The EU Maritime Security Strategy
Responding together to global challenges

Capability development, pooling and sharing capacity in the EU

Civil and military authorities can fulfil their duties better when collaborating across borders and sectors: smart cooperation increases overall capacity while reducing the cost for Member States.

Pooling and sharing assets is the most efficient, effective and solidarity way to equip the EU for the future.

Cutting-edge capacity is necessary to identify, mitigate and counter modern maritime threats.

Main objectives

1. Expanded capacity
   +90,000 km
   EU External Coastal Borders

2. Mutual support
   +83,000
   EU fishing vessels worldwide

3. Preparedness
4. Asset availability
5. Smart procurement
6. Multipurpose and dual-use technologies
   20m km²
   EU EEZs (380% of EU mainland)

Some examples of cross-country initiatives:

FRONTEX
European Patrol Network (EPN)
EPN is a means of coordinating these efforts against the criminal networks trafficking people and drugs, and assisting the thousands of migrants that attempt to reach the EU by sea.

EFCA
Joint Deployment Plans (JDP)
JDPs allow EFCA to organise means pooled by Member States, overcoming asymmetries in the different resources and establishing priorities available for control and inspection.

Smart surveillance of the EU Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs)
Previously limited to military use, Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAs), such as drones offer huge potential for innovative applications in a wide variety of civil sectors, and will be crucial for the security and competitiveness of the EU.

EU countries and institutions are called to:
Define key capability areas and technologies
Explore further multipurpose and dual-use technologies
Increase sharing of best practice, risk analysis and threat information

Learn more at: