

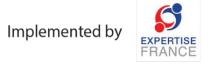
Blue Economy-Conference, Nairobi, 28 Nov 2018 EU initiatives to promote MDA and the Blue Economy

EU as a global maritime security provider

- EU Naval Force operations Atalanta (2008) : fight against piracy
- EU- CRITICAL MARITIME ROUTE PROGRAM :
 - IOR : CRIMARIO (2015-2019)
 - GOG : GOGIN, GOG inter-regional network (2016-2020)

Address the challenge of security and safety of essential maritimes routes, emphasazing <u>CB</u> by providing <u>legal assistance</u> and <u>training</u> as well as <u>exchange of information</u> at the regional level and implementation at the national level

• EU MASE - MARITIME SECURITY (2012-2018) in the ESA-IO, promote Maritime security and a favourable environnement for development



EU Maritime Security Strategy, EUMSS

- With a strong reliance on maritime trade, **Maritime security is vital for EU**, the EUMSS (june 2014, revised action plan 2018) aims to identify maritime security challenges
- A stable, secure, global maritime domain to protect growth and prosperity
- To reduce transnational maritime threats : territorial disputes and armed conflict, proliferation, piracy and armed robbery, terrorism, organised crime and trafficking, climate change, pollution and conditions that weaken the potential for growth.
- Action plan with core principles : cross sectoral approach, functionnal integrity, maritime multilateralism and respect for ruled based good governance.
- Key areas : a coordinated approach, regional response, capacity building

Implemented by



BLUE ECONOMY

- Blue Economy, Blue growth, Blue Diplomacy
- represents all economic activities related to our oceans, seas or coastal areas.
- Covers established sectors (fisheries, shipbuilding, tourism) emerging industries (ocean energy, biotechnology)
- Maritime insecurity is a major obstacle to economic development of the Blue Economy
- Maritime ressources need to be protected.

