The MSC proceedings are intended to foster dialogue addressing maritime affairs in the Pacific region and around the world. What follows is a description of the topics to be discussed, along with short thematic descriptions designed to spur discussion amongst our panelists and delegates.

The strategic nexus of the maritime domain is indisputable: 90 percent of the world’s commerce travels by sea; the majority of the world’s population lives within a few hundred kilometres of the oceans and nearly three-quarters of the world is covered in water. The sea has long been the basis of prosperity and security: a stable and secure ocean commons has been the foundation of the significant expansion of trade, communications, and wealth across the world. With the global shift towards Asia, which is primarily a maritime theatre, the notion of Pacific seapower is increasingly at the heart of discussions amongst lawmakers, naval planners, academics and industry representatives. The challenge is to apply seapower in a manner that protects national interests at sea, promotes greater collective security, stability, and trust, and does so in a manner that is appropriate to the region.

MONDAY, 3 OCTOBER (ARRIVALS AND INTRODUCTIONS)

0800 – 1500 - Royal Canadian Navy Familiarization Event - Daysail on board HMCS CALGARY
- Meet outside conference hotel at 0800 for bus transport to Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt

1830 – 2030 - Welcome Reception – Rotunda at the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia

TUESDAY, 4 OCTOBER (PROCEEDINGS, DAY 1)

0715 – 0755 - Continental Breakfast – Fairmont Empress Hotel

0800 – 0810 - Opening Remarks
- Captain Harry Harsch, RCN, Ret’d, Navy League of Canada and Honourary MSC16 Chair
- Brigadier General Jim Hirai, US Army, Ret’d, Deputy Director, Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS)

0810 – 0815 - Welcoming Remarks (video presentation)
- Vice-Admiral Ron Lloyd, Commander Royal Canadian Navy

0815 – 0840 - Keynote Address
- Rear-Admiral Art McDonald, Commander Maritime Forces Pacific, Royal Canadian Navy

0840 – 0900 – Presentation - Where the Land Meets the Sea: A Geostrategic Overview of the Asia-Pacific
- Professor Kerry Lynn Nankivell, Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The maritime domain is incredibly complex, with interactions and intersections between navies and maritime agencies, shipping companies, non-governmental organizations, individual sailors, and the environment itself. Moreover, the seas are often where geopolitics and Great Power rivalries play out in ways that would be impossible on land. However, a complete understanding of maritime issues is impossible without knowing how they are influenced by factors on land. What, then, is critical for stakeholders to know as they look out into the wider seascape?

0905 – 1035 - Panel: Challenges in the Regional Maritime Environment
- Moderator: Prof. Kerry Lynn Nankivell, DKI APCSS
- Lawfare and Geopolitics – Commander Jonathan Odom, DKI APCSS
- Climate Change and the Maritime Environment – Major General A.N.M. Muniruzzaman, Bangladesh Army, Ret’d, Bangladesh Institute of Peace & Security Studies
- The Geopolitics of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing – Rodger Baker, STRATFOR
The safety and security of the ocean commons faces many diverse challenges. The growing complexity of the international political, legal, and economic environment has spilled over into the maritime arena, creating new and complicated sources of friction, while changes to our natural environment, like climate change and overfishing, threaten to complicate the ways in which we rely on the sea and its resources. How are these issues impacting maritime activities, and what are maritime stakeholders doing to manage the risks associated with these emerging and ongoing sources of risk?

1035 - 1105 - COFFEE BREAK – Featuring Poster Presentations

1105 – 1115 – Presentation - Reviewing Canada’s Defence Policy
- Hon. Senator Daniel Lang, Chair of Senate Standing Committee on National Security and Defence

1115 - 1300 - Panel: Creating a Comprehensive Maritime Strategy
- Moderator: Rear-Admiral Roger Girouard, RCN, Ret’d, Western Region Assistant Commissioner, Canadian Coast Guard
- U.S. Maritime Strategy: The Factors That Shape It and Its Future – Captain Peter Haynes, United States Navy, Ret’d, Center for Strategic & Budgetary Assessments
- Japan’s Strategic Maritime Challenges – Captain Kitagawa Keizo, Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force Command & Staff College
- Australia’s Maritime Strategy: Fumbling in the Dark – Andrew Forbes, University of Wollongong

Seapower is a national strategic resource that involves more than just the activities of navies and other maritime enforcement agencies. Seapower itself is a measure of a nation’s ability to use and exploit its maritime resources and capabilities, and these efforts should be coordinated at the highest levels through the creation of comprehensive national maritime strategies. A clear articulation of these goals can facilitate discussions on what civil and military platforms and activities can be used to achieve these objectives. How do modern states approach the creation of these strategies? Does the globalized economy change the way states exercise their seapower?

1310 – 1430 - Lunch at the Union Club of British Columbia
- Luncheon Address: The Rise of Maritime States in East Asia and the Future of Indo-Pacific Security
- Dr. Alessio Patalano, King’s College London

1440 – 1640 - Panel: Challenges in Renewing Maritime Capabilities
- Moderator: Randy Brandenburg, Senior Director for Naval Strategic Initiatives, Raytheon
- Modernization of the People’s Liberation Army Navy: Personnel and Training Challenges – Senior Captain Zhang Junshe, People’s Liberation Army Naval Research Institute
- Indigenous Ambitions: Recapitalizing the Indian Navy – Prof. Harsh Pant, King’s College London
- Building Capacity in Emerging Navies – Prof. Carl Thayer, University of New South Wales

Renewing national maritime capabilities represents ‘the nexus of ambition’ between strategic goals and fiscal and technical realities. However, it is critical to ensure that people and hardware are viewed holistically when it comes to renewing a maritime capability rather than separate components to be integrated later. Given the complicated balance between a nation’s security objectives and available resources, what strategies are being pursued to ensure that operational excellence is maintained and that institutions are able to integrate new capabilities and technologies into their future fleets?

1520 – 1550 - COFFEE BREAK – Featuring Poster Presentations
1800 – 2100 - Conference Banquet Dinner at the Union Club of British Columbia
Banquet Address
- Admiral Scott H. Swift, Commander Pacific Fleet, United States Navy

WEDNESDAY, 5 OCTOBER (PROCEEDINGS, DAY 2)

0715 – 0755 - Continental Breakfast – Fairmont Empress Hotel

0800 – 0930 - Panel: Game Changers – Technical Advancements in the Maritime Realm
- **Moderator**: Commodore Kelly Williams, RCN, Ret’d, General Dynamics Canada
- **Space Systems: Linking the Celestial and Terrestrial** – David Hazen, Science & Technology Joint Force Development, Department of National Defence, Canada
- **The Rise of Autonomous Vehicles** – George Galdorisi, United States Navy
- **Understanding Russia’s Behaviour - A Pacific Spoiler?** – Prof. Alexandre Sheldon-Duplaix, Service historique de la défense

> Technological developments can dramatically alter the maritime operating space. The ceaseless development of aerial, surface and subsurface capabilities has broadened the dimensional reach of maritime forces, while future unmanned and cyber capabilities will undoubtedly present new challenges and opportunities. How are navies positioning themselves to be leaders in innovation, and what are the emerging technologies that could pose the next great revolutions in maritime affairs? What future is there for cyber operations in the naval realm? How are these developments changing maritime tactics, strategy, and doctrine?

0935 – 1035 - Debate: The Future of Maritime Activity in the Arctic
- **Moderator**: Dr. Justin Nankivel, Associate Dean for Academics, DKI APCSS
- **Discussant**: Steve Carmel, Senior Vice President of Maritime Services, Maersk Line Limited
- **Discussant**: Dr. Rob Huebert, Associate Professor, University of Calgary

> The Arctic has received a great deal of attention in recent years. The Arctic states - Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States - have been clarifying their legal claims, writing doctrine, procuring Arctic-capable equipment, and increasing operations in anticipation of greater shipping passing through the region. Many non-Arctic states, including those in the Pacific, are becoming more interested and involved in Arctic affairs. How much of this interest is based on plausible projections for activity in the area? What can we expect to see in terms of shipping activity in the Arctic, and what sort of preparations will ensure the safety and security of Arctic waters in the coming decades?

1035 – 1105 - COFFEE BREAK – Featuring Poster Presentations

1105 – 1155 - Presentation: Maritime Militia, the Unofficial Maritime Agency
- Mr. Conor Kennedy, Research Assistant, China Maritime Studies Institute, US Naval War College

> Traditionally, maritime regulation has been the jurisdiction of government organizations, such as navies, coast guards, and fisheries agencies. The line between official and unofficial maritime actors in Asia has blurred significantly in recent years, however, as ordinary fishermen, or “maritime militia”, have been promoting state maritime goals, both with and without official support. What implications do the presence of such actors have for security in these areas, and how can foreign actors react when confronted by these non-official agents?

1200 – 1250 - Presentation: Pulling Back the Curtain on the North Korean Navy
- Mr. Joseph Bermudez, Jr., Chief Analytics Officer, AllSource Analysis

> North Korea remains a major source of regional insecurity and uncertainty. The opacity of the Kim dynasty makes it difficult to determine the country’s strategic intentions and capabilities. Does modern technology, such as the use of commercial satellite imagery, provide a means to access more information on the hermit state and its armed forces, and can greater information lead to a more stable future for the region?
No single nation has the capacity to take sole guardianship of the global maritime system. Indeed, given the challenges and complexities that exist, multinational relationships are critical in ensuring prosperity and security at sea. Yet, it is one thing to call for cooperation, and quite another thing entirely to make it happen, especially in the Indo-Pacific, which is replete with competing interests, histories and goals, and absent a formal regional security framework such as NATO. Is a sense of regional identity crucial to achieving an integrated approach to maritime security in the Pacific? How are partnerships evolving to promote capability and capacity building at sea? Are there mutual challenges that could be jointly met independent of larger disagreements, and build confidence?

States throughout Asia are increasingly dependent on maritime resources and trade for their prosperity. Much of the world economy depends on the safe transit of commercial vessels through Asian waters, though significant portions of these seas are the subject of intractable territorial disputes. Competition for resources is increasing, while states have devoted larger portions of their budgets to building and sustaining ever more sophisticated naval forces. Conflict is far from certain, though these competing trends suggest that regional tensions are likely to increase if cooperative solutions continue to remain elusive. What does this increase in economic activity and technological sophistication mean for the future of maritime operations in the region, and what might be the result of a failure to find cooperative political solutions to the region’s most pressing security issues? What role might non-regional states play in helping to stabilize this globally critical region?