

Curriculum

To be reviewed by <i>February 2023</i>	Activity number 36	The challenges of securing maritime areas for the European Union	ECTS 1
---	------------------------------	---	------------------

<p><u>Target audience</u></p> <p><i>The course is designed for up to 40 participants. EU Member States and European institutions are invited to nominate one participant each at mid to senior level rank. The training audience might include, but is not limited to participants from different Ministries (Foreign Affairs, Defence, Economy, Interior, Research and Finance) as well as national and EU Institutions and Agencies.</i></p>	<p><u>Aim</u></p> <p>The course aims to prepare military officers and civil servants from EU Member States, Institutions and Agencies, to be assigned to posts relevant on maritime security policies, strategies and missions/operations at executive staff level. It allows them to get acquainted with diplomatic, institutional, legal and operational issues related to the implementation of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS). The course is also aimed to create a network of practitioners working in the field of maritime security in EU MS and Institutions.</p>
--	--

Learning outcomes	Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the organization and operating principles of the EU Institutions involved in the EU MSS; - List the main goals of the EUMSS (and Action Plan) and describe the main strategic maritime interests of the EU; - Identify the threats, challenges and risks in the maritime area; - Summarize the legal bases for the EU action at sea, and according to which strategic objectives this action should respond; - Identify and distinguish the most important civil and military options implemented, within the framework of CSDP; - Explain the main interactions between oceans and climate changes;
	Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate the strategic impact of relevant EU missions and operations tasked with maritime security, including cooperation and coordination with relevant International Organizations, Third States and the private sector; - Benchmark on how common maritime security issues are addressed in different EU Countries. - Maintain EU sovereignty and freedom of action in maritime area according to crises management lessons learnt (i.e. COVID-19); - Take into account the impact on climate and ocean biodiversity of EU action and operations;
	Competences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Openly act and actively contribute when operating in the international and/or EU environment; - Lead a working group involved in prospective geostrategic studies;

Evaluation and verification of learning outcomes

The course is evaluated according to the Kirkpatrick model: it makes use of level 1 evaluation (based on participant's satisfaction with the course). In order to complete the course, participants have to accomplish all learning outcomes. The evaluation is based on the active contribution in the residential Module, including their syndicate session and practical activities as well as on their completion of the eLearning phases (c pass the mandatory tests, Active observation by the course director/lead instructor and feedback questionnaire filled by course participants at the end of the course is used. However, no formal verification of learning outcome is foreseen; proposed ECTS is based on participants' workload only.

Course structure		
Main Topic	Recommended Working Hours (of that eLearning)	Contents
EU Maritime Security Strategy and the challenges of implementation	4 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUMSS in the context of the EU Global Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EU maritime interests. Risks, threats and challenges at sea – EUMSS implementation in an coordinated and integrated approach: Objectives, Action Plan and challenges of implementation • International Legal framework for EU action at sea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNCLOS maritime dispute/settling mechanisms
The maritime dimension of EU external action	10 (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU regional responses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EU approach to Maritime Security in Sea basins: Adriatic Aegean, Mediterranean, Atlantic, Baltic, Nordic or Black Sea, GoG, HoA, Artic, South China Sea – EU strategy for the Indo-Pacific (focus on the security dialogues with partners in South and Southeast Asia on maritime security and on the EU projects in the Indian Ocean: IONS, IORA, IOC). • National/EU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National maritime security strategies within EUMSS framework • Support Capacity Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Critical Maritime Routes (CMR) Program: supporting third countries and regional organisms in capacity building efforts: MASE, CRIMARIO, CRIMGO, CRIMLEA • Cooperation and coordination with relevant International Organizations and partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EU and NATO – EU and AU,GCC,ASEAN – EUROPOL/INTERPOL – IMO/ILO/UNDOC
Awareness, surveillance and information sharing	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) • EU approach on Integrated Maritime Surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CISE and cross border sectorial systems: EUROSUR, MARSUR – Ensuring coordination of EU maritime surveillance activities: FRONTEX, EMSA, EDA

Capability development in the maritime domain	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PESCO projects in the Maritime domain (PESCO Upgrade Maritime Surveillance) • Dual use of maritime capabilities (CIV/MIL) • Cross country initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FRONTEX European Patrol Network/EFCA Joint Development Plans/Smart surveillance in EU EEZs • “Blue Economy” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – describe (cf. EU Blue Growth Strategy of 2012), its consequences on civil-military cooperation in maritime security and what opportunities it offers in terms of cooperation with external partners
Risk management, protection of critical maritime infrastructures and crisis response	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Achieve a common risk analysis and a shared maritime security risk management – Enhance trans-sectoral/border cooperation for a coordinated maritime crisis response and contingency planning – Address risks related to irregular migration flows – Assess the resilience of maritime infrastructures to threats, man-made, natural disasters and climate change – overview of cyber threats awareness in the maritime domain – Introduction on the link between Climate Change and defence (“climate security” or “environmental security”) and its maritime security dimensions
Strategic impact of relevant EU Missions and Operations	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic impact of relevant EU missions and operations tasked with maritime security: EUNAVFOR OP. MED IRINI/OP. ATALANTA, EUCAP (SOMALIA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cooperation on capacity building in the field of maritime security with third countries and regional organisms – Cooperation with other relevant actors: data sharing, maritime surveillance, etc. – Countering illegal activities at sea: human trafficking, terrorism, smuggling, piracy, illicit arms trade, violations of arms embargo. – Examine EU contribution to sustainable fisheries-regime / measures to counter IUU Fishing – Case Studies (Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Guinea, Horn of Africa, Western Indian Ocean)
TOTAL	29 (6)	

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Additional information</u>
<p><i>ESDC Handbook on CSDP</i> <i>AKU 1: History and Context of ESDP/CSDP Development</i> <i>AKU 2: The European Union Global Strategy</i> <i>AKU 4: CSDP Crisis Management Structures and the Chain of Command</i> <i>AKU 6 : CSDP Decision Shaping/Making</i> <i>Additional Documents</i> <i>European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan Brussels, 26 June 2018</i> <i>EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept Brussels, 18 July 2017 CSDP/PSDC 443</i> <i>EUMC 101</i> <i>European Union Maritime Security Strategy, Brussels, 24 June 2014</i></p>	<p>The language regime of the CSDP will apply, i.e. the working languages are English and French; no translation will be provided. Course participants have to prepare themselves by completing the e-learning part before attending the residential phase of the course.</p> <p>In order to facilitate discussion between course participants and trainers/experts/guest speakers, the Chatham House Rule is used during the residential module: 'participants in the course are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed'</p>