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OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Delegations

Subject: Council conclusions on the revision of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan (26 June 2018)

Delegations will find herewith the Council conclusions on the revision of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, as adopted by the General Affairs Council on 26 June 2018.

**Council conclusions on the revision of the
European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION:

1. WELCOMES the progress made in the implementation of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) in line with the priorities identified in the EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy and on-going work to strengthen the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), thus enhancing, also in the maritime domain, the EU's capacity to act as a security provider and its strategic autonomy, and to strengthen its ability to cooperate with partners; UNDERLINES that with a view to improving global maritime security, the actions set out in the EUMSS Action Plan should also contribute to the implementation of the EU Global Strategy and the renewed EU internal security strategy 2015-2020, in line with all relevant European Council and Council conclusions;
2. UNDERLINES the role of the EU in promoting maritime multilateralism and the rule of law at sea, the universal application of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); RECALLS the EU's commitment to a rules-based, cooperative and cross-sectoral approach to improving ocean governance on a local, regional and global scale. In this regard, also HIGHLIGHTS the importance of fostering the implementation of the International Ocean Governance Agenda for the future of our oceans, including by ensuring maritime security in Europe and the world;
3. To this end, ADOPTS the revised EUMSS Action Plan to ensure that the policy response remains fit for current and future challenges in line with political priorities in a rapidly changing security environment, and within existing legal frameworks, and taking into consideration the ongoing work in the area of security and defence, and recently adopted EU legislation, policies and other initiatives;

4. RECALLS the importance of cooperation at sea and encourages the continuous promotion of a maritime rules-based order, information-sharing and mutual logistical support, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant partner countries and other international and regional organisations, in particular the United Nations (UN) system, including the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the African Union (AU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);
5. RECALLS the importance of information-sharing on maritime security and surveillance issues at national and EU levels across sectors and borders, and, in this regard, HIGHLIGHTS the importance of a swift implementation of the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) and the need to ensure its sustainability, building upon the collaboration with existing mandatory systems in the Union law, and taking into account existing voluntary initiatives and networks, as well as the results of the EUCISE2020 project;
6. ENCOURAGES renewed commitment to maritime security through a regional approach and UNDERLINES that other relevant EU sectoral and regional strategies and policies, applicable to EU sea and sub-sea basins (the Mediterranean Sea, the North Sea, the Adriatic Sea, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea and the Atlantic Ocean) and the shared maritime spaces and choke points in the global maritime domain (Indian, Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific Oceans), in particular in maritime zones of great strategic interest (i.e. the Horn of Africa/Red Sea, the South China Sea, the Gulf of Guinea and the Caribbean Sea), should be promoted in full coordination with the EUMSS;
7. RECALLS the importance of ensuring and strengthening the internal-external security nexus by appropriately addressing threats and challenges in the maritime domain, to adequately contribute to the well-being and protection of European Union citizens and to encourage the Union's growth and development, as well as the importance of the security-development nexus in order to also promote sustainable development for coastal states;

8. STRESSES the benefits deriving from cross-sectoral cooperation and the synergies between civil and military actors, and PROMOTES the strengthening of inter-agency cooperation, inter alia between the CSDP and the area of Freedom, Security and Justice;
9. UNDERLINES the importance of ensuring policy coherence and full exploitation of all applicable EU instruments and initiatives in relation to the development of capabilities that Member States need in the maritime domain, including the future Civilian Capability Development Plan (CCDP), as well as the Capability Development Plan (CDP), the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD), Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) and relevant projects such as on Military Mobility; in this regard RECALLS the importance of the European Defence Fund, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) and the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF);
10. SUPPORTS the implementation of the coordinated civil-military maritime security research agenda and the development of interoperable maritime surveillance capabilities in line with the European Defence Action Plan;
11. STRESSES that better coordination should be ensured in implementing EU strategies and policies with cross-cutting objectives such as those in the areas of energy, environment and security threats and challenges, including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN), cyber and hybrid threats, terrorism and organised crime, human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants; HIGHLIGHTS the changing nature of threats in the maritime domain and CALLS for renewed commitment to the protection of critical maritime infrastructure, including underwater, and in particular maritime transport, energy and communication infrastructure, inter alia by enhancing maritime awareness through improved interoperability and streamlined information exchange (mandatory and voluntary);

12. STRESSES that particular attention should be devoted to maritime security capacity and resilience building, capability development, fostering education, stimulation of research and innovation in maritime security, as well as to an enhanced EU maritime security culture for sharing lessons learned;
13. In this regard, also RECALLS the importance of addressing the coast guard aspects of maritime security through the promotion of synergies between civil and military actors fulfilling coast guard functions and ENCOURAGES the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA), the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) to continue to deepen their inter-agency cooperation in this field, and when appropriate also with other EU agencies;
14. CALLS on all implementing actors, particularly Member States, the Commission and the High Representative, who also acts as Head of the European Defence Agency, to work closely together and, where appropriate, with other EU bodies and agencies, in particular EBCGA, EMSA and EFCA, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the revised EUMSS Action Plan. The Action Plan should be subject to regular reporting and implementation assessment and, in this regard, reviewed as appropriate.

**REVISED EUROPEAN UNION MARITIME SECURITY STRATEGY (EUMSS)
ACTION PLAN**

Preamble

This Action Plan updates and revises the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, dated 16 December 2014¹. As a living document, it aims to deliver on the EUMSS², by updating and streamlining the existing actions while promoting new actions in full accordance with the EUMSS and taking into account related EU initiatives and policies that have been put in place. It further reflects the conclusions of the two implementation reports of the EUMSS Action Plan³. Finally, it promotes a more focused reporting process to enhance awareness and follow-up of implementation activities, including by identifying those responsible for implementation.

Implementation Guidelines

1. The Action Plan operationalises the EUMSS. It is based upon the following four principles of the EUMSS: a) a cross sectoral approach (including civil-civil, civil-military and military-military cooperation); b) functional integrity⁴; c) respect for rules and principles; and d) maritime multilateralism, including the decision-making autonomy of the EU. The Action Plan brings together both internal and external aspects of the Union's maritime security. With a view to improving global maritime security, the actions foreseen in the Action Plan should also contribute to the implementation of the EU Global Strategy⁵, the renewed EU Internal Security Strategy 2015-2020⁶, the Council conclusions on Global Maritime Security⁷, and the Joint Communication on International Ocean Governance⁸.

¹ 15658/14.

² 11205/14.

³ 10625/16 and 10398/1/17.

⁴ The Strategy does not affect the respective competences of the Union and its Member States in the areas covered. It is also without prejudice to the competences, sovereign rights and jurisdiction of Member States over maritime zones in accordance with relevant international law, including UNCLOS. The Action Plan does not add any obligations to Member States, in particular as regards cooperation with other organisations or participation in international/regional fora.

⁵ 10715/16.

⁶ 9798/15.

⁷ 10238/17.

⁸ 14332/16.

2. The Action Plan builds on relevant sectoral and regional maritime security strategies and policies applicable to EU sea basins and shared maritime spaces in the global maritime domain, as well as other relevant EU policies, with a view to affirming the role of the EU as a global maritime security provider. Promoting global maritime security is a key strand of work in implementing the EU Global Strategy in line with the principles of the EUMSS.
3. As stated in the EUMSS, the Action Plan aims to deliver cross-sectoral actions in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, mainstreaming maritime security into EU policies, strategies and instruments, in line with the EU Internal Security Strategy and other relevant EU policies.
4. Furthermore, the Action Plan contributes to achieving the EU level of ambition in the area of security and defence and takes into account the EU Global Strategy and the European Defence Action Plan (EDAP)⁹, and aims to contribute to their implementation, as appropriate.

To this end, the implementation of the Action Plan should explore the full potential offered by the three separate but mutually reinforcing EU initiatives in the field of defence, the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD), the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)¹⁰ aiming to improve military capabilities, availability and the deployability of forces in the maritime domain, and taking into account the future European Defence Fund, whether through its research window (Preparatory Action on Defence and Research¹¹) or its capability window (European Defence Industrial Development Programme).

Similarly, the Action Plan will be mutually reinforcing the civilian CSDP Compact, when agreed, and has an important role in achieving the other goals of the EU Global Strategy, notably the Integrated Approach to conflicts and crises and resilience of states and societies in our neighbourhood.

⁹ 15160/16.

¹⁰ The first relevant PESCO projects on Maritime (semi-) Autonomous Systems for Mine Countermeasures (MAS MCM), Harbour & Maritime Surveillance and Protection (HARMSPRO), an Upgrade of Maritime Surveillance, and Military Mobility are already being taken forward.

¹¹ A first project for a Technology Demonstrator for Enhanced Situational Awareness in a Naval Environment (OCEAN2020) is already under way.

5. The Action Plan has been developed and planned to take into account the common set of proposals endorsed by the Council on the implementation of the Joint Declaration by the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission, and the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the related Council conclusions¹², as well as other relevant Council conclusions, notably Council conclusions on progress in implementing the EU Global Strategy in the area of Security and Defence¹³ and Council conclusions on security and defence in the context of the EU Global Strategy¹⁴.
6. In particular, the Action Plan aims to strengthen and enhance the capabilities of Member States, EU institutions and agencies to address security challenges, inter alia cyber, hybrid, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) and terrorist threats and improve the protection and resilience of maritime systems and infrastructure. In this regard, relevant EU policies and initiatives shall be taken into account.
7. The tripartite working arrangement between the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA), the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA) on European cooperation in coast guard functions is also taken into account.
8. The Action Plan is in line with EU and Member States' internal organisation and their competences, as well as their policies and legislation, and builds on initiatives by EU Member States and relevant EU institutions, bodies and agencies¹⁵. It is implemented by each Member State and the EU, taking into account ongoing actions at national, regional, EU and international level, making use of available resources and without creating new structures or changing existing legal procedures.

¹² 15283/16 and 14802/17.

¹³ 6875/17.

¹⁴ 14190/17.

¹⁵ EU agencies in this Action Plan are those identified as actors under the different actions of the Action Plan. Other relevant EU agencies may also be invited by the Commission or Member States to collaborate in the implementation of the Action Plan.

9. The Action Plan is divided into two parts. Part A is dedicated to horizontal issues, addressing the work-strands identified in the EU Maritime Security Strategy. Part B is dedicated to regional maritime affairs, addressing the specific needs of key maritime areas across Europe and the global maritime domain. Member States are encouraged to share lessons learned and best practices in their respective areas of expertise or regions, and are invited, on a voluntary basis, to step forward as 'champions' ('chefs de file') in the implementation of concrete actions identified in the Action Plan, in line with their national priorities or mandate.
10. This is a rolling Action Plan subject to implementation and review. The Friends of the Presidency Group should meet at least once each semester, to assess progress in the implementation of the Action Plan and to contribute to providing political guidance.
11. Regular reporting will be provided by the High Representative and the Commission on the basis of contributions from Member States and relevant agencies. A permanent on-line reporting tool will be made available to Member States to facilitate reporting on a regular basis.
12. Relevant Council preparatory bodies are invited to support and inform the work of the Friends of the Presidency Group according to their institutional roles and fields of expertise. Council Working Parties are requested to assess whether and to what extent implementation of the Action Plan falls within their respective areas of responsibility and to provide input to the Friends of the Presidency Group accordingly.
13. The Commission and the High Representative, who also acts as Head of the European Defence Agency, will jointly assure the follow-up of this Action Plan through the relevant working bodies and expert groups.

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
PART A. HORIZONTAL ACTIONS		
EUMSS AWARENESS-RAISING		
0.1	Contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan and overall EU maritime security policy through dedicated events on maritime security such as seminars, workshops and conferences, including actions developed in the framework of European sea basin strategies, the Strategy for the Gulf of Guinea and the Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa at national and EU level, and dedicated actions by volunteer champions.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
A.1.1	Mainstream maritime security into bilateral meeting agendas with third countries and international organisations, and avoid duplication of work strands when promoting effective maritime multilateralism through strategic dialogues and cooperation on maritime security with relevant international and regional organisations (e.g. the United Nations (UN) system, including through the EU-UN Strategic Partnership, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the African Union (AU), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as with third countries, and, where appropriate, with civil society and the private sector.	MS, COM, EEAS
A.1.2	Promote linkages between maritime security and development, inter alia in the framework of ocean governance and sustainable development goals, including in the context of the Our Ocean Conference and of the UN Ocean Conference, in line with commitments so far presented therein, for example, by taking into account the potential destabilising effects of climate change and environmental degradation as risk multipliers.	MS, COM, EEAS

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
A.1.3	Promote the signature and ratification of relevant maritime-security-related international, regional and bilateral Agreements, Conventions and non-binding instruments, and support and assist the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and relevant IMO regulations to promote port security control functions.	MS, COM, EEAS
A.1.4	Promote the universal participation in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and its dispute settlement mechanisms, including the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), advocate for worldwide compliance with UNCLOS rules in the framework of EU political dialogues with third countries and regional organisations and in the meetings and negotiations with candidate countries and promote sharing of best practices, lessons learned and confidence-building measures in the realm of the Law of the Sea.	MS, COM, EEAS
A.1.5	Ensure consistency with the internal-external security nexus throughout EU policies in order to effectively prevent and disrupt transnational Organised Crime networks as well as other illegal activities with regard to maritime infrastructure, transport, employment and resources. Support the fight against terrorism. Further enhance, in that regard, the capacity of CSDP missions and operations to include and adequately protect EU maritime security strategic interests, notably, at this stage, EUNAVFOR Med Sophia and EUNAVFOR Atalanta.	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, EUROPOL By 2020
A.1.6	Enhance cooperation with NATO within the framework of the common set of proposals endorsed by the two organizations on taking EU-NATO cooperation forward, including operational cooperation on maritime issues, implementing the Joint Declaration by the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission, and the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and based on the principles endorsed by the Council on 6 December 2016 and 5 December 2017.	MS, COM, EEAS,EDA

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
A.1.7	Building on existing EU cooperation, conduct coordinated maritime security capacity-building, including education and training activities, with third countries and regional organisations, involving social partners whenever relevant. Enhance their capacities in the fields of maritime governance and rule of law, including criminal justice and administrative maritime law enforcement; strengthen port and maritime transport security; counter illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; promote the countering of illegal exploitation of natural resources and illegal activities in the high seas; enhance border control using coast guard functions, combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, including by monitoring possible maritime routes, forced labour, and other severe labour abuses at sea. Full use should be made of the support provided by relevant EU agencies and EU instruments in that regard (e.g. the IcSP, the ENI, the European Development Fund).	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, EUROPOL
A.1.8	Promote Capacity Building in support of Security and Development (CBSD) in order to strengthen the capacities of civilian and military actors in partner countries in the maritime domain, in the context of a wider security sector reform process or capacity building in support of development and security for third countries, in line with the overarching objective of achieving sustainable development, as a means of helping to restore security and protect civilians and civilian interests in conflict and post-conflict areas while increasing the capacities of military actors where necessary, in order to contribute to the creation of peaceful, democratic and inclusive societies, sustainable development and the rule of law.	COM, EEAS By 2020
A.1.9	Reinforce the maritime security dimension in CSDP partnerships with third countries, with a view to increasing the participation of third countries in CSDP missions and operations where appropriate, according to the mandate of each mission or operation and within the existing legal framework.	MS, EEAS By 2020
A.1.10	Strengthen EU military and civilian planning and conduct capability (MPCC and CPCC) expertise on maritime security issues, including by promoting cooperation and developing synergies with Member States.	MS, EEAS
A.1.11	Improve cooperation and information sharing between CSDP missions and operations and JHA agencies within the existing legal framework, including actions to develop a pilot project for a crime information cell to be located within EUNAVFOR Med SOPHIA to identify challenges and opportunities for the exchange of information between EUNAVFOR Med SOPHIA and JHA agencies.	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
MARITIME AWARENESS		
A.2.1	Promote a coherent regime for maritime surveillance across the EU by fostering better complementarity of information exchange between EU agencies, between EU agencies and Member State authorities, and between Member State authorities themselves. This regime should be built upon existing mandatory systems in Union law and voluntary initiatives such as the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE), and should be in line with the relevant legal framework, including the Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive).	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, SatCen By 2020
A.2.2	Promote and implement by 2020 the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) enabling enhanced interconnection and exchange of classified and non-classified information between civil and military authorities, across sectors and across borders, in line with existing EU mandatory systems and taking into account voluntary, sectoral and cross-border initiatives. Support in that regard the necessary uptake and consolidation of the CISE at EU and Member State level, taking into account, as appropriate, interoperability solutions and the information sharing network tested in the Pre-Operational Validation project EUCISE2020, and including a potential transition period.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, SatCen By 2020

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
A.2.3	Implement the legislative framework of inter-agency cooperation on coast guard functions, particularly working with Member States' authorities and other EU agencies, where appropriate and according to the revised mandates of EBCGA/Frontex, EMSA and EFCA, aiming to foster cooperation and synergies inter alia on information exchange, training and education, and research and technology, as well as to enhance the efficiency of the support provided by the EU agencies to Member States' authorities carrying out coast guard functions at national level.	MS, COM, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA
A.2.4	Promote the development and implementation of maritime security operational centres or information exchange means and modalities to improve coordination between civil and military maritime stakeholders, at national and EU levels, regarding information sharing, taking into account section III (b) of the EUMSS and avoiding duplication with existing mechanisms.	MS, COM
A.2.5	Support the establishment of a comprehensive maritime awareness picture at national and EU levels by fostering interconnection between different existing national surveillance systems, including through the CISE project, making full use of the capacity offered by the European Earth Observation programme (Copernicus), GALILEO and EGNOS (European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service) and upgrading their current services in line with the needs and requirements agreed by relevant authorities, along with the development of a dedicated space surveillance system, taking into account the work of the European Space Agency, EU Satellite Centre (SatCen) and EMSA. Launch relevant projects and initiatives to address gaps in monitoring EU maritime areas of interests, including in third countries, and in cooperation with international partners and organisations.	MS, COM, EDA, SatCen, EMSA
A.2.6	Strengthen the functionality and relevance of the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR) by enabling all relevant border control authorities with responsibility for maritime surveillance, both civilian and military, to share information via the EUROSUR national situational pictures and support interoperability projects to avoid duplication of information in different systems and facilitate EUROSUR operational access to its users. Strengthen cooperation on a regular basis via EUROSUR national coordination centres, in order to improve situational awareness and increase response capability to specific threats at the external borders of Member States.	MS, COM, EBCGA By 2020

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
A.2.7	Strengthen the functionality and relevance of SafeSeaNet and other relevant systems managed by the EMSA to further extend its support to all relevant civilian and military authorities with responsibility for ensuring security at sea.	MS, COM, EMSA
A.2.8	Strengthen the functionality and relevance of fisheries monitoring and reporting systems managed by the EFCA, to better support all relevant civilian and military authorities with responsibility for fisheries control and to assist in complementary tasks related to maritime security control within the EFCA's competence.	MS, COM, EFCA
A.2.9	Complement space-based technology with Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) applications as well as ship reporting systems, <i>in situ</i> infrastructure (radar stations) and other surveillance tools, through innovative cyber tools to ensure a global and more effective maritime awareness picture, avoiding duplication with the Copernicus programme.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA By 2020
A.2.10	Further improve the Maritime Surveillance Network (MARSUR) in support of CSDP operations and missions and other relevant initiatives, and promote EU and Member State initiatives and actions aimed at improving the global maritime awareness picture, such as CISE, in close coordination with the EEAS, the Commission and relevant EU agencies.	MS, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA By 2020
A.2.11	Improve data exchange and interoperability of EU surveillance systems with systems promoted by the EU Critical Maritime Routes Programme and the Maritime Security (MASE) Programme, and explore ways to improve information sharing with relevant partners, where appropriate.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA By 2020
A.2.12	On a voluntary basis and in compliance with applicable rules, share information, both classified and unclassified, with international organisations such as UN, INTERPOL, as well as NATO, in line with the agreed common set of proposals ¹⁶ , to contribute to an enhanced maritime situational awareness. In this regard, build on the success of the Maritime Security Centre Horn of Africa (MSCHOA), as well as the SHADE and SHADE MED.	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, SatCen By 2020

¹⁶ 15283/16 and 14802/17.

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH AND INNOVATION		
A.3.1	Build on and investigate synergies with the civilian sector, when implementing the Capability Development Plan priorities related to defence capabilities, by harmonising requirements and promoting synergies, as appropriate, in the development of capabilities for multipurpose use.	MS, EEAS, EDA
A.3.2	Maximise coordination and complementarity between EDA programmes and the outcome of EU-funded research programmes in areas of dual-use technologies, and their application for the development of capabilities for multipurpose use.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA By 2020
A.3.3	Build on the cross-sectoral agenda for maritime security research by mobilising the network of experts involved therein and other relevant actors in research and innovation-related activities to continue further developing and updating this agenda and promoting synergies among national, multinational and EU-funded efforts related to the development of dual-use technologies contributing to maritime security capability development. National and international research centres, maritime authorities and EU agencies must be involved, so that research activities can be better aligned with user requirements and the problem of fragmentation of security demand at EU level among European suppliers can be overcome.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA By 2020
A.3.4	Support the development of critical technologies and industrial capabilities, including space related technologies, required to sustain future maritime capabilities; this will also involve prioritising the work being taken forward by Member States within initiatives also developed through the Overarching Strategic Research Agenda (OSRA) and the Key Strategic Activities (KSA).	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA By 2020
A.3.5	Promote the use of multipurpose assets to conduct joint surveillance missions and multipurpose operations covering several coast guard functions. In this framework, further implement cooperation among EU agencies on coast guard functions, in accordance with UNCLOS and, where applicable, EU rules such as the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the control regulations.	MS, COM, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
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), including, where appropriate, the role of the EU Special Envoy for Space to promote SatCen and other relevant European space products.	MS, EEAS, EMSA, SatCen
A.3.7	Taking into account existing work, identify and actively promote areas where standardisation and certification can improve efficiency and reduce the cost of maritime capabilities by enabling, inter alia, cross-national asset maintenance, exercises and training of maintenance personnel.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA By 2020
A.3.8	Improve the integration of a cybersecurity dimension in the maritime domain in terms of capabilities, research and technology and industry, building on civil-military coordination and synergies with EU cyber policies related to both cybersecurity and cyber defence, in line with the NIS Directive and international recommendations and regulations such as SOLAS XI-2 and the ISPS Code and their future updates. This will include exchange of best practices and development of joint projects by EU Member States on maritime cyber-attack prevention.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA
A.3.9	Promote Member States' initiatives in the maritime domain aimed at improving energy efficiency, cutting greenhouse gas emissions and using renewable energy technologies, in line with the 2030 targets highlighted in the climate and energy framework and to the extent relevant to international shipping, in accordance with the IMO's initial strategy on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA By 2020
A.3.10	To ensure the competitiveness of the industry as a whole, evaluate how to promote an enabling framework for a civil/military-related ship building industry and relevant activities, including ways to promote efficient industrial cooperation.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA By 2020
A.3.11	Evaluate the quantitative/qualitative adequacy of assets currently available for patrol missions. Identify the optimal level needed to face the expected security challenges and threats at sea and, if appropriate, evaluate how to promote a pre-commercial prototype procurement scheme, upon Member States' request.	MS, COM, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
A.3.12	Promote the use of national funds and European Structural and Investment Funds, in line with smart specialisation strategies, to promote innovation and R&T and R&D across the maritime technological and industrial base, particularly SMEs, including for start-ups. On the basis of existing regulations, explore how to facilitate access to the relevant European Funds, including Horizon 2020 and Erasmus+, for actions provided for within the present Action Plan, where appropriate.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA By 2020
RISK AWARENESS AND MANAGEMENT		
A.4.1	Enhance the overall resilience of EU critical maritime infrastructure with regard to man-made and natural disasters, climate change and security challenges and threats, including piracy and armed robbery at sea, cyber, hybrid and CBRN threats and potential terrorist attacks. To this end, assess and improve the resilience of critical maritime transport infrastructure, such as port security, sea lines of communication, energy infrastructure, offshore installations and telecommunications networks and sensors (e.g. cables), including under water. In particular, explore ways to improve the protection of crew, workers, passengers and goods at sea, on ferries, cruise and ro-ro ships as well as critical maritime infrastructure, including under water, against these threats, in line with the agreed international legal framework.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA By 2020
A.4.2	Promote research on and enhance the protection of borders with regard to the challenges and threats mentioned in A.4.1 while advancing technologies in the area of container security and trade analysis for strategic goods in support of non-proliferation.	MS, COM, EEAS By 2020
A.4.3	Pursue a comprehensive approach to maritime security risk management, in particular by conducting common risk analysis and identifying possible gaps and overlaps in this domain, while also taking into account cyber and hybrid threats, climate challenges and maritime environmental disasters.	COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA By 2020

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
A.4.4	Further strengthen European cooperation on coast guard functions, particularly by working with Member State authorities and EU agencies to steer the joint use of risk management means and instruments. In this regard, continue to promote cooperation and dialogue through relevant international and regional fora, such as coast guard cooperation fora, and voluntary cross-sectoral initiatives in the maritime domain, as well as with third countries and, where appropriate, with public and private stakeholders, ensuring complementarity with actions at EU and EU agencies level.	MS, COM, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA
A.4.5	Further strengthen and share innovative information-based risk analysis techniques, as well as data sources currently not exploited, to enhance risk assessment and response capacity in the maritime security sphere, also building on the CISE project.	COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, SatCen By 2020
A.4.6	Assess, where appropriate and necessary, the possibility of a passenger name record system for the European maritime domain, taking into account the existing relevant international, European and national maritime framework and data protection issues.	MS, COM
A.4.7	Enhance oceanographic knowledge and information, data sharing and cooperation, including on the basis of the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODNET) and in cooperation with international organisations. Promote educational and training programmes to improve oceanographic forecasting capacities. Improve common competences and initiatives in underwater research.	MS, COM
A.4.8	Develop a network of experts on cyber-security and cyber-defence for the maritime field to develop guidelines on procedures in response to emerging threats in the maritime field including possible acts of terrorism and other intentional unlawful acts at sea, especially as regards protection of ships, cargo, crew and passengers, ports and port facilities, marine energy installations and other critical maritime and energy infrastructure, in line with both the NIS Directive and the ISPS Code. The work developed by existing structures and bodies (ENISA CSIRTs Network and NIS Cooperation Group) should also be taken into account.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, ENISA, EUROPOL By 2020

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
A.4.9	Seek to ensure secure maritime transportation of dangerous goods in the waters bordering EU Member States' territorial waters and encourage the development of contingency and response plans, as well as sharing of best practices in areas relevant to the protection of critical maritime infrastructure, including telecommunications networks and sensors and offshore installations, and of sea lines of communication, taking advantage of existing maritime situational awareness tools and instruments and emerging space technologies for maritime applications.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA By 2020
A.4.10	Ensure cross-sectoral synergies as regards military mobility of Member States' personnel and assets in relevant maritime missions and operations, as well as day-to-day exercises, training, movement and transportation ¹⁷ , taking into account commitments made through Permanent Structured Cooperation, as well as the proposals in the Action Plan on Military Mobility.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA
A.4.11	Optimise EU maritime civil-military humanitarian assistance/disaster relief (HA/DR) response teams and Member States' civil and military assets, on a voluntary and case-by-case basis, as a contribution to EU-coordinated HA/DR response operations. Consider organising periodic exercises to ensure effectiveness of the instrument and promoting training in the overall exercise policy of the EU.	MS, COM
A.4.12	Develop the capacity to provide rapid environmental assessment support to Member States' security and defence structures, EU agencies and CSDP missions and operations by fostering cooperation at national and EU level between meteorological and oceanographic institutes, fully exploiting their capacity and knowledge and encouraging innovative advancements in the area.	MS, COM, EEAS By 2020
A.4.13	Foster cooperation between EU and Member State maritime agencies/authorities and other relevant Member State agencies/authorities to enable a rapid and effective response to maritime security challenges and threats, by conducting common exercises and sharing contingency and response plans, and maritime security intelligence information based on a joined-up security risk assessment.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, SatCen By 2020

¹⁷ 14237/17.

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
A.4.14	Furthermore, continue supporting the work of EU customs in ensuring external border and supply chain security, including by improving the data available for real-time risk analysis, strengthening capacities for collaborative action on risks across the EU, and supporting more effective operational cooperation and information-sharing between customs, trade and other government authorities, and third countries.	MS, COM
EDUCATION AND TRAINING		
A.5.1	Relevant agencies, Member States and social partners should organise cross-sectoral maritime security training and exercises, involving inter alia law enforcement and military personnel, including emergency response training on migrant handling, at both European and regional level, and training on priority areas such as coast guard functions, CBRN, cyber-security and protection of critical maritime infrastructure, including submarine cables and grids, also building on recommended common training standards and training modules to better prepare against the challenges and threats mentioned in A.4.1. International and regional organisations such as UN, ILO and IMO, as well as NATO in line with the agreed common set of proposals, should be invited to participate in these trainings where appropriate.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA By 2020
A.5.2	Implement joint exercises by the responsible safety and security authorities to strengthen the communication structures of the authorities involved and to optimise the operational processes of the various maritime safety and security authorities.	MS, COM, EEAS By 2020
A.5.3	Foster cooperation in the area of maritime training and education, including on-the-job training, by promoting synergies and through the establishment of links between EU agencies and research, training and education centres and centres of excellence in EU Member States, including those NATO-accredited centres and training facilities that are open to all EU Member States.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA By 2020
A.5.4	Support educational and training activities in third countries, including coast guard functions, also involving relevant EU agencies.	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
A.5.5	Create an inventory of existing networks for knowledge and competence development in the maritime security field, including by setting up a comprehensive list of training material to support a common European curriculum, and promote a European maritime academy network (navy and marine academies, maritime chairs of universities and coast guard functions). To this end, the outcome of the European Coast Guard Functions Academy (ECGFA) NET project could also be taken into account, as appropriate.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA
A.5.6	Foster training and education on digital skills in the maritime domain, taking into account relevant developments in the shipping industry, in line with the NIS Directive and the EU initiatives in cyber-security and cyber-defence.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EMSA, EFCA, EBCGA, SatCen

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
PART B - REGIONAL AND GLOBAL MARITIME AFFAIRS		
B.1.1 European sea basins	Reinforce the security dimension in existing EU sea basin strategies and consider its inclusion in future strategies and in the review of existing ones, ensuring proper coordination among all actors involved in the specific sea area.	MS, COM, EEAS
B.1.2. European sea basins	Enhance coordination between civilian and military authorities on search and rescue activities (SAR), as appropriate, in European sea basins when and where needed, also by fostering dialogue with all relevant actors in the field.	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA
B.2.1 Mediterranean Sea	Building upon existing regional cooperation initiatives, such as the initiative for the sustainable development of the blue economy in the Western Mediterranean (WestMED Strategy) and the Malta MedFish4Ever Ministerial Declaration on sustainability of Mediterranean fisheries, work towards increased cross-sectoral cooperation, addressing the migration challenges by, inter alia, reinforcing information exchange channels.	COM, EEAS
B.2.2 Mediterranean Sea	Identify and promote those regional maritime capacity-building activities that offer synergies or efficiencies to reinforce existing maritime security capacity-building programmes (e.g. Rabat Process) and develop similar initiatives, where needed, with other third countries and regional organisations.	COM, EEAS
B.2.3 Mediterranean Sea	Explore options to develop maritime security awareness mechanisms at EU level. These should build upon the Mediterranean Sea experience (e. g. the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction in the Mediterranean (SHADE MED) initiative) and positive national and European initiatives on exchange of maritime information, such as CISE and MARSUR. This should also benefit from contributors to EU maritime situational awareness, such as the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA), the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA/Frontex) and the European Union Satellite Centre (SatCen).	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, SatCen

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
B.2.4 Mediterranean Sea	Continue to pursue cooperation with NATO at operational level between EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia and Operation Sea Guardian in full openness and transparency, with respect for the decision-making autonomy and procedures of both organisations, based on the principles of inclusiveness and reciprocity. Cooperation should also continue with civilian actors such as EBCGA/Frontex.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA
B.2.5 Mediterranean Sea	Explore options for further developing the work of the EFCA, EMSA and EBCGA/Frontex in the Mediterranean in the framework of inter-agency cooperation in coast guard functions, in accordance with UNCLOS and, where applicable, EU rules such as the CFP and the control regulations. Promote training activities in the region between national maritime authorities under this framework. Continue to promote cooperation and dialogue, including with third countries, through relevant international and regional fora in the maritime domain, such as the European Coast Guard Functions Forum (ECGFF) and the Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum (MedCGFF).	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA,
B.2.6 Mediterranean Sea	Building on relevant recent experiences, such as the one off the Libyan coast, continue to support the countering of human and other illicit smuggling/trafficking activities at sea, including by continuing to pursue coordination of EU response to the migration crisis, as well as countering illicit arms smuggling and other forms of crime in the sea basin, in coordination, where appropriate, with other programmes such as UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme and international organisations such as NATO. Fully exploit the EU Maritime Security Operations concept, including in the high seas, promoting a wider approach to maritime security, addressing any form of maritime crime while fully protecting critical maritime infrastructure.	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA
B.2.7 Mediterranean Sea	Recognizing the significance of the Mediterranean sea basin to EU security, promote safety and security of navigation, trade routes, as well as current and future energy infrastructure and installation.	MS

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
B.2.8 Adriatic Ionian	Following the Ioannina Declaration of May 2017, continue to work towards enhanced cooperation on security at sea, including by setting up a collaborative platform to better coordinate Member States' response to the migration crisis and by enhancing the monitoring of maritime traffic by upgrading a single shared system such as the Adriatic Ship Reporting System (ADRIREP). Encourage regional cooperation, including in the framework of the Adriatic Charter.	MS, COM, EEAS
B.3.1 Black Sea	Promote regional cooperation initiatives, including by streamlining the priorities of the Black Sea Synergy in a result-oriented approach, by supporting the Black Sea Cooperation Forum and the Bucharest Declaration of 25 October 2016, focusing, inter alia, on maritime training and education, coast guard training, exchange of maritime information for increased maritime awareness at regional level, critical maritime infrastructure protection.	MS, COM, EEAS
B.3.2 Black Sea	Support the synergies promoted by the Facility for Blue Growth in the Black Sea and the Bucharest Declaration. Encourage the participating countries to consider maritime surveillance as a possible priority area of cooperation when developing a common maritime agenda for the region, including for issues related to IUU fishing activities and joint international fisheries inspection schemes.	MS, COM
B.3.3 Black Sea	Support the work done through inter-agency cooperation on countering trafficking, smuggling or other forms of crime in the sea basin and addressing migration at sea.	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA
B.3.4 Black Sea	Foster multi-stakeholder dialogue in the region and encourage regional R&D projects that can contribute to maritime awareness and overall maritime security.	MS, COM, EEAS
B.4.1 Baltic Sea	Foster cooperation on maritime security in line with the priorities established under the European Union Sea Basin Strategy for the Baltic Sea, in particular those developed under Policy Area Safe.	MS, COM, EEAS

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
B 4.2 Baltic Sea	Promote exercises and training programmes, including by involving relevant regional organisations such as the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM), to optimise the disposal and, where possible, the elimination of sea-dumped chemical munitions and unexploded ordnances. Improve emergency procedures in the case of accidental recovery of sea-dumped chemical munitions and unexploded ordnances, including by promoting a manual of procedures, a common contingency plan and unified response models for such incidents, and by contributing to an EU database of incidents and reporting systems.	MS, COM
B.4.3 Baltic Sea	Enhance interoperability to survey and combat against illegal or accidental discharges, in particular of oil and other chemicals, and explore options to develop common maritime pollution surveillance models. Encourage initiatives to develop novel response methods and concepts for hazardous and noxious substances (HNS) and oil spill accidents in the Baltic Sea.	MS, COM, relevant EU agencies
B.4.4 Baltic Sea	Promote sea basin cooperation to foster the coast guard functions in the Baltic Sea region in order to increase information exchange and joint surveillance operations.	MS, COM, EEAS, EBCGA
B.5.1 North Sea/ Baltic Sea	Explore options for risk assessment and management exercises with relevant partners with a view to the protection of critical maritime infrastructure, in particular offshore energy platforms and under water cables. Regular data sharing among Member States, including on underwater surveillance, could help identify, attribute, report on and prevent any dangers or damages to critical underwater infrastructure.	MS, COM, EEAS
B.5.2 North Sea	Promote exercises and training programmes, including by involving relevant regional organisations, to optimise the disposal and, where possible, the elimination of sea-dumped chemical munitions and unexploded ordnances, also addressing emergency procedures in the case of accidental recovery of sea-dumped chemical munitions and unexploded ordnances.	MS, COM

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
B.6.1 Atlantic	Foster cooperation between Member States, relevant agencies, partner countries and relevant international organisations to combat illicit activities in the maritime domain in the Atlantic Ocean, including the Caribbean Sea and especially the West Indies, among others through the support to the development of earth observation applications. In particular, intensify law enforcement activities coordinated by the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre (MAOC(N)) to combat illicit trafficking of drugs.	MS, COM, EBCGA, EFCA, EMSA, SatCen
B.6.2 Atlantic	Promote the implementation of regional maritime security strategies in support of regional capacities (AU, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Southern African Development Community (SADC), etc.), such as the Yaoundé Code of Conduct, and promote the development of other regional agreements, codes of conduct or non-binding instruments (e.g. the Lomé Charter on maritime security and development) relevant to maritime security across key insecure maritime regions in the global maritime domain. Whenever possible, promote best practices as well as tripartite areas for cooperation between the EU and other regional and international organisations in the area of global maritime security (e.g. EU-UN-AU cooperation).	COM, EEAS
B.6.3 Atlantic	Intensify cooperation between different actors present on both sides of the Atlantic, including South-South Atlantic cooperation to prevent and fight different forms of maritime crime and cooperation in the North Atlantic region. With regard to coast guard functions continue to promote cooperation and dialogue through relevant international and regional fora and voluntary cross-sectoral initiatives in the maritime domain such as the North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum (NACGF).	MS, COM
B.6.4 Atlantic (Gulf of Guinea)	Continue to support the implementation of the Gulf of Guinea Strategy and Action Plan as well as national and regional efforts in the framework of the Yaoundé architecture and other regional and international initiatives, in particular the work done by the G7++ Friends of the Gulf of Guinea Group and by the EU Senior Coordinator for the Gulf of Guinea. Ensure coordination of EU projects in the Gulf of Guinea to contribute to maritime security in the area.	MS, COM, EEAS

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
B.7.1 Indian Ocean	Contribute to effective coordination of existing and future maritime security, CSDP, capacity building and development initiatives and continue to support the implementation of the Djibouti Code of Conduct. Continue to explore the lessons learned from the EU's comprehensive approach in the Horn of Africa, in coordination with the EU Special Representative for the Horn of Africa, while exploring ways to take stock of other initiatives, in particular the industry-led Best Practices Manual, the use of privately contracted armed security personnel (PCASP), the definition of a high-risk area, and the work done by the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS).	MS, COM, EEAS
B.7.2 Indian Ocean	Continue to explore the lessons learned from the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia and support EU counter-piracy activities, in particular the mandate of Operation EUNAVFOR ATALANTA to deter, prevent and repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, in coordination with other programmes and projects (MASE maritime security programme under the EDF, Critical Maritime Routes programme and project CRIMARIO), and promote outreach and cooperation with third party naval forces to escort World Food Programme ships.	MS, COM, EEAS, relevant EU agencies
B.7.3 Indian Ocean	At the same time, continue to promote a wider approach to maritime security policy in the Indian Ocean, addressing other forms of maritime crime beyond piracy, from the high seas to ports, and threats to critical maritime infrastructure in the wider Western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea region while exploring options to create a platform dedicated to maritime security and governance in the region.	MS, COM, EEAS
B.7.4 Indian Ocean	Continue to support the establishment of a maritime information-sharing environment and information fusion centres (e.g. regional information fusion centre in Madagascar and the operationalisation of the regional coordination centre in the Seychelles) in zones of strategic interest for the EU and its Member States, based on voluntary national and regional contributions and, where appropriate, in cooperation with industry, building on the good results of the CGPCS and the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction (SHADE) initiative. At the same time, consider exploring different options to improve maritime situation awareness and regional cooperation, inter alia by strengthening the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) in the two Indian Ocean rims, in cooperation with other partners in the region, in particular the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme.	MS, COM, EEAS

Action No.	Action	Lead Actor/Horizon
B.7.5 Indian and Pacific Oceans	Continue to develop an EU strategic approach to (maritime) security in Asia. In particular, conduct a mapping study of all existing EU actions and activities in place in the Indian and Pacific Oceans with a view to identifying possible gaps, overlaps and needs.	MS, COM, EEAS
B.7.6 Indian and Pacific Oceans	Explore the linkages between environment and maritime security in Asia, including addressing the major sources of marine pollution and marine litter affecting the key trading routes and choke points in the Asia Pacific region.	MS, COM, EEAS
B.7.7 Indian and Pacific Oceans	Support the application of UNCLOS and the establishment of mechanisms for regional maritime confidence-building measures in the Asia Pacific region, especially in the South China Sea. Cooperate in that regard with partner countries and international organisations and promote the application of agreed frameworks (in particular UNCLOS) to ensure continued uninhibited access to high seas areas. Support regional ASEAN-led process and regional mechanisms such as the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against ships in Asia (RECAAP). Encourage the swift conclusion of the talks on a code of conduct which will further support the rules-based regional and international order.	MS, COM, EEAS
B.7.8 Indian and Pacific Oceans	Continue to exchange best practices and share positive experiences in the peaceful settlement of disputes and in regional cooperation, including in the development of concrete cooperation for the common management of water resources and the protection of the marine environment in the framework of the High Level Dialogue on Maritime Security established between the EU and ASEAN, as well as in the framework of the ASEAN Regional Forum, the fifth Our Ocean conference and BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation).	MS, COM, EEAS
B.8.1 Arctic	Promote maritime capability development in the Arctic region and consider the potential use of space-based technologies and services (Copernicus and SatCen) in ice-infested waters, as well as the potential use of EU Member States' icebreakers in the polar regions.	MS, COM, EEAS, EDA
B.8.2 Arctic	Continue to promote UNCLOS, the rule of law and international cooperation in the polar regions in particular, in the context of the Arctic Council's and taking into account the work of the Arctic Coast Guard Forum.	MS, COM, EEAS

i)

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- B. 8.2 Arctic Coast Guard Forum [link](#)

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

A

ADRIREP: Adriatic Ship Reporting System
ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU: African Union

B

BIMSTEC: Bay of Bengal Initiative for MultiSectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation

C

CARD: Coordinated Annual Review on Defence
CBRN: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear
CBSD: Capacity Building in Support of Security and Development
CFP: Common Fisheries Policy
CGPCS: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia
CISE: Common Information Sharing Environment
COM: European Commission
Copernicus: European Earth Observation Programme
CPCC: Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability
CRIMARIO: Critical Maritime Routes Indian Ocean
CSDP: Common Security and Defence Policy

E

EBCGA/Frontex: European Border and Coast Guard Agency
ECCAS: Economic Community of Central African States
ECGFA: European Coast Guard Functions Academy
ECGFF: European Coast Guard Functions Forum
EDA: European Defence Agency
EDAP: European Defence Action Plan
EDF: European Development Fund
EEAS: European External Action Service
EFCA: European Fisheries Control Agency
EGNOS: European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
EMODNET: European Marine Observation and Data Network
EMSA: European Maritime Safety Agency
ENI: European Neighbourhood Instrument
ENISA: European Union Agency for Network and Information Security
Erasmus+: Union Programme for Education, Training, Youth and Sport
EU: European Union
EUMSS: European Union Maritime Security Strategy
EUNAVFOR: European Union-led naval force
EUROSUR: European Border Surveillance System

G

GALILEO: European Satellite Navigation System
GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council

H

HA/DR: humanitarian assistance/disaster relief
HARMSPRO: Harbour and Maritime Surveillance and Protection
HELCOM: Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission
HNS: hazardous and noxious substances

I

IcSP: Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IMO : International Maritime Organisation
ILO: the International Labour Organisation
INTERPOL: International Criminal Police Organisation
IORA: Indian Ocean Rim-Association
ISPS Code: International Ship and Port Facility Security Code
ITLOS: International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
IUU fishing: illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

K

KSA: Key Strategic Activities

M

MAOC (N): Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre (Narcotics)
MARSUR: Maritime Surveillance
MASE: Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security
MAS MCM: Maritime (semi-) Autonomous Systems for Mine Countermeasures
MedCGFF: Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum
MSA: maritime situational awareness
MPCC: Military Planning and Conduct Capability
MS: Member States
MSCHOA: Maritime Security Centre – Horn of Africa

N

NACGF: North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NIS Directive: Directive concerning measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the Union

O

OPCW: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OSCE: Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSRA: Overarching Strategic Research Agenda

P

PESCO: Permanent Structured Cooperation
PCASP: privately contracted armed security personnel

R

RECAAP: Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia

RPAS: Remotely Piloted Aircraft System

R&D: research and development

R&T: research and technology

S

SADC: Southern African Development Community

SAR: search and rescue activities

SatCen: European Union Satellite Centre

SEA: Support External Action

SHADE: Shared Awareness and Deconfliction

SHADE MED: Shared Awareness and De-confliction in the Mediterranean

SMEs: small and medium-sized enterprises

SOLAS: International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea

U

UN: United Nations

UNCLOS: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

