



Research on the Current State of the Coast Guard Agencies of the World

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Brief Biographies of the Authors

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During his tenure as the Commandant, he chaired the Second Coast Guard Global Summit held in Tokyo in 2019.

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He assumed responsibility as the 45th Commandant of the Japan Coast Guard from August 2018 to January 2020. During his tenure as the Commandant, he chaired the Second Coast Guard Global Summit held in Tokyo in 2019.

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1. Preface

The Second Session of the Coast Guard Global Summit was co-convened in Tokyo by the Japan Coast Guard and the Nippon Foundation on November 20th and 21st, 2019, with the participation of 84 coast guard agencies and relevant agencies from 75 states. At the Summit, with a view to ensuring maritime safety, security, and environmental protection, the participating agencies shared best practices and advanced successful experiences among the different regions and states of the world and discussed in detail the establishment of a system for human resource development and the best forms of inter-regional and international cooperation among the coast guard agencies of the world. After the two-day discussion, the Summit was closed by compiling a chairman's summary as its outcome.¹

In general, each state's coast guard agency or coast guard-like agency that attended the Coast Guard Global Summit executes duties related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection and is engaged in functions related to maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, and measures against marine pollution. However, the differing ways each state's agency executes these functions becomes clear when overviewing these agencies' organizational forms. Depending on the state, some organizations are exclusively designated for these functions; some other organizations are navies, police, or border guards in charge of these functions in addition to their original functions; or some other organizations are departments of navies or police exclusively responsible for these functions.

On the other hand, nearly half of the participating agencies call themselves "coast guard" in their English names, whatever the organizational form of each agency is, such as an exclusively designated agency or part of a navy, police, or a border guard.

In recent years, with changes in the maritime security environment and the natural environment, the expansion of coast guard agencies and the collaboration among them have progressed rapidly in various regions of the world. Coast guard agencies are being newly born worldwide. At this moment, there are some states that are still considering launching or expanding their coast guard agencies. In addition, as transnational crimes and terrorism spread across borders and natural disasters become more severe due to climate change, cooperation among coast guard agencies engaged in maritime safety, security, and environmental protection has become indispensable; consequently, multilateral cooperation among agencies engaging in coast guard functions is rapidly progressing not only at the Coast Guard Global Summit but also in various regions of the world.

The purpose of this research is to clarify the current state of both coast guard agencies and the development of coast guards' systems of the world through the analysis of agencies that attended the Coast Guard Global Summit and the summarization of the state of collaboration and cooperation among coast guard agencies in each region. There is already some previous research on coast guard

agencies of the world. A salient example of such is done by former Commandant Paleri of the Indian Coast Guard.² This research was done by referring to the previous research, including Commandant Paleri's, each coast guard agency's website, and the information obtained through the various meetings of coast guard agencies such as the Second Coast Guard Global Summit. This research does not necessarily represent the world coast guard agencies as a whole, because information referred to herein is limited to that of the participating agencies and time of the Coast Guard Global Summit while each state's coast guard agency is rapidly changing and developing; and many coast guard agencies did not attend the Summit. Also, this research does not represent the view of any specific organization and is published under the sole responsibility of the researcher.

2. Overview of the Second Coast Guard Global Summit

It was September 2017 when the First Coast Guard Global Summit was held in Tokyo ahead of its second session. There had been already various multilateral meetings among each state's coast guard agencies, such as the North Pacific Coast Guard Forum (NPCGF) initiated in 2000 by the Japan Coast Guard with the support provided by the Nippon Foundation; the Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies Meeting (HACGAM) also initiated in 2004 by the Japan Coast Guard with the support provided by the Nippon Foundation; the North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum (NACGF) launched after the HACGAM; the European Coast Guard Functions Forum (ECGFF); the Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum (MCGFF); the Arctic Coast Guard Forum (ACGF); and the Black Sea Littoral States Border/Coast Guard Agencies Cooperation Forum (BSCF) established in 2000 as a multilateral meeting in the closed waters. However, the Coast Guard Global Summit was the first to have the worldwide coast guard agencies together and provide them with an opportunity to meet each other under one roof.

With a view to responding to challenges the world is facing, such as the expansion of international organized crime, piracy, and terrorism; the expansion of threats of various matters at sea, such as the influx of refugees and illegal fishing; and the upsurge in concerns about large scale disasters due to environmental changes, such as the recent vitalization of maritime activities and climate change, these days it has become highly significant for coast guard agencies around the world to strengthen their collaboration and dialogue beyond regional frameworks. Under such recognition, the First Coast Guard Global Summit was convened.

At the First Summit, 35 national and regional coast guard agencies and three international organizations attended,³ while at the Second Summit, 84 coast guard agencies attended, more than double the first. The Second Summit was joined by many coast guard agencies from various parts of the world, such as South America and island states. The Second Summit, with the participation of various regions worldwide, deserves to be called the "Global" Summit of coast guard agencies.

At the Second Coast Guard Global Summit, the participating agencies, after reaffirming "the importance of enhancing dialogue and cooperation among coast guard agencies worldwide beyond existing regional frameworks and concentrating the entire regions' wisdom, expertise and knowledge to overcome challenges that the world is facing," shared the advanced success stories and the experiences of each region and state and considered the prospective establishment of the human resources development system and the ideal means of regional and other international cooperation in a specific manner based on the First Summit's determination to take measures continuously to ensure maritime safety, security, and environmental protection. Then, as a result, various items were determined, such as

- i) the establishment of a correspondence group to consider making a framework of the Coast Guard Global Summit more sustainable and functional;
- ii) the establishment of a correspondence group for the creation of an information-sharing website;
- iii) a concept for a human resource development system responding to global issues; and
- iv) holding the Second Working-Level Meeting for the Coast Guard Global Summit in Tokyo in 2020.

A significant achievement of the Second Summit was that the coast guard agencies were able to set a path for holding the Summits continuously as a framework for further collaboration among coast guard agencies and others of the world.

The Second Working-Level Meeting for the Coast Guard Global Summit was, however, postponed to 2021 and beyond due to the recent global outbreak of COVID-19.

3. Concepts and Functions of the Coast Guard Agencies

(1) Diversity of the Coast Guard Agencies

Many agencies that participated in the Summit, which mainly discussed maritime safety, security, and environmental protection, call themselves "coast guard" as their English name: Still, the meaning of the term "coast guard" is not necessarily clearly conceptual as the name of agencies that comprehensively execute maritime safety, security, and environmental protection functions. The United States Coast Guard, a model for coast guard agencies, and the Japan Coast Guard are examples of organizations engaged in these functions exclusively and comprehensively. However, there are many variations in the forms of coast guard agencies engaging in various duties and functions: These examples are coast guard agencies whose main duties are maritime safety and environmental protection (e.g., the Canadian Coast Guard, Her Majesty's Coastguard); whose main duties are maritime security (e.g., the China Coast Guard); who have no maritime operational assets but whose functions are only coordinating among agencies (e.g., the Belgian Coast Guard); or those who also have practical military functions combined as military agencies (e.g., the Maldives National Defense Force Coast Guard, the Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force Coast Guard).

On the other hand, there are some agencies that do not call themselves "coast guard" but have maritime operational assets such as boats and are executing similar functions as the agencies claiming to be "coast guard," such as the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency and the Bureau of Maritime Security and Fish and Wildlife Protection of Palau.

Therefore, when discussing these agencies responsible for maritime safety, security, and environmental protection, they are referred to in various ways, such as the "coast guards," the "coast guard agencies," the "coast guard-like bodies," or the "maritime law enforcement agencies (MLEAs)," depending on the point of arguments. Similarly, even in Japan, these agencies are referred to as "ENGAN KEIBI TAI" (coast guard forces) by English-Japanese translation or "KAIJO HOAN KIKAN (maritime safety agencies)" if they are categorized as agencies similar to the Japan Coast Guard.

(2) Concepts of the Coast Guard Agencies

As for the concepts of the coast guard agencies, Dr. Parelli states in his research that "the coastguard means the maritime agency including the regular and formally named coast guards carrying out functions of law enforcement and service in the waters of an entity in its interest as its agency under a definite charter that may or may not include national naval defense, but not an exclusive combat naval force whose purpose is documented under military indulgence of warfighting," which he treats as a quite broad and comprehensive concept. Also, concerning the duties and functions of coast guard agencies, he listed over 100 of them describing them as "everything associated with the ocean except direct combat action in a warfighting scenario."⁴

As an example of a more limited definition of coast guard functions, the European Coast Guard Functions Forum, a multilateral meeting of agencies related to European coast guard functions, defines them as the following 12 items.⁵

- i) maritime safety, including vessel traffic management;
- ii) maritime, ship, and port security;
- iii) maritime customs activities;
- iv) the prevention and suppression of trafficking and smuggling and connected maritime law enforcement;
- v) maritime border control;
- vi) maritime monitoring and surveillance;
- vii) maritime environmental protection and response;
- viii) maritime search and rescue;
- ix) ship casualty and maritime assistance service;
- x) maritime accident and disaster response;
- xi) fisheries inspection and control; and,
- xii) activities related to the above coast guard functions.

Including the above, these are a few examples of concepts about coast guard agencies, but none of them have been recognized and established worldwide as the concept definition of coast guard agencies.

It is challenging to define uniquely the coast guard agencies or the scope of functions the coast guard agencies execute as their duties. Duties or functions assigned to each state's coast guard agency or similar agency depend on various circumstances, such as each state's environment for duties and functions, policy, organizational form, and each agency's development history; also, coast guard agencies have started developing rapidly in just recent decades.

On the other hand, when taking a bird's-eye view of coast guard agencies of the world, mainly these agencies that participated in the Coast Guard Global Summit, it is common for them to be engaged in functions related to maritime safety, security, or environmental protection in non-war situations by mainly deploying their maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft.

For this reason, having understood the unclearness of the concepts of the coast guard agencies, in this research, an agency that is comprehensively or partially engaged in functions related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection by means of its maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft in other-than-war situations is, from now on, referred to as the "coast guard agency." Among them, an agency that uses "coast guard" in its English name is referred to as the "coast guard." Also, functions related to maritime safety, security, and environmental

protection are, from now on, referred to as the "coast guard functions."

(3) Functions the Coast Guard Agencies Execute

Functions related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection that the coast guard agencies execute are state-inherent as coastal states or required to execute in line with each state's social and geographical environment. Besides, the importance of these functions is rapidly increasing due to various recent environmental changes. At least the following items are considered to be included in these functions when overviewing them. In other words, the coast guard agencies can be referred to as the agencies capable of executing these functions.

1) Ensuring Maritime Safety

Functions referred to here are related to protecting life and property at sea as well as ensuring the smooth and safe economic activities at sea, such as the prevention of accidents and disasters at sea and responses to them; maritime traffic control at sea; the research and maintenance of waterways; and search and rescue at sea. Functions related to maritime safety in coastal states are becoming increasingly important due to increased maritime economic activities, the enlargement of ships, the expansion of large cruise ship operations, and the increased risk of large-scale disasters caused by climate change. Under the International Convention on Search and Rescue at Sea, 1979 (SAR Convention), coastal states are obliged to conduct search and rescue in case a ship sailing along their coast comes under distress, regardless of the nationality of the ship: The conduct of search and rescue is a responsibility of coastal states under international law.

When executing these functions at sea, communication facilities are indispensable in providing safety information and handling the distress information in addition to maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft. In the past, many states had their navies combine the search and rescue functions, but in states that launched coast guard agencies, these functions became one of the coast guard agencies' main functions.

In addition, although firefighting agencies conducting firefighting and emergency functions and police agencies conducting law enforcement functions are divided on land, at sea, these functions are not separately executed from the viewpoint of efficiency since the rescue activities, disaster response, and maritime law enforcement activities can be carried out by vessels and aircraft of the same type. Therefore, in many states, coast guard agencies have been being developed to conduct these operations together.

2) Ensuring Maritime Security

For coastal states, the sea is a border and is an area for various maritime activities, such as maritime transportation, fisheries, and recreation. For this reason, it is essential to ensure maritime security. The following functions are necessary for coastal states to ensure maritime security. Further, in the execution of these functions, in addition to maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft, officials' units with a thorough knowledge of domestic and international law are indispensable.

i) Maintaining Public Safety and Order

Law enforcement activities at sea, such as the prevention and suppression of crimes at sea, the detection and arrest of criminals, the enforcement of laws and regulations, and other functions for maintaining public safety and order, are essential functions for coastal states, as they are on land.

In addition, since foreign ships are allowed innocent passage in coastal state's territorial waters where a coastal state has sovereignty (a concept like which does not exist on land), it becomes necessary for the coastal state to take necessary measures in the sea domains while verifying whether the passage is prejudicial to the peace, good order, or security of the coastal state.

With the introduction of new maritime law systems such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, sovereign waters are expanded from the previous three nautical miles to 12 nautical miles; and sovereign rights and jurisdictions in certain domains reach exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of 200 nautical miles, and continental shelves that are allowed up to 350 nautical miles offshore: Thus, coastal states become required to execute the functions of maritime law enforcement in such vast waters.

In addition, the conduct of maritime law enforcement is also necessary not only within its territorial waters but also on the high seas to deal with various threats to the international community as a whole such as piracy on maritime routes and the maritime transport of weapons of mass destruction.

ii) Border Control

Since the sea is a border for coastal states, it is essential for them to execute functions related to border control, such as customs, immigration, quarantine, and drug control. With the introduction of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, coastal states have become able to carry out law enforcement activities regarding border control in a vast sea area. They become able to take preventive measures against infringements of border control rules, such as customs, fiscal, immigration, or sanitary, not only in 12 nautical miles of territorial waters but also in 24 nautical miles of the contiguous zones.

Above all, in recent years, the risks of various threats such as terrorists, drugs, refugees, and infectious diseases entering states from the sea have increased, and the management of territorial sea boundaries has become an essential element for ensuring safety and security of coastal states.

These border-control-related functions are executed by customs authorities, immigration authorities, quarantine authorities, and other relevant organizations in many states. Nevertheless, since many of these authorities' vessels are relatively small and states with coast guard agencies with larger vessels can assign these functions combined with their coast guard functions, many states do so; the number of such coastal states is currently increasing.

iii) Securing Territory

For coastal states, it is a continuously vital function not only during wartime but also in peacetime situations not only to manage their boundaries as the outer edge of their territories but also to secure their territories themselves and preserve them.

In other words, it is essential for coastal states to continue exercising their jurisdiction over their territories. Not only if maritime boundaries and territories are indeterminate, but even if they are not indeterminate, other states' ships may engage in intruding into coastal states' territorial waters in ways that do not comply with provisions related to the innocent passage or conducting activities that are illegal in the coastal states' maritime territories. In these cases, the coastal states are to exercise their jurisdiction, such as warning those infringing ships, applying the coastal states' domestic laws and regulations to the ships, or excluding them in order to maintain the coastal states' external countervailing power of claims concerning their territories.

Although measures such as onboard inspections and the seizure of ships cannot be executed under international law when the infringing ships are warships or government ships, it is exceptionally crucial with respect to territorial integrity for the coastal states to show their will of sovereignty to the infringing ships on-site and take necessary measures against them, in addition to measures such as protests through diplomatic channels, since the infringing acts can also embody the will of the infringing ships' flag state.

Besides, it is difficult for land police to respond to infringement activities such as illegal landings and installations of illegal structures on remote islands, and it becomes necessary to respond by organizations with deployable assets such as vessels and aircraft.

While such functions related to the preservation of territorial integrity in peacetime are part of the national security, there is a growing recognition that on-site activities conducted by maritime law enforcement agencies will contribute to preventing the spread of tensions, as there is a risk that tensions will increase if warships confront each other over the territory.⁶

iv) Preservation of Marine Interests

Coastal states have their sovereign rights to manage the sea areas around them, such as the exploration and development of biological and non-biological natural resources in the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and the continental shelves under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Of these natural resources, fishing resources are essential resources as useful food protein sources for each state or as commodities for its economic activities. However, overfishing by illegal, unreported, and unregulated fisheries (IUU fisheries) is a significant threat to coastal resources and fisheries industries.⁷ "Conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources" is also one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Goal 14) for 2030, which were unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015.⁸

For this reason, it is one of the indispensable and vital functions for coastal states to conduct surveillance and crack down on foreign ships' illegal fishing in coastal state's exclusive economic zones (EEZs) from the perspective of protecting their own and global fishery resources.

Regarding undersea resources, many states are actively conducting marine survey activities since mining of commercial resources such as oil and natural gas is under progress in every part of the world, and expectations are growing that the development in science and technology will enable the development of submarine resources such as rare earth metals in the near future. For this reason, it is vital for coastal states to conduct surveillance on illegal

activities such as exploration or development of these natural resources of the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and the continental shelves and prevent these activities from the perspective of preserving their maritime interests.

3) Protection of the Maritime Environment

Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, coastal states shall have jurisdiction over the protection and conservation of the marine environment within the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) in the sea areas up to 200 nautical miles offshore and may take necessary measures against marine pollution caused by foreign ships in their territorial waters and their exclusive economic zones (EEZs) in accordance with relevant international rules.

Until today, the international community has been working to prevent marine pollution through various treaties, such as the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973. Further, in recent years, in response to a growing global concern over the issues of the marine environment, international efforts are being made to address not only the dumping of waste and pollution of the oceans caused by oil or other materials but also the issues such as marine plastic waste, greenhouse gases emissions (GHG) from ships, the discharge of ballast water and sediments by ships, and the conservation of marine biodiversity. The protection of the marine environment is also part of the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals 14, which "conserve and sustainably use the oceans and marine resources."

These missions originally belong to each state's environmental authority. They become, however, one of the core missions of the coast guard agencies because their maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft are indispensable for these missions such as surveillance, confirming, cracking down on marine pollution, and activities combating marine pollution.

(4) Characteristics of the Coast Guard Agencies

1) Necessity of Maritime Operational Assets

Since every function related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection described in (3) is carried out by employing activities such as surveillance, law enforcement, and providing services at sea, it is essential for the coast guard agencies to have maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft; communication facilities; and officials' units with the thorough knowledge of domestic and international law. Further, these maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft are required to become larger and to have a longer range in line with the expansion of the areas in which they operate; but these are, in many cases, insufficient.

For this reason, it becomes necessary for coastal states to have a system that maximizes and effectively utilizes these limited resources such as maritime operational assets, the facilities, and the officials and efficiently execute all these functions of maritime safety, security, and environmental protection. In this case, as described later, depending on coastal states, there are also some states in which agencies with maritime operational assets at sea, such as navies, police, and border guard agencies, are executing maritime safety, security, and environmental protection functions combined with their original functions.

There are also some states in which specific administrative authorities such as maritime authorities are responsible for all or part of maritime safety, security, and environmental protection

functions. In this case, if those maritime authorities do not possess sufficient maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft, it is essential for them to collaborate with organizations with maritime operational assets. One example of such is that the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency established the Maritime Guard Command in cooperation with its Navy.⁹

2) Some Functions Being Overlapped among Other Domestic Agencies

Functions the coast guard agencies are responsible for such as maritime safety, security, and environmental protection span a vast range of fields, and some of them are overlapped with the functions of other domestic authorities such as "maritime safety functions" of maritime authorities; "maritime security functions" of customs authorities, immigration authorities, quarantine authorities, and fisheries authorities; "maritime environmental protection functions" of environmental authorities; and "policing functions" of judicial authorities, such as police agencies and border guard agencies.

For this reason, each state's laws and regulations stipulating the duties and functions of the coast guard agencies often have provisions regarding relationships (e.g., duplicate operations, acting on behalf, support) with relevant agencies with which some functions overlap along with their duties and functions' scope.

For example, with regard to the coast guard agency in the Philippines or Norway, its legal ground is clearly stipulated in its act of the establishment that the authority to enforce the laws under the control of relevant administrative organizations is given to its coast guard agency respectively¹⁰. Also, in Japan, since Article 15 of the Japan Coast Guard Law stipulates that when a Japan Coast Guard official is engaged in the administration of the enforcement of a law or order, the official shall be deemed to be acting as an agent of a relevant administrative office charged with the administration of the enforcement of each law and each order, the official thus can execute functions of other relevant agencies on its behalf.

3) Concurrently Executing Other Relevant Agencies' Functions

As mentioned in (3), functions that the coast guard agencies are expected to execute sometimes increase immensely. These agencies could be called "utility players" in baseball when a player is expected to play whatever position is necessary at the time. Also, the execution of functions needs maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft. Thus, depending on states, in some states, coast guard agencies may concurrently execute other relevant functions, such as functions that are deeply related to coast guards' original functions; administrative affairs (e.g., maritime administration, port control, immigration control) that can be concurrently carried out by their maritime operational assets; or a military function that is usually carried out by navies, which is also a part of the reasons to form the diversity of the coast guard agencies.

4) Global Public Goods-like Characteristics in the International Community

From the contents of the coast guard operations, the coast guard agencies are considered to have the following functions:

- i) the prevention of expanding threats beyond each state's territory, such as the threats related to international organized crime and terrorists;

- ii) the deterrence of international threats on the high seas such as piracy and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- iii) the deterrence of the occurrence of wide-area large-scale disasters through accident prevention measures along the coasts of each state; and
- iv) the enhancement of search and rescue and disaster prevention capabilities at sea, including such on the high seas.

Since coast guard agencies have these functions, the establishment and strengthening capacities of the coast guard agencies would not only enhance the maritime safety, security, and environmental protection capabilities of each its founding state but also contribute to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection of neighboring states and their regions. Therefore, it could be said that the coast guard agencies have global public goods-like characteristics.

Search and Rescue Operations—part of the coast guard agencies' main duties is carried out on the high seas regardless of the nationality of a distressed ship. These operations are salient examples indicating the coast guard agencies' characteristics as global public goods-like. Also, this characteristic works in the field of maritime security, which prevents the spread of common threats to each state through the rule of law at sea.

4. Organizational Form of Coastal States' Government for the Execution of the Coast Guard Functions

The organizational form of each coastal state's government for the execution of the coast guard functions, such as maritime safety, security, and environmental protection, varies from state to state. By focusing on how each government carries out the coast guard functions, the organizational forms of governments can be broadly categorized into the following five forms:

- i) an organizational form exclusively entrusting the execution of the coast guard functions to an independent agency with maritime operational assets;
- ii) an organizational form entrusting the execution of the coast guard functions to agencies with other main duties and maritime operational assets;
- iii) an organizational form entrusting the execution of the coast guard functions to the lower agencies of main agencies with other main duties and maritime operational assets;
- iv) an organizational form in which multiple agencies with maritime operational assets share the execution of the coast guard functions; and
- v) an organizational form in which multiple agencies with maritime operational assets share the execution of the coast guard functions and an agency is placed to coordinate these agencies with maritime operational assets.

Among these, when an agency of the form listed in iii), which is a lower agency of the main agency with other main duties and maritime operational assets, exclusively executes the coast guard functions, its organizational form for the execution of the coast guard functions is similar to the organizational form listed in i).

In addition, like cases listed in i), ii), and iii), even if a specific agency with maritime operational assets is comprehensively entrusted for the execution of the coast guard functions wholly or in large part, other agencies with their maritime operational assets may execute a part of the coast guard

functions such as maritime safety, security, and environmental protection corresponding to their respective functions in parallel. A such is like a case in Japan where even though the Japan Coast Guard, a comprehensive coast guard agency, exists, the Fisheries Agency carries out a fisheries control, and customs carries out a smuggling control at sea.

The Coast Guard Global Summits, held twice so far, have been attended by major coast guard agencies that execute the coast guard functions in each state, but in some cases, more than two coast guard agencies participated from one state in which multiple agencies with maritime operational assets share the execution of the coast guard functions as in the organizational form in iv).

The coast guard functions, such as maritime safety, security, and environmental protection, span a wide range in various fields. Most of them are carried out by employing similar activities, such as surveillance, law enforcement, and providing services at sea by maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft. For this reason, in some states, the organizational forms ii) and iv) are taken as the forms of the government for the execution of the coast guard functions from the viewpoint of effective use of resources when the importance of the coast guard functions is relatively low. Then, depending on the expansion of the importance of coast guard operations or the growing need to establish a dedicated coast guard agency, the organizational forms are considered to be adopted or kept being transformed, such as when the form v) is adopted, then v) is transformed to the form i) or iii).

5. Specific Organizational Forms of the Coast Guard Agencies

While bearing in mind the organizational form of each coastal state's government for the coast guard functions described in the previous section, if the agencies that participated in the Coast Guard Global Summit were focused, it is considered that the organizational form of the coast guard agencies can be roughly classified into the following forms.

It must be noted that these classifications only focus on the organizational form of the coast guard agencies, thus functions carried out by each agency of the same form are different, such as some have military functions along with the coast guard functions, and their duties are diverse.

(1) Independent Coast Guard Agencies with Main Duties as the Coast Guard Functions

Agencies in this organizational form are independent agencies with maritime operational assets, not belonging to any other agencies with maritime operational assets, and executing comprehensively or in part and exclusively the coast guard functions, such as maritime safety, security, and environmental protection. Among these, agencies that are comprehensively executing these functions are coast guards of states such as Japan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Union of Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Greece, Iceland, India, Kenya, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Turkey, the United States, and Vietnam; and the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency, and the Bureau of Maritime Security and Fish and Wildlife Protection of Palau. Many coast guard agencies calling themselves "coast guards" in their English names fall under this form. Of these states, Costa Rica, Iceland, and Palau do not have military forces in each state.

The administrative bodies to which the coast guard agencies under this organizational form belong vary, such as the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan; the

Argentine Ministry of Security, Argentine; the Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy, Greece; the Ministry of Defense, India; the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea; the Ministry of Home Affairs, Malaysia; the Ministry of Defense, Pakistan; the Department of Transportation, the Philippines; and the Department of Homeland Security, the United States.

In addition, among the coast guard agencies that participated in the Coast Guard Global Summit, there are also some agencies that are mainly tasked with safety and environmental protection as their duties, such as the coast guard of Canada or the United Kingdom; and the maritime authorities of China, Ghana, Haiti, Myanmar, Sierra Leone, or South Africa. In these states, other coast guard agencies are considered to be executing functions related to maritime security.

Among states where multiple coast guard agencies share the execution of the coast guard functions, there are some states such as Pakistan in which, in addition to the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency that participated in the Coast Guard Global Summit, another agency exists naming itself the Pakistan Coast Guard which is tasked with security duties on the coast.¹¹

Further, among independent coast guard agencies mainly tasked with the coast guard functions as their main duties, there are some agencies that are also tasked with a coordinating function of related agencies. BAKAMLA RI (the Indonesian Coast Guard), an agency that developed from a coordinating agency as its mother, possesses vessels at present and executes the coast guard functions, still continuously has the authority to use maritime operational assets of other related agencies such as the Navy, customs, and police.

In addition, the Nigerian Maritime Safety Agency, which is mainly responsible for maritime administration, established the Maritime Guard Command within the Agency in an agreement with the Navy and is executing the coast guard functions such as anti-piracy operations while operating other agencies' vessels such as the Navy.¹²

(2) Coast Guard Agencies under the Umbrella of Agencies with Other Main Duties

1) Coast Guard Agencies under the Umbrella of Military Agencies

Agencies under this form are military agencies' main bodies such as navies mainly tasked with military duties or their lower agencies responsible for the functions of maritime safety, security, and environmental protection. Examples of military agencies' main bodies executing these functions are naval or defense forces of Brazil, El Salvador, Fiji, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, and Tonga. The examples of lower agencies of military agencies' main bodies executing these functions are coast guards of Algeria, Italy, Norway, Peru as well as the Directorate General of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine (DIRECTEMAR) of Chile: Every agency is a lower agency of navy's main body.

In these latter examples, the coast guard agencies that are lower agencies of military agencies' main bodies are exclusively and comprehensively executing the functions of maritime safety, security, and environmental protection. In that sense, they are similar to the type of independent coast guard agencies with the main duties of the coast guard functions listed in (1). As for Somalia's coast guard, which was under the Navy's umbrella, it is believed to still be in the process of building a domestic system.

In Portugal, with a structure under which the Chief of the Naval Staff is concurrently serving as the National Maritime Authority, which has both the Directorate-General of the Maritime Authority and the General Command of the maritime police, the Navy is also involved in the functions

related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection.

Further, as for coast guards of the Maldives, St. Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, and Trinidad and Tobago, since every such state has no navy, its coast guard each exists as part of a military agency with maritime operational assets as well as military functions in addition to the functions related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection.

2) Coast Guard Agencies under the Umbrella of Border Guard Agencies

Agencies under this form are border guard agencies or their maritime departments that are responsible for the functions related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection. Examples are the Australian Border Force, the State Border Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board, the Border Police of Georgia, the Polish Border Guard, the Romanian Border Police, the Border Guard Service of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, and the Saudi Arabian Border Guards. Among these, the maritime departments of the State Border Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Border Police of Georgia, the Romanian Border Police, and the Border Guard Service of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation call themselves "coast guard" in their English names.

Further, in the Australian Border Force, the Maritime Border Command (MBC) was set up under the command of a Rear Admiral of the Navy, and the MBC is executing the coast guard functions using maritime operational assets of the Australian Border Force and the Navy.¹³

3) Coast Guard Agencies under the Umbrella of Security Police Agencies

Agencies under this form are security police agencies or their lower agencies which are separately established from the general police agencies and are responsible for the functions related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection. Examples are the China Coast Guard under the umbrella of the Chinese People's Armed Police, and the Maritime Service (Servicio Marítimo) of the Civil Guard (Guardia Civil) of Spain.

4) Coast Guard Agencies under the Umbrella of Police Agencies

Agencies under this form are police agencies' main bodies or their maritime departments which bear the responsibility for the functions related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection. Examples are the police agencies of Brunei, Cambodia, the Cook Islands, Germany, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Niue, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. This organizational form is adopted in many island states that do not possess military forces. Among these coast guard agencies under the umbrella of police agencies, maritime departments of the police in Mauritius, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Singapore call themselves "coast guard" in their English names.

(3) Coordinating Agencies

In some states, duties related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection are executed not by a single agency but by various relevant agencies which are related to these duties such as police, customs, maritime authorities, fisheries authorities, and navies, under the coordination of a coordinating agency. States executing the duties under this form are Belgium,

France, Germany, Senegal, and Thailand.

In Belgium, the Belgian Coast Guard as a coordinating agency coordinates the coast guard functions of the federal and local government agencies;¹⁴ and in France, le Secrétariat Général de la Mer (SGMer), as a coordinating body, is coordinating the relevant agencies with their maritime operational assets through le Centre Opérationnel de la Fonction Garde-Côtes (CoFGC).¹⁵ Also, in Germany, a coordinating body, das Maritime Sicherheitszentrum (MSZ)/the Maritime Safety and Security Centre (MSSC) is coordinating maritime operational assets of relevant agencies (called "Küstenwache des Bundes" (Federal Coast Guard)) through das Gemeinsame Lagezentrum See (GLZ-See)/the Joint Emergency Reporting & Assessment Centre Sea (JERACS) that was set up in the MSZ.¹⁶ In Senegal, the High Authority for the Coordination of Maritime Safety, Maritime Security and Protection of the Marine Environment (HASSMAR) is planning and coordinating the coast guard functions as a whole.¹⁷ Further, in Thailand, the Thailand Maritime Enforcement Command Center (Thai-MECC) is coordinating relevant agencies.¹⁸

6. Forms of How the Coast Guard Agencies Have Developed

The organizational forms of the coast guard agencies that participated in the Coast Guard Global Summit vary from state to state: Their establishment and developmental forms are not uniform by the state either. Under this circumstance, the developmental form of these coast guard agencies can be roughly classified as follows.

(1) Agencies that Developed from Existing Organizations

Agencies under this form are those that have devolved as the coast guard agencies from existing organizations with maritime operational assets, such as customs, police, border guard agencies, and navies. Since then, they have become independent agencies, or a part of these agencies, or agencies established by integrating several existing organizations. For example, the United States Coast Guard and the Turkish Coast Guard Command, which were established early on as exclusive coast guard agencies and are models for the world's coast guard agencies, are agencies that developed from the customs department,¹⁹ while the Argentine Coast Guard (the Prefectura Naval Argentina) and the Italian Coast Guard were developed from an agency responsible for relevant functions of the captain of the port and others.²⁰ Further, the Bahrain Coast Guard also has maritime police as its mother.

As for agencies that became independent from navies, the long-established Prefectura Naval Argentina (Argentine Coast Guard) left the Navy in 1984, and the Philippine Coast Guard, which was established as a military organization under the Navy, separated from the Navy in 1998 and is a non-military organization under the Department of Transportation.²¹ The Vietnam Coast Guard also developed from a department of the Navy and became independent of the Navy in 2013.²² The Seychelles Coast Guard is a transition of the Navy's entire organization.²³

Among agencies that developed by integrating existing organizations, their examples include China's coast guard (the China Coast Guard), which was established in 2013 by integrating maritime law enforcement departments of four administrations (the State Oceanic Administration of the Ministry of Land and Resources, the Border Control Bureau under the Ministry of Public Security, the Fisheries Management Bureau under the Ministry of Agriculture, and the General Administration of Customs²⁴); and the Georgian Coast Guard, where the Border Police Maritime Division and the

Navy were integrated in 2009.²⁵ Also, in Australia, the Australian Border Force (ABF) was established in 2015 by integrating the immigration and the customs departments.²⁶

Among these coast guard agencies having developed existing agencies as their mothers, although they have long histories as predecessor agencies, every agency has a relatively short history as a coast guard, such as coast guards launched in 1967 in the Philippines; in 1973 in Bahrain; in 1982 in Turkey; in 1989 in Italy; in 1993 in Seychelles; in 1998 in Georgia; and in 2013 in China, except for the United States Coast Guard that became a coast guard in 1915.

(2) Agencies that were Newly Established

Under this form, coast guard agencies are newly established agencies without being based on an existing agency. Some of these coast guard agencies have a pre-World War II history, such as the coast guards of Greece and Iceland, but many of them were established after World War II, including the Japan Coast Guard, which was inaugurated in 1948, and the coast guard of the Republic of Korea, which was inaugurated in 1953. In particular, the establishment of coast guard agencies has become prominent since the 1970s, and the tendency has accelerated further since 2000.

The coast guard agencies that were established in the 1970s and later are, for example, those of India (1978), Pakistan (1987), Bangladesh (1995), Malaysia (2005), Djibouti (2010), Sri Lanka (2010), Union of Comoros (2010), and Kenya (2018).

Trinidad and Tobago launched a coast guard as part of their national defense forces without establishing a navy when it became independent in 1962.²⁷

(3) Agencies that Developed from Coordinating Agencies

An example of a coast guard agency that developed from coordinating agencies is BAKAMLA of the Republic of Indonesia (the Indonesian Coast Guard). In Indonesia, BAKORKAMLA (the Maritime Security Coordination Agency) was established in 1972 as an agency to coordinate maritime law enforcement functions carried out by several agencies, including the National Marine and Air Police Bureau; the Indonesian Sea and Coast Guard of the Directorate General of Sea Transportation of the Ministry of Transportation; the Navy; the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; and the Directorate General of Customs and Excise.²⁸ It was then reorganized to be BAKAMLA RI and equipped with maritime operational assets in 2014.

Also, other examples of coordinating agencies, which do not, however, have maritime operational assets, and their years of establishments are Belgium's coast guard, 2003;²⁹ France's Centre Opérationnel de la Fonction Garde-Cotes (CoFGC), 2009;³⁰ Germany's Maritime Sicherheitszentrum (MSZ), 2005;³¹ and Senegal's High Authority for the Coordination of Maritime Safety, Maritime Security and Protection of the Marine Environment (HASSMAR), 2006.³²

Furthermore, in Thailand, the Maritime Enforcement Coordination Center was established in the Navy in 1997 to coordinate relevant agencies related to the coast guard functions, but in 2019 the center was re-incorporated into the Maritime Enforcement Command Center to integrate command.³³ In Australia, the Maritime Border Command (MBC) was established in the Australian Border Force, which was established in 2015, and is coordinating the operation of maritime operational assets of relevant agencies.

In this way, many cases have been taken place in establishing or strengthening these

coordinating agencies for the coast guard functions in each state since 2000.

7. Universalization and Standardization of the Coast Guard Agencies

As described so far, how states have developed their coast guard agencies is state-specific, such as developing them from existing organizations as their mothers, as new agencies without original organizations, or from coordinating agencies. Many states, with some exceptions, did so after World War II, particularly the establishments of the coast guard agencies with coast guard functions as their main duties have become significantly prominent since the 1970s. Then, this trend has been further accelerated since 2000; furthermore, reinforcing these newly established coast guard agencies has also progressed since then.

Currently, the above trend is still in progress, and many states have been further reinforcing their coast guard agencies.³⁴ The Philippines is rapidly reinforcing its coast guard system,³⁵ Indonesia is considering the further concentration of its authorities to its coast guard,³⁶ and In Japan, the Japan Coast Guard is being reinforced in line with the "Policy for Reinforcing the Japan Coast Guard System" formulated at the Relevant Ministerial Meeting in December 2016.

In this way, coast guard agencies have been rapidly expanding and universalizing. It is pointed out that there are some factors as the backgrounds for these recent years' trend, such as³⁷,

- i) the expansion of coastal states' jurisdiction to a wide range of waters under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- ii) the increase of maritime activities in line with the expansion and globalization of economic activities;
- iii) the expansion of issues related to maritime safety and security threats such as maritime terrorism, piracy, and large-scale accidents;
- iv) frequent conflicts between states over maritime territories and interests;
- v) increasing awareness on the value of coast guard agencies in response to other powers; and
- vi) the proactive involvement of advanced states who already have coast guard agencies, including Japan.

As the establishment of new coast guard agencies began increasing in the late 1970s onward, this movement, in fact, coincided with the timing of the beginning of the deliberation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea at the Third Conference on the United Nations in 1973 as well as the adoption of the Convention in 1982. The further expansion of coast guard agencies and the additional reinforcement of the coordinating agencies' functions since 2000 also coincides with the various emerging situations in each region of the world. These are, in addition to the global security landscape changes of the world such as the September 11th terrorist attack on the United States in 2001 and the expansion of drug trafficking and poaching, for example, the rapid increase of piracy and armed robbery cases in Southeast Asia; the expansion of friction over maritime domains in the South China Sea and others; the rapid increase of piracy and armed robbery cases in Africa; the Prestige Oil Spill Incident which occurred in Europe in 2002; and the rapid increase of maritime refugees.

Besides, as an example of the proactive involvement of advanced states in assisting other states, Japan is, in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the Nippon Foundation, contributing to enhancing the

coast guard agencies' capabilities in several regions. For example, Japan is providing assistance at the time of the establishing coast guard agencies in various states and leading commandant-level meetings; and, as of 2019 (fiscal year), Japan had invited more than 1,900 trainees from 81 states and three regions and had dispatched approximately 750 officials to 24 states: Japan has had in each state a significant impact on the establishment and development of its coast guard agency.³⁸ Further, the United States Coast Guard, as the most advanced coast guard agency, has been contributing for a long time to enhance various state's coast guard agencies' capabilities through the dispatches of the "Mobile Training Teams" and others. For example, in 2011, it held training courses in 60 states and trained about 2000 personnel.³⁹

Along with the above expansion and universalization of the coast guard agencies, the standardization of the coast guard agencies is also in progress. As a police force is called "police," or a navy is called "navy" in English, their systems have been almost standardized worldwide. They are recognizable to everyone on the earth by their English names since they have histories of hundreds or even thousands of years among humanity. Whereas only a few coast guard agencies in the world have more than 100-year histories, many are only decades old. From a human history standpoint, the coast guard agency is indeed a very new system: Still, its standardization is also in progress both externally and operationally since it is based on recently accumulated wisdom that every state cannot deny.

As a salient point, calling the comprehensive coast guard agencies "coast guard" in English is getting standardized. For example, the Japan Coast Guard used to call itself the "Maritime Safety Agency," but in 2000, the Agency rebranded itself as the "Japan Coast Guard" in its English name for international identification. Malaysia had been calling its coast guard agency the "Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency" in English since its establishment, but today also calls it the "Malaysia Coast Guard." Further, the terminology "coast guard functions" is becoming common when referring to functions related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection and organizations that execute such functions. For example, the "function" appears in the titles of the multilateral coast guard agencies' meetings, such as the "European Coast Guard Functions Forum" and the "Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum," both of which will be described later in this research.

Besides, each state's coast guard agency has vessels, in many cases, with white or gray paint color on the hulls and "racing stripes" (diagonal stripes) on both sides of the bow, or the logo of "coast guard" or the similar names of coast guard agency on both sides of the hull. In general, gray is painted on many vessels of coast guard agencies that are subordinate agencies to navies or with functions of both coast guard agencies and navies, whereas white is often painted on the hulls for vessels possessed by coast guard agencies that are independent to navies. Furthermore, even in states that do not have a single coast guard agency but have several relevant agencies that share the execution of coast guard functions, there are examples, such as Germany and Thailand, where the vessels of the relevant agencies executing the coast guard functions have racing stripes on their hulls.

It is considered that the organization's name and the vessels' feature of the United States Coast Guard, as a leading organization in the world, have significantly influenced such standardization in the external appearance and each coast guard agency's name. However, these standardizations have been naturally facilitated over time in line with not international regulations or consensus but the development of each state's coast guard agencies system in the past couple of decades.

Regarding standardization in on-scene operations, we cannot observe prominent standardizing tendencies as much as the external standardization since each state's relevant domestic law and

system to share the coast guard functions are state-specific. Nevertheless, almost similar law enforcement procedures at sea are taken by following the procedures agreed upon internationally, such as pursuing, issuing stop engine orders, conducting boarding inspections, and seizing. Furthermore, some scenes showing the propagation of new procedures are also recognized, such as issuing warnings on electric light bulletin boards and stopping ships by the use of deluge guns rather than weapons in addition to conventional means, such as the radio or the international signal flags. Coast guard agencies, often facing foreign ships during the law enforcement activities at sea, are always required to carry out their activities with legitimacy and countervailing power based on internationally recognized and standardized measures bearing in mind not only future domestic court procedures but also international countermeasures if a gap between states arises in their claims. Therefore, in addition to the standardization in the external appearance, it is believed that the standardization in operational aspects, including the law enforcement procedures as stated above, will be further accelerated in the future.

8. Current Status of Multilateral Cooperation among the Coast Guard Agencies

In conjunction with the accelerated establishment and strengthening of coast guard agencies and the strengthening of the coordinating mechanisms of relevant domestic agencies related to coast guard functions as well as the universalization and standardization of coast guard agencies since 2000, cooperation among the coast guard agencies has been progressing, as evidenced by the fact that multilateral meetings of coast guard agencies have begun one after another in various regions of the world. Examples of these multilateral meetings follow.

(1) North Pacific Coast Guard Forum (NPCGF)⁴⁰

- i) Establishment: 2000 (the first session held in Japan)
- ii) Participating States: Six States (Japan, Canada, China, Republic of Korea, Russia, the United States)
- iii) Purpose: To ensure maritime safety and security and conserve the marine environment and others in the North Pacific Ocean.
- iv) Contents of Meetings: A commandant-level meeting and an expert-level meeting are held once a year.
- v) Examples of Specific Collaboration and Cooperation:
 - Joint fisheries surveillance patrols on the North Pacific high seas
 - Multilateral multipurpose training by rotating host states
- vi) Others: In December 2000, the meeting was launched with the participation of four states, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russia, and the United States, under the name of the "High-Level Meeting of the Coast Guard Agencies in the Northwest Pacific Region." Later, Canada and China joined, and the name was changed to the North Pacific Coast Guard Forum. In 2019, the 20th meeting was held in Russia.

(2) Black Sea Littoral States Border/Coast Guard Agencies Cooperation Forum

(BSCF)⁴¹

- i) Establishment: 2000 (the first session held in Turkey)
- ii) Participating States: Six states (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine)
- iii) Purpose: To promote peace and stability in the region, enhance interaction among border/coast guard agencies in order to prevent illegal activities and strengthen the safety and security of navigation, conduct counterterrorism and weapons of mass destruction nonproliferation activities, establish cooperation in the protection of natural resources and the prevention of illegal fishing, establish cooperation in search and rescue, prevent marine pollution, and protect the marine environment, etc.
- iv) Contents of Meetings: A leaders' meeting is held once a year.
- v) Examples of Specific Collaboration and Cooperation:
 - Consideration by working groups in four fields, "maritime security and safety of navigation;" "development of information exchange and analysis of the operational situation;" "development of common preventive system for early detection of illegal activities;" and "information exchange via the automated information exchange system and information systems development."
 - Implementation of expert meetings and the conduct of exercises
- vi) Others: In 2019, the 20th Leaders meeting was held in Turkey.

(3) Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies Meeting (HACGAM)⁴²

- i) Establishment: 2004 (the first session held in Japan)
- ii) Participating States and Regions: 21 states and one region (Japan, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam)
- iii) Purpose: To strengthen regional cooperation on the coast guard functions in Asia.
- iv) Contents of Meetings: A high-level meeting and an expert-level meeting are held once a year.
- v) Examples of Specific Collaboration and Cooperation:
 - Consideration by working groups in four fields, "search and rescue," "marine environmental protection," "preventing and controlling unlawful act at sea," and "human resource development."
- vi) Others: This meeting has a predecessor—the "Regional Conference on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships—" held in 2000 among Asian coast guard agencies. In 2019, the 15th meeting was held in Sri Lanka.

(4) North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum (NACGF)⁴³

- i) Establishment: 2007 (the first session held in Sweden)
- ii) Participating States: 20 States (Belgium, Iceland, Portugal, Canada, Ireland, Russia, Denmark, Latvia, Spain, Estonia, Lithuania, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Norway, the United States, Germany, Poland)
- iii) Purpose: To increase cooperation on matters related to maritime safety and security in the

- region.
- iv) Contents of Meetings: A leaders-level meeting and an expert-level meeting are held once a year.
 - v) Examples of Specific Collaboration and Cooperation:
 - Consideration by working groups in the following fields, "search and rescue," "environmental response," "maritime security," "illegal drug trafficking," "illegal migration," "fisheries enforcement," and "technical."
 - Multilateral multipurpose training by rotating host states
 - vi) Others: In 2019, a leaders-level meeting was held in the United States.

(5) European Coast Guard Functions Forum (ECGFF)⁴⁴

- i) Establishment: 2009 (the first session held in Poland with the support of the European Commission)
- ii) Participating States and Other Organizations: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, European Commission Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE), European Commission Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE), European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC), European Border and Coastguard Agency (FRONTEX), European Fisheries Control Authority (EFCA)
- iii) Purpose: To study, contribute to, and promote the understanding and development of maritime issues of importance and of common interest related to Coast Guard Functions across borders and sectors, both civil and military involvement.
- iv) Contents of Meetings: A plenary conference is held once a year, secretariat meetings and workshops and others are held several times a year.
- v) Examples of the Specific Collaboration and Cooperation:
 - Through the European Coast Guard Functions Training Network (ECGF TRAINING NETWORK), cooperation among relevant educational institutes, research institutes, and training centers in Europe; the development of human resources; research on the coast guard functions; and others.
- vi) Others: In 2019, the 10th anniversary of the plenary conference was held in Italy.

(6) Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum (MCGFF)⁴⁵

- i) Establishment: 2009 (the first session held in Italy)
- ii) Participating States: 24 Mediterranean states
- iii) Purpose: To develop potential partnerships and enhance cooperation among member states to conduct activities in many fields ranging from maritime security and safety to environment protection.
- iv) Contents of Meeting: A plenary meeting is held once a year.
- v) Examples of Specific Collaboration and Cooperation:
 - Consideration by workshops on "Maritime Surveillance on Maritime Safety," "Maritime Environment Protection and Cooperation on Pollution Response," "Maritime Surveillance," and "Illegal Fishing."

- vi) Others: A plenary meeting was held in Morocco in 2019

(7) Arctic Coast Guard Forum (ACGF)⁴⁶

- i) Establishment: 2015 (the first session held in the United States)
- ii) Participating States: Eight States (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the United States)
- iii) Purpose: To foster safe, secure, and environmentally responsible maritime activity in the Arctic.
- iv) Contents of Meetings: The chairmanship duties of the ACGF rotate every two years in concert with the chairmanship of the Arctic Council. A principals' meeting is held once a year, secretariat's and working group meetings are held several times a year.
- v) Examples of Specific Collaboration and Cooperation:
 - The holding of exercises with maritime operational assets, table-top exercises, workshops, seminars, etc. In particular, the focus has been on search and rescue exercises so far.
- vi) Others: Iceland is the chair from 2019 to 2021

In addition to the above regional cooperation among each state's coast guard agency, the "European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX)" established by the European Union in 2004 was renamed the "European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA)," and its powers were strengthened in October 2016 in response to the surge in migrants and refugees aiming for the EU (although the abbreviation "FRONTEX" continues to be used). Further, preparations are underway to set up a working force within this agency called the "European Border and Coast Guard Standing Corps," which consists of each member state's border control and security authorities.⁴⁷

Multilateral cooperation among the coast guard agencies that had been initiated in various regions of the world since 2000 ended up holding the Coast Guard Global Summit within just two decades. This movement itself is also considered to have originated from the expansion of awareness where, amid recent changes in both the maritime security environment and the natural environment, it is becoming difficult to respond anymore by the power of only one state to the emerging threats along with these changes.

Expectations are growing that collaboration and cooperation among coast guard agencies will be facilitated further from now on through several measures, such as sharing the success stories of collaboration in each region at the Coast Guard Global Summit.

9. Prospects for the Coast Guard Agencies

As already noted, in recent years, the establishment of coast guard agencies and the strengthening of coast guard functions by the collaboration of relevant domestic organizations have progressed rapidly. Further, the situations that form the background of the expansion and universalization of coast guard agencies and the coast guard agencies' system will not change significantly in the future, such as increased maritime activities in line with economic globalization, the expansion of threats related to transnational crimes and terrorism, emerging friction between states over territory and maritime interests along with further progress in the utilization of the sea, and the increased risk of large-scale

disasters due to climate change. Therefore, it is expected that this tendency of the universalization of the coast guard agencies' system will continue.

Under these circumstances, at the Coast Guard Global Summit, recognition is shared that maritime safety, security, and a clean marine environment that the coast guard agencies are aiming for are the vital foundation for the well-being and prosperity of the international community as a whole. With a view to taking advantage of this ongoing worldwide universalization more effectively and leading to the well-being and prosperity of the international community more effectively, it is believed that the following efforts would be necessary for each state and the international community.

(1) Facilitation of the Strengthening of the Coast Guard Functions

As described, supporting the establishment and capacity building of coast guard agencies will lead to the peace and stability of regions and the world since coast guard agencies have the global public goods-like characteristic. In particular, it will lead to the whole international community's interests if we enhance coast guard functions around the sea areas where the safety of navigation is hindered, or the threats to transnational crimes are emerging. For example, anti-piracy operations in the sea areas off Somalia and the waters around the Gulf of Aden are currently being conducted mainly in cooperation with several states' naval forces. However, if these maritime law enforcement activities are carried out by either coastal states themselves or in cooperation with the coastal states, it would be more effective since such activities may become inter-active for each coastal state in conducting the measures in its territory and for the reduction of the cause of piracy. This is proven by the fact that the number of piracy cases dropped sharply by strengthening coastal states' anti-piracy measures in Southeast Asia in the 1990s.

Therefore, with a view to ensuring maritime safety and the prevention of spreading transnational crimes, it is expected that the international community will support the establishment and strengthening of coast guard agencies collaboratively. Also, while doing the above, states are required to endeavor to give such support more efficiently and effectively by avoiding the duplication of support contents as far as possible.

Since human resource development is a part of these core measures for strengthening coast guard functions, it also became one of the themes for consideration at the Coast Guard Global Summit in "Coast Guard Global Human Resources Development": Progress in this theme's discussion is looked forward. Also, regarding various measures for human resource development carried out by international collaboration so far, several advanced examples can be referred to, such as the information-sharing and collaboration on education and training for coast guard agencies' officials carried out under the European Coast Guard Functions Training Network (ECGF Training Network) of the European Coast Guard Functions Forum (ECGF)⁴⁸ and the training for coast guard agencies' officials in the Southeast Asian and African states conducted at the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency Training Center (AMSAS) in Malaysia in collaboration with the Japan Coast Guard, the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)⁴⁹.

(2) Strengthening of the Platform for the Collaboration among Coast Guard Agencies

It is essential for coast guard agencies to pursue further collaboration among themselves since

it is difficult to respond to transborder threats anymore by the power of one state alone. At present, various specific types of cooperation are in progress not only in the fields of search and rescue and disaster relief (e.g., joint search and rescue operations conducted by multilateral, bilateral meetings, or through collaboration between international organizations⁵⁰) but also in the fields of security matters, such as information-sharing on security matters, joint patrol, and joint operations to crack down on transnational crimes. The expectation is growing that collaboration among coast guard agencies will be further facilitated from now on through sharing each region's these success stories.

In these cases, in the fields of rescue and disaster prevention, legal instruments for international cooperation have already been adopted and are being implemented, such as the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979 (SAR Convention) and the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 (OPRC Convention). However, in the fields of maritime law enforcement, there is a certain limitation when cracking down on threatening ships on the high seas by collaboration among relevant states due to the principle of flag state jurisdiction, except for some international crimes such as piracy and others. Therefore, it is required to strengthen a legal basis to facilitate the collaborative execution of law enforcement against criminal activities posing globally common threats on the high seas. Until then, states are required to develop collaboration in various measures, such as information exchange on ships involved in crimes, cooperation in pursuing the ships involved in crimes beyond territory.

Furthermore, in the cases of problems that have come up in recent years, such as refugee boats on the high seas or cruise ships that experienced a large number of COVID-19-cases, it is necessary for the international community to lay down a legal basis to handle these matters as well as for domestic relevant organizations, such as the coast guard agencies in each state, to respond to them in a cooperative and fully worked-out manner since it is assumed that a flag state responsible for responding is unknown, or that it will be difficult for the flag state to respond quickly and appropriately with only the flag state.

(3) Cooperation among Relevant Domestic Organizations

As mentioned before, coast guard agencies have a characteristic by which their functions overlap other relevant domestic organizations' functions, such as cracking down on drug trafficking with customs authorities, drug control authorities, and land police; and cracking down on fisheries with fisheries control authorities. Therefore, when launching a new coast guard agency or strengthening their capabilities, some friction could be caused with these existing organizations over the powers and budget allocation. However, it is essential to avoid such friction as much as possible in order to ensure cooperation and optimal resource allocation among these relevant domestic organizations for more effective maritime safety, security, and environmental protection.

Further, in states that have both a coast guard agency and a military or a defense agency such as a navy, a close collaborative structure consisting of a coast guard agency, a navy, or other defense agency is essential. Because, in peacetime, sea surveillance and search and rescue operations are often conducted jointly. Also, when responding to an invasion against a coastal state's peace and stability, there could be cases in which the coastal state is required to execute a transition from the phase of law enforcement to the phase of activation of a state's self-defense right. This collaboration is desperately necessary to enable the coastal state to execute this transition effectively and smoothly.

Furthermore, it is also indispensable for all these relevant domestic organizations functioning at sea to grasp the movements of ships sailing at sea when executing their functions. It is believed that measures will progress from now on to integrate activities relating to Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) due to the inefficiency in case each domestic organization develops MDA independently.

The necessity for these relevant departments' collaboration is called for not only in the national phase but also in the international phase. There are, therefore, already various international networks among these relevant departments whose systems have already been universalized worldwide, such as police, customs, or navies, including their international organizations: Still, the development of coast guard agencies' networks is in the early stages. Hereafter, the establishment of an international collaborative system among the networks of these relevant departments including coast guard agencies, such as information sharing on criminals or ships involved in crimes, seems to be a long-term issue proportionate to the development stages of the coast guard agencies' networks.

On the other hand, in the fields of MDA schemes covering every domestic department, it is observed that measures have progressed domestically to facilitate information sharing on the ships' movement in many states. Hereafter, it is predicted that this domestic cooperation will also accelerate further to enhance MDA performance internationally.

Currently, maritime law enforcement activities such as counter-piracy and drug trafficking operations are being carried out by collaboration among multilateral navies and others in various sea areas. In case the establishment of the coast guard agencies further expands or their collaboration progresses, it is presumed that both navies and coast guard agencies of more than two states will take part in countermeasure activities collaboratively such as counter-piracy and drug trafficking operations: We believe that considering how to collaborate in these cases will become necessary.

10. Concluding Remarks

This research examined the current state of both the coast guard agencies and the development of coast guards' systems through the analysis of the participating agencies of the Coast Guard Global Summit and the summarization of the state of cooperation and collaboration among the coast guard agencies in each region.

Although the expansion and universalization of the coast guard agencies and their collaboration at the regional level progressed very rapidly, their collaboration at the global level was just initiated by the Coast Guard Global Summit. Expectations are growing that the coast guard agencies' cooperation and collaboration at the regional and global level will further progress and contribute to the peace, stability, and development of the world through the rule of law at sea.

Lastly, the researcher would like to express his most profound appreciation to all members of the Japan Coast Guard Foundation for the various support provided while writing and compiling this research.

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Table of Coast Guard Agencies which Participated in the Second Coast Guard Global Summit

Kiyoshi One

State	Agency	Administrative body each Agency belongs to	Background Info. of Agency			Vessel		Remark		
			Organizational Form	YOE	English Name	Color	Racing Stripes			
1	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	Algerian Naval Forces Coast-Guard National Service	Naval Forces Command	Ministry of Defence	UM		✓	G	○ A lower agency of the Navy's main body exclusively executing the coast guard functions	
2	Argentine Republic	Prefectura Naval Argentina (Argentine Coast Guard)	Argentine Ministry of Security		INDE		✓	W	✓	○ The Agency developed from an agency responsible for relevant functions of the captain of the port. ○ The Agency was part of the Navy until 1984.
3	Australia	Australian Border Force (ABF)	Home Affairs Portfolio		UBG COR	2015*		O	#	○ In 2015*, the ABF was established by integrating the immigration and the customs departments. ○ In 2017, the Maritime Border Command (MBC) was set up in the Australian Border Force under the command of a Rear Admiral of the Navy in order to coordinate the operation of the maritime operational assets of the ABF and the Navy. #: Part of the ABF's vessels have racing stripes.
4	Republic of Azerbaijan	State Border Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan			UBG		✓	O	✓	○ The maritime department of the Agency calls itself "coast guard" in its English name.
5	Kingdom of Bahrain	Bahrain Coast Guard	Ministry of Interior		INDE	1939*	✓	W	✓	○ In 1939*, the Coastguard was formed as the Marine Police. ○ In 1973, the Agency was officially named "Coastguard Directorate" and reorganized with an increased number of boats and human resources.
6	People's Republic of Bangladesh	Bangladesh Coast Guard	Ministry of Home Affairs		INDE	1995	✓	W	✓	○ A newly established agency without being based on an existing agency
7	Kingdom of Belgium	Belgian Coast Guard			COR	2003*	✓			○ The Agency coordinates the coast guard functions among federal and local government agencies. ○ In 2003*, the coast guard structure was ratified by the Royal Decree
8	Federative Republic of Brazil	Brazilian Navy	Ministry of Defense		UM			G		
9	Brunei Darussalam	Royal Brunei Police Force	Prime Minister's Office		UP	1975		O		
10	Kingdom of Cambodia	Cambodian National Police			UP					
11	Canada	Canadian Coast Guard	Fisheries and Oceans Canada		INDE	1962	✓	O	✓	
12	Republic of Chile	Directorate General of the Maritime Territory and Marchant Marine (DIRECTEMAR)	Chilean Navy		UM	1848		G		○ A lower agency of the Navy's main body exclusively executing the coast guard functions
13-1	People's Republic of China	China Coast Guard	The Chinese People's Armed Police Force		USP	2013	✓	W	✓	○ Under the umbrella of the Chinese People's Armed Police Agency, the security police, separately established from the general police agency ○ In 2013, the China Coast Guard was established by integrating maritime law enforcement departments of four administrations: the State Oceanic Administration of the Ministry of Land and Resources; the Border Control Bureau under the Ministry of Public Security; the Fisheries Management Bureau under the Ministry of Agriculture; and the General Administration of Customs.
13-2	People's Republic of China	China Maritime Safety Administration	Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China		INDE			W	✓	
14	Union of Comoros	Comorian Coast Guard	Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Defense		INDE	2010	✓			○ A newly established agency without being based on an existing agency
15	Cook Islands	Cook Islands Police Service			UP			G		
16	Republic of Djibouti	Djibouti Coast Guard	Ministry of Equipment and Transport		INDE	2010	✓	G	✓	○ A newly established agency without being based on an existing agency

Explanatory Notes and Abbreviations for the State of Coast Guard Agencies, their Vessels, and Remarks

Organizational Form			YOE	English Name	Main Paint Color of Vessels		With or without Racing Stripes		Remark				
INDE	An agency under an upper agency with no operational assets, not belonging to any of the following agencies	COR	An agency coordinating other relevant coast guard agencies	Blank	Unknown	✓	An agency calling itself "coast guard" in its English Name	W	White	✓	With Stripes	a coast guard agency	An agency that is comprehensively or partially engaged in coast guard functions by its maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft in other-than-war situations
UM	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a military agency	COR & One of the Lefts	Dual Forms (COR & one of the left forms)	Blank	Unknown	G	Gray	Blank	Unknown	Blank	Unknown	a coast guard function	A function related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection
UBG	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a border guard agency					O	Other than White or Gray						
USP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a security police agency					Blank	Unknown						
UP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a police agency												

State	Agency	Administrative body each Agency belongs to	Background Info. of Agency			Vessel		Remark
			Organizational Form	YOE	English Name	Color	Racing Stripes	
17	Republic of El Salvador	Naval Operation of El Salvador	UM	1951				
18	Republic of Estonia	Estonian Police and Border Guard Board	UBG	2010		O	✓	
19	Republic of Fiji	Republic of Fiji Navy	UM	1975		G		
20	French Republic	Secretariat General for the Sea (SGMer)	COR	SGMer 1995 FGC 2009			*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le "Secrétariat Général de la Mer" (SGMer)/the Secretariat General for the Sea, as a coordinating body, is coordinating the relevant agencies with their maritime operational assets through le "Centre Opérationnel de la Fonction Garde-Côtes" (CoFGC)/the Coast Guard Operational Centre which is called le "Fonction Garde-Côtes" (FGC)/the Coast-Guard Function. *: Part of the FGC's vessels have racing stripes.
21	Georgia	Georgian Coast Guard (GCG)	UBG	1998*	✓	W	#	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1998*, the Coast Guard Service was set up as part of the Border Agency. In 2009, the Border Police Maritime Division and the Navy were integrated. #: The Agency's vessels show their national flags on both sides of the hulls instead of racing stripes.
22	Federal Republic of Germany	German Federal Police	UP	1964*			#	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Das Maritime Sicherheitszentrum" (MSZ)/the Maritime Safety and Security Centre (MSSC), as a coordinating body, is coordinating the maritime operational assets of relevant agencies (called "Küstenwache des Bundes" (Federal Coast Guard)) through "das Gemeinsame Lagezentrum See" (GLZ-See)/the Joint Emergency Reporting & Assessment Centre Sea (JERACS) that was set up in the MSZ. The German Federal Police is one of the constituent agencies of the MSZ, GLZ-See, and the maritime operational assets of relevant agencies ("Küstenwache des Bundes" (Federal Coast Guard)). In 1964*, the predecessor of the Federal Police Department for Maritime Security, the Border Guard Sea was set up. In 2007, the GLZ-See began its operations under the MSZ Network. #: Relevant agencies' vessels for coast guard functions show a logo, "Küstenwache des Bundes" and racing stripes of the hulls.
23	Republic of Ghana	Ghana Maritime Authority	INDE	2002		O		
24	Republic of Haiti	Service maritime et de Navigation d'Haiti (SEMANAH)	INDE	1982		W		
25	Hellenic Republic	Hellenic Coast Guard	INDE	1919	✓	G	✓	o A newly established agency before World War II without being based on an existing agency
26	Republic of Iceland	Icelandic Coast Guard	INDE	1926	✓	G	✓	o A newly established agency before World War II without being based on an existing agency
27	India	Indian Coast Guard	INDE	1978	✓	W	✓	o A newly established agency without being based on an existing agency
28	Republic of Indonesia	BAKAMLA RI (Indonesian Coast Guard)	INDE COR	2014*	✓	W	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1972, BAKORKAMLA (the Maritime Security Coordination Agency) was set up as a coordinating agency to coordinate relevant agencies responsible for ensuring maritime safety and security. In 2014*, by reorganizing BAKORKAMLA, BAKAMLA RI was set up and equipped with the operational assets. BAKAMLA still continuously has the authority to use the maritime operational assets of other related agencies.

Explanatory Notes and Abbreviations for the State of Coast Guard Agencies, their Vessels, and Remarks

Organizational Form			YOE	English Name	Main Paint Color of Vessels	With or without Racing Stripes	Remark				
INDE	An agency under an upper agency with no operational assets, not belonging to any of the following agencies	COR	Blank	Unknown	W	White	✓	With Stripes	a coast guard agency	An agency that is comprehensively or partially engaged in coast guard functions by its maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft in other-than-war situations	
UM	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a military agency	COR & One of the Lefts	Dual Forms (COR & one of the left forms)	Blank	Unknown	G	Gray	Blank	Unknown	a coast guard function	A function related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection
UBG	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a border guard agency				O	Other than White or Gray					
USP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a security police agency				Blank	Unknown					
UP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a police agency										

State	Agency	Administrative body each Agency belongs to	Background Info. of Agency			Vessel		Remark	
			Organizational Form	YOE	English Name	Co-ior	Racing Stripes		
29	Italian Republic	Italian Coast Guard	Italian Navy Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	UM	1865	✓	W	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A lower agency of the Navy's main body exclusively executing the coast guard functions o An agency developed from an agency responsible for relevant functions of the captain of the port and others o In 1989, reorganized as a coast guard (Guardia Costiera)
30	Japan	Japan Coast Guard	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism	INDE	1948	✓	W	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A newly established agency without being based on an existing agency o The Agency has the authority to enforce the laws under the control of relevant administrative organizations. o The Agency has been assisting various states in establishing and developing their coast guard agencies for a long time.
31	Republic of Kenya	Kenya Coast Guard Service	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	INDE	2018	✓	G	✓	o A newly established agency without being based on an existing agency
32	Republic of Kiribati	Kiribati Police Service	Office of the President	UP	1993*		G		o In 1993*, the Police Maritime Unit was set up.
33	Republic of Korea	Korea Coast Guard	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	INDE	1953	✓	W	✓	o A newly established agency without being based on an existing agency
34	Republic of Madagascar	Malagasy Navy	Ministry of National Defense and the Joint Staff of Malagasy Armed Forces	UM	1961		G		
35	Malaysia	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency	Ministry of Home Affairs	INDE	2006	✓	W	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A newly established agency without being based on an existing agency o The MMEA also calls itself the "Malaysia Coast Guard" today. o The MMEA, the JCG, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are in collaboration to conduct training to coast guard officers of Southeast Asian and African states at the MMEA training facility to enhance their ability to deal with maritime crimes.
36	Republic of Maldives	Maldives National Defense Force Coast Guard	Ministry of Defence and National Security	UM	1980	✓	G	✓	o No navy, but the Agency exists as part of a military agency with military functions in addition to the coast guard functions.
37	Republic of the Marshall Islands	Marshall Islands Police Department		UP			G	✓	
38	Republic of Mauritius	National Coast Guard	Mauritius Police Force	UP	1987	✓	G	✓	
39	United Mexican States	Mexican Navy	Secretariat of the Navy	UM			G	*	*: Part of the Navy's vessels have a logo, "GUARDIA COSTERA" (coast guard), and racing stripes.
40	Republic of the Union of Myanmar	Department of Marine Administration	Ministry of Transport and Communications	INDE	1930			*	*: Myanmar Maritime Police Force's vessels have white hulls with racing stripes.
41	Republic of Nauru	Nauru Police Service	Office of the President	UP					
42	New Zealand	New Zealand Defence Force		UM	1941		G		
43	Federal Republic of Nigeria	Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency	Ministry of Transportation	INDE COR	2006		W	✓	o The Agency, which is mainly responsible for maritime administration, established the Maritime Guard Command within the Agency that is executing the coast guard functions such as anti-piracy operations while operating other agencies' vessels such as the Navy's.
44	Niue	Niue Police		UP			O		
45	Kingdom of Norway	Norwegian Coast Guard	Royal Norwegian Navy Ministry of Defence	UM	1977	✓	G		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A lower agency of the Navy's main body exclusively executing the coast guard functions o The Agency has the authority to enforce the laws under the control of relevant administrative organizations.

Explanatory Notes and Abbreviations for the State of Coast Guard Agencies, their Vessels, and Remarks

Organizational Form			YOE	English Name	Main Paint Color of Vessels		With or without Racing Stripes		Remark				
INDE	An agency under an upper agency with no operational assets, not belonging to any of the following agencies	COR	An agency coordinating other relevant coast guard agencies	Blank	Unknown	✓	An agency calling itself "coast guard" in its English Name	W	White	✓	With Stripes	a coast guard agency	An agency that is comprehensively or partially engaged in coast guard functions by its maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft in other-than-war situations
UM	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a military agency	COR & One of the Lefts	Dual Forms (COR & one of the left forms)	Blank	Unknown	G	Gray	Blank	Unknown			a coast guard function	A function related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection
UBG	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a border guard agency					O	Other than White or Gray						
USP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a security police agency					Blank	Unknown						
UP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a police agency												

State	Agency	Administrative body each Agency belongs to	Background Info. of Agency			Vessel		Remark	
			Organizational Form	YOE	English Name	Co-lor	Racing Stripes		
46	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Pakistan Maritime Security Agency	Ministry of Defence	INDE	1987		W	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Agency's maritime operational assets such as boats, the Agency is executing similar functions as agencies claiming to be "coast guard." The Agency has the authority to enforce the laws under the control of relevant administrative organizations.
47	Republic of Palau	Bureau of Maritime Security and Fish and Wildlife Protection	Ministry of Justice	INDE	1993		W	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Agency's maritime operational assets such as boats, the Agency is executing similar functions as agencies claiming to be "coast guard."
48	Independent State of Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea Defence Force	Ministry of Defence	UM			G		
49	Republic of Peru	General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard (DICAPI)	Peruvian Navy Ministry of Defense	UM	1919	✓	G	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lower agency of the Navy's main body exclusively executing the coast guard functions
50	Republic of Poland	Polish Border Guard	Ministry of Interior and Administration	UBG	1991		O	✓	
51	Portuguese Republic	Portuguese Navy	Ministry of Defence	UM			G		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a structure under which the Chief of the Naval Staff concurrently serving as the National Maritime Authority, which has both the Directorate-General of the Maritime Authority and the General Command of the Maritime Police, the Navy is also involved in the coast guard functions.
52	Romania	Romanian Border Police	General Inspectorate of Border Police Ministry of Internal Affairs	UBG	1999	✓	W	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maritime department of the State Border Service of the Romanian Border Police calls itself "coast guard" in its English name.
53	Russian Federation	Border Guard Service of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation	The Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation	UBG	1918	✓	O	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maritime department of the Border Guard Service of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation calls itself "coast guard" in their English name. Some vessels of the Agency show a logo, "Coast Guard" in English on their hulls.
54	Saint Christopher and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force Coast Guard	Ministry of National Security	UM		✓	G	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No navy, but the Agency exists as part of a military agency with military functions in addition to the coast guard functions. In 1997, the Coast Guard was transferred from the command of the Police to the St. Kitts Nevis Defence Force and became the Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force Coast Guard.
55	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Coast Guard	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force Ministry of National Security	UP	1980	✓	G	✓	
56	Independent State of Samoa	Samoa Police Service	Ministry of Police	UP	2008		G		
57	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian Border Guards	Ministry of Interior	UBG			G	✓	
58	Republic of Senegal	High Authority for the Coordination of Maritime Safety, Maritime Security and Protection of the Marine Environment (HASSMAR)	Secretary General of the Presidency of Senegal	COR	2006			*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agency is planning and coordinating the coast guard functions as a whole. *: Part of the vessels of relevant agencies have racing stripes.
59	Republic of Seychelles	Seychelles Coast Guard	President Office Department of Defence	UM	1993	✓	G		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No navy, but the Agency exists as part of a military agency with military functions in addition to the coast guard functions. The Seychelles Coast Guard is a transition of the Navy's entire organization.
60	Republic of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Maritime Administration	Ministry of Transport and Aviation	INDE	2000		O		
61	Republic of Singapore	Singapore Police Coast Guard	Singapore Police Force Ministry of Home Affairs	UP	1993*	✓	O		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1993*, the Marine Division was upgraded to set up the Police Coast Guard.
62	Federal Republic of Somalia	Somali Coast Guard	Ministry of Ports and Somali Navy			✓			

Explanatory Notes and Abbreviations for the State of Coast Guard Agencies, their Vessels, and Remarks

Organizational Form			YOE	English Name	Main Paint Color of Vessels		With or without Racing Stripes		Remark				
INDE	An agency under an upper agency with no operational assets, not belonging to any of the following agencies	COR	An agency coordinating other relevant coast guard agencies	Blank	Unknown	✓	An agency calling itself "coast guard" in its English Name	W	White	✓	With Stripes	a coast guard agency	An agency that is comprehensively or partially engaged in coast guard functions by its maritime operational assets such as vessels and aircraft in other-than-war situations
UM	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a military agency	COR & One of the Lefts	Dual Forms (COR & one of the left forms)	Blank	Unknown	G	Gray	Blank	Unknown	Blank	Unknown	a coast guard function	A function related to maritime safety, security, and environmental protection
UBG	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a border guard agency					O	Other than White or Gray						
USP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a security police agency					Blank	Unknown						
UP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a police agency												

State	Agency	Administrative body each Agency belongs to	Background Info. of Agency			Vessel		Remark	
			Organizational Form	YOE	English Name	Color	Racing Stripes		
63	Republic of South Africa	South African Maritime Safety Authority	Department of Transport	INDE	1998		O		
64	Kingdom of Spain	Maritime Service (Servicio Maritimo)	Civil Guard (Guardia Civil) Ministry of Interior	USP	1992*		O	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Maritime Service (Servicio Maritimo), a lower agency of the Civil Guard (Guardia Civil), the security police set up separately from the general police, is responsible for the coast guard functions. o In 1992*, the Maritime Service (Servicio Maritimo) was set up.
65	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Coast Guard	Ministry of Defence	INDE	2010	✓	W	✓	o A newly established agency without being based on an existing agency
66	Kingdom of Thailand	Thailand Maritime Enforcement Command Center (Thai- MECC)	Prime Minister's Office	COR	2019		*	*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Maritime Enforcement Coordination Center was established in the Navy in 1997 to coordinate relevant agencies related to the coast guard functions, but in 2019, the center was re-incorporated into the Maritime Enforcement Command Center to integrate command. *: Part of the vessels of relevant agencies are white and have racing stripes.
67	The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	National Police of Timor-Leste	Ministry of Interior	UP	2001		W		
68	Kingdom of Tonga	His Majesty's Armed Forces		UM	1972		G		
69	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard	Ministry of National Security	UM	1962	✓	G	✓	o Trinidad and Tobago launched a coast guard as part of the national defense forces without establishing a navy when it became independent in 1962.
70	Republic of Turkey	Turkish Coast Guard Command	Ministry of Interior	INDE	1859	✓	W	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Developed from a customs department o In 1982, the Turkish Coast Guard Command was set up.
71	Tuvalu	Tuvalu Police Service	Ministry of Justice, Foreign Affairs and Communications	UP	1994*		G		o In 1994*, the Police Maritime Wing was set up.
72	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Her Majesty's Coastguard	Department for Transport Maritime and Coastguard Agency	INDE	1822	✓			o In 1998, the Marine Safety Agency and the Coastguard Agency were merged to become the Maritime and Coastguard Agency.
73	United States of America	United States Coast Guard	Department of Homeland Security	INDE	1790	✓	W	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Developed from a customs department o As the most advanced coast guard agency, the Agency has been assisting to enhance various states' coast guard capabilities for a long time. o In 1915, the Revenue Cutter Service merged with the U.S. Life-Saving Service and was officially renamed the Coast Guard.
74	Republic of Vanuatu	Vanuatu Police Force	Ministry of Internal Affairs	UP	1985		G	✓	
75	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	Vietnam Coast Guard	Ministry of National Defense	INDE	1998	✓	W	✓	o The Agency developed from a department of the Navy, and, in 2013, it became independent of the Navy.

Explanatory Notes and Abbreviations for the State of Coast Guard Agencies, their Vessels, and Remarks

Organizational Form			YOE	English Name	Main Paint Color of Vessels		With or without Racing Stripes		Remark
INDE	An agency under an upper agency with no operational assets, not belonging to any of the following agencies	COR	Blank	Unknown	✓	White	✓	With Stripes	a coast guard agency
UM	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a military agency	COR & One of the Lefts		Unknown	Blank	Gray	Blank	Unknown	a coast guard agency
UBG	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a border guard agency					Other than White or Gray			a coast guard function
USP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a security police agency					Unknown			
UP	An agency with the operational assets under the umbrella of a police agency								

Photos of Various States' Coast Guard Agencies' Vessels

Argentine Republic

Prefectura Naval Argentina (Argentine Coast Guard)



Source : Prefectura Naval Argentina facebook <https://es-la.facebook.com/prefecturanavalarm/photos/a.204979399672505/811450612358711/?type=3&theater> (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

Australia

Australian Border Force



Source : Australian High Commission New Delhi website <https://india.embassy.gov.au/ndli/pa08a17.html> (Accessed on Feb. 4th, 2021)

People's Republic of Bangladesh

Bangladesh Coast Guard



Source : Bangladesh Coast Guard website www.coastguard.gov.bd/site/photogallery/79b7549d-c543-454b-b122-bb68eaf5b6bf/bd-Coast-Guard-Ships (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

Canada

Canadian Coast Guard



Source : Canadian Coast Guard website <https://inter-j01.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fdat/vessels/3> (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

Republic of Djibouti

Djibouti Coast Guard



Source : JICA ODA website <https://www.jica.go.jp/oda/project/1361050/index.html> (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

French Republic

Secretariat General for the Sea



Source : Secretariat General for the Sea Twitter

<https://twitter.com/MarineNationale/status/1320773871457472513/photo/2> (Accessed on Feb.6th, 2021)

Georgia

Georgian Coast Guard



Source : Georgian Coast Guard website

<http://bpg.gov.ge/en/photo-video-gallery/photo-gallery/coast-guard1.page> (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

Federal Republic of
Germany

German Federal Police



Relevant agencies' vessels form part of the Küstenwache des Bundes (Coast Guard).

Source : German Federal Police website

https://www.bundespolizei.de/Web/DE/05Die-Bundespolizei/03Organisation/02Direktionen/BadBramstedt/Kuestenwache/kuestenwache_node.html (Accessed on Feb.8th, 2021)

Federal Republic of
Germany

The Federal Agency for
Agriculture and Food



Relevant agencies' vessels form part of the Küstenwache des Bundes (Coast Guard).

Source : The Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food website

https://www.ble.de/SharedDocs/Bilder/DE/Meldungen/2019/190509_Seedler.jpg?__blob=wide&v=4
(Accessed on Feb.12th, 2021)

Hellenic Republic

Hellenic Coast Guard



Source : Hellenic Coast Guard facebook <https://www.facebook.com/130154521008021/photos/a.130154747674665/130154731008000/?type=1&theater> (Accessed on Feb.12th, 2021)

Republic of Iceland

Icelandic Coast Guard



Source : Icelandic Coast Guard website <https://www.lhg.is/english/about-us/> (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

India

Indian Coast Guard



Source : Indian Coast Guard facebook https://scontent-nrt1-1.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t1.0-9/130714239_824691121718297_1691816299556798690_o.jpg?_nc_cat=110&ccb=2&_nc_sid=110474&_nc_ohc=tUBqxhvb_gQAX8-w3Ya&_nc_ht=scontent-nrt1-1.xx&oh=9ec030cf8becc881d3a465267ed6675e&oe=60454986 (Accessed on Feb.6th, 2021)

Republic of Indonesia

BAKAMLA RI
(Indonesian Coast Guard)



Source : BAKAMLA RI Twitter <https://twitter.com/humasbakamlari?lang=en> (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

Italian Republic

Italian Coast Guard



Source : Italian Coast Guard website <https://www.guardiacostiera.gov.it/mezzi-e-tecnologie/classe-dattilo-940> (Accessed on Feb. 9th, 2021)

Japan

Japan Coast Guard



Source : Japan Coast Guard website <https://www.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/soubi-yosan/sentei/ship.html>(Accessed on Jan. 14th, 2021)

Republic of Korea

Korea Coast Guard



Source : Korea Coast Guard website

<https://www.kcg.go.kr/kcg/si/sub/info.do?page=2857&mi=2857> (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

Malaysia

Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency



Source : Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency website

https://www.mmea.gov.my/eng/images/ariimageslider/10_slideshow_kapal_new.jpg (Accessed on Feb.12th, 2021)

Republic of Maldives

Maldives National Defense Force Coast Guard



Source : Maldives National Defense Force Coast Guard facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/mndfcg/photos/a.256377161137050/1113460865428671/?type=3&theater> (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency



Source : Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/nimasaofficial/photos/2736913339723666> (Accessed on Feb. 6th, 2021)

Republic of Palau

Bureau of Maritime Security and Fish and Wildlife Protection



Source : Japan Association for Marine Safety (Public interest incorporated association) website

https://www.nikkaibo.or.jp/pdf/575_2017-3.pdf (Accessed on Feb.12th, 2021)

Republic of Peru

General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard



Source : General Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard website
<https://www.dicapi.mil.pe/> (Accessed on Feb. 13th, 2021)

Republic of the Philippines

Philippine Coast Guard



Source : Philippine Coast Guard facebook https://scontent-nrt1-1.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t1.0-9/129722208_658875658114425_2972893718792024850_o.jpg?_nc_cat=109&ccb=3&_nc_sid=8024bb&_nc_ohc=cmNBmAauG5AAX8O4A2t&_nc_ht=scontent-nrt1-1.xx&oh=dad8eda6892745abf5b663ffc73508f7&oe=604CFE6D (Accessed on Feb. 13th, 2021)

Romania

Romanian Border Police



Source : Romanian Border Police facebook <https://www.facebook.com/politiadefrontiera/photos/a.375938032452384/375941469118707/?type=1&theater> (Accessed on Feb. 8th, 2021)

Saint Christopher and Nevis

Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force Coast Guard



Source : Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force Coast Guard website
<http://rsvgpf.gov.vc/rsvgpf/index.php/svg-coast-guard-service/history-cg/memorable-events> (Accessed on Feb.6th, 2021)

Kingdom of Spain

Guardia Civil Servicio Maritimo



Source : Guardia Civil Servicio Maritimo website <https://www.guardiacivil.es/es/institucional/Conocenos/especialidades/ServicioMaritimo/index.html> (Accessed on Feb.6th, 2021)

Kingdom of Thailand**The Marine Department**

The Thai Maritime Enforcement Command Center (Thai-MECC) coordinates relevant agencies' vessels.
Source : Association of Southeast Asian Nations website <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/ANNEX-7-10th-ISM-on-MS.pdf> (Accessed on Feb. 4th, 2021)

Kingdom of Thailand**The Fishery Department**

The Thai Maritime Enforcement Command Center (Thai-MECC) coordinates relevant agencies' vessels.
Source : Association of Southeast Asian Nations website <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/ANNEX-7-10th-ISM-on-MS.pdf> (Accessed on Feb. 4th, 2021)

Republic of Turkey**Turkish Coast Guard Command**

Source : Turkish Coast Guard Command website
<https://en.sg.gov.tr/coast-guard-corvettes> (Accessed on Feb. 7th, 2021)

United States of America**United States Coast Guard**

Source : United States Department of Defense website
<https://media.defense.gov/2019/Apr/15/2002116462/-1/-1/0/180729-G-ZV557-1190.JPG>
(Accessed on Feb. 7th, 2021)

Republic of Vanuatu**Vanuatu Police Force**

Source : Vanuatu Police Force website
<https://police.gov.vu/about-us/police-maritime-wing> (Accessed on Feb. 7th, 2021)

参加国・地域・国際機関

Participants of Nations, Regions, and International Organizations of the First Coast Guard Global Summit

地域 Resion	番号 Number	国・地域・国際機関名 Name of Nation, Resion, International Organization	組織名 Name of Organization
北米 North America	1	アメリカ合衆国 United States of America	アメリカ沿岸警備隊 United States Coast Guard
	2	カナダ Canada	カナダ沿岸警備隊 Canadian Coast Guard
中南米 Latain America	3	コスタリカ共和国 Republic of Costa Rica	コスタリカ沿岸警備隊 Costa Rica Coast Guard
アジア Asia	4	大韓民国 Republic of Korea	韓国海洋警察庁 Korea Coast Guard
	5	中華人民共和国 People's Republic of China	中国海警局 China Coast Guard
	6	香港 Hong Kong	香港警察／海上部 Marine Region, Hong Kong Police Force
	7	ベトナム社会主義共和国 Socialist Republic of Vietnam	ベトナム沿岸警備隊 Vietnam Coast Guard
	8	フィリピン共和国 Republic of the Philippines	フィリピン沿岸警備隊 Philippine Coast Guard
	9	ブルネイ・ダルサラーム国 Brunei Darussalam	ブルネイ王立警察 Royal Brunei Police Force
	10	シンガポール共和国 Republic of Singapore	シンガポール海事港湾管理局 Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore
	11	マレーシア Malaysia	マレーシア海上法令執行庁 Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
	12	インドネシア共和国 Republic of Indonesia	インドネシア沿岸警備隊(インドネシア海上保安機構) Badan Keamanan Laut Republik Indonesia
			インドネシア海上航空警察 Indonesia Marine and Air Police Corps
			インドネシア運輸省海運総局警備救難局 Indonesia Sea and Coast Guard, Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation
	13	カンボジア王国 Kingdom of Cambodia	カンボジア国家警察 Cambodia National Police
	14	タイ王国 Kingdom of Thailand	タイ海事局 Marine Department of Thailand
			タイ国家警察／海上警察部 Marine Police Division, Royal Thai Police
	15	ラオス人民民主共和国 Lao People's Democratic Republic	ラオス公安省 Ministry of Public Security
	16	ミャンマー連邦共和国 Republic of the Union of Myanmar	ミャンマー海事局 Department of Marine Administration

アジア Asia	17	バングラデシュ人民共和国 People's Republic of Bangladesh	バングラデシュ沿岸警備隊 Bangladesh Coast Guard
	18	インド India	インド沿岸警備隊 Indian Coast Guard
	19	スリランカ民主社会主義共和国 Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	スリランカ沿岸警備隊 Sri Lanka Coast Guard
	20	パキスタン・イスラム共和国 Islamic Republic of Pakistan	パキスタン海上保安庁 Pakistan Maritime Security Agency
	21	モルディブ共和国 Republic of Maldives	モルディブ国防軍 Maldives National Defence Force
	22	アゼルバイジャン共和国 Republic of Azerbaijan	アゼルバイジャン国家国境庁 State Border Service of the Republic Azerbaijan
	23	日本 Japan	海上保安庁 Japan Coast Guard
大洋州 Oceania	24	オーストラリア連邦 Australia	オーストラリア国境警備隊 Australian Border Force
	25	パラオ共和国 Republic of Palau	パラオ司法省／海上保安・魚類野生生物局 Bureau of Maritime Security and Fish & Wildlife, Ministry of Justice
	26	フィジー共和国 Republic of Fiji	フィジー国軍 Fiji Military Forces
	27	ニュージーランド New Zealand	ニュージーランド王立海軍 Royal New Zealand Navy
中東 Middle East	28	トルコ共和国 Republic of Turkey	トルコ沿岸警備隊 Turkish Coast Guard
欧州 Europe	29	ジョージア Georgia	ジョージア内務省国境警察／沿岸警備隊 Coast Guard Department/Ministry of Internal Affairs, Border Police of Georgia
	30	ポルトガル共和国 Portuguese Republic	ポルトガル海軍 Portuguese Navy
	31	ロシア連邦 Russian Federation	ロシア連邦保安庁国境警備局 Border Service of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation
	32	フランス共和国 French Republic	フランス首相府海洋事務総局 Secretariat General for the sea
アフリカ Africa	33	ジブチ共和国 Republic of Djibouti	ジブチ沿岸警備隊 Djibouti Coast Guard
	34	ナイジェリア連邦共和国 Federal Republic of Nigeria	ナイジェリア海事安全庁 Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
	35	ケニア共和国 Republic of Kenya	ケニア海事局 Kenya Maritime Authority
国際機関 International Organization	36	アジア海賊対策地域協力協定 情報共有センター ReCAAP-ISC	
	37	国際海事機関 International Maritime Organization	
	38	欧州海上安全庁 European Maritime Safety Agency	

*1: アジア海賊対策地域協力協定 (ReCAAP: Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia)

CHARMAN'S SUMMARY OF THE FIRST COAST GUARD GLOBAL SUMMIT

Tokyo, Japan, 14 September 2017

1. The Heads of Coast Guards and Agencies Representing Coast Guard Functions in Asia, Oceania, the Americas, Europe, Africa and other regions in the world (hereinafter referred to as “the Coastguards”) took part in the Coast Guard Global Summit held on 14 September 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. The Summit was chaired by Admiral Satoshi NAKAJIMA, the Commandant of the Japan Coast Guard.
2. The Heads acknowledged that maritime safety and security and a clean marine environment are the vital foundation for the well-being and prosperity of the international community as a whole.
3. The Heads reaffirmed that ensuring safety of life at sea, providing readiness for distress and disaster response, protecting marine environment, and maintaining maritime order based on the rule of law at sea under international maritime law are an essential foundation for people utilizing the ocean to enjoy various benefits with ease all over the world.
4. The Heads were concerned that recent environmental change has led to more serious disasters and may have an adverse effect on navigational environment.
5. The Heads were concerned also about changes of societal environment where extremism and radicalism are observed and the resultant threat of terrorism and maritime crimes at sea.
6. The Heads recognized the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are a broad response to the challenges facing the world today – increasing world population, climate change, threats to the environment, overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, threats to food security, societal threats posed by organized criminals and violent extremists, and instability leading to mixed migration.

7. The Heads were aware of the ever increasing importance of the role of the Coastguards, as the first responders and front-line actors at sea against these global changes and their results.

8. The Heads recognized that the importance of enhancing dialogue and cooperation among the Coastguards worldwide beyond existing regional frameworks, and concentrating the entire regions' wisdom, experience and knowledge to overcome challenges that the world is facing.

9. Henceforth, the Heads reaffirmed their determination to continue providing maritime safety and security as well as marine environment protection by way of encouraging to take the following actions in a concrete manner;

1) To share, among different regions and countries in the world, the best practices and advanced successful experiences in maritime safety and marine environment protection such as emergency responses to major marine pollution, natural disasters and marine accidents in each country and region;

2) To share, among different regions and countries in the world, the best practices and advanced successful experiences in maritime security such as measures against maritime crimes through utilization of new technologies;

3) To share, among different regions and countries in the world, the best practices and advanced successful experiences in education and training for the Coastguards; and

4) To consider establishment of a system for human resource development and the best forms of inter-regional and international cooperation among the Coastguards in the world through deepening understanding of shared principles of conducts globally as the guardian at sea.

10. The Heads consider a coast guard global meeting for further dialogue and cooperation among the Coastguards is necessary.

11. The Heads therefore determine to organize meetings for working level officials to discuss objectives, rules of governance, meeting logistics etc. for further development of this new cooperative framework.

12. This is a summary made by the chairman of this Coast Guard Global Summit with general support from the Heads.

参加国・機関

Participating Countries and Agencies of the Second Coast Guard Global Summit

No.	国・国際機関名 Country, international agency	組織名 Organization
1	日本 Japan	海上保安庁 Japan Coast Guard
2	アルジェリア民主人民共和国 People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	アルジェリア海軍沿岸警備局 Algerian Naval Forces Coast-Guard National Service
3	アルゼンチン共和国 Argentine Republic	アルゼンチン沿岸警備隊 Prefectura Naval Argentina (Argentine Coast Guard)
4	オーストラリア連邦 Australia	オーストラリア国境警備隊 Australian Border Force
5	アゼルバイジャン共和国 Republic of Azerbaijan	アゼルバイジャン国家国境庁 State Border Service of the Republic Azerbaijan
6	バーレーン王国 Kingdom of Bahrain	バーレーン沿岸警備隊 Bahrain Coast Guard
7	バングラデシュ人民共和国 People's Republic of Bangladesh	バングラデシュ沿岸警備隊 Bangladesh Coast Guard
8	ベルギー王国 Kingdom of Belgium	ベルギー沿岸警備隊 Belgian Coast Guard
9	ブラジル連邦共和国 Federative Republic of Brazil	ブラジル海軍 Brazilian Navy
10	ブルネイ・ダルサラーム国 Brunei Darussalam	ブルネイ王立警察隊 Royal Brunei Police Force
11	カンボジア王国 Kingdom of Cambodia	カンボジア国家警察 Cambodia National Police
12	カナダ Canada	カナダ沿岸警備隊 Canadian Coast Guard
13	チリ共和国 Republic of Chile	チリ海軍 Chilean Navy
14	中華人民共和国 People's Republic of China	中国海警局 China Coast Guard
15	中華人民共和国 People's Republic of China	中国海事局 China Maritime Safety Administration
16	コモロ連合 Union of Comoros	コモロ沿岸警備隊 Comorian Coast Guard
17	クック諸島 Cook Islands	クック諸島警察 Cook Islands Police
18	ジブチ共和国 Republic of Djibouti	ジブチ沿岸警備隊 Djibouti Coast Guard
19	エルサルバドル共和国 Republic of El Salvador	エルサルバドル海軍 Naval Operation of El Salvador
20	エストニア共和国 Republic of Estonia	エストニア警察国境警備隊 Estonian Police and Border Guard
21	フィジー共和国 Republic of Fiji	フィジー国軍 Republic of Fiji Military Forces
22	フランス共和国 French Republic	フランス海洋事務総局 Secretariat General for the sea
23	ジョージア Georgia	ジョージア国境警察 Border Police of Georgia
24	ドイツ連邦共和国 Federal Republic of Germany	ドイツ連邦警察 German Federal Police (Bundespolizei)
25	ガーナ共和国 Republic of Ghana	ガーナ海事局 Ghana Maritime Authority
26	ハイチ共和国 Republic of Haiti	ハイチ海運課 Service maritime et de Navigation d'Haiti(SEMANAH)
27	ギリシャ共和国 Hellenic Republic	ギリシャ沿岸警備隊 Hellenic Coast Guard
28	アイスランド共和国 Republic of Iceland	アイスランド沿岸警備隊 Icelandic Coast Guard
29	インド India	インド沿岸警備隊 Indian Coast Guard

30	インドネシア共和国 Republic of Indonesia	インドネシア沿岸警備隊 Bakamla / Indonesia Coast Guard
31	イタリア共和国 Italian Republic	イタリア沿岸警備隊 Italian Coast Guard
32	ケニア共和国 Republic of Kenya	ケニア沿岸警備隊 Kenya Coast Guard Service
33	キリバス共和国 Republic of Kiribati	キリバス警察隊 Kiribati Police Service
34	大韓民国 Republic of Korea	韓国海洋警察庁 Korea Coast Guard
35	マダガスカル共和国 Republic of Madagascar	マダガスカル海軍 Malagasy Navy
36	マレーシア Malaysia	マレーシア海上法令執行庁 Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
37	モルディブ共和国 Republic of Maldives	モルディブ国防軍 Maldives National Defence Force
38	マーシャル諸島共和国 Republic of the Marshall Islands	マーシャル諸島警察局 Marshall Islands Police Department
39	モーリシャス共和国 Republic of Mauritius	モーリシャス国家沿岸警備隊 National Coast Guard
40	メキシコ合衆国 United Mexican States	メキシコ海軍 Mexican Navy
41	ミャンマー連邦共和国 Republic of the Union of Myanmar	ミャンマー海事局 Department of Marine Administration, Ministry of Transport and Communications
42	ナウル共和国 Republic of Nauru	ナウル警察 Nauru Police Service
43	ニュージーランド New Zealand	ニュージーランド王立海軍 Royal New Zealand Defence Force
44	ナイジェリア連邦共和国 Federal Republic of Nigeria	ナイジェリア海事安全庁 Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
45	ニウエ Niue	ニウエ警察 Niue Police
46	ノルウェー王国 Kingdom of Norway	ノルウェー沿岸警備隊 Norwegian Coast Guard
47	パキスタン・イスラム共和国 Islamic Republic of Pakistan	パキスタン海上警備庁 Pakistan Maritime Security Agency
48	パラオ共和国 Republic of Palau	パラオ海上保安・魚類野生動物保護局 Bureau of Maritime Security and Fish & Wildlife Protection
49	パプアニューギニア独立国 Independent State of Papua New Guinea	パプアニューギニア国防軍 Papua New Guinea Defence Force
50	ペルー共和国 Republic of Peru	ペルー沿岸警備港務総局 General Directorate of Captaincies Coastguards
51	ポーランド共和国 Republic of Poland	ポーランド国境警備隊 Polish Border Guard
52	ポルトガル共和国 Portuguese Republic	ポルトガル海軍 Portuguese Naval
53	ルーマニア Romania	ルーマニア国境警察 Romanian Border Police
54	ロシア連邦 Russian Federation	ロシア連邦保安庁国境警備局 Border Service of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation
55	セントクリストファー・ネービス Saint Christopher and Nevis	セントキッツ・アンド・ネービス沿岸警備局 Saint Kitts and Nevis Coast Guard
56	セントビンセント及びグレナディーン諸島 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	セントビンセント及びグレナディーン諸島沿岸警備局 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Coast Guard
57	サモア独立国 Independent State of Samoa	サモア警察 Samoa Police Service
58	サウジアラビア王国 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	サウジアラビア国境警備隊 Saudi Arabian Border Guards
59	セネガル共和国 Republic of Senegal	セネガル海上保安・救助・環境調整担当高等庁 High Authority for the Coordination of Maritime Safety of Maritime Security and Protection of the Marine Environment (HASSMAR)
60	セーシェル共和国 Republic of Seychelles	セーシェル沿岸警備隊 Seychelles Coast Guard

61	シエラレオネ共和国 Republic of Sierra Leone	シエラレオネ海事局 Sierra Leone Maritime Administration
62	シンガポール共和国 Republic of Singapore	シンガポール警察沿岸警備隊 Singapore Police Coast Guard
63	ソマリア連邦共和国 Federal Republic of Somalia	ソマリア沿岸警備隊 Somali Coast Guard
64	南アフリカ共和国 Republic of South Africa	南アフリカ海上安全局 South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA)
65	スペイン王国 Kingdom of Spain	スペイン治安警察 Spanish Guardia Civil
66	スリランカ民主社会主義共和国 Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	スリランカ沿岸警備隊 Sri Lanka Coast Guard
67	タイ王国 Kingdom of Thailand	タイ海上法令執行調整センター Thailand Maritime Enforcement Command Center, Royal Thai Navy
68	東ティモール民主共和国 The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	東ティモール国家警察 National Police of Timor-Leste
69	トンガ王国 Kingdom of Tonga	トンガ王国軍 His Majesty's Armed Force
70	トリニダード・トバゴ共和国 Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	トリニダード・トバゴ沿岸警備局 Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard
71	トルコ共和国 Republic of Turkey	トルコ沿岸警備隊 Turkish Coast Guard
72	ツバル Tuvalu	ツバル警察 Tuvaluan Police Service
73	イギリス United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	イギリス沿岸警備庁 Her Majesty's Coastguard
74	米国 United States of America	アメリカ沿岸警備隊 United States Coast Guard
75	バヌアツ共和国 Republic of Vanuatu	バヌアツ海事庁 Vanuatu Police Service
76	ベトナム社会主義共和国 Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	ベトナム海上警察 Vietnam Coast Guard
77	欧州海上安全庁 European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)	
78	欧州国境沿岸警備庁 European Border and Coast Guard Agency(FRONTEX)	
79	バリ・プロセス(不法移民・人身取引及び関連する国境を越える犯罪に対する地域協力枠組み) Bali Process	
80	国際海事機関 International Maritime Organization(IMO)	
81	環インド洋連合 Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)	
82	アジア海賊対策地域協力協定 情報共有センター The Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia - Information Sharing Center (ReCAAP-ISC)	
83	太平洋共同体 Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	
84	国連薬物犯罪事務所 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime(UNODC)	

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY
OF THE 2ND COAST GUARD GLOBAL SUMMIT
Tokyo, Japan, 20-21 November 2019

1. The Heads of Coast Guards and Agencies Representing Coast Guard Functions in Asia, Oceania, the Americas, Europe, Africa and other regions in the world (hereinafter referred to as “the Coastguards”) took part in the second meeting of the Coast Guard Global Summit (hereinafter referred to as “CGGS”) held on 20 and 21 November 2019 in Tokyo, Japan. The Summit was jointly hosted by the Japan Coast Guard and the Nippon Foundation, and chaired by Commandant IWANAMI, Shuichi of the Japan Coast Guard.
2. The Heads reaffirmed that maritime safety and security and a clean marine environment are the vital foundation for the well-being and prosperity of the international community as a whole.
3. The Heads reaffirmed that ensuring safety of life at sea, providing readiness for distress and disaster response, protecting marine environment, and maintaining maritime order based on the rule of law at sea under international maritime law are an essential foundation for people utilizing the ocean to enjoy various benefits with ease all over the world.
4. The Heads recalled the recognition made in the 1st CGGS in 2017: “the importance of enhancing dialogue and cooperation among the Coastguards worldwide beyond existing regional frameworks, and concentrating the entire regions’ wisdom, experience and knowledge to overcome challenges that the world is facing”.
5. The Heads shared, among the different regions and countries in the world, best practices and advanced successful experiences, and discussed the establishment of a system for human resource development and the best forms of inter-regional and international cooperation among the Coastguards in the world based on their determination at the 1st CGGS to continue to take measures for maritime safety and security as well as marine environment protection.

6. The Heads recognized the importance of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are a broad response to the challenges facing the world today, such as climate change, threats to the environment, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and societal threats posed by organized criminal groups, violent extremism and terrorism, and instability leading to mixed migration. The Heads also recognized that the human resource development in addressing maritime challenges effectively is important and urgent.

7. The Heads recognized the necessity to give special consideration to the small island states as they face special challenges in conducting maritime safety and security operations due to its vast areas of maritime jurisdiction and small population, keeping in mind that the maritime sector supports the livelihoods of regional communities in these small island states. The Heads recognized the International Maritime Organization's World Maritime Day theme "Empowering Women in the Maritime Community" and the importance of creating an environment conducive to women's participation in the maritime community.

8. The Heads expressed their concern over marine pollution such as marine litter and recognized the various ways that Coastguards could contribute to protect the marine environment as those working at sea.

9. The Heads supported the "Coast Guard Global Summit Meeting Guidelines" including the objective and way of management drafted through the discussion in the first meeting of Coast Guard Global Summit - Working Level Meeting (hereinafter referred to as the "CGGS - WLM") in 2018. The Heads supported the establishment of the correspondence group for further consideration in order to make the CGGS framework more sustainable and functional.

10. The Heads supported the establishment of the website to share beneficial information such as pioneer activities and experiences as well as human resources development. The Heads also supported the establishment of the correspondence group for further consideration on specific matters to establish the website.

11. The Heads supported the concept of the “Coast Guard Global Human Resources Development” proposed by the Core Member Group for the Coast Guard Global Human Resource Development (hereinafter referred to as “CMG”). The Heads welcomed and expressed their willingness to support the Japan Coast Guard’s announcement about its readiness to initiate a pilot program under the idea of the “New Educational Opportunity.”

12. The Heads supported the Japan’s proposal to host the 2nd CGGS - WLM in 2020 in Tokyo, Japan.

13. The Heads welcomed further development of dialogue and cooperation among the Coastguards through this meeting, in which more participating agencies worldwide discussed deeply, resulting in the Meeting Guidelines being introduced and the practical concepts of both Information Sharing Method and the Coast Guard Human Resource Development being indicated. The Heads recognized the importance of enhancing “coastguard capacity” of the entire world and deepening the understanding of shared principles of conducts globally in order for the Coastguards as the first responders and front-line actors to overcome challenges that the world is facing.

14. The Heads affirmed their determination to continue the CGGS to discuss common maritime challenges for maintaining and ensuring maritime safety, maritime security and marine environment protection.

15. This is a summary made by the chairman of the 2nd CGGS with unanimous support from the Heads.

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