **Botswana**
   - Telephone: +267 366 2208
   - Facsimile: +267 397 3600
   - Mobile: +267 762 16643

iii. **Mozambique**
   - Telephone: +258 21 304 224
   - Facsimile: +258 21 304 224
   - Email: copnaval@hotmail.com

iv. **Namibia**
   - Telephone: +264 646 420 17517
   - Facsimile: +264 646 420 17630
   - Email: namnavy@iway.na

v. **South Africa (SAN Operations Room)**
   - Telephone: +27 21 787 3818/19/20/21
   - Facsimile: +27 21 787 3596

vi. **Tanzania**
   - Telephone: +255 222129325/6
   - Facsimile: +255 222129327
   - Mobile Phone: +255 715 88 6295
   - Email: mrccdor@sumatra.go.tz

vii. **Zimbabwe**
   - Telephone: +263 4705709
   - Facsimile: +263 4252039

b. Other Member States were requested to forward their MCC contact details to the Secretariat urgently under cover of VSH/R/311/10/8 (SMC) dated 3 February 2011. Zambia indicated that they would advise by 30 March 2011. The Secretariat advised that these contact details will be tested during the forthcoming year and that feedback will be provided during the 2012 SMC.

**PENTATHLON AND SAILING REGATTA**

40. It was recalled that South Africa would host the games towards the latter part of October 2011, and invitations will be sent to Member States.
41. **Action Taken**

   a. The Pentathlon and Regatta are planned for October/November 2011 in Simon’s Town. Invitations will be sent in due course. Member States were encouraged to ensure maximum participation.

   b. The RSA has, as yet, not received an invitation from Angola for the assessment of the possible establishment of a Pentathlon infrastructure. Angola reported that an invitation would be forwarded to the RSA by 30 June 2011.

**ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

**NEW FORMAT FOR FUTURE SMC MEETINGS**

42. The need was raised to assess whether the current format of the annotated agenda is still relevant with regard to issues raised during the Opening Address and the Intelligence Briefing of the 2010 SMC. It was decided that presentations on topical issues will be presented at the 2011 SMC by Angola and Mozambique (refer par 5).

43. **Action taken**

   a. The Committee decided that this practice should continue at every SMC. It was further decided that South Africa would present a paper on the Maritime Capabilities required to combat piracy on the coasts of Africa, during the 2012 SMC. Tanzania will advise the Secretariat concerning their presentation at the 2012 SMC by 30 March 2011.

**ARCHIVES FOR SMC DOCUMENTATION**

44. The question was raised whether there was an archival/history record of previous Standing Maritime Committees for reference purposes.

45. **Action taken**

   a. Minutes and photos from the SMCs from 2004 to 2010 were distributed on CD-ROM at the 2011 SMC. Angola advised that they are in possession of hard copies (in English) of all SMC proceedings from 1996 to 2003. They will scan it in and produce a CD-ROM by the next SMC. The latter will be placed on the SMC website.

**DEBRIEF ON EXERCISE GOLFINHO**

46. Namibia was requested to provide a debrief, including lessons learnt on EXERCISE GOLFINHO, but requested the RSA to present the debrief on the exercise at the 2011 SMC.

47. **Action taken**

   a. Capt (SAN) A Katerinic made a presentation during the 2011 SMC and a copy was placed on the 2011 SMC CD-ROM.
NEW BUSINESS

48. **Issues of Piracy: SADC Response.** The issue of piracy has been placed on the agenda of the South African Government. Member States should concentrate on the pledges for the Standby Force in terms of co-operation between Member States, response times and the availability of their forces. As indicated previously, the Strategic Work Group were tasked to evaluate the current SADC assets to determine its readiness to fight Maritime Crimes within the region. It was further suggested that the Chairperson approach the OSSC to obtain further guidance on the way forward. As indicated previously, Member States should also discuss the lack of Maritime assets with their Principals.

49. **The 4th Sea Power for Africa Symposium.** The RSA met with Libya to arrange the hosting of the 4th SPAS in Tripoli during October 2010. This did not materialize and further requests were made to Libya, but to no avail. Ghana and Senegal has been identified as possible host for the 4th SPAS during November 2011. The RSA must still discuss the possible hosting with the respective countries. The Committee decided that the RSA should proceed to discuss the possible hosting of the 4th SPAS, in either Ghana or Senegal during November 2011.

50. **Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) 2012.** The RSA reported that it would host the IONS in April 2012 in Cape Town. This symposium will be followed by a Presidential Fleet Review in Simon’ Town. Invitations will be sent out during August 2011.

51. **Formal agreements (MOU’s) between Member States.** The RSA urged Member States to ensure that MOU’s are signed between countries as this facilitates the process of co-operation. These MOU’s could specifically address geographic jurisdiction if so required. The Secretariat will forward an example of a formal agreement between countries to all Member States by 30 March 2011.

HOST, VENUE, DATES AND CHAIRPERSON FOR NEXT ANNUAL SMC MEETING

52. **Host and Venue.** The 2010 SMC recommended that Lesotho would host the 2012 SMC and Maritime Conference in line with the spirit of cooperation between the littoral states and the land locked states. Lesotho was not present during the 2011 SMC and therefore the latter could not be confirmed. The Committee decided that South Africa would host and chair the 2012 SMC in Durban.

53. **Dates of Next Meeting.** The Committee recommended that the SMC Annual Meeting for 2012 be programmed as follows:

   a. **Work Session.** 20-21 February 2012
   b. **SMC Maritime Conference.** 22 February 2012
   c. **SMC Meeting.** 23-24 February 2012

54. **Handing over the Office of the Chairperson for 2011/2012.** The SMC Chair was handed to South Africa by Namibia.

CLOSURE

55. The Committee thanked Rear Admiral Vilho for his dedication and leadership during his term of office as Chairperson of the SMC.

56. **Incoming Chairperson’s Remarks.** These are attached as Appendix F.
57. **Outgoing Chairperson’s Closing Remarks.** These are attached as Appendix G.

**APPROVAL OF THE RECORD OF THE MEETING**

58. The Committee approved the record of the meeting and it was duly signed by Chief Delegates.

59. The Chairperson declared the meeting closed at 12:00 on 25 February 2011.

60. **Approval.** This record is mandatory with effect from 25 February 2011.

(P.H. VILHO)
CHIEF OF NAMIBIAN NAVY: REAR-ADMIRAL
CHAIRPERSON: STANDING MARITIME COMMITTEE
NAMIBIA

(F. JOSÉ)
DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF: VICE-ADMIRAL
ANGOLA

(M. KGOPE)
CORPS OF ENGINEERS SECOND-IN-COMMAND: COLONEL
BOTSWANA

(P.C. YOTAMU)
CHIEF OF THE MOZAMBIQUE NAVY: REAR-ADMIRAL
MOZAMBIQUE

(A.P. AMUNGULU)
CHIEF OF NAVAL SUPPORT: CAPTAIN (N)
NAMIBIA

(J. MUDIMU)
CHIEF OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NAVY: VICE-ADMIRAL
SOUTH AFRICA

(S.S. OMAR)
TANZANIAN NAVY COMMANDER: MAJOR-GENERAL
TANZANIA

(V.M. MUKANDA)
DEPUTY ARMY COMMANDER & CHIEF OF STAFF: MAJOR-GENERAL
ZAMBIA

(S.S. KHUMALO)
DIRECTOR GENERAL PROGRAMMES: MAJOR-GENERAL
ZIMBABWE
Today I feel greatly honored to chair the 17th Annual Meeting of the Standing Maritime Committee of the ISDSC of the SAD Community. This is a unique opportunity for me as an individual and for my country at large. At previous meetings I was either the host or Chairperson only, but today I have the opportunity to be both the host and Chairperson. It is equally significant for Namibia because we took over the SADC Chair at an important milestone in the history of the organization – the 30th Jubilee of the Southern African Development Community.

As Chairperson and host, allow me therefore to welcome all the Navy Chiefs and Heads of Delegations as well as accompanying staff to the Republic of Namibia in general, and to the town of Swakopmund in particular. Furthermore, I would like to thank our leaders for honoring and demonstrating once more, through your presence here, their commitment to the activities of the SMC.
At this juncture, I would also like to thank the outgoing Chairperson R Adm P.C. Yotamu for the able manner in which he steered the SMC during his tenure in office. Although equally committed, my short tenure as Chairperson did not afford me the opportunity to implement most of the resolutions of the previous meeting. However, on the positive side, I am glad to announce that the new schedule will enable the incoming Chair to timeously submit our issues to the Operations Sub-sub-committee (OSSC).

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This meeting is taking place at a time when the world appears to find itself in the trough of the wave of political, economic and social development. This is Murphy’s Law at its best: Our eyes are all glued to the developments in North Africa and the Middle East. There appears to be no easy way out of the global economic crises. The world has taken a knock from unprecedented floods and adverse climatic conditions, which are likely to thwart our efforts in achieving food security. Economic development is likely to be hamstrung by inadequate supply of energy. Infant mortality the scourge of HIV/AIDS and other social ills are constant reminders of the vulnerability and fragility of human society.

All these threats and challenges will put a strain on our national purses, which in turn will affect the size of the cake to be allocated to defence and security apparatuses. And of course, the less visible ones are likely to get the least.

In a nutshell that appears to be the future confronting us.

However, whatever the perception of policy and decision makers may be on the importance of Navies, that will not in any way diminish the importance of the sea to humanity. The use of the sea and inland waters as well as the exploration and exploitation of its natural resources is of importance not only to the coastal states, but to the landlocked countries as well. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to ensure that, for the sake of posterity, our marine resources are sustainably managed.

The importance of sea routes to world trade cannot be overemphasized. The recent acquisition of dry port facilities by the governments of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the port of Walvis Bay is testimony to the importance that countries attach to the sea lines of communication.
Activities such as illegal fishing, piracy, drug trafficking and pollution have a detrimental effect on our economies. However these problems cannot be tackled by individual countries, they require the concerted effort of all countries in the region. And it is only at fora such as this that this cooperation can be achieved.

Ladies and gentlemen:

On assuming the Chair at the 16th session of the SMC, I was apprehensive as to whether the member states will be able to implement all decisions from that meeting in view of the rescheduling of the annual meetings from August to February. Although we had a period of seven months in between the two meetings, a fair number of institutions in most countries are in a passive mode for the better part of that period. Indeed it came to pass that we did not receive all the submission and inputs from the member states on the proposed dates; we, therefore, requested the members to make those submissions at this meeting.

Likewise, there where items that needed to be submitted to the OSSC for their recommendation and/or approval. However, seeing that the OSSC meeting will only take place after I have handed over the Chair, these items will have to be consolidated with those that will emanate from the current meeting and be presented by the incoming Chairperson.

Namibia as Chair has dedicated a greater part of its effort towards the realization of the single most important activity for the year – the SAR exercise off the Angolan coast. Even that is not going to take place completely as anticipated; nevertheless, we shall have to forge ahead within the available resources.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, it is important that during our deliberations we take cognizance of the following challenges: 01 the Mutual Defence Pact and; 02 the operationalization of the SADCBRIG. The imperatives to both are:

a. Maritime pledges,

b. Maritime strategy, doctrine, concept of operations and SOPs; and

c. Maritime inter-operability.

These of course will be further facilitated by joint training and joint exercises.
Consequently, if we commit ourselves to deliberately and conscientiously work on the above we shall get closer to our goal of achieving a modest maritime readiness state. The challenges will not go away but we would be better prepared to deal with them in a systematic manner whenever and wherever they may arise.

With these few words, ladies and gentlemen, allow me on behalf of the Namibian Navy and on my own behalf to welcome you once more to the beautiful town of Swakopmund. Please explore and do enjoy.

The 17th Meeting of the SMC of the ISDSC is now officially opened.
# 17th Annual Meeting of the Standing Maritime Committee of the ISDSC: Swakopmund, Namibia: 21 – 25 February 2011 - Record of Attendance

## Chairperson

R-Adm P.H. Vilho  Namibian Navy Commander

## Heads of Delegations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Represent</th>
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<tr>
<td>V-Adm Francisco José</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Deputy Chief of Naval Staff</td>
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<td>Col M. Kgope</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Corps of Engineers Second-in-Command</td>
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<td>R-Adm P.C. Yotamu</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Chief of the Mozambique Navy</td>
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<td>Capt (N) A.P. Amungulu</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Chief of Naval Support</td>
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<td>V-Adm J. Mudimu</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Chief of the South African Navy</td>
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<td>Maj-Gen S.S. Omar</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Navy Commander</td>
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<td>Maj-Gen V.M. Mukanda</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Deputy Army Commander &amp; Chief of Staff</td>
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<td>Maj-Gen S.S. Khumalo</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Director General Programmes, Zimbabwe Defence HQ</td>
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## Supporting Staff

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<th>Present</th>
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<tr>
<td>R-Adm Martinho F. Antonio</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Head of Department of Hydrography and Navigation</td>
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<td>Capt (N) N. Fastudo Júnior</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>SO1 Naval Military Information</td>
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<td>Lt (N) Lopes Augusto</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>International Relations Officer</td>
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<td>Maj D.D. Goleanye</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>80 Combat Engineers Regiment Second-in-Command</td>
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<td>Maj K.B. Maboka</td>
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<td>Cdr M.L. Mulungo</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Chief of Co-Operation/MGM</td>
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<td>Cdr C. Moshoeshoe</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Acting Chief of Staff Naval Operations</td>
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<td>Lt Cdr F.K. Negumbo</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>SO2 Operations, Training &amp; Doctrine</td>
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<td>R-Adm (JG) M.J. Josias</td>
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<td>Director Naval Policy &amp; Doctrine</td>
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<td>Capt (N) A.P. Katerinic</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Flag Captain to Chief of the SA Navy</td>
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<td>Capt (N) L. Mpetheni</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>SSO Naval Foreign Relations</td>
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<td>Col J.E. Karia</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Commandant Tanzania Naval Training School</td>
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<td>Capt O.S. Kimolo</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Personal Assistant to Tanzanian Navy Commander</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRESENT</td>
<td>REPRESENT</td>
<td>APPOINTMENT</td>
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<td><strong>SUPPORTING STAFF</strong></td>
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<td>Capt M.J. Kalwani</td>
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<td>Staff Officer - Directorate of Defence Foreign Relations</td>
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<td>Lt Col M. Nyirenda</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Wing Commander</td>
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<td>Brig-Gen S. Bhebe</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Director General Programmes, Zimbabwe Defence Force HQ</td>
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<td>Wing Cdr P. Jeke</td>
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<td>GSO1 Policy, Zimbabwe Defence Force HQ</td>
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<td>Sq Leader U.T. Chitauro</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>GSO2 Joint Training Zimbabwe Defence Force HQ</td>
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<td><strong>SECRETARIAT</strong></td>
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<td>Capt (N) L. Fourie</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>Maj R.M. Lilonga</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Administrative &amp; Technical Support</td>
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<td>Mr D. Duvenage</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Administrative &amp; Technical Support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 2011 SMC MEETING: APPROVED AGENDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM AND SUBJECT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFFICIAL OPENING</td>
<td>1. Welcoming and opening remarks by the Chairperson, Rear Admiral P.H. Vilho, Namibian Navy Commander.&lt;br&gt;2. Official photographs: &lt;br&gt;a. All delegates&lt;br&gt;b. Chief delegates&lt;br&gt;c. Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTENDANCE</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLING OF THE ANNOTATED AGENDA BY WORKGROUP</td>
<td>Work Session Chairman tables the annotated agenda for adoption as a working document for the meeting. <strong>Note:</strong> Subjects in the annotated agenda will become items for the meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADOPTION OF MEETING AGENDA</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENTATION: MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS IN THE GULF OF GUINEA, IT'S IMPACT ON SADC AND LESSONS LEARNED</td>
<td>Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENTATION: NAVAL CHALLENGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY AND THEIR IMPACT ON SADC AND A STRATEGY TO DEAL WITH THESE CHALLENGES</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR DESIGorate</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SMC</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTERS ARISING</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANY OTHER BUSINESS</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW BUSINESS</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST, VENUE, DATES AND CHAIRPERSON FOR THE NEXT MEETING AND WORK SESSION</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANDING OVER OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHAIRPERSON FOR 2011/12</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSURE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOMING CHAIRPERSON’S REMARKS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTGOING CHAIRPERSON’S CLOSING REMARKS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL OF THE RECORD OF THE MEETING</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D

GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO
Definição

A comissão do Golfo da Guiné é uma organização política que tem como objectivo promover a paz, estabilidade e segurança marítima nos países que compõe o Golfo da Guiné.
Composição

O Golfo da Guiné situa-se no Atlântico Sul e possui uma costa com cerca de 5.211 km e inclui países como Angola, RDC, Costa do Marfim, Gana, Togo, Benin, Nigéria, Camarões, Guiné Equatorial, Gabão e São Tomé e Príncipe. Nele, drenam 4 grandes rios, nomeadamente o Níger, Ogoué, Volta e Congo. Apesar de ser um dos países menos povoado da região, Angola possui a maior costa, com cerca de 1.650 km de extensão.
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO

- GOLFO DA GUINÉ: CARACTERIZAÇÃO
  - enormes reservas petrolíferas não exploradas
  - segunda grande reserva mundial de petróleo
  - onshore rico em petróleo e gás

- grandes reservas de outros recursos minerais, como ouro, diamantes, manganês, ferro, cobre, estanho, coltan, etc.

- proximidade e maior segurança das rotas de exportação de petróleo
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”

- IMPORTÂNCIA ESTRATÉGICA DO GOLFO DA GUINÉ

- alvo de redobradas atenção pelas diplomacias europeias e americana

- pode transformar-se numa alternativa ao golfo Pérsico
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”

- DESAFIOS DO GOLFO DA GUINÉ
  - Tráficos ilícitos (drogas, contrabando)
  - Pesca ilegal e não autorizada
  - Imigração clandestina
  - Pirataria, roubo à mão armada

- Terrorismo e banditismo
  - Tráfico de seres humanos
  - Proliferação de armas
  - Atentados contra o ambiente
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”

- O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO
  ORGANIZAR
  - Inteligência (Crescente coordenação e intercâmbio entre os países;)
  - Cooperação entre instituições e agências governamentais
  - Crescente atenção aos aspectos jurídicos, diplomáticos e legais
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”

• ACÇÕES

• Controle da Área Marítima;
• Controle Naval do Tráfego Marítimo;
• Inspecção Naval;
• Operações Especiais;

• Projecção de Poder sobre Terra
• Dissuasão
• Operações de Paz, Acções Humanitárias, SAR e de contenção de danos.
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”

- MECHANISMO DE COOPERAÇÃO REGIONAL NO ÂMBITO DA SEGURANÇA

- GARANTIR:
  - Vigilância comum do GOLFO DA GUINÉ, através do estabelecimento de procedimentos
  - operacionais conjuntos e de meios interpretativos de vigilância e de intervenção;
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”

- MECANISMO DE COOPERAÇÃO REGIONAL NO ÂMBITO DA SEGURANÇA
  - Harmonização da acção dos estados no mar, nos planos jurídico e institucional;
  - Aquisição e manutenção de equipamentos essenciais afim de garantir uma capacidade operativa.
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”

- CENTRO REGIONAL DE SEGURANÇA MARÍTIMA DA ÁFRICA CENTRAL (CRESMAC),
- MISSÃO
  - ASSEGURAR O CONTROLO DO ESPAÇO MARÍTIMO DOS ESTADOS MEMBROS DA CEEAC NO GOLFO DA GUINÉ
  - Protecção dos recursos naturais e das zonas de pesca;
  - Segurança das rotas marítimas;
  - Luta contra o tráfico de drogas, circulação fraudulenta de armas de pequeno calibre, pirataria, poluição marinha.
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO

- ÓRGÃOS DE EXECUÇÃO
  - Centro Regional de Segurança Marítima da África Central (CRESMAC) - afetado ao Secretário-Geral da CEEAC
  - Centro Multinacional de Coordenação (CMC) Junto dos EM das FA dos estado coordenador (Angola, Congo, Gabão e Camarões);
  - Centro Operacional da Marinha (COM) - Em cada estado membro

- ZONAS DE ACTUAÇÃO
  - A: Angola e RDC, com Angola como estado piloto;
  - B: Congo, RCA, com o Congo como estado piloto;
  - C: Gabão, Congo, com o Gabão como estado piloto;
  - D: Camarões, Guiné Equatorial, Chade, São Tomé e Príncipe, com os Camarões como estado piloto.
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”
BENEFÍCIOS
SITUAÇÃO SECURITÁRIA DA ZONA D ANTES DO LANÇAMENTO DO PLANO SECMAR 1
Antes do lançamento do plano SECMAR 1, a zona D estava sujeita a actos de pirataria de grande envergadura e outros delitos marítimos de todo tipo, nomeadamente:
- Ataques com tomada de reféns;
- Transbordo irregular tanto de dia como de noite de material na zona;

Desde o lançamento dos patrulhamentos mistos e conjuntos, a situação securitária é mais ou menos estável.

BENEFÍCIOS
- Pescadores artesanais suspeitos de serem informantes dos piratas;
- Transporte clandestino de mercadorias ilícitas a bordo de grandes jangadas na zona D;
- Pesca ilegal e ilícita com a venda de carburantes e de pescado no mar;
- Imigração clandestina.

GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO"
Estatísticas dos ataques desde o lançamento do Plano de operações SECMAR 1:

As estatísticas dos actos de pirataria e de roubo à mão armada perpetrados nos anos 2007 a 2009 comparada com as do ano de 2010, demonstram claramente o efeito dissuasivo das patrulheiras da CEEAC na luta contra a pirataria.

De uma forma geral, constata-se com evidência que estes actos de grande banditismo se manifestam regularmente nas águas nigerianas nos arredores de Bonny River. Este fenómeno tende a migrar para as águas Camaronesas, zona de grandes pescarias.

GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”

- A segurança dos diversos campos petrolíferos é garantida pela presença permanente das unidades navais no mar. Os patrulhamentos na Zona D são uma realidade e desenrolam-se de forma permanente.

- As diferentes solicitações vindas das companhias marítimas, testemunham a credibilidade que goza a estrutura regional no Golfo da Guiné, a exemplo do apoio dado ao navio ILE DE SEIN, aquando da operação de poio de um cabo submarino de fibra óptica na zona D.
Os patrulhamentos mistos das Marinhas da zona D, demonstram a possibilidade de uma verdadeira integração sub-regional.

Seria oportuno estendê-los a toda a costa marítima da África Central, ou mesmo a toda a África, com o intuito de garantir a livre circulação de pessoas e bens nas águas africanas.
GOLFO DA GUINÉ: OPORTUNIDADES, DESAFIOS E O PAPEL DAS MARINHAS DA REGIÃO”
“As Marinhas e os Desafios do Século XXI, seu Impacto na SADC e Estratégias a Seguir Para Lidar Com Esse Desafio”

APRESENTADO POR:
CDTE M. L. MULUNGO

MARINHA DE GUERRA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
INTRODUÇÃO

Enquadrado no espírito de cooperação entre os países da comunidade da língua portuguesa, teve lugar em Luanda entre os dias 30 de Junho a 01 de Julho o segundo simpósio das Marinhas da CPLP que dentre varias questões foi abordado o tema sobre “As Marinhas e os Desafios do Século XXI” cujo objectivo é aproximar as Marinhas de Guerra dos países da Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa, promover o intercâmbio de informações e fortalecer os laços de amizade e solidariedade.
Continuação

Já foi referido em diversas ocasiões que os mares não tem fronteiras, sendo por isso pertença de todos os países do mundo independentemente de serem marítimos ou não.

Tal como se depreende mesmo os países da CPLP, cuja localização geográfica engloba vários continentes entendem da necessidade de união de esforços para o enfrentamento dos desafios que para a nossa situação já são uma ameaça real.
Na necessidade de uma abordagem sobre esta questão ao nível da nossa organização, este tema foi proposto para a sua reflexão, importando referir desde já que a evolução dos desafios que se apresentam estão a uma velocidade que exige acções mais céleres do que pode parecer, cujo impacto se vislumbra sombrio.
O IMPACTO NA SADC

As estatísticas já provaram a importância que os recursos do mar representam para os países, tanto na área económica como na social, sendo que com o agravamento dos problemas marítimos tornara a situação cada vez mais grave.
A nossa presença e participação nesta reunião do Comité Marítimo Permanente constitui uma base de partida e/ou continuação de procura de mecanismos e estratégias que visem lidar com os desafios marítimos que se batem sobre os nossos países na consciência de que o uso correcto do mar e uma responsabilidade de todos e a sua defesa uma obrigação.
A situação prevalecente nos conduz a uma conclusão de que como marítimos e com a obrigação expressa da necessidade da defesa do mar somos chamados individual e colectivamente como membros da SADC na componente marítima a dar o nosso saber e inteligência na mitigação dos problemas e desafios que se apresentam.
MUITO OBRIGADO!
Navy Chiefs of the SADC region and Heads of Delegations
Distinguished delegates from the SADC Member States
Defense Attaches present here today
Ladies and Gentlemen
Good Morning,

It’s a great honour to be given this opportunity to deliver my remarks of acceptance of the Chairmanship of the 18th Standing Maritime Committee.

At the onset, and on behalf of my fellow delegates, allow me to register my deepest appreciation for the excellent reception and kind hospitality afforded to us by the Namibian Government, the Namibian Navy and the People of Namibia.

Furthermore, I would like to thank Admiral Vilho and the Namibian Navy for successfully hosting this meeting against the background of
the new emerging challenges. The facilities and working conditions has been above par; the staff has been very helpful and professional. All this has contributed to create a conducive atmosphere for the successful conduct of our meeting here in Swakopmund, Namibia.

Today I feel greatly honored to accept the chair of the 18th Annual Meeting of the Standing Maritime Committee of the ISDSC of the SADC at this particular junction in our changing history.

This is a unique opportunity for me as the Chief of the South African Navy representing the people of the region to advance the maritime agenda and to demonstrate our collective strength as we face the challenges of tomorrow.

At this juncture, I would also like to thank the outgoing Chairperson Admiral Peter Vilho for the able manner in which he steered the SMC during his tenure in office. Although equally committed, his short tenure as Chairperson has created the platform and the opportunity to implement most of the resolutions of the previous meeting. The new schedule will surely enable myself as the incoming Chair to timeously submit our issues to the Operations Sub-sub-committee (OSSC).

On a more personal note, we would like to acknowledge the contribution made by Major-General Khumalo from Zimbabwe for his loyal support to the SMC and wish him well in his future career

Fellow Chiefs, Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen;

This meeting has taken place at a time when the world appears to find itself in the stormy waters of political, economic and social change. As the events unfold in North Africa and the Middle East the challenges created by the global economic crises, the influence of global warming and its effect on the environment continue to hamper
our ability to enhance human security and our ability to create a better life and indeed a safer world for all our people.

More specific to our region and particularly on our eastern African seaboard, we are witnessing the unprecedented spread of piracy, threatening the freedom of the seas and hampering the free flow of global trade, the lifeline of economic prosperity.

Piracy bring with it the other ills of society associated with maritime crime, the illicit trade in drugs and people, the proliferation of arms and smuggling of contra ban and the laundering of money. This misery will be felt not only in the coastal zones but will find its way into the land-locked states. It will affect us all and attempt to undermine the good intent of our governments and its people.

As piracy spreads southward, it presents both a challenge and an opportunity to the members of the SADC SMC. This is our moment to shine, we as a collective have to be ready to present solutions and option to our respective governments, the region and the continent. I therefore urge you my comrades to engage your principles at the highest level, we have to do more, we have to equip our naval forces with suitable platforms to allow as to take full control of our seas.

The use of the sea and inland waters as well as the exploration and exploitation of its natural resources is of importance not only to the coastal states, but to the landlocked countries as well. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to ensure that, for the sake of posterity, our marine resources are sustainably managed and properly secured. We are the hope of our people and the people of the continent, we must not fail them as history will surely judge us.
This of course includes the enduring maritime responsibility of all nations to ensure that our sea lines of communication remain open and the freedom of the seas are upheld. Maritime crime in all its facets cannot be tackled by individual countries, they require the concerted effort of all countries in the region. And it is only at a meeting of similar minds such as at the SMC that such cooperation can be achieved.

Piracy can no longer be viewed from under a microscope as something distant, it is here and requires speedy action from all of us.

Fellow chiefs and friends present here;

As stated by the South African Government "our strategy will focus on stabilizing the political situation in Somalia, the legislative framework dealing with criminals involved in piracy, the positioning and strengthening of our naval forces capabilities in relation to the continent and other countries and the co-opting assistance from our neighboring countries". I thus undertake as the incoming Chairperson, to not only submit our recommendation the OSSC but if need be, raise our concerns to the highest level supporting the vision of the SMC.

In addition to the above, I also hope to advise the members when and where the next Seapower for Africa Symposium will be held. South Africa as Chair will also support the exercises planned in both Angola and Tanzania as this will demonstrate our commitments and capabilities to all those that seek to undermine our region the continent and our people.

I also look forward to hosting the next SMC meeting in Durban in February 2012. I also take this opportunity to invite the SMC members to the IONS 2012 symposium and the celebration of the
South African Navy's 90th anniversary that will include a Fleet Review in April 2012.

Until we meet again I urge the members present to pursue our agreed agenda and to forge ahead within the available resources. We must remain focused on our:

a. Maritime pledges.

b. Completing our Maritime strategy, doctrine, concept of operations and SOPs.

c. Expand our regional Maritime inter-operability and information sharing mechanisms.

d. Exploit every opportunity to train and educate our sailors and soldiers by facilitated joint training opportunities and joint exercises.

This commitment, combined with hard and dedicated work, will bring us closer to achieving a credible, effective and efficient regional maritime force that is able to fight at sea, win at sea and be unchallenged at sea.

I thank you.
CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRPERSON:
REAR ADMIRAL PETER H. VILHO

The incoming Chairperson, Vice Admiral Refiloe Mudimu

Distinguished Navy Chiefs and Heads of Delegations
Defence Attachés
Secretary of the SMC
Work Group Delegates

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning!

For the past three days, we greatly benefited from the very spirited discussions with our presenters and discussants. On the first day we listened to two informative and educative presentations. We therefore should thank and congratulate Angola and Mozambique for sharing with us their wide-ranging perspectives.

The last two days were dedicated to the traditional business of the SMC. I hope that the discussions during this meeting have generated a better appreciation of the nuances on key issues that bear on Maritime Security. Let me offer a few and surely not the ultimate words on three key issues that have emerged from our discussions.

The first issue is about maritime pledges. It has emerged from the meeting that the threats to maritime security have evolved to such an extent that our pledges pale in the face of the existing challenges. Of note is the threat of piracy. Whereas in the past, we only alluded to it in order to enrich our discourse, it has now evolved to become the dominant issue. Academics and historians made us believe that piracy in the modern world can only prosper in the straits of the
South China Sea and the Caribbean where a myriad of islands could serve as a safe haven to pirates.

However, pirates are now operating in the open seas. Whereas the land masses in the South China Sea serve as breakwaters (allowing one to use high speed small crafts). The challenge on the high seas is sea-keeping. Sea-keeping requires bigger and more expensive vessels. In this respect most of the pledges have been found wanting. The challenge for us is to apprise our superiors on the cost vs. Benefit of investing in the right platforms.

The second issue is on Maritime Strategy. Without strategy we cannot even begin to work, leave alone work together. The terms and conditions on which we act and whether we should act at all is a matter of strategy. Every movement, every deployment should be aimed towards the achievement of specific goals. Otherwise our coming together will be a mere conglomerate of platforms. Until now our joint activities were about getting us out of our comfort zones, sending out feelers, and building rapport. Very soon we may find ourselves involved in serious operations. For that we need effective strategies, doctrines, concept of operations and SOPs. It is important therefore that the Strategic Work Group is assured of our assistance and support at all times.

The third is interoperability which is the ability of systems, units or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units and forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. Interoperability is a very complex subject. It can refer to issues as varied as having common platforms, compatible refueling equipment, compatible communication equipment, access to a common database, common staff methods, common operational languages, etc. Our navies and the systems within them are not homogenous they are varied. Therefore, we need to invest more in systems or activities that promote rather than restrict interoperability. The joint training and joint exercises will quickly bring to the fore those issues that need our immediate attention.

Ladies and gentlemen:

I believe we have good plans for improving Maritime Security. What we need is appropriate support from governments and a good measure of cooperation from the private sector. Thus, let us continue to do what our governments aim to do and work together to improve the maritime sector by providing them with the necessary advice and expertise they can get.
Truly, the Namibian Navy and Ministry of Defence take pride in having hosted this meeting. In my acceptance speech in Maputo, I said I expected to see a full house in the Swakopmund meeting. Of course all the countries were not here but the size of the delegations represented here all but made up for that.

I would like to thank all of you who are present here in this conference hall. It has been a fruitful gathering and our exchanges have been beneficial to us all.

We also owe special gratitude to the Secretary and the secretariat, the interpreters, and the protocol officers who have worked hard to ensure that this meeting is a success.

Last but not least, I would like to thank the members of the media, for evincing interest in covering this event.

A pleasant day to all, thanks for coming.

I now have the honor to hand over the Chairmanship to the Chief of the SA Navy.