



European Commission

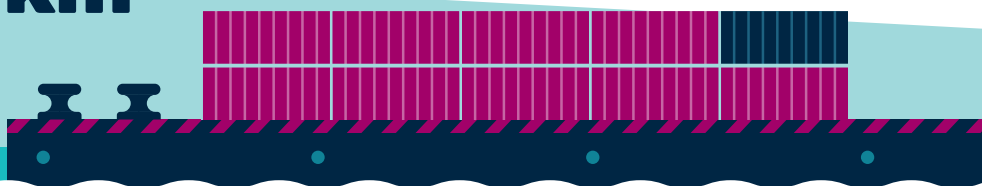
MARITIME SECURITY

Keeping seas safe to secure peace and prosperity



There are **620,000 km** of coastline to protect.¹

90% of the world's trade is seaborne.



The situation

World fleet

There are over

4.5 million

fishing and cargo vessels in the world.²



Tourism

More than

400 million

passengers pass through EU ports each year.³



Economy

€1.3 trillion

is the estimated value of the output of the ocean.



Employment

Over

1.5 million

seafarers worldwide work on merchant trading ships.⁴



The challenges

Maritime security faces several threats, including.

Piracy

191

Reported attacks in 2016.⁵

Illegal fishing

Over **15%**



of global catches are plundered by illegal fishing.⁶

Accidents and natural disasters

50%

of the last 22 major oil spills have happened in EU waters.⁷



Progress report

The EU has been working to improve maritime security.



Fighting pirates

Operation Atalanta: 500 pirate attacks off Somalia countered since 2008. Protecting World Food Programme vessels, carrying out search & rescue missions and monitoring fishing.⁸ Supporting alternative livelihoods and inclusive growth.



Preparing for spills

16 vessels can be mobilised at 24 hours' notice, with 60,000 m³ of capacity for recovered oil.⁹



Training coastguards

International collaboration strengthened. 12 EU coastguard agencies work together with 37 training institutions.¹⁰



Satellite tracking

Identity details, latest positions and other information can be provided for around 17,000 vessels in and around EU waters.¹¹

How do we improve?

Global initiatives encourage further cooperation and participation, particularly with developing countries. The EU's action plan focuses on five key areas.



Risk management

Use data and information exchange to **improve risk analyses**. Share maritime crisis response information, where appropriate.



Preparedness

Identify areas that require **further investment**, for example next generation patrol vessels. Improve synergies between civilian and military authorities.



Research and education

Consolidate maritime security training into single modules. Establish new networks for knowledge development.



Awareness

Enhance maritime surveillance to help with early warning mechanisms and improve response times, including by encouraging information exchange.



Foreign relations

Develop relationships with international and regional bodies such as the UN and NATO.

**Maritime security is vital for peace and prosperity.
Working together at an international level is the only
way to secure our seas.**

© European Union, 2017
Reproduction authorised provided source acknowledged

Sources: 1. NASA Science. 2. FAO/EMSA. 3. European Commission. 4. ICS. 5. ICC. 6,7. European Commission. 8. EU NAVFOR. 9. EMSA. 10. European Commission. 11. EMSA.

#OurOcean
ourocean2017.org
@EU_MARE
@EUmaritimefish

