EU developments in the littorals

Division of Information and Aerosystems

Erik Berglund
EU developments in the littorals

• Content
  • EU Maritime Security Strategy
  • Common Information Sharing Environment
  • Border control
  • Conclusions
EU Maritime Security Strategy

• EU Maritime Security Strategy adopted by the European Council in June 2014:
  • to identify and articulate the main strategic maritime interests of the EU;
  • to identify and articulate the maritime threats, challenges and risks to the strategic maritime interests of the EU;
  • to organise the response, i.e. provide the common policy objectives, common principles and areas of common support as the backbone of the joint strategic framework in order to create coherence for the diverse and wide array of sector specific maritime policies and strategies.
EU Maritime Security Strategy - keywords

• Cross-sectoral approach
• Cooperation and information exchange to optimize surveillance of the EU maritime area and its maritime borders
• Development of the Common Information Sharing Environment
• Pooling and sharing, as well as training and education; good coordination and mutual reinforcement with NATO in order to ensure complementarity and increase coherence
• Identifying capability areas and technologies that could benefit from additional investment, improving harmonisation for better interoperability, standardisation and certification
Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE)

- Developed since 2009
- ‘Maritime CISE is a voluntary collaborative process in the European Union seeking to further enhance and promote relevant information sharing between authorities involved in maritime surveillance’
- ‘One of the most important needs is to improve information exchange between military and civilian authorities’
- Military
  - MARSUNO
- Transport
  - SafeSeaNet
- Border Control
  - EUROSUR
Border Control

- Border Control is one of the most European areas
- Schengen – free movement and ’common external border’
- Frontex - EU border management agency - 2005

‘While considering that the responsibility for the control and surveillance of external borders lies with the Member States, the Agency shall facilitate and render more effective the application of existing and future Union measures relating to the management of external borders’

‘…contributing to an efficient, high and uniform level of control on persons and surveillance of the external borders…’

- European Border Control System (EUROSUR) - 2013
EUROPEAN BORDER SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (EUROSUR)

- EU Regulation that entered into force on 2 December 2013
  - A common framework for the exchange of information and cooperation between Member States and Frontex in order to improve the situational awareness and to increase the reaction capability at the external borders of the Member States of the European Union, for the purpose of detecting, preventing and combating illegal immigration and cross-border crime and contributing to ensuring the protection and saving the lives of migrants

- Information exchange
- Common surveillance tools
- Risk driven response
EUROSUR – information exchange

- Each Member States establishes a National Coordinating Centre (NCC)
- Network (EU Restricted) for bilateral and multilateral information exchange in near real time
EUROSUR – Common surveillance tools

- Coordinate the common application of surveillance tools
- Operational response based on impact levels and Member State requests
EUROSUR - resources

• Frontex:
  • Communication network, analytical tools,
  • Satellite imagery (EMSA and EUSatCen)
  • Airborne surveillance
  • Additional funding for joint operations

• Member States
  • Personnel
  • Equipment
Conclusions

- Maritime domain of high EU priority
- Efforts to improve exchange and cooperation
  - Between and within member states
  - Between communities:
    - Defence
    - Border control
    - Customs
    - Environment
    - Fishery
    - Law enforcement
    - Safety
- Border control most advanced due to common legislation (Schengen)