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From: European External Action Service (EEAS)
To: Delegations
Subject: Training Requirements Analysis Report on Maritime Security

Delegations will find attached the Training Requirements Analysis (TRA) Report on Maritime Security discipline, as agreed by EUMC on 11 June 2021.

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Delegations will find attached the final Training Requirements Analysis (TRA) Report on *Maritime Security* discipline, as agreed by EUMC on 11 June 2021.

REFERENCES

- A. EU Policy on Training for CSDP (Council doc. 7838/17, adopted by the Foreign Affairs Council on 3 April 2017).
- B. Implementing Guidelines for the EU Policy on Training for CSDP (Council doc. 5199/1/17 REV1, dated 17 January 2017).
- C. Terms of Reference of EU Military Training Group, doc. 14695/18, dated 23 November 2018.
- D. EUMC Strategic Guidance on CSDP Military Training, doc. 7355/19, dated 11 March 2019.
- E. Guidelines for EU Military Training Discipline Leader, doc. 11192/15, dated 23 July 2015.
- F. Framework Process for Managing CSDP Military Training Requirements, doc. 17087/14, dated 19 December 2014.
- G. EU Concept for Maritime Security Operations under CSDP, doc. 11401/17, dated 18 July 2017.

A. BACKGROUND OF THE TRA REPORTS¹

1. CSDP training requirements are the central point for developing and delivering the right CSDP training to the right audience, aimed at improving the right skill sets.
2. This requirements driven architecture of the *CSDP Military Training and Education System* allows for improving existing training, covering the identified training gaps, or eliminating unnecessary redundancies.
3. In accordance with *EU Policy on Training for CSDP* (Ref. A), training for CSDP is driven by requirements, not events. The type, complexity and number of training activities related to a training discipline derive from requirements and shortfalls identified during the conduct of CSDP operations and missions, evolution of the security and defence environment, and civilian and military capability development

¹ The general overview of the management of the military training requirements at EU level is common for all the disciplines and their associated TRA reports. It is updated regularly with the latest training policy documents.

processes. These requirements are agreed for each identified training discipline².

4. In accordance with the *Implementing Guidelines for the EU Policy on Training for CSDP* (Ref. B), an EU Military Training Group (EUMTG) was established as the Council Preparatory body for the systematic process of managing CSDP Training Requirements for CSDP Military Training. Additionally, taking into account that training opportunities that are not open to all EU Member States and EEAS bodies cannot be considered as EU Training and Education opportunities, any institutionalised cooperation with training discipline leaders or training providers, must be ruled by the principle of inclusiveness.
5. As establish in its Terms of Reference (Ref. C), the EUMTG should propose strategic priorities for CSDP Military Training and Education (T&E) to the European Union Military Committee (EUMC). These priorities derive from political guidance (e.g. Conclusions of the European Council, Council Conclusions on CSDP, etc.), military capability development process, studies, military concepts, and analysis of lessons from operations and exercises, and other sources as required. The deliverable for this task is the *EUMC Strategic Guidance on CSDP Military Training* (Ref. D), which includes an annex on *Military Role in Maritime Security* with the military role, tasks and priorities in the EU context.
6. As described in the *Guidelines for the EU Military Training Discipline Leader* (Ref. E), discipline-focused training requirements analyses (TRA) require the involvement of expert, capable and knowledgeable bodies – the EU Military Training Discipline Leaders. Involving several bodies and actors achieves a broad exposure and legitimacy of TRA, but requires extensive co-ordination and cooperation. This is what the two penholders entities – the two co-Discipline Leaders (co-DLs) - have done for this report.
7. The discipline *Maritime Security*³ was initially noted by the EUMC on 17 Dec 2014, as part of a list - the *Preliminary EU Military Training Disciplines and Thematics* (Ref. F annex B). Afterwards EUMC agreed the discipline as part of the

² Discipline for CSDP training: a functional training category that groups distinct training thematic and requirements in support of capabilities for CSDP missions and operations. Thematic are areas within each discipline that group individual and collective performance objectives on a functional basis (Ref. B).

³ The initial title was *Military role in Maritime Security*.

consolidated list of disciplines presented in the *EU Military Training and Education Annual Report 2015*⁴.

8. The endeavour of the discipline *Maritime Security* started on 30 September 2016, when Greece formalised, for the consideration of the EUMC, the offer to lead the discipline *Maritime Security*, through the NATO Maritime Interdiction Operations Training Centre (NMIOTC)⁵.
9. Given some potential additional offers, the Member States discussed the leadership for this discipline during several meetings of the EU Military Training Group (EUMTG).
10. On 29 March 2017, Greece reconfirmed that it is ready to undertake the role in cooperation with other interested Member States⁶.
11. On 07 July 2017, Spain welcomed the Greek offer and formalised the offer to lead this training discipline in cooperation with Greece and other interested Member States, by means of the Plans Divisions in the Spanish Navy HQ⁷.
12. On 10 January 2018, the EUMC agreed⁸ the Greek offer to take the lead, with the co-leadership of Spain, as the EU Military Training Discipline Leader for *Maritime Security*.
13. The co-DLs presented a draft Programme of Work, with the main milestones for conducting the Training Requirements Analysis (TRA), which was agreed by EUMTG.
14. The co-DLs started to conduct the TRA process on behalf of EUMTG during the first semester 2018. During the process, the co-DLs took into account the priorities set by the EUMC Strategic Guidance on CSDP Military Training, especially the annex on *Military Role in Maritime Security*.
15. The co-DLs periodically presented the progress achieved during the regular EUMTG meetings, for subsequent validation. Eventually, the co-DLs finalized and

⁴ See annex A of the *EU Military Training and Education Annual Report 2015*, doc. 11066/16, dated 8 July 2016

⁵ EL MILREP Letter to the Chairman EUMC, dated 30 September 2016.

⁶ EL MILREP Letter to the Chairman EUMC, dated 29 March 2017.

⁷ ES MILREP Letter to the Chairman EUMC, dated 07 July 2017.

⁸ See the Outcome of Proceedings of the EUMC meeting on 10 January 2018, Council doc. 5119/18, dated 11 January 2018.

sent the final draft TRA report in November 2020, after their presentation to the EUMTG.

16. The training audience for the Maritime Security is Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subjects of the discipline.

B. AIM

17. The aim of this document is to present the conclusions of the TRA report for the *Maritime Security* and provide proposals and recommendations for the way ahead.

C. METHODOLOGY OF THE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS (TRA)

18. In order to perform the TRA, the co-DLs followed the steps described in Annex A of the “*Guidelines for EU Military Training Discipline Leader*” (Ref. E).
19. During 2018-2020, in order to achieve extensive coordination and the main objectives of the TRA, the co-DLs organised several physical and virtual meetings. The physical meetings took place in Souda Bay of Crete, Greece, at the premises of NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC) and in Madrid at the Headquarters of the Spanish Navy. Several virtual meetings complemented the process, to further sustain a common coordinated effort.
20. The outputs of the above meetings were the elaboration of TRA program of work and related calendar of activities, thematics setting and sharing between the co-DLs, development of the Common Core Curriculum in Maritime Security, preparation of the Questionnaire addressed to EU Member States and Institutions and finalization of the TRA Report.
21. The co-DLs developed a questionnaire with the aim to map the existing training opportunities (courses and exercises) at the Member States level. With support from EUMTG, the questionnaire was distributed to all the Member States.
22. During the analysis, the co-DLs matched the existing opportunities to the discipline Common Core Curriculum, in order to determine training gaps, deficiencies and redundancies.

23. The Common Core Curriculum developed by the co-DLs consists of twelve (12) modules. Each module covers a specific training area, and it can be taught independently according to national legislations and target audience needs. The co-DLs aimed at striking a balance between implementing the EU commonly agreed policy and doctrine in (CSDP military) maritime security, on the one hand, and on the other hand staying flexible to cope with different national training audiences and regulations.

24. As an output of the process, the co-DLs identified the following training modules for the discipline “Maritime Security”:

Module 1 – Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain

Module 2 – Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries,

Module 3 – Maritime Interdiction / Control

Module 4 – Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and

Module 5 – Maritime Law Enforcement

Module 6 – Maritime Border Control

Module 7 – Maritime Contribution to Countering Hybrid Threats

Module 8 – Maritime Presence

Module 9 – Maritime Security Sector Reform

Module 10 – Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore

Module 11 – Non-Combattant Evacuation Operations

Module 12 – Illegal and Unregulated Archaeological Research and
Pillage

25. The above-mentioned list of modules was developed based on the specific Maritime Security Operations (MSO) tasks relating to the External Action of the Union, presented in the EU Concept for Maritime Security Operations under CSDP (Ref. G).

26. EUMS has analysed the list of modules, and is recommending the two co-Discipline Leaders to assess the feasibility, for the next revision of the document, to elaborate two additional and complementary modules as follows:

Module 13 – Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) Operations.

Module 14 – Maritime contribution to preventing and mitigating climate change, natural catastrophes and environmental disasters (including marine pollution).

D. TRA CONCLUSIONS

27. The analysis done by the co-DLs led to the several conclusions as follows below.
28. A training gap for the module 9 “Maritime Security Sector Reform” has been identified, and no training Institution is providing any course related to this training area.
29. Courses for eleven out of twelve modules of the Training Discipline “*Maritime Security*” are available for all EU Member States.
30. The available courses cover only partially the objectives and the content of the eleven modules.
31. The training institutions from four countries (France, Greece, Italy and Latvia) provide the above courses in accordance with the CSDP language regime for the training programmes, i.e. English and French without translation.
32. Several courses are conducted in different EU Member States in languages which are not in accordance with the aforementioned CSDP language regime.

E. PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS⁹

33. The co-DLs propose to modify the name of the discipline “Military Role in Maritime Security” to “Maritime Security”¹⁰.
34. Member States and EU Institutions are to continue the work undertaken so far by the co-DLs and organise Training and Education activities to fill the identified gaps in *Maritime Security* training. All the identified requirements of the twelve modules must be covered by effective E&T from the training providers of the EU Member States.
35. Discipline Leaders should coordinate all the necessary work on closing the gap of Module 9 “Maritime Security Sector Reform”.

⁹ This chapter E provides an overview of the main proposals made by the co-DLs.

¹⁰ On 20 April 2021, Member States were invited to provide formal comments on the draft report. No comments were received on this specific proposal, therefore it is considered as accepted. From now on, the name used for this discipline will be “*Maritime Security*”.

36. Training Institutions that currently provide E&T, which partially meet the requirements of the modules, have to expand their training programmes with courses in order to cover all the aspects and objectives of each module.
37. Training Institutions that currently provide E&T for national purpose only, should reconsider and examine the possibility of the opening of their courses to all EU Member States.
38. Training Institutions that currently provide E&T in languages which are not in accordance with the CSDP language regime for the training programs, i.e. English and French without translation, should reconsider and examine teaching of their courses in the aforementioned languages.
39. It is recommended that Discipline Leaders conduct annual meetings regarding the training discipline in order to review and update requirements and validate or adjust the E&T solutions by examining whether the courses are done, if all the aspects of each module are covered and if any new requirements emerge.
40. Based on feedback from the Member States and EU Bodies, if a course mentioned in the TRA is proven not to be open to all the EU Member States, the TRA will have to be amended accordingly.
41. In the wake of the recent pandemic waves, the need of the distance learning occurs inevitably. This need compels the training Institutes of the EU Member States to also deliver the courses of the Training Discipline Modules virtually. Thus, it is strongly recommended that the training Institutes provide their courses by means of online learning, where it is possible, through various internet platforms.
42. By adopting the proposed Common Core Curriculum, the E&T providers from the Member States will progressively improve the quality of their courses and will manage to synchronize the existing national and multinational maritime military training and adapt it to CSDP requirements.
43. Based on the agreed Common Core Curriculum, further standardised training on *Maritime Security* can be developed by the training institutions across the EU, under ESDC umbrella¹¹ or in cooperation with other training institutions from other EU Member States.

¹¹ As members of the ESDC network. For more details about the network, see <https://esdc.europa.eu/institutes/>

F. RECOMMENDATION

44. EUMC is invited to:

- a. Agree on the conclusions and proposals contained in this Report.
- b. Agree that the proposed *Common Core Curriculum* constitutes the minimum common standards in EU military training requirements on *Maritime Security*.
- c. Agree to invite the two co-DLs to assess the feasibility, for the next revision of the document, to elaborate two additional complementary modules, as described in the paragraph 26.
- d. Task EUMTG, supported by the EUMS, to further identify ways to implement the agreed proposals on *Maritime Security* as well as to report back to the EUMC through the EU Military Training and Education Annual Report.

Annex

“Training Requirements Analysis (TRA) Report for the EU Military Training Discipline *Maritime Security*¹²”

¹² This title of the EU Military Training Discipline was presented by the co-DLs, based on their proposal made to EUMTG (see para 33 of the executive summary)

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**EU Military Training Group
“Maritime Security”
Training Discipline**

**Training Requirements Analysis
Report**

by EL and ES

November 2020

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Training Requirements Analysis

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References

- a. Guidelines for EU Military Training Discipline Leader, doc. EEAS (2015) 922, Rev.3 dated 23 July 2015
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- c. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) – Action Plan, doc.17002/14 dated 16 December 2014
- d. Council conclusions on the revision of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- e. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- f. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- g. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- h. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- i. EU Maritime Rapid Response Concept, doc.15294/07 dated 15 November 2007.
- j. Implementing Guidelines for the EU Policy on Training for CSDP, doc. EEAS 16 5199/1/17, Rev.1 dated 17 January 2017

Introduction

Training is a critical factor of the professional performance of staff, military or civilian. Enhanced training improves capabilities. Better trained experts provide better impact on the ground and make civilian missions and military operations more effective and the EU as a security provider more credible. Training is essential to making CSDP effective¹³.

In 2014 the European Union Military Committee (EUMC) tasked EU Military Training Group (EUMTG) supported by the EU Military Staff (EUMS) to define the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) military training requirements. The EUMTG defined several training disciplines among which the “Military Role in Maritime Security”.

In September 2016, Greece (EL) offered the Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC) as Discipline Leader in the CSDP Military Training area “Military Role in Maritime Security”.

In July 2017, Spain (ES) offered to Co-lead the Training Discipline “Military Role in Maritime Security”.

In January 2018, the EUMC agreed, under silence procedure, to designate ES and EL as Discipline Co-Leaders¹⁴.

The same year the “Military Role in Maritime Security” discipline was modified to “Maritime Security”.

¹³ CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition

¹⁴ EU Military Training and Education Annual Report 2017, doc.8677/18 dated 04 May 2018

Aim

The aim of this report is to present the conclusions and recommend corrective measures identified from the Training Requirements Analysis (TRA) for the Maritime Security.

CSDP training requirements are defined as the training necessary to achieve and sustain the desired level of proficiency required to accomplish civilian and military tasks for CSDP missions and operations¹⁵.

The primary goal of the training for Maritime Security within CSDP is to prepare the specific training audience for enhancing and enforcing security at sea.

The TRA covers the training requirements at the strategic and operational level derived from CSDP missions and operations.

DRAFT

¹⁵ Implementing Guidelines for the EU Policy on Training for CSDP, doc. EEAS(2016) 1627, Rev.1 dated 13 January 2016

Methodology

The Training Requirements Analysis (TRA) was prepared in accordance with Annex A of the “Guidelines for EU Military Training Discipline Leader”.

Three meetings were held between the Discipline co-Leaders from Spain and Greece. Two meetings took place in Souda Bay of Crete, Greece, at the premises of NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC) in June 2018 and June 2019 while the other one took place in Madrid at the Headquarters of the Spanish Navy in March 2019. In addition, several virtual meetings were arranged by the co-Leaders during 2018-2020. The outputs of the above meetings were the elaboration of TRA program of work and related calendar of activities, thematics setting and sharing between the Discipline co-Leaders, development of the Common Core Curriculum in Maritime Security, preparation of the Questionnaire addressed to EU Member States and Institutions and finalization of the TRA Report.

Furthermore, the TRA Progress Update was presented triannually at the EU Military Training Group meeting in Brussels.

Training Audience

The training audience for the Maritime Security are Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subjects of the discipline.

DRAFT

Training and Education Opportunities

EU Military Training Group distributed the Maritime Security Discipline Leader Questionnaire to the delegations of the Member States in Brussels requiring their contribution by filling it.

The purpose of the Questionnaire was to map the training opportunities that EU Member States / Institutions or other non-EU Nations / Institutions provide to Military and/or Civilian personnel in Maritime Security, taking into account that any training opportunities that are not open to all EU Member States and EEAS bodies cannot be considered as EU Training and Education Opportunities.

Based on the Questionnaire responded by the Member States, the following list of EU Training and Education Opportunities (courses / exercises) has been obtained.

Cyprus

Cyprus does not have a training center providing any kind of Maritime Security Education & Training. The provider of the Maritime Security Training for Cyprus military / civilian audience is the Multinational Peace Support Operations Training Center (MPSOTC) of Greece. The title of the course is “Sea – Land Borders Security & Refugees / Arms / Dual-Use Goods Control”.

Cyprus suggests that in order to establish a leveled, standardized and effective training in Maritime Security, DL promotes the need for the training courses of NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Centre (NMIOTC), as well as other NATO CoEs, to become open / available to all EU Member States.

Finland

Finland has two Training Centers, the one is the Naval Academy and the other is the Border and Coast Guard Academy.

1. The Naval Academy provides Education & Training on the following modules:

- a. Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain
- b. Maritime Border Control
- c. Maritime Presence

- d. Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore
- e. Non-Combatant Operation Evacuation
- f. Illegal and Unregulated Archeological Research and Pillage

International co-operation is available at the Naval Academy on case by case basis.

The courses of the Naval Academy are in accordance with STCW standards:

- a. Basic Safety / Elementary First Aid (STCW A-VI/1-3)
- b. Basic Safety. Personal Survival Techniques (STCW A-VI/1-1)
- c. Basic Safety / Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting (STCW A-VI/1-2)
- d. Advanced Training in Fire Fighting (STCW A-VI/1-2)
- e. Proficiency in Survival Craft and Rescue Boats, other than Fast Rescue Boats (STCW A-VI/2-1)
- f. Fast Rescue Boat (STCW A-VI/2-2)
- g. Medical First Aid (STCW A-VI/4-1)
- h. Medical Care (STCW A-VI/4-2)
- i. Security Awareness Training (STCW A-VI/6-1)

The courses, both individual and collective, are conducted mainly in the Finnish language by using mixed training methods (resident, distance, blended, competence demonstration) and are aimed at military training audience. Participation of EU Member States or Institutions in the courses offered by the Naval Academy is a negotiable issue.

2. The Border and Coast Guard Academy / Coast Guard Training Unit provides the following modules:

- a. Maritime Law Enforcement
- b. Maritime Border Control

The Academy / Unit is related with FRONTEX and EGFANET forum.

The courses of the Border and Coast Guard Academy / Coast Guard Training Unit are as follows:

- a. STCW Basic Training (BT)
- b. STCW proficiency in survival craft and rescue boats other than fast rescue boats (SC)

- c. Head of Search and Rescue Unit (Module SRU)
- d. On-scene Coordinator Training (Module OSC)
- e. Search and Rescue Mission Coordinator Training (Module SMC)
- f. Aircraft Coordinator Training (Module ACO)

The above courses are individual, using resident training format. The courses a., b. and e. are aimed at military and coast guard personnel, while course f. is aimed additionally at civilian air traffic controllers. The audience for the course c. is military / coast guard / other authorities / civilian (volunteers) and for the course d. is the same plus commercial shipping companies.

All the courses are conducted in the Finnish language apart from the courses d. and f., some iterations of which are conducted also in English and thus are the only courses opened to EU Member States or Institutions.

France

The French Navy identifies two Training Centers. The one is the Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM) and the other is the Centre National d'Instruction de la Gendarmerie Maritime (CNIGM). Both Centers train only for national purposes.

1. The CESM provides Education & Training on the following modules:
 - a. Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain
 - b. Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)
 - c. Maritime Interdiction / Control
 - d. Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and Counter WMD Proliferation
 - e. Maritime Law Enforcement
 - f. Maritime Border Control
 - g. Maritime Presence
 - h. Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore
 - i. Non-Combatant Operation Evacuation

The course of the CESM is the “Stage action de l'Etat en mer” (State action at sea training).

The course is collective, has resident training format and is aimed at military and civilian audience. The course is conducted in the French language and is open to French-speaking foreign trainees from the EU Member States or Institutions.

2. The CNIGM provides the following modules:

- a. Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)
- b. Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and Counter WMD Proliferation
- c. Maritime Law Enforcement
- d. Maritime Border Control
- e. Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore
- f. Illegal and Unregulated Archeological Research and Pillage

The courses of the Center are as follows:

- a. Maritime and port security course
- b. Professional Intervention (IP)

The above courses are collective, using resident training format and are aimed at military and civilian audience.

The courses are conducted in the French language and currently are not opened to EU Member States or Institutions.

Germany

German Training Center for Maritime Security E&T is the German Naval Tactics Center in Bremerhaven, which trains primarily for national purposes.

The German Naval Tactics Center provides Education & Training on the following modules:

- a. Maritime Law Enforcement
- b. Maritime Presence

The relevant course of the German Naval Tactics Center is the International Legal Seminar.

This course is held in English and open to all EU Member States or Institutions.

Greece

The NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC) is Acceding Associated Network Partner of the European Security and Defence College (ESDC) since 27 April 2020. NMIOTC provides Maritime Security E&T on the following modules:

- a. Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)
- b. Maritime Interdiction / Control
- c. Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and Counter WMD Proliferation
- d. Maritime Law Enforcement
- e. Maritime Border Control
- f. Maritime Contribution to Countering Hybrid Threats

The NMIOTC carries out the following courses:

- a. Course 1000 – Command Team Maritime Interdiction Operational Issues
- b. Course 2000 – Boarding Team Theoretical Issues
- c. Course 3000 – Boarding Team Practical Issues
- d. Course 4000 – Final Tactical Exercise
- e. Course 6000 – Weapons of Mass Destruction in Maritime Interdiction Operations
- f. Course 7000 – Maritime Interdiction Operations in Support to Counter Piracy Operations
- g. Course 8000 – C-IED Considerations in Maritime Force Protection
- h. Course 12000 – C-IED in Maritime Interdiction Operations
- i. Course 13000 – Command Team Issues in Maritime Interdiction Operations in Support of International Efforts to Manage the Migrant and Refugee Crisis at Sea
- j. Course 14000 – Maritime Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (M-IEDD)
- k. Course 19000 – Cyber Security Aspects within Maritime Operations

- l. Course 20000 – Maritime Interdiction Operations in Support of Managing Perilous Security Incidents on Coastal Critical Sites (MIO MPSI CCS)
- m. Course 23000 – Weapons Intelligence Team (WIT) Supplement in the Maritime Environment
- n. Course 28000 – Radiological Search in the Maritime Environment.

The courses a., e., g., h., i., j., k., l., m. and n. are individual; the course d. is collective; the courses b., c. and f. are both individual and collective. All the courses have resident training format. The audience of the courses b., c., d. and l. is military, while the audience of the rest of the above courses is both military and civilian. All the courses are conducted in the English language. All the courses are open to all EU Members States or Institutions, except for the courses k. and m., which are classified as NATO Restricted and therefore are open only to the EU Members who are also NATO Nations.

Italy

The Italian Navy identifies three Training Centers, the “Italian Navy Training Center - Centro Addestramento Aeronavale della Marina Militare”, the “Comando Raggruppamento Subacquei ed Incursori – Teseo Tesei (COMSUBIN)” and the “Italian Naval Academy”.

1. The “Italian Navy Training Center - Centro Addestramento Aeronavale della Marina Militare” provides Education & Training on the following modules:

- a. Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain
- b. Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)
- c. Maritime Interdiction / Control
- d. Maritime Law Enforcement
- e. Maritime Presence

The Center is mainly involved in National Training, but it is also open to NATO, EU and bilateral partners.

The center carries out three courses:

- a. Maritime Domain Awareness

- b. Maritime Force Protection Officer
- c. Maritime Force Protection Operator

The courses are collective, have resident training format and are aimed at military audience. The courses are conducted in the Italian language and are open to EU Member States or Institutions.

2. The COMSUBIN is the military national provider for Under Water Training or in UW EOD training and provides the following modules:

- a. Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)
- b. Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and Counter WMD Proliferation
- c. Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore

The courses of the Center are as follows:

- a. EOD NAVY
- b. Clearance and deep sea Diver course for "Surface-Supplied Diver"
- c. Diver course for "Scuba Diver"
- d. Diver course for "Ship diver for hull maintenance"
- e. Diver course for "Minefield Clearance Operator"

The above courses are collective and have resident training format. The audience of the course a. is military (NAVY EOD Diver), of the course b. is military (NAVY Personnel), of the courses c. and d. are military and police personnel and of the course e. is military and civilian.

The courses are conducted in the Italian language and are not open to EU Member States or Institutions apart from the course c., which is the only one open to EU Member States or Institutions.

3. The Italian Naval Academy provides Education & Training on the following modules:

- a. Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)
- b. Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and Counter WMD Proliferation

- c. Maritime Law Enforcement
- d. Illegal and Unregulated Archeological Research and Pillage

Some aspects of the above modules are included in different Courses during the 4th year curricula. The Italian Naval Academy provides a Common Module of Maritime Security in according to European Initiative for the Exchange of Military Young Officers.

The Naval Academy provides the “Maritime Security Course”. It is collective, has a resident training format and is aimed at military audience.

The course is conducted in the English language and is open to EU Member States or Institutions.

Latvia

State Border Guard (SBG) College provides training related to Maritime Border Control, which is organized according to common standards (Common Core Curriculum) for all EU Border Guards. SBG College is FRONTEX partnership Academy and periodically organizes different courses for foreign institutions and bodies.

The SBG College does not provide any Maritime Security training except for the above Maritime Border Control. The NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Centre (NMIOTC) is the provider of the Maritime Security training for the Latvian Navy.

Lithuania

Lithuanian Navy Training Center operates for national purposes only and does not carry out any Maritime Security E&T. The NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Centre (NMIOTC) provides Maritime Security training for the Lithuanian Navy, specifically courses related to the preparation of national Boarding Teams for EUNAVFOR MED operation SOPHIA.

Netherlands

The Royal Netherlands Navy has the “Nederlands Belgische Operationele School (NLBEOPS) - Netherland Belgian Operations School”, which provides Education & Training on the following modules:

- a. Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain
- b. Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)
- c. Maritime Interdiction / Control
- d. Maritime Presence

The NLBEOPS trains for the Netherlands Navy and the Belgian Navy while sometimes has other NATO students based on an MOU. All training is primarily in the Dutch language. The Netherlands together with Germany (MOS) host the GER NLD Air Warfare Course.

The NLBEOPS carries out three courses:

- a. Principal Warfare Officer Course (CCO opleiding)
- b. Assistant Warfare Officer Course (ACCO/ALVO opleiding)
- c. Air Warfare Course (GER NLD AWC)

The courses are collective, have resident training format and are aimed at military audience.

The CCO course is conducted primarily in the Dutch language and on occasion in English and is not open to EU Member States or Institutions, but based on an MOU offers two seats to the German Navy each year.

The Air Warfare Course (AWC) alternates every year between the German Marineoperationsschule (MOS) in Bremerhaven and the Nederlands-Belgische Operationele School (NLBEOPS) in Den Helder. The AWC is focused on Air Defence which is common to all service branches and is therefore an ideal discipline for joint (combined) coordination, cooperation and integration, having training of naval Air Warfare Officers (AWO) to become specialists in Naval Joint Air Defence at Task Force and Task Group level as the primary aim and the creation of an inter-Service mutual understanding for Army and Air force participants from the perspective of naval Joint Air Defence as the secondary aim. The AWC is carried out in the English language and, apart from the Navy, is open to participants from other services and NATO nations.

Poland

Centrum Szkolenia Marynarki Wojennej w Ustce (Navy Training Centre in Ustka) provides Maritime Security E&T, but not on the modules under consideration, stipulated in the Maritime Security DL Questionnaire. The Navy Training Centre in Ustka is related to EU and meets the requirements of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW).

The Center trains only for national purposes. The Maritime Security related courses are:

- a. Individual Rescue Techniques Course
- b. Fire Prevention Course - basic level
- c. Personal Safety and Common Responsibility Course
- d. Elemental Medical Assistance

The courses are collective, have resident training format, are conducted in the Polish language and are not open to EU Member States or Institutions. The courses are intended for military / civilian employees of the Department of National Defence of Poland.

Portugal

Portuguese Navy Integrated Training and Evaluation Center (CITAN) is the provider of the following Maritime Security E&T modules:

- a. Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain
- b. Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)
- c. Maritime Law Enforcement

The CITAN carries out the following courses:

- a. Sea Fishery Enforcement Course (Maritime authority system, rules and regulations of maritime activities in waters under national jurisdiction; planning and conduction inspection actions)
- b. Search and Rescue (SAR) Planning Course (Search and Rescue Organization; Planning Search and Rescue Operations; Coordinate Search and Rescue Operations)

The above courses are collective, have resident training format and are aimed at military and civilian audience. The course a. is conducted in the Portuguese language. The course b. is in Portuguese or English, is open to EU Member States or Institutions and is related with International Maritime Organization and with European Coast Guard Functions Training Network.

Spain

The Spanish Training Center “Escuela Especialidades Antonio de Escaño” provides E&T on the module “Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain” only for national purposes. The Center carries out the following three courses:

- a. Sistema Naval Cooperación y Orientación Tráfico (NCAGS-OF)
- b. Sistema Naval Cooperación y Orientación Tráfico (NCAGS-SUBOF)
- c. Allied Worldwide Navigational Information System (AWNIS)

The above courses are individual, have resident training format and are aimed at military audience. The courses are conducted in the Spanish language and are not open to EU Member States or Institutions.

Sweden

Swedish Naval Warfare Centre (SNWC) provides Maritime Security E&T, but not on the modules under consideration, stipulated in the Maritime Security DL Questionnaire. The SNWC conducts education and training in all naval areas, some of them bordering to the modules of the Questionnaire, but it focuses on subjects concerning naval warfare i.e. not peacetime operations. The number of courses exceeds 300.

SNWC cooperates with other navies, both EU and non-EU, but mainly does national training.

Conclusions

Based on the information obtained from the Questionnaires sent by EU Member States who responded, with regards to the training opportunities on the modules in question, the following tables were compiled. Each table refers to one of the twelve modules under consideration and identifies the countries' E&T providers, shows modules availability or non-availability for the EU Member States, specifies the languages in which the courses are presented, etc.

The tables lead to the below conclusions of the current Training Requirements Analysis:

- a. A training gap for the module 9 “Maritime Security Sector Reform” has been identified, since no training Institution is providing any course related to the module
- b. Courses for eleven out of twelve modules of the Training Discipline “Maritime Security” are available for all EU Member States
- c. The available courses cover only certain aspects and objectives of the eleven modules
- d. Institutions of four countries (France, Greece, Italy and Latvia) provide the above courses in accordance with the CSDP language regime for the training programs, i.e. English and French without translation
- e. Several courses are conducted in different EU Member States in languages which are not in accordance with the aforementioned CSDP language regime.

The data in the tables are categorized by colours as below:

E&T on the specific module is provided.

E&T on the specific module is provided under certain conditions.

E&T on the specific module is not provided at all.

E&T on the specific module is provided for national purposes and is not open for all EU Member States or Institutions.

Module 1: Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
Finland	The Naval Academy	Negotiable	Mainly Finnish	Negotiable	<i>International cooperation on case by case basis</i>
France	Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM)	Yes (if required)	French	No limitations	<i>For French-speaking trainees</i>
Italy	Italian Navy Training Center - Centro Addestramento Aeronavale della Marina Militare	Yes	Italian	Maximum 15	
Netherlands	Nederlands Belgische Operationele School (NLBEOPS) Netherlands Belgian Operations School	No	Mainly Dutch, on occasion English	-	<i>Except for the "Air Warfare Course", which is in English and open to NATO members participants (at least 4 per year)</i>
Portugal	Portuguese Navy Integrated Training and Evaluation Center (CITAN)	No	Portuguese	-	<i>Except for the course "Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) Planning Course, which is in Portuguese or English and is</i>

Module 1: Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
					<i>open for 4 foreign participants</i>
Spain	Escuela Especialidades Antonio de Escaño	No	Spanish	-	

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Module 2: Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
France	Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM)	Yes (if required)	French	No limitations	<i>For French-speaking trainees</i>
	Centre National d'Instruction de la Gendarmerie Maritime (CNIGM)	No	French	-	
Greece	NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC)	Yes	English	Maximum 24	
Italy	Italian Navy Training Center - Centro Addestramento Aeronavale della Marina Militare	Yes	Italian	Maximum 15	
	Comando Raggruppamento Subacquei ed Incursori – Teseo Tesei (COMSUBIN)	No	Italian	-	<i>Only the Diver Course for "Scuba Diver" is open to EU Member States or Institutions (up to 8 seats)</i>
	Italian Naval Academy	Yes	English	TBD	

Module 2: Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
Netherlands	Nederlands Belgische Operationele School (NLBEOPS) Netherlands Belgian Operations School	No	Mainly Dutch, on occasion English	-	<i>Except for the “Air Warfare Course”, which is in English and open to NATO members participants (at least 4 per year)</i>
Portugal	Portuguese Navy Integrated Training and Evaluation Center (CITAN)	No	Portuguese	-	<i>Except for the course “Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) Planning Course, which is in Portuguese or English and is open for 4 foreign participants</i>

Module 3: Maritime Interdiction / Control					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
France	Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM)	Yes (if required)	French	No limitations	<i>For French-speaking trainees</i>
Greece	NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC)	Yes	English	Maximum 24	
Italy	Italian Navy Training Center - Centro Addestramento Aeronavale della Marina Militare	Yes	Italian	Maximum 15	
Netherlands	Nederlands Belgische Operationele School (NLBEOPS) Netherlands Belgian Operations School	No	Mainly Dutch, on occasion English	-	<i>Except for the "Air Warfare Course", which is in English and open to NATO members participants (at least 4 per year)</i>

Module 4: Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and Counter WMD Proliferation					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
France	Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM)	Yes (if required)	French	No limitations	<i>For French-speaking trainees</i>
	Centre National d'Instruction de la Gendarmerie Maritime (CNIGM)	No	French	-	
Greece	NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC)	Yes	English	Maximum 24	
Italy	Comando Raggruppamento Subacquei ed Incursori – Teseo Tesei (COMSUBIN)	No	Italian	-	<i>Only the Diver Course for "Scuba Diver" is open to EU Member States or Institutions (up to 8 seats)</i>
	Italian Naval Academy	Yes	English	TBD	

Module 5: Maritime Law Enforcement					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
Finland	The Border and Coast Guard Academy	No	Finnish	-	
France	Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM)	Yes (if required)	French	No limitations	<i>For French-speaking trainees</i>
	Centre National d'Instruction de la Gendarmerie Maritime (CNIGM)	No	French	-	
Germany	German Naval Tactics Center, Bremerhaven	No	German	-	<i>Except for the course "International Legal Seminar", which is in English and open to max.20 foreign participants</i>
Greece	NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC)	Yes	English	Maximum 30	
Italy	Italian Navy Training Center - Centro Addestramento Aeronavale della Marina Militare	Yes	Italian	Maximum 15	

Module 5: Maritime Law Enforcement					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
	Italian Naval Academy	Yes	English	TBD	
Portugal	Portuguese Navy Integrated Training and Evaluation Center (CITAN)	No	Portuguese	-	<i>Except for the course "Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) Planning Course, which is in Portuguese or English and is open for 4 foreign participants</i>

Module 6: Maritime Border Control					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
Finland	The Naval Academy	Negotiable	Mainly Finnish	Negotiable	<i>International cooperation on case by case basis</i>
	The Border and Coast Guard Academy	No	Finnish	-	
France	Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM)	Yes (if required)	French	No limitations	<i>For French-speaking trainees</i>
	Centre National d'Instruction de la Gendarmerie Maritime (CNIGM)	No	French	-	
Greece	NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC)	Yes	English	Maximum 30	
Latvia	State Border Guard College	Yes	English	Not specified	

Module 7: Maritime Contribution to Countering Hybrid Threats					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
Greece	NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC)	Yes	English	Maximum 12	

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Module 8: Maritime Presence					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
Finland	The Naval Academy	Negotiable	Mainly Finnish	Negotiable	<i>International cooperation on case by case basis</i>
France	Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM)	Yes (if required)	French	No limitations	<i>For French-speaking trainees</i>
Germany	German Naval Tactics Center, Bremerhaven	No	German	-	<i>Except for the course "International Legal Seminar", which is in English and open to max.20 foreign participants</i>
Italy	Italian Navy Training Center - Centro Addestramento Aeronavale della Marina Militare	Yes	Italian	Maximum 15	
Netherlands	Nederlands Belgische Operationele School (NLBEOPS) Netherlands Belgian Operations	No	Mainly Dutch, on occasion English	-	<i>Except for the "Air Warfare Course", which is in English and open to NATO</i>

Module 8: Maritime Presence					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
	School				<i>members participants (at least 4 per year)</i>

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Module 9: Maritime Security Sector Reform					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES

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Module 10: Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
Finland	The Naval Academy	Negotiable	Mainly Finnish	Negotiable	<i>International cooperation on case by case basis</i>
France	Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM)	Yes (if required)	French	No limitations	<i>For French-speaking trainees</i>
	Centre National d'Instruction de la Gendarmerie Maritime (CNIGM)	No	French	-	
Italy	Comando Raggruppamento Subacquei ed Incursori – Teseo Tesei (COMSUBIN)	No	Italian	-	<i>Only the Diver Course for "Scuba Diver" is open to EU Member States or Institutions (up to 8 seats)</i>

Module 11: Non-Combatant Operation Evacuation					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
Finland	The Naval Academy	Negotiable	Mainly Finnish	Negotiable	<i>International cooperation on case by case basis</i>
France	Centre d'Etudes Stratégiques de la Marine (CESM)	Yes (if required)	French	No limitations	<i>For French-speaking trainees</i>

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Module 12: Illegal and Unregulated Archeological Research and Pillage					
Countries	Entity - E&T Provider	Open to all EU Member States or Institutions	Language	Number of Seats offered for Foreign Participants	NOTES
Finland	The Naval Academy	Negotiable	Mainly Finnish	Negotiable	<i>International cooperation on case by case basis</i>
France	Centre National d'Instruction de la Gendarmerie Maritime (CNIGM)	No	French	-	
Italy	Italian Naval Academy	Yes	English	TBD	

Proposals

This Training Requirement Analysis (TRA) is intended to recommend solutions for identified gaps (where requirements are not met by offered E&T) and redundancies (multiple offered E&T solutions for a requirement) with regards to the twelve modules under consideration of the “Maritime Security” Training Discipline.

All the requirements of the twelve modules must be covered by effective E&T from providers of the EU Member States. Discipline Leaders should always search for and propose solutions to make best use of the available resources in order to meet the requirements, partially or fully.

The conclusions of the previous chapter of the current Training Requirements Analysis of the “Maritime Security” Training Discipline lead to the below proposals:

1. Discipline Leaders should coordinate all the necessary work on closing the gap of Module 9 “Maritime Security Sector Reform”
2. Training Institutions that currently provide E&T, which partially meet the requirements of the modules, have to enrich their education program with courses in order to cover all the aspects and objectives of each module
3. Training Institutions that currently provide E&T for national purpose only, should reconsider and examine the opening of their courses to all EU Member States.
4. Training Institutions that currently provide E&T in languages, which are not in accordance with the CSDP language regime for the training programs, i.e. English and French without translation, should reconsider and examine teaching of their courses in the aforementioned languages
5. It is recommended that Discipline Leaders conduct annual meeting regarding the training discipline in order to review and update requirements and validate or adjust the E&T solutions by examining whether the courses are done, if all the aspects of each module are covered and if any new requirements emerge
6. If a course mentioned in this TRA is proven not to be open to all the EU Member States, then this TRA will have to be amended accordingly.
7. In the wake of the recent pandemic waves, the need of the distance learning occurs inevitably. This need compels the training Institutes of the EU Member States to also deliver the courses of the Training Discipline Modules

electronically. Thus, it is strongly recommended that the training Institutes provide their courses by means of online learning, where it is possible, through various internet platforms.

8. Finally, all the above proposals aim for the execution of the Common Core Curriculum of Annex A, which suggests to the training providers specific modules' learning objectives and outcomes, as well as subordinated enabling objectives to be attained by the relevant audiences, and ensures a proper level of preparation for an effective implementation of Maritime Security Operations (MSO) tasks. Thus, following the Common Core Curriculum directions, the E&T providers will progressively improve the quality of their courses and will manage to synchronize the existing national and multinational maritime military training and adapt it to CSDP requirements.

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EU Military Training Group
“Maritime Security”
Discipline Leader

Training Requirements Analysis
Report

Annex A.
Common Core Curriculum

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COMMON
CORE
CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

by
EL and ES



Sea matters...

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COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

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Background of Training Discipline "Maritime Security"

In September 2016, Greece (EL) offered the NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center (NMIOTC) as Discipline Leader in the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Military Training area "Military Role in Maritime Security".

In July 2017, Spain (ES) offered to Co-lead the Training Discipline "Military Role in Maritime Security".

In January 2018, the European Union Military Committee (EUMC) agreed, under silence procedure, to designate ES and EL as Discipline Co-Leaders¹.

The first presentation of the Programme of Work for the Military Role in Maritime Security Training Requirements Analysis (TRA) was made during the European Union Military Training Group (EUMTG) meeting on 06 March 2018, followed by two meetings on the TRA progress the same year, three more meetings in 2019 and one meeting on 05 March 2020. The meeting programmed to be held in June 2020 was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the process of drafting of the TRA, the title of the Training Discipline "Military Role in Maritime Security" has been changed to "Maritime Security".

¹ EU Military Training and Education Annual Report 2017, doc.8677/18 dated 04 May 2018



Introduction

The maritime environment is characterized by complexity and diversity. By its very nature it offers abundant freedom to seafarers, but it is also vulnerable to activities threatening the security of nations and the free flow of world commerce. Terrorist movements (or support to them), human trafficking, piracy, and the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are just a few examples of illicit activities that may be conducted from or through the sea. The threat emanating from the sea has a global reach, and the defence against it is a challenge for all EU Member States to encounter.

The sea is a valuable source of growth and prosperity for the European Union (EU) and its citizens. The EU depends on open, protected and secure seas and oceans for economic development, free trade, transport, energy security, tourism and good status of the marine environment.

A major part of both the EU's external and internal trade is transported by sea. The EU is the third largest importer and the fifth global producer of fisheries and aquaculture. More than 70% of the external borders of the EU are maritime and hundreds of millions of passengers pass through its ports each year. Europe's energy security largely depends on maritime transport and infrastructures.

The important increase of the EU Member States' commercial fleets and the adequate port infrastructures (e.g. LNG facilities) contributes to a well-functioning energy market and security of supply and hence the well-being of European citizens and the European economy as a whole.

The EU and its Member States have, thus, strategic interests, across the global maritime domain, in identifying and addressing security challenges linked to the sea and sea borders management.

European citizens expect effective and cost-efficient responses to the protection of the maritime domain, including borders, ports and offshore installations, in order to secure sea borne trade, address potential threats from unlawful and illicit activities at sea, as well as to make optimal use of the sea's potential for growth and jobs, whilst safeguarding the marine environment.²

² European Union Maritime Security Strategy 11205/14



Objectives of Training Discipline “Maritime Security”

It may be well assumed that military, being a significant security asset for Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), has a particularly important role in maritime security. Maritime security is understood as a state of affairs of the global maritime domain, in which international law and national law are enforced, freedom of navigation is guaranteed and citizens, infrastructure, transport, the environment and marine resources are protected.³

The EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept already provides options on how maritime forces can contribute to deterring, preventing and countering unlawful activities.

In view of the above, the main objective of the “Maritime Security” is to prepare the specific training audience for the effective implementation of the tasks of maritime security operations, in order to secure the maritime security interests of the EU and its Member States against a plethora of risks and threats in the global maritime domain.

According to the EUMC Strategic Guidance on CSDP Military Training 2016⁴ the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) is based on the following principles:

- a. Contribute to security at sea and help secure the EU's maritime external borders.
- b. The security of the EU, its Member States and their citizens.
- c. The preservation of peace in line with the Charter of the United Nations, the peaceful settlement of maritime disputes in accordance with international law, the prevention of conflicts and the strengthening of international security, including EU engagement with international partners, without prejudice to national competences.
- d. The protection from maritime security risks and threats, including the protection of critical maritime infrastructure, such as specific areas in ports and port facilities, offshore installations and energy supply by the sea.
- e. The preservation of Freedom of Navigation, the protection of the global EU supply chain and of maritime trade, the right of innocent and transit passage of ships and the security of their crews and passengers.

³ European Union Maritime Security Strategy 11205/14

⁴ EEAS Document 12566/16 dated 23 September 2016



Aim of Common Core Curriculum (CCC) for Maritime Security

Based on the EU Policy on training for Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)⁵, the responsibility of Member States for setting national training standards comes together in a shared, common responsibility for setting CSDP training standards. These are reflected in the EU Common Core Course Curricula and objective evaluation criteria, which allow training institutions to progressively improve the quality of their courses.

In particular, the present CCC aims to suggest to the training providers specific modules' learning objectives and outcomes, as well as subordinated enabling objectives to be attained by the relevant audiences, and to ensure them a proper level of preparation for an effective implementation of Maritime Security Operations (MSO) tasks.

A set of rules for mandatory common maritime training/courses may be of a great added value to synchronize existing national and multinational maritime military training and adapt it to CSDP requirements⁶.

⁵ EU Policy on Training for CSDP (5197/2/17 REV 2)

⁶ EUMC Strategic Guidance on CSDP Military Training 2016, doc. 12566/16 dated 23 September 2016



Structure of the Common Core Curriculum for Maritime Security

The Common Core Curriculum (CCC) for "Maritime Security" consists of twelve (12) modules. Each module is aimed to provide skills and knowledge in a specific training area of interest. This training structure helps each EU Member State to adopt EU commonly agreed policy and doctrine in maritime security in balance with national legislation and to train the desired target audience accordingly. As a result, the modularity of this scheme ensures the maximum flexibility and adaptation in each EU Member States requirements.

The proposed modules for "Maritime Security" training are as follows:

- Module 1 – Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain
- Module 2 – Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)
- Module 3 – Maritime Interdiction / Control
- Module 4 – Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and Counter WMD Proliferation
- Module 5 – Maritime Law Enforcement
- Module 6 – Maritime Border Control
- Module 7 – Maritime Contribution to Countering Hybrid Threats
- Module 8 – Maritime Presence
- Module 9 – Maritime Security Sector Reform
- Module 10 – Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore
- Module 11 – Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations
- Module 12 – Illegal and Unregulated Archeological Research and Pillage

The main concept of the CCC is that each module can be taught independently according to national legislations and target audience needs.



Module 1 – Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain [ES]

1. Description

Information sharing is a fundamental task enabling all maritime forces roles and tasks, and is a key factor for success in operations in support of maritime security. Acquiring and sharing of surveillance information and other maritime data with other military and civilian agencies and relevant actors improve situational awareness of the global maritime domain, as well as ensure early warning and a proactive response.

2. Aim of module

The module is focusing to contribute adequately to the knowledge of the maritime surveillance based on the information sharing. This knowledge will enable the training audience to be familiar with the existing EU Information Exchange Systems, EU Maritime Security Agencies Products and Data Bases. Trainees will also be capable to know how to handle properly this information by learning the Information Security Levels and data protection regulations.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- Maritime Surveillance Basic Knowledge
- EU Maritime Security Agencies & Products
- EU/NATO Intelligence Community Basic Knowledge
- Data Bases



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- Maritime information management. EU Information Exchange Systems and related services: EUCISE / MARSUR / EUROSUR / Copernicus security services
- Information Security Levels
- Data Protection Regulations (maritime activities).

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will be able to:

- Understand maritime surveillance
- Identify EU Information Exchange Systems, EU Maritime Security Agencies Products and Data Bases
- Classify the different Information Security Levels
- Summarize the EU/NATO Intelligence Community
- Contrast Data Protection Regulations in maritime activities.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. EU Maritime Agencies
- b. EU Information Exchange Systems
- c. Information Security Levels.

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work

7. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018



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- c. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- d. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- e. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- f. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- g. Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 establishing the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR) (OJ L 295, 6.11.2013).

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Module 2 – Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures) [EL]

1. Description

The module will provide the trainees with the main concept of Maritime Protection against maritime security risks and threats, including the protection of critical maritime infrastructure and fisheries, and the preservation of Freedom of Navigation, the protection of the global EU supply chain and of maritime trade, the right of innocent and transit passage of ships and the security of their crew and passengers.

2. Aim of module

The module is focusing to fulfill a capability gap and most importantly to contribute adequately to the knowledge of the Maritime Protection of sea lines of communication, choke points, merchant traffic, fisheries, maritime critical infrastructure and ports, which are considered attractive targets especially for terrorists. This knowledge will enable the training audience to plan and conduct specific maritime operations, such as Counter Piracy, Escort, Patrolling, Mine Counter Measures, Special Operations. Trainees will also be capable to cooperate with national and EU authorities.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- EU Member States Organizations for Protection and Guidance for Shipping
- International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) and other Protection Regulations Codes
- Merchant Navy Regulations



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

- Fisheries International Regulations and Stakeholders
- Vessel Protection Detachment (VPD) / Autonomous VPD
- Rules of Engagement, their functions, formulation, implementation, interpretation and management.

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will be able to:

- Identify the EU Member States Organizations for Protection and Guidance for Shipping
- Interpret the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) and other Protection Regulations Codes
- Understand Merchant Navy Regulations
- Understand Fisheries International Regulations and identify the Stakeholders
- Conduct Vessel Protection Detachment (VPD) / Autonomous VPD
- Define the Rules of Engagement, their functions, formulation, implementation, interpretation and management.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. Counter Piracy
- b. Escort and Patrolling
- c. Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP)
- d. Mine Counter Measures
- e. Special Operations

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work



7. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) – Action Plan, doc.17002/14 dated 16 December 2014
- c. Council conclusions on the revision of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- d. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- e. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- f. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- g. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- h. EU Maritime Rapid Response Concept, doc.15294/07 dated 15 November 2007.



Module 3 – Maritime Interdiction / Control [EL]

1. Description

This module will provide the trainees with the comprehension of the Sea Control, Sea Denial, Maritime Interdiction Operations and Maritime Embargos. The module will introduce them to Maritime Interdiction / Control describing definitions of key terms related to this kind of operations.

2. Aim of module

The main aim of this module is to convey the necessary knowledge and skills to the trainees in order to enable them to conduct specific operations such as ensuring Sea Control and/or Sea Denial within a given area, boarding and inspection of suspicious ships and imposing maritime embargos as required.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- International Conventions and Protocols against crimes in the maritime domain
- EU Operations Framework (Strategy, Action Plans, Operational Concepts)
- Vessel Boarding Search and Seizure. Friendly approach
- International Responsibility / Liability.

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will be:

- Introduced to the International Conventions and Protocols against crimes in the maritime domain



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

- Able to apply the EU Operations Framework (Strategy, Action Plans, Operational Concepts)
- Able to perform Vessel Boarding Search and Seizure, as well as Friendly approach
- Familiarized with the International Responsibility and Liability issues.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. Sea Control, Sea Denial
- b. Maritime Interdiction Operations
- c. Maritime Embargos
- d. Best Management Practices (BMP)
- e. Special Operations

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work

7. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) – Action Plan, doc.17002/14 dated 16 December 2014
- c. Council conclusions on the revision of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- d. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- e. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

- f. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- g. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- h. EU Maritime Rapid Response Concept, doc.15294/07 dated 15 November 2007.

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Module 4 – Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and Counter WMD Proliferation [EL]

1. Description

This module will provide a comprehensive approach covering the issues related to countering Terrorism, Cyber Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), including Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) materials, in the maritime environment. Considering that one of the main principles of the European Maritime Security Strategy is the security of the EU Member States and their citizens, this module helps to fulfill an operational requirement and most importantly to enhance trainees' performance and ensure their contribution to the EU-led efforts in improving maritime security.

2. Aim of module

The aim of this module is to prepare the trainees to confront and deal with the complex array of security threats that face maritime organizations in the modern world.

The module educates the trainees how to prevent, deter, detect and disrupt terrorist activities and proliferation of WMD, including CBRN, and protect EU citizens and interests against these criminal activities at sea, by means of specific capabilities and close collaboration with other EU actors. It also provides them with a comprehensive knowledge to facilitate the understanding of the maritime Cyber aspects.

The module also provides a holistic and comprehensive approach to understanding a much-changed security landscape by covering the operational and tactical issues related to asymmetric threats in the maritime environment.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.



4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Terrorism in the maritime domain
- Maritime Cyber Terrorism
- Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and related International Agreements.

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will:

- Acquire basic knowledge of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Be introduced to the issues related to Terrorism in the maritime domain
- Obtain basic knowledge of Maritime Cyber Terrorism
- Be familiarized with the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and related International Agreements.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. Types of CBRN agents, protection and equipment
- b. Forms, resources, means and tools of terrorism
- c. Asymmetric Security challenges of our days
- d. Cyber security aspects and threats
- e. Proliferation Security Initiative: Statement of Interdiction Principles
- f. Internal Security Strategy (ISS)

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work



7. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) – Action Plan, doc.17002/14 dated 16 December 2014
- c. Council conclusions on the revision of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- d. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- e. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- f. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- g. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- h. EU Maritime Rapid Response Concept, doc.15294/07 dated 15 November 2007.



Module 5 – Maritime Law Enforcement [EL]

1. Description

Given that countering illegal activities at sea require a maritime law enforcement mandate and expertise, the trainees will be provided with a solid theoretical and practical training, towards the establishment of a law enforcement culture on sea. The module will introduce the trainees to the legal regimes regulating counter illicit trafficking and other law enforcement operations at sea, presenting a comprehensive overview of the legal aspects and concerns arising in such operations, considering that the EU has a growing understanding and awareness of the operational aspects of maritime security and maritime law enforcement.

2. Aim of module

The module aims in enabling the trainees to conduct maritime operations in international waters or in other areas (in particular on the basis of a United Nations Security Council (UNSC) mandate or specific Agreements with Coastal States), in support of law enforcement activities, such as the struggle against piracy, armed robbery and organized crime, including addressing illegal migration, countering illicit trafficking and smuggling, thus contributing to fighting maritime crimes and maintaining law and order at sea.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- International Maritime Law (Conventions and Protocols) regarding crimes at sea
- EU Maritime Acquis and Agreements with third countries
- EU Maritime Capacity Building



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

— Other Actors (NGO's, IO's).

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will:

- Be introduced to the International Maritime Law, including Conventions and Protocols related to crimes at sea
- Be familiarized with the EU Maritime Acquis and Agreements with third countries
- Obtain knowledge of EU Maritime Capacity Building
- Identify other Actors (NGO's, IO's) involved in maritime domain.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. EU Maritime Legislation
- b. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- c. International human rights law
- d. Treaty on European Union (TEU)

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work

7. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) – Action Plan, doc.17002/14 dated 16 December 2014
- c. Council conclusions on the revision of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- d. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

- e. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- f. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- g. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- h. EU Maritime Rapid Response Concept, doc.15294/07 dated 15 November 2007.

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Module 6 – Maritime Border Control [ES]

1. Description

The module will provide the trainees with the knowledge on how the European Border and Coast Guard help to manage migration more effectively, improve the internal security of the European Union and safeguard the principle of free movement of persons. The establishment of a European Border and Coast Guard contributes to a strong management of the EU's external borders as a shared responsibility between the European Union and its Member States.

2. Aim of module

The module is focusing to contribute adequately to the knowledge of the Maritime Borders Management, the regulations and the existing disputes related to maritime spaces and boundaries.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- EU Integrated Border Management Strategy. Schengen Borders Code
- European Border and Coast Guard Regulation
- Maritime spaces and boundaries. Disputes
- Refugees and Asylum. EU Agreements for "Refoulement" and "Non Refoulement"
- EU Maritime Agencies competencies and regulations
- SAR / SOLAS Convention / Palermo Protocol
- SAR Maritime Spatial Layout (Global / EU Areas).



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will be able to:

- Outline the EU Integrated Border Management Strategy
- Summarize the European Border and Coast Guard Regulation
- Distinguish maritime spaces and boundaries.
- Become familiar with Refugees and Asylum EU Agreements
- Identify EU Maritime Agencies competencies and regulations
- Outline SAR / SOLAS Convention / Palermo Protocol
- Interpret SAR Maritime Spatial Layout (Global / EU Areas).

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. Schengen Borders
- b. Refugees and Asylum EU Agreements
- c. Maritime disputes
- d. Palermo Protocol

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work

7. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- c. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

- d. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- e. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- f. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- g. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS). 1974
- h. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts (SUA) Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. (1988)
- i. PALERMO PROTOCOL. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo, Italy, in December 2000
 - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children
 - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Smuggling Protocol).



Module 7 – Maritime Contribution to Countering Hybrid Threats [EL]

1. Description

Hybrid threats are methods and activities that aim to exploit a country's vulnerabilities and often seek to undermine fundamental democratic values and liberties. Living in the era of hybrid influencing where state and non-state actors are challenging countries and institutions which they consider as a threat, opponent or competitor to their interests and goals, building resilience in critical areas of vulnerability would seem to be the best way of preventing hybrid attacks from succeeding.

2. Aim of module

The aim of this module is to prepare the trainees to identify indicators of hybrid threats to the maritime domain, incorporate these into early warning and existing risk assessment mechanisms and share them as appropriate.

Responding to and countering hybrid threats remains primarily a national responsibility. However, the EU can play an important role in sharing information, coordinating responses and helping to contribute to building resilience. Building resilience to deal with hybrid threats requires Member States to recognize and share their own perceived internal vulnerabilities so that common steps can be taken to reduce the number of possible attack options.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- Hybrid threats in the maritime domain
- Vulnerabilities to maritime hybrid threats



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

- Rules of Engagement, their functions, formulation, implementation, interpretation and management
- Lawfare
- Awareness, resilience and response of EU to counter hybrid threats.

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will:

- Acquire basic knowledge to detect hybrid threats in the maritime domain
- Be able to recognize vulnerabilities to maritime hybrid threats
- Be able to define Rules of Engagement, their functions, formulation, implementation, interpretation and management
- Be introduced to the Lawfare as a form of warfare
- Be notified about the EU actions regarding awareness, resilience and response to counter hybrid threats.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. Force Protection
- b. EU Hybrid Fusion Cell
- c. Incidents of hybrid activities

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work

7. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014



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MARITIME SECURITY

- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) – Action Plan, doc.17002/14 dated 16 December 2014
- c. Council conclusions on the revision of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- d. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- e. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- f. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- g. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- h. EU Maritime Rapid Response Concept, doc.15294/07 dated 15 November 2007.



Module 8 – Maritime Presence [ES]

1. Description

The module will provide the trainees with the knowledge of the importance of the Maritime Presence. This activity is characterized by the conduct of maritime diplomacy, demonstration of political will, and demonstration of force through exploitation of the freedom of navigation on the High Seas, therefore an early deployment and an advanced presence is important.

2. Aim of module

The module is focusing to contribute adequately to the knowledge of the EU Security Strategy Areas of Interest, the European External Action Service (EEAS) Action Plans and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) limitations. Trainees will also become familiar with the EU Treaties referred to this subject.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- EU Security Strategy Areas of Interest
- Basic Knowledge of EEAS Action Plans
- CSDP Limitations (EU Treaties).

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will be able to:

- Distinguish EEAS Action Plans
- Identify EU Security Strategy Areas of Interest



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

— Understand EU Treaties and CSDP Limitations.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. EEAS Action Plans
- b. EU Treaties
- c. CSDP Limitations

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work

7. Suggested References

- a. Lisbon Treaty
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- c. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- d. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- e. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- f. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- g. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders.



Module 9 – Maritime Security Sector Reform [ES]

1. Description

This module will provide the trainees with the concept of contribution and support of the building or strengthening of the maritime security capacity of a fragile state or/and of regional actors through the provision of advice and training in a wide spectrum of maritime activities such as regulatory, operational, institutional policy and human resource, as part of an EU or international comprehensive effort. Training should focus on strengthening and developing partner countries' capabilities and fostering the reform of their security and defense sectors. This is to be done efficiently, professionally, using expertise and experience, respecting human rights law and taking into consideration cultural and gender issues. To this end, training can be also provided by relevant training institutes, non-executive missions and deployable mobile training teams.

2. Aim of module

The module is focusing to contribute adequately to the knowledge of the EU support to the Security Sector Reform (SSR) and its development in the maritime domain.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- EU Basic Knowledge of SSR
- General EU SSR Conceptual Approach
- EU Integrated Approach
- Gender Mainstreaming in SSR



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

— EU Financial Instruments for SSR (ATHENA, ICSP, EDF, APF).

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will be able to:

— Outline SSR and the conceptual approach

— Interpret Gender Mainstreaming in SSR

— Identify the EU Financial Instruments for SSR.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. Integrated Approach Concept
- b. Gender Mainstreaming
- c. ATHENA financial instrument

6. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- c. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- d. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- e. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- f. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- g. EU Concept for ESDP support to Security Sector Reform
- h. Concept of military Support to EU Security Sector Reform Activities, including Capacity Building and Conflict Prevention measures.doc 11302/17 dated 14 July 2017.



Module 10 – Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore [ES]

1. Description

The module will provide the trainees with the knowledge and scope of EU or international comprehensive activities ashore, such as environmental protection, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations, local maritime capacity building through training and mentoring activities, all using sea-based capabilities.

2. Aim of module

The module is focusing to contribute adequately to the knowledge of the Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- Basic knowledge of environmental protection, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations, and local maritime capacity building
- Influence OPS
- STRATCOM.

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will be able to:

- Define the different comprehensive EU activities ashore
- Interpret the maritime capacity building.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

- a. Environmental protection
- b. Humanitarian assistance
- c. Capacity building

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work

7. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- c. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- d. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- e. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- f. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders
- g. Concept of military Support to EU Security Sector Reform Activities, including Capacity Building and Conflict Prevention measures.doc 11302/17 dated 14 July 2017.



Module 11 – Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations [ES]

1. Description

Maritime Forces of the EU Member States have the potential to play a significant role in improving maritime security by implementing and supporting in Crisis Response, participating in specific operations ranging from peacekeeping and peace enforcement, conflict prevention to humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and non-combatant evacuation. EU efforts in Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) remain primarily under national responsibility, supporting the evacuation of entitled persons (perhaps from an EU delegation or mission) in the contingency that threat levels in the region become untenable.

2. Aim of module

The module is focusing to contribute adequately to the knowledge of Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations in different environments and scenarios, of the role of the Maritime Forces of the EU Member States in these operations and of the instruments available to execute them by the EU Battlegroup and the Rapid Response Force.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- NEO Framework.
- NEO environments (Permissive / Uncertain / Hostile)
- NEO scenarios (Disaster situations, Unstable political and/or security situations, Rapid / slow deterioration of situation)
- EU Instruments for NEO



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

— Battlegroup concept and Rapid Response Force.

i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will be able to:

- Summarize EU evacuation operations
- Distinguish EU instruments for NEO
- Interpret the EU Battlegroup concept
- Identify the Rapid Response Force.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations
- b. Environments and scenarios
- c. Battlegroup
- d. Rapid Response Force

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work

7. Suggested References

- a. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- b. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- c. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016
- d. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- e. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- f. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholders



- g. EU Battlegroup Concept, doc 11624/14 dated 14 December 2016
- h. EU Military Rapid Response Concept, doc.17036/1//17 dated 18 July 2017.

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Module 12 – Illegal and Unregulated Archeological Research and Pillage [ES]

1. Description

The preservation of underwater cultural heritage is significant as it allows for the retelling of numerous historical events. The protection of “all traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character”⁷ which have been under water for over 100 years such as shipwrecks, sunken cities, prehistoric art work, treasures that may be looted, sacrificial and burial sites, and old ports that cover the oceans' floors is important to help raise awareness and seek to combat the illegal looting and pirating occurring in waters worldwide.

2. Aim of module

The module is focusing to contribute adequately to the knowledge of the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage and the risk of the Illegal and Unregulated Archeological Research and Pillage.

3. Audience

Military, Diplomatic, Law Enforcement Agencies (Coast Guard, Border Police etc.) personnel, as well as equivalent civilian experts and other agencies and organizations related in any way to the subject of the module.

4. Thematics

a. Learning Objectives (Outcomes)

- Basic knowledge of Unregulated Archaeological Research and Pillage, definitions
- Underwater Cultural Heritage framework
- International Regulations and Conventions. UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
- Principles for the protection of underwater cultural heritage

⁷ Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Paris 2001



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

- State cooperation system
- Rules for the treatment and research of underwater cultural heritage.
- i. Enabling Objectives. At the end of the module, participants will be able to:
 - Understand the Underwater Cultural Heritage framework
 - Identify International Regulations and Conventions, including UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
 - Obtain knowledge of the principles for the protection of underwater cultural heritage
 - Get familiarized with the state cooperation system
 - Understand the rules for the treatment and research of underwater cultural heritage.

5. Potential issues for consideration (teaching points)

- a. UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
- b. State cooperation system

6. Possible training methods

- a. Case study
- b. Guided Discussion
- c. Interactive Lecture
- d. Role Play – Teamwork
- e. Small Group – Syndicate Work

7. Suggested References

- a. Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Paris 2001
- b. Archaeology Under Water. UNESCO The Courier, n°11 November 1987
- c. European Union Maritime Security Strategy, doc.11205/14 dated 24 June 2014
- d. A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016



COMMON CORE CURRICULUM

MARITIME SECURITY

- e. EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017
- f. European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) Action Plan, doc.10494/18 dated 26 June 2018
- g. CSDP Handbook. The Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, Volume I, 3rd edition
- h. EUMSS. Responding Together to Global Challenges. A Guide for Stakeholder.

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Implementing the Common Core Curriculum for Maritime Security

In accordance with the EUMC Strategic Guidance on CSDP Military Training 2016⁸ in order to fulfil CSDP operational roles as described in the MSO Concept⁹, EU Member States maritime forces need to be able to perform specific roles, namely:

- a. Maritime Deterrence and Defence – deter by demonstrating decisive maritime presence based on operational readiness and capability, protect and defend national sovereignty and integrity, as well as security interests of the EU Member States; contributing to safeguarding the EU and international interests through power projection at a global scale.
- b. Crisis Response – participate in specific operations ranging from peacekeeping and peace enforcement, conflict prevention to humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and non-combatant evacuation.
- c. Naval Diplomacy – provide a visible symbol of national, EU and/or wide international commitment and support to political objectives i.e. conflict prevention and stabilization. This is realized through port visits and common exercises or even the simple presence of a naval ship (show of force).

This Draft Common Core Curriculum (CCC) in line with CSDP training requirements, provides a very first common effort of "Maritime Security" training approach.

Implementation of the CCC, as a cross-cutting issue in military and civilian institutions, organizations and agencies can offer valuable knowledge and effective cooperation among key players in maritime security.

⁸ EEAS Document 12566/16 dated 23 September 2016

⁹ EU Maritime Security Operations (MSO) Concept, doc.11401/17 dated 18 July 2017



EU Military Training Group
“Maritime Security”
Discipline Leader

Training Requirements Analysis
Report

Annex B.
Questionnaire

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EU Military Training Group “Maritime Security” Discipline Leader **QUESTIONNAIRE** For EU Member States & Institutions

EU Maritime Security is understood as a state of affairs of the global maritime domain, in which international law and national law are enforced, freedom of navigation is guaranteed and citizens, infrastructure, transport, the environment and marine resources are protected. Greece and Spain¹ have been appointed by the EU Military Committee as Discipline Leader in the CSDP Military Training area “Military Role in Maritime Security”. In order to accomplish our task, a Training Requirement Analysis (TRA) must be issued.

EU Military Training Group requires your contribution by filling this questionnaire. The purpose of this questionnaire is to map the training that EU Member States/Institutions or other non-EU Nations/Institutions provide to Military and/or Civilian personnel in Maritime Security. This questionnaire is intended to identify the training requirements for the discipline and the opportunities to meet these requirements, as well as the training already in place, thus helping define potential training gaps and the need for additional training activities necessary to meet the training requirements.

Considering limited resources available at both EU and EU Member States levels, and extensive work required to determine training gaps and corrective measures, efforts for identifying training disciplines, analyzing training requirements, and planning and conducting training activities need to be prioritized.

All EU Members States and respective Institutions are kindly asked to fill in the questionnaire and send their response, preferably via e-mail, to POC (batsosp@nmiotc.nato.int and jmcuetos@fn.mde.es) by the end of May.

Please do not hesitate to add any pages or to modify the answering boxes whenever you think is necessary.

¹ NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Centre (EL) & Spanish Navy HQ (ES).



Please add any pages or modify the answering boxes whenever you think is necessary.

1. EU Member State/Institution:	
2. Organization/Directorate:	
3. POC for this questionnaire / Telephone number / E-mail address:	
4. Full name of your Training Center. Does your Center provide any kind of Maritime Security Education & Training (E&T)?	Name:
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Does your Center provide Education & Training on the following modules:	
5.1 Surveillance in the Global Maritime Domain?	
5.2 Maritime Protection (Choke Points, SLOCs, Fisheries, Critical Infrastructures)?	
5.3 Maritime Interdiction / Control?	
5.4 Maritime Counter Terrorism / Cyber Terrorism and Counter WMD Proliferation?	
5.5 Maritime Law Enforcement?	
5.6 Maritime Border Control?	
5.7 Maritime Contribution to Countering Hybrid Threats?	
5.8 Maritime Presence?	
5.9 Maritime Security Sector Reform?	
5.10 Contribution to Operations and Missions Ashore?	
5.11 Non-Combatant Operation Evacuation?	
5.12 Illegal and Unregulated Archeological Research and Pillage?	
6. Is your Center related to EU or International Institutions or does it train only for national purposes?	



If the answer to the question No.4 is affirmative:

<p>7. List/name the Maritime Security related E&T* provided: <i>(Member States are kindly requested to attach a copy of the Curricula)</i></p> <p>*Course/Training/Exercise.</p>	<p>Course / Training / Exercise:</p> <p>7.1</p> <p>7.2</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p>
<p>8. Related to each Course / Training / Exercise of No.7 please specify <i>(and if it is possible, attach the Curricula)</i>:</p>	
• Name of the Course / Training / Exercise	
• Individual or collective?	
• Audience (military / civilian)	
• Training format (resident, distance, blended, etc.)	
• Duration	
• Frequency	
• Course aim	
• Course learning/training/ enabling objectives	
• Course content	
• Course classification	
• Course language	
• Is your course open to EU Member States or Institutions?	
• How many seats do you offer for foreign participants?	



If answer to the question No. 4 is negative:

9. Which Center is the provider of the Maritime Security training for your military / civilian audience?	
Specify the titles or the subjects of the different E&T. <i>(If possible, attach a copy of the curricula)</i>	Course / Training / Exercise: 9.1 9.2

10. You are kindly requested to add any suggestion or comment, which may help to establish a leveled, standardized and effective training in Maritime Security.

Place and date of the survey

_____ , _____ 2019

Thank you very much for your cooperation!

Please, return this questionnaire when completed to jmcuetos@fn.mde.es and batsosp@nmiotc.nato.int