

## The Example of Africa

Piracy is an ancestral phenomenon and intrinsically linked to the history of seafaring. It was once associated with command of the oceans and naval power play, but today it has a new face, reflecting a very specific aspect of globalisation. Piracy has resurfaced against the backdrop of a global economy and internationalised maritime transport. Neglected populations struggling to meet basic needs are now exposed constantly to vessels carrying inaccessible wealth from the West and Asia. The capture of cargo ships on the open seas off the coasts of Africa is a source of revenue and power. It has redefined how maritime traffic is governed internationally in both the Bight of Benin and the Horn of Africa. In the past, letters of marque and reprisal were closely tied to the construction of national naval forces, enabling individual states to assert their supremacy in maritime spaces. However, given the now international nature of maritime routes the resurgence of this threat has shown that unilateral responses are no longer adequate. Today, ships are the perfect embodiment of internationalised legal relations (ships registered in countries with which there is no real economic link, multinational crews, remoteness from sites of operation, the legal nature of waters crossed whether territorial, exclusive economic zones or the high seas). To address piracy it is therefore essential to adopt a global approach that transcends individual countries and involves all public and private stakeholders.

### PUBLIC :

Any professional actor or any person who needs to learn about counter piracy and instruments in order to conduct a study or to make a decision.

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the nature of the piracy risk,
- Refer to the cooperative framework for European and non-European naval forces,
- Understand reporting procedures,
- Identify the shipowner's obligations in the areas of health, safety, training and managing psychosocial risks.

### COURSE CONTENT :

- Introduction: Maritime Piracy, a Polymorphous Phenomenon
- 1/ Counter-piracy and the international legal framework
    - The role of the UN Security Council
    - The role of the European Union
  - 2/ Coordinating different stakeholders in the armed fight against piracy
    - EU-NATO relations
    - The role of SHADE
  - 3/ The role of central and regional governments
  - 4/ Shipowners' social responsibilities

### INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY:

The course is divided into three sections: the international legal framework governing the fight against piracy; the coordination of different stakeholders in this fight (armed forces, national and regional governments, and shipowners); and the economic and geopolitical issues involved in this fight.

Each module in Counter Piracy Tools and Instrument includes an introductory video, a course PDF and a concluding video. To finish, there is a self-evaluation activity covering all modules.

### RECOMMENDED RYTHM :

4h/week

### COURSE INSTRUCTOR:

This distance learning course is led by Gwenaëlle Proutière-Maulion, researcher in maritime law and vice-chair for European and International Affairs at the University of Nantes.



Full price : 430 €  
Student rate: 122 €  
Rate reserved for members of the IUML\*: 122 €  
Grouped registration : [contact us](#)



8 JAN 2019



### DURATION

7h during 2 weeks

content availability:  
2 months



### PREREQUISITES

Apply knowledge of public international law and European law.



### VALIDATION

Attendance to training and completion of all activities allow to obtain a certificate of attendance.

Application at [UN e-SEA](#) / [contact.unesea@univ-nantes.fr](mailto:contact.unesea@univ-nantes.fr)

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\* Members of the Institut Universitaire Mer et Littoral

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