There is a common responsibility to better assess the risks and resilience of maritime regions and coastal, off-shore and underwater infrastructure to threats, natural disasters and climate change.

Europe depends on the sea for communication, resources, global supply chains and environmental services.

Collective experience and capacity are our best assets towards the identification and management of risk, and cohesive response to crisis and major events.

Main objectives

- Risk assessment and mitigation
- Improved resilience
- Contingency planning
- Improved preparedness and decision-making
- Coordinated responses

- 50% of the EU population and GDP are in maritime regions
- 90% of external EU trade is maritime
- 40% of internal EU trade is maritime
- 764 big ports in EU
- >1,2k commercial ports in EU
- >3,8k port facilities in EU
- >350k migrants arrived on the Greek Islands during the first 9 months of 2015

EUNAVFOR Operation Sophia

This comprehensive EUNAVFOR mission disrupts the business model of human smuggling and trafficking networks in the Mediterranean, an important dimension of the current migration crisis, and further reduces the loss of lives at sea.

Operation Triton

Focusing on border control, FRONTEX coordinates the largest EU operation yet, with 18 ships, 6 aircrafts and 15 expert teams provided by 26 EU countries, screening the central Mediterranean up to 156km from the Italian coast, and providing assistance to people in distress.

BSMIR

The Baltic Sea Maritime Incident Response project (BSMIR) analyzed the level of preparedness of the eight Baltic Sea States plus Norway and Iceland vis-à-vis large-scale and multi-sectorial maritime accidents.

EU countries and institutions are called to:

- Enhance cross-sectorial and cross-border cooperation for crisis response and contingency planning
- Conduct common risk analysis
- Assess the resilience of infrastructures to man-made, natural disasters and climate change
- Promote mutual understanding and interoperability