

# EU Maritime Security Policy



## EMSA – Copernicus Maritime Surveillance

Lisbon, 14 May 2019

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# **AGENDA**

- **Setting the scene: EU Maritime Security Policies**
  - European Maritime Security Strategy and Action Plan
  - Regional Strategies
  - Complementary policies
- **EU strategic interests and related challenges**
- **Added value of CMS as part of EUMSS AP capability development**
- **Conclusions**

# Why Global Maritime Security Matters?

- **Trade.** 80% of world trade is seaborne. Open, protected and secure seas and oceans are key to **global trade**, transport, energy tourism, and ultimately peace and prosperity.
- **Development.** Maritime security ( an integrated response to different forms of crime and threats at sea) is a pre-condition to unlock the potential of blue economy.
- **Diplomacy.** International cooperation at sea often has a positive spill over effect to other areas (Ex. ATALANTA).
- **Maritime governance.** Shared interests and **shared responsibilities.** (Ex. Our Ocean Conference).



# EU MARITIME SECURITY STRATEGY



co-lead  
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## The EU Maritime Security Strategy

is a shared and comprehensive tool to **identify, prevent and respond** to any challenges that affect the security of European **people, activities and assets** in the global maritime domain.



50% EU population and GDP in coastal areas



40% of world fleet controlled by EU companies



90% of global trade is sea-borne

+90,000 km EU External Coastal Borders

+83,000 EU fishing vessels worldwide

### Maritime threats are transnational by nature



Disputes, conflicts and regional instability



Piracy, terrorism and armed attacks



Organised crime and illegal fishing



Accidents, natural disasters and climate change

### And can have a large impact across the EU



Disruption of global supply chains



Attacks to ships, infrastructures and people



Trafficking of people and overexploitation



Oil spills and extreme events

The EU MSS is built on 4 principles and includes an Action Plan with a set of 130 concrete actions

#### Cross-cutting approach

Increasing collaboration between all actors from national to EU level, including public authorities, navies, training, research and the private industry.

#### Rule of law

Good governance must stand on transparent rules, even enforcement and respect for human rights, as enshrined in the international Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).



#### Functional integrity

Building on existing assets and without new structures, working together efficiently towards common goals thanks to more coordination and information sharing.

#### Maritime multilateralism

Collaborating with international forums and 3rd countries, and inviting stakeholders and social partners, to reduce instability and foster development across the global maritime domain.

#### ACTION PLAN

Foreign relations

Awareness

Preparedness

Risk management and crisis response

Research and education

# The Action Plan



**2018**

- a) An **action oriented** Action Plan reflecting the EU cross sectoral (civil/military) approach;
- b) **Internal external policy nexus** and in line with the **EU Global Strategy**.
- c) **The Action Plan** seeks to reaffirm the role of the EU as a global (maritime) security provider;
- d) **A new Structure with substantive impact** – *developing regional approaches to global issues (Gulf of Guinea, Horn of Africa, South East Asia, Black Sea, Arctic...).*



# Regional Strategies and complementary policies



Strategic  
Framework  
for the  
Horn of  
Africa

EU  
Strategy  
for the Gulf  
of Guinea

Integrated  
EU policy  
for the  
Arctic

CC on  
Global  
Maritime  
Security

CC on  
enhanced  
EU security  
cooperation  
in and with  
Asia



Global Strategy



EU NATO Joint Declaration

# EU Global Maritime Security interests



## High Risk Area/Hot spots

### *Africa*

Horn of Africa/Gulf of Guinea

### *Asia*

Malacca/South China Sea

### *At home*

Mediterranean/ Black Sea

# Threats: not only piracy

*ICC IMB Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships – 2018 Annual Report*

**TABLE 2: ACTUAL and ATTEMPTED attacks by location, January – December 2018**

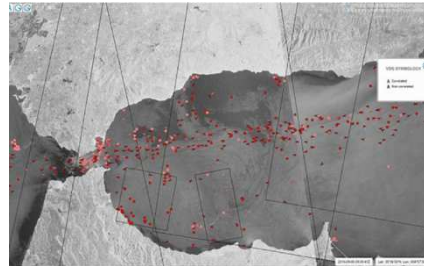
	Location	ACTUAL ATTACKS		ATTEMPTED ATTACKS	
		Boarded	Hijacked	Fired Upon	Attempted
<b>S E ASIA</b>	Indonesia	29			7
	Malaysia	8		1	2
	Philippines	6		1	3
	Singapore Straits	3			
<b>EAST ASIA</b>	China	1			2
	Vietnam	4			
<b>INDIAN</b>	Bangladesh	10			2
<b>SUB CONT</b>	India	5			1
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	Brazil	4			
	Colombia	1			
	Ecuador	1			3
	Guyana	2			
	Haiti	3			
	Peru	4			
	Venezuela	8			3
	Benin	3	2		
	Cameroon	6			1
	Democratic Republic of Congo	1			
	Ghana	8	1		1
<b>AFRICA</b>	Guinea	2			1
	Gulf of Aden			1	
	Ivory Coast	1			
	Mozambique	1			1
	Nigeria	29	1	12	6
	Somalia			2	
	The Congo	3	2	1	
	Togo				1
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>			



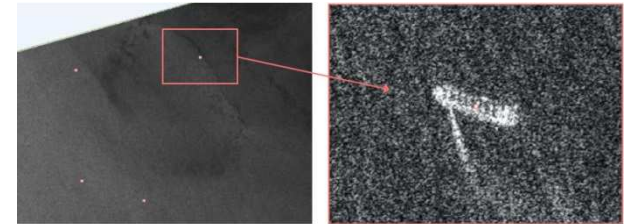
# The added value of CMS



Source: TDA 97 © DLR e.V. 2016. Distribution Airbus DS Geo GmbH



© EMSA, 2016



Vessel detection © EMSA, contains modified RADARSAT-2 data, 2017



Oceanographic ship - PLEIADES © CNES 2016,  
Distribution Airbus DS



Detailed view of two vessel decks - WorldView 3 © European Space  
Imaging/DigitalGlobe 2016

- Contribution to capacity building activities implemented by UNODC and EU funded
- Provision of IMS accounts
- Supporting the building of a clear and effective maritime situation awareness capable to allow a sound MDA for CSDP naval operations facilitating their effort to deliver on the mandate



## What next: an example from EUMSS AP

....action A.3.6: Make the best use of services provided by the EU Satellite Centre (SatCen) and EMSA for the maritime security domain inter alia in support of CSDP missions and operations (notably via the Support External Action (SEA) security service), .....

### **Possible ideas to contribute implementing EUMSS AP taking advantage of IMS and its CMS component**

- Strengthen the quality of IMS services, including tailoring CMS services
- Take advantage of respective expertise and explore ways for further cooperation between EMSA and SATCEN in order to strengthen the Copernicus Security Services also in favour of CSDP naval operations
- Build upon the existing experience to contribute to EU capacity building in third countries, including through the success story of the cooperation with UNODC

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