



## The EU Maritime Security Strategy

Responding together to global challenges

# Capability development, pooling and sharing capacity in the EU

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

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 solidary way to equip the EU for the future.

### Main objectives



**+90,000 km**  
EU External Coastal Borders

**+83,000**  
EU fishing vessels worldwide

**20m km<sup>2</sup>**  
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