

CONFERENCE REPORT

February 10, 2011—Brussels

A NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY





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A new partnership for European security

February 10, 2011

Brussels

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A NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY

10 February 2016 Bibliothèque Solenne



Giles Merritt

Luigi Rebuffi

Foreword

The Security & Defence Agenda (SDA) and the European Organisation for Security (EOS) are proud to present this report on “A new partnership for European security” following the international conference held on 10 February 2011 in Brussels. The conference brought together more than 20 speakers and some 250 participants from both sides of the public-private divide across Europe for a dialogue on the European Internal Security Strategy’s implementation.

Whilst focusing on four main areas of concern – border security, disaster control and civil protection, cybersecurity and transport infrastructure protection – the conference highlighted that existing EU resources and funding of operations need to be better used to ensure the more rapid implementation of security policies. Gilles de Kerchove, EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, said Europe’s public authorities need to reach out to the private sector to help develop effective responses to increasingly complex security threats. Speakers pointed out that an industrial security policy is necessary to support a European end-to-end approach on innovation, R&D and global competitiveness.

Panellists agreed that the Internal Security Fund could be a suitable instrument to support the implementation of the European Internal Security Strategy and thus foster coordination of different budget lines and funding mechanisms.

Dialogue between public and private sector stakeholders is set to play a decisive role in ensuring that future funding is spent on the right priorities to improve the security of EU citizens and the economy’s resilience and competitiveness.

The SDA and EOS would like to thank the partners who made this event possible and contributed to its success: BAE Systems, CEA, EADS, G4S, Raytheon, Safran, Selex Sistemi Integrati, Siemens, Smiths Detection and Thales.



Giles Merritt

Director

SECURITY & DEFENCE AGENDA



Luigi Rebuffi

Chief Executive Officer

EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY

A new partnership for European security

Thursday 10 February 2011

Bibliothèque Solvay, Brussels

09:30 - 10:30 - Does Europe need a new approach to security?

Europe's patchwork of internal security forces and the fragmented approach to security solutions and services exacerbate security issues created by the rise of organised crime, international terrorism and natural disasters. Are new European policies effectively reducing this fragmentation? Can renewed public-private cooperation improve the EU's approach to security? Is there a case for a dedicated cross-border research and innovation programme to speed the growth and implementation of innovative European security technologies that would protect critical infrastructures and transport systems? What are the governance and funding requirements both of industries and governments for Europe's citizens to enjoy improved security?

Speakers:

Ivan Bizjak, Director-General for Justice and Home Affairs, Council of the European Union

Lionel Le Cleï, VP Global Security, Thales Group

Reinhard Priebe, Director, Internal Security, Directorate General for Home Affairs, European Commission,

Robert Havas, Chairman of the EOS Board of Directors

Moderated by **Giles Merritt**, Director, Security & Defence Agenda and **Luigi Rebuffi**, Chief Executive Officer, European Organisation for Security (EOS)

10:30 - 11:30 - Securing Europe's borders

European border control agencies are under pressure to be more efficient and to cooperate more closely, but little thought seems to be given to the increased cost of this or how this could be achieved. Could a more integrated border management system become a cornerstone of a comprehensive European security policy? What has been the value of new training programmes at the EU's frontiers, and what are the implications of the current trend towards the greater automation of border security, through innovative technologies like drones, new sensors, satellites and biometrics? Are EUROSUR, RABITs (Rapid Border Intervention Teams) and the entry/exit system envisaged by the EU the right deployment mechanisms? Is enough being done to overcome political obstacles to intelligence-sharing between EU Member States as well as with their neighbours?

Speakers:

Jean-Louis de Brouwer, Director for Migration and Borders, Directorate General for Home Affairs, European Commission

Simon Busuttill, Member of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, European Parliament

Massimo Piva, Senior Vice President, large Systems Business Unit Director, Selex Sistemi Integrati

Jean-Marc Suchier, Senior Vice President, Special Affairs, Technology & Strategy, Safran Morpho

Moderated by **Giles Merritt**, Director, Security & Defence Agenda and **Luigi Rebuffi**, Chief Executive Officer, European Organisation for Security (EOS)

12:00 - 13:15 – Improving civil protection and disaster management

From earthquakes in Haiti to forest fires in Greece, chemical spills in Hungary, and terrorist attacks in Europe, European civil protection forces and first responders are coming under increasing pressure. Does a lack of interoperability of equipment and procedures stand in the way of resilience to both natural and man-made disasters in Europe and abroad? Has the time now come to discuss heavy capabilities at the European level? With various European Commission directorates and a host of national agencies involved in the process, who should take the lead? Could improved inter-European coordination help solving budgetary obstacles to improving civil protection? What priority should be given to educating and training European citizens as first-responders to disasters?

Speakers:

Dennis Davis, Vice President of the International Association of Fire and Rescue Services (CTIF)

Sabine Ehmke-Gendron, Director for Civil Protection and Disaster Management, Council of the European Union

Jean-Marc Nasr, CEO Integrated Systems, Cassidian

Françoise Simonet, Counter-terrorism Project Leader, Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique (CEA)

Peter Zangl, Director General, European Commission, Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (ECHO)

Moderated by **Giles Merritt**, Director, Security & Defence Agenda and **Luigi Rebuffi**, Chief Executive Officer, European Organisation for Security (EOS)

14:15 - 14:45 - Keynote Speech – Gilles de Kerchove, European Counter-Terrorism Coordinator

14:45 - 16:00 – Making sense of cybersecurity preparedness and response

Cyber-attacks on military targets and warnings that cyber-crime is set to become a parallel economy have made headlines around the world, but have so far produced no more than a flurry of incoherent responses in Europe and elsewhere. Can comprehensive governance encompassing organisational, legal, tactical and educational strategies counter cyber-threats? Are public authorities in EU member states making enough use of the IT industry's technological expertise, and how strong is the political will in Europe to share information?

Speakers:

David Blackwell, Director for Cyber Security, DETICA (BAE Systems)

Stanislas de Maupéou, Director for Cyber-Defence, Thales

Steve Purser, Head of the Technical Department, ENISA

Tunne Kelam, Member of the Subcommittee on Security and Defence, European Parliament

Moderated by **Giles Merritt**, Director, Security & Defence Agenda and **Luigi Rebuffi**, Chief Executive Officer, European Organisation for Security (EOS)

16:30 - 17:15 – Europe’s transport security challenges

Terrorism and organised crime are putting more pressure than ever on the private sector as well as on governments to improve passenger and freight security. But what is the best way forward in light of the financial crisis? What is the potential for increased intelligence-sharing with private stakeholders to improve responses and capabilities? Should Europe go along with the costly security approach advocated by the US or should the EU promote a multilayered integrated approach based on risk assessment? If Europe does not set its own standards, will it be forced to adapt to those of others and if so, at what cost to European competitiveness? Is a comprehensive European approach to transportation security technically feasible?

Speakers:

David Fairnie, Director of Global Port Solutions, G4S

Zoltan Kazatsay, Deputy Director General, Directorate for Transport and Mobility, European Commission

Stephen Phipson, President, Smiths Detection

David Trembaczowski-Ryder, Senior Manager, Aviation Security, Airport Council International Europe

Moderated by **Giles Merritt**, Director, Security & Defence Agenda and **Luigi Rebuffi**, Chief Executive Officer, European Organisation for Security (EOS)





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Introduction

Europe's public authorities and the private security sector providers need to collaborate more closely to confront an increasingly complex range of internal security challenges ranging from cyber-attacks to cross-border environmental disasters, threats to transport networks and security on the European Union's external borders.

That message came loud and clear from speakers on both sides of the public-private divide during an international conference organised jointly by the Security and Defence Agenda (SDA) and the European Organisation for Security (EOS) on February 10, 2011.

Talks launch "new phase" in EU-private sector security consultations

EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator **Gilles de Kerchove** set the tone with an acknowledgement that public institutions need to be in close touch with business to ensure the industry can respond to their security needs.

"We public authorities should do better to identify and make known our needs in the field of security related research," de Kerchove said in a keynote speech to the conference.

"If ministries of interior, and by this I mean law enforcement and all the other players in internal security, like customs, don't express their views and requirements, it's very difficult for academics, researchers and most of all for private industry to invest. That's very important because if we don't do it, the risk is that the political choices will be technology driven."

The call was echoed by **Robert Havas**, Chairman of the EOS Board of Directors. He stressed that companies need clearly defined standards and regulations to provide a stable environment for research and development geared towards tackling new security threats.

"We have to integrate the whole life-cycle of security from research to deployment," Havas explained. "Industry is not willing to invest unless standards, validation and certification procedures can be decided

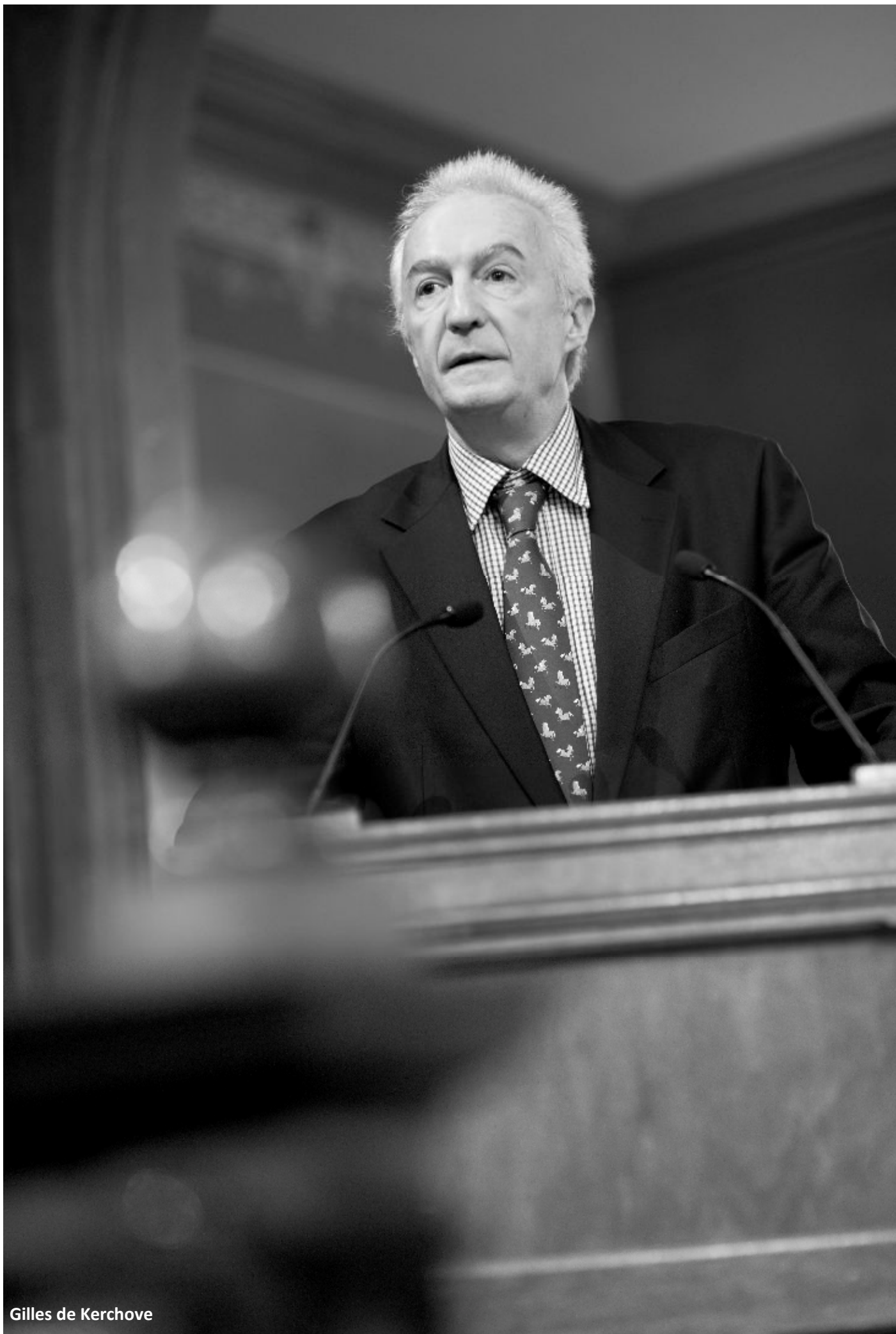
jointly with the authorities in the member states and of course in Brussels."

The day-long conference focused on four main areas of concern: border security, disaster control and civil protection, cybersecurity, and protecting transport infrastructure.

"We public authorities should do better to identify and make known our needs in the field of security-related research."

Speakers assessed the need to reduce the fragmentation of both competences and markets of Europe's approach to security across borders and within member states, characterized by a patchwork of competent agencies and institutions. They examined the role of the EU and the need for a more integrated approach to international threats from illegal immigration, organised crime, terrorism or natural disasters. One recurring theme was the need to balance security concerns with respect for civil rights and privacy.





Gilles de Kerchove

There was a broad welcome for the meeting on the eve of the conference, on 9 February, between EU Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner for Transport Siim Kallas and Commissioner for Industry Antonio Tajani, representatives from the Hungarian EU Presidency, the Council, the European Parliament, member states, EU agencies (ENISA, EUROPOL, FRONTEX) and EOS, which represent the private security sector providers in Europe, at the EC's headquarters in Brussels. High-level representatives from the cabinets and Directorate Generals also participated.

“The Berlaymont became the cradle of security in Europe yesterday. This is very important because we are pursuing the same goals.”

“The Berlaymont became the cradle of security in Europe yesterday,” Havas said. “This is very important because we are pursuing the same goals.”

That meeting focused on how the private security sector providers can work to help the EU achieve the goals of its Internal Security Strategy adopted last year. It brought industry leaders face to face with the Commissioners in charge and with senior officials from national interior ministries.

“We must work with public- private partnerships,” Malmström said after the meeting, stressing the need for cooperation to “overcome the old silo mentality.”

The outcome of this meeting was that public/private dialogue on security will establish a common roadmap including yearly meetings and the creation of an Internal Security Fund (ISF).

Ivan Bizjak, Director General for Justice and Home Affairs at the Council of the European Union, told the SDA-EOS conference that the meeting with the Commission could mark a turning point.

“Yesterday’s high level public- private security roundtable could, in my view, mark the start of new phase of dialogue between the public and private sector. That will allow the responsible authorities to better identify

security related needs and on the other hand facilitate the development of state-of-the-art technological solutions to best meet those needs,” Bizjak said.

From the industry side, **Lionel Le Cleï**, Vice President of Global Security at Thales Group and EOS board member, said that the three-hour meeting between the three commissioners and 33 EOS members had been “rich and fruitful.”

He said the meeting had laid “what could be the cornerstone of a new approach to security that could really lead the way to a sustainable partnership between the private and public sectors.”

New security fund

Briefing the conference on the talks with the Commission, Havas welcomed the agreement reached at the roundtable to hold this sort of meeting between the private sector, both industry and leading research institutions, and the major public stakeholders every year. He said industry endorsed the EU’s Internal Security Strategy, which aims to address common challenges



Robert Havas



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such as the need to disrupt criminal and terrorist networks, protect against cyber-crime, improve border management and respond more rapidly to natural disasters.

Havas pointed to an emerging consensus on the creation of an Internal Security Fund, which the industry has been advocating, to bring together the EU's initiatives in border management, cybersecurity, civil protection and transport security.

Havas said the fund would not be a "means just to print new money, but more of a federating structure for harnessing everything that can be done in the programmes we've advocated for in the European security domain."

Reinhard Priebe, Director of Internal Security at the European Commission's Directorate General of Home Affairs, played down expectations that the fund would mean more new money for industry, especially in these tight economic times. "The debate should not be about more money. That is not really realistic. The debate should be about more intelligent spending of the money." He said the security sector should come forward with very clear and concrete requirements for EU spending in order to compete for funding with other sectors such as the Common Agricultural Policy and regional development.

Europe needs culture of trust

De Kerchove reiterated that the EU "is eager to develop a closer relationship with the private sector on this issue of security."

He complained that interior ministries need to catch up with their counterparts in defence when it comes to mapping out future strategies for dealing with threats and working with private business.

"Unlike ministries of defence which have a culture of planning, programming and are forward looking, ministries of the interior in many, if not in most, member states don't have that culture," de Kerchove stated.

"We really need to set up a mechanism to provide the



private sector with a vision in terms of the needs of security in the future."

He said that Europe's public authorities and industry stakeholders together should build a culture of trust that would allow an exchange of information. He pointed to demands from the authorities over the past few years for the private sector to provide data, for example on banking transactions, airline passengers and private communications, but said there was also a need for information to flow in the other direction to enable industry to better protect against terrorist threats.

"We need to provide the private sector in many fields with more relevant information, so that they can contribute to internal security," said de Kerchove, giving as examples information on terrorist financing, freight handling and critical infrastructure security, where processes are run by private business.

De Kerchove said that the Lisbon Treaty offered new opportunities for a more integrated approach at EU level to help overcome Europe's notoriously fragmented approach, but he warned that it would not be easy. "Everyone is in favour of coordination, but no one wants to be coordinated," he joked.

Other speakers also stressed the need to tackle fragmentation, which creates barriers between agencies such as police, civil protection, coast guards, immigration, customs and the armed forces within EU member states, let alone across borders. The Lisbon Treaty and the creation of initiatives such as the Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security (COSI) offer increased possibilities for making progress.



“Are the new EU policies contributing to reducing the fragmentation? Well I’m tempted to say ‘no’ but it’s more positive to say ‘not yet’,” said Bizjak. “There is a real potential to achieve this, to reduce the fragmentation.”

As a good example of improved coordination, he highlighted the EUROSUR initiative which aims to help improve border surveillance by creating a common platform for information-sharing between defence forces, law enforcement, customs, maritime and safety authorities. “It’s very convincing and we need to do more of that in other areas.”

More public-private cooperation is needed, for example in areas such as counter-explosives, detecting and defusing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats and countering radicalization on the Internet, de Kerchove insisted. “One obvious, stupid solution, would be to ask Google to improve the search engine so that when people just google jihad, they get five pages of nice websites instead of five pages of blood and calls for violence.”

De Kerchove also asked if it was wise for Europe to become too dependent on IT components made outside Europe, particularly in China, although he recognized the trade sensitivities of that issue.

Responding to questions from **Wolfgang Rudischhauser**, from the German Permanent Representation to the EU, **Jacques Cipriano** of Safran and NATO’s **Jamie Shea**, De Kerchove pointed out that the European Commission is increasingly aware of the need to beef up cybersecurity, including through increased cooperation between Europol and ENISA, the European Network and Information Security Agency.

“We need a new approach to fully implement the existing tools and to translate the theoretical policy setting into concrete action.”

He raised the prospect of common EU public procurement in security and suggested that European industry be given an EU “security label” to encourage standardization. That idea was backed by Le Cléi, from Thales.

Giving a “privacy friendly” aspect to security research would not only allay civil rights concerns but could give European companies a competitive edge as privacy issues become more widespread around the world, he concluded. Nevertheless, the prospect of EU security policy developing into a “Big Brother” society was raised by journalist **Wolf-Heinrich von Leipzig** from the Luxemburger Wort.

“Europe needs above all fewer words and more action,” said Bizjak who tackled the question: does Europe need a new approach to security? “I would say ‘yes’, and ‘no.’ No if a new approach means a further policy document. We have enough such documents with the Internal Security Strategy, not to mention all the strategies on fighting terrorism, trafficking in human beings, cyber-crime and similar, but on the other hand, yes we need a new approach to fully implement the existing tools and to translate the theoretical policy setting into concrete action.”

He joined the consensus on the need for closer public-private cooperation.



Ivan Bizjak



Reinhard Priebe

“In a more and more globalised and mobile world, public authorities need more input from the private sector to ensure security in our societies, but on the other hand, the private sector should be better informed and aware of the security needs identified by the public authorities. EU security policy cannot be business driven, but the response to the identified needs has to be closely discussed and elaborated with the industry,” Bizjak concluded.

“Today, security is not only of concern to member states, it is clear that it is a more mutual concern and we have to choose the right path.”

Le Clei stressed the need for a new approach to meet the challenges facing the security sector. He welcomed the “significant progress” made by the European Institutions in responding to those challenges through the Stockholm Programme which sets out guidelines in home affairs cooperation for 2010-2015; the Internal Security Strategy; and the creation of the stand-alone Directorate General for Home Affairs.

“Today, security is not only of concern to member states, it is clear that it is a more mutual concern and we have to choose the right path,” he told the meeting.

Lisbon Treaty boosts EU security role

Priebe agreed that under the Lisbon Treaty, the EU has been given a new share of responsibility to work with member states in dealing with security issues.

“Under the new treaty framework, the policy areas of freedom, security and justice have been identified as a very important part of EU policy making. It has also given the EU institutions a very significant new responsibility,” he said.

“I never talk in this context about new competences because that upsets everybody. I prefer to speak about new responsibilities and new expectations,” Priebe continued. “Many of the security challenges can no longer be dealt with at member-state level.”

Priebe stressed the need for EU security policy to respect European values, including privacy and stressed the importance of avoiding turf battles and silo-based policymaking.

Le Clei spoke about the evolution of the threat and the response, with a move towards more resilience as opposed to static protection. Although terrorism remains a major concern, he said there was a transition towards a more agile and flexible “all-hazard approach.”

Among the questions to the first session, **Gustavo Scotti di Uccio**, Senior Advisor at Finmeccanica raised the need to focus more on urban security. **Brooks Tigner**, Editor of Security Europe, wondered if the shared responsibility between the EU and member states mentioned by the speakers would maintain the fragmentation on the demand side of Europe’s security sector. He also asked if Europe needed a US-style National Security Council. Priebe responded by stating that a strong coordinating body would be a good idea, but both he and Bizjak rejected the suggestion that COSI could develop into such an institution.

More solidarity urged for Europe’s frontiers

The first of the thematic debates focused on border security and looked at how to achieve a more efficient and integrated border control system in Europe as part of a

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comprehensive security policy. The debate also examined the role of increased cooperation with the EU's nearest neighbours and raised questions about the impact of new technologies such as biometrics and satellite surveillance.

Jean-Louis de Brouwer, Director for Migration and Borders, at the EC's Home Affairs DG, kicked off the debate by contending that the phrase 'border control' was too narrow and what is needed is a broader approach to territorial access that brings together the work of customs, immigration, frontier security and visa policy.

He was among a number of speakers who talked up the work of FRONTEX, the EU's border protection agency. "FRONTEX is one of the success stories of the European Union in terms of agencies, but the question is where does it go from here?" he asked, raising the prospect that FRONTEX be charged with global procurement and equipping member states in the future.

He gave the recent problems on the Greco-Turkish border as an example of the need for solidarity. "We are confronted with a major EU solidarity problem for the time being in dealing with the consequences of what is happening on a very short, 1.5 kilometre stretch of land border between Greece and Turkey." Athens has complained it has not received sufficient support from its EU partners and Greece is considering putting up a fence on the border to stem a flow of illegal immigrants over the border, which last year reached an estimated 36,000.

With the mandate of FRONTEX up for review, Maltese MEP **Simon Busuttil** outlined a number of proposals he is putting forward in the European Parliament as a member of the assembly's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs.

They include introducing a mechanism to assess the human rights implications of the agency's work; giving FRONTEX more of an identity, by relabeling national border guards working for the agency as "EU border guards," rather than using unwieldy current designations such as FRONTEX Joint Support Teams or Rapid Border Intervention Teams (Rabit); have FRONTEX focus more on external border weak spots, such as the Greek frontier; support the Commission proposal to allow the

agency to lease or purchase its own equipment, for at least a minimum of assets for emergency situations; tightening the timeframe for emergency missions; investing FRONTEX with the power to process personal data it comes across in its missions.

"My proposal is to enable the agency to process personal data, whilst of course at the same time introducing sufficient legal safeguards to make sure there is no abuse."

"The agency has no powers to process personal data," complained the MEP from the European People's Party. "My proposal is to enable the agency to process personal data, whilst of course at the same time introducing sufficient legal safeguards to make sure there is no abuse."

De Brouwer stressed the need for closer technical coordination among national agencies and between them and the European authorities, but warned that was not always happening. For instance, national bureaucracies do not always pay enough attention to the need for standardisation, he cautioned, also raising concerns about the lack of coordination on the development of common visa systems and the installation of automated security gates at airports, which may not meet incoming EU standards.

He joined the majority of speakers in urging more pub-





Massimo Piva

Jean-Louis de Brouwer

lic-private partnerships, but warned that there were sometimes legal constraints regarding the potential for conflict of interests in the granting of tenders to companies which have been cooperating with public authorities.

Massimo Piva, Senior Vice President and large systems business unit Director of the Italian company Selex Sistemi Integrati, highlighted the need for improved procedures and technological advances to deal with the increasingly complex matrix of border issues.

“The scenarios we are working on are huge and interconnected, so we have to use a new strategy for integration, using best-in-class technologies. This is what we have to do to answer these new requirements in technology.”

He appealed for closer cooperation with university research centres at a national and European level as well as integrated, standardised data-sharing between border control agencies and a common operating procedure. “Different nations have to share a common operating procedure so that they can share data in a more efficient way,” he said.

Industry’s role in tightening border control and the need for more efficient security procedures were also taken

up by **Jean-Marc Suchier**, Senior Vice President for special affairs, technology and strategy at Safran Morpho, a world leader in identity management and security control solutions.

“We need more efficient solutions in terms of the quality of control. We need faster solutions and we need more convenient solutions for travellers.”

“During the last decade the landscape of European border control has changed dramatically. On the one hand, inside the Schengen area there is no more border control and for external borders, controls have been reinforced strongly to face terrorist threats,” he told the conference.

At the same time, the volume of air traffic is increasing, putting more pressure on airport security procedures and leading to growing discontent among passengers over slow and intrusive security checks.

“We need more efficient solutions in terms of the quality of control. We need faster solutions and we need more convenient solutions for travellers and last but not least we need solutions which respect ethical values and the privacy regulations,” Suchier added.

The issue of standardization and interoperability was raised in questions from **Juan José Sanchez de Dios** of Airbus military and **Giles Merritt**, SDA Director and co-moderator of the conference.

Piva and de Brouwer disagreed on the extent of interoperability, with the Commission official suggesting it should be limited to technology compatibility to avoid raising data-privacy issues, while Piva insisted on the need for interoperability in procedures as well as equipment.

Responding to a question from **Jens Naujeck** of Interpol, de Brouwer said there was a growing realisation among EU member states of the need for more information exchanges on stolen and lost travel documents. He also favoured the idea of smart border control with technology helping Europe to make a shift from a visa-policy based on nationality to a visa-policy based on risk assessment. **Bill Giles**, Director General Europe at BAE Systems, asked how to overcome traditional divisions between customs and border control agencies. "I have a deeply rooted sense that this taboo is now falling," de Brouwer replied.

Speed of the essence in civil protection and disaster management

The morning's final session looked at improving civil protection and disaster management. Speakers recognized how civil protection forces and first responders are coming under increasing pressure to deal with disasters at home and beyond Europe's borders, from earthquakes in Haiti to forest fires in Greece, chemical spills in Hungary and the persistent threat of terrorist attacks. They looked how the lack of interoperability may undermine the ability of agencies across Europe to cooperate and examined the role European institutions could play in improving cross-border effectiveness and cut costs.

Dennis Davis, Vice-President of the International Association of Fire and Rescue Services (CTIF), outlined the diversity of Europe's 2.7 million fire-fighters. He said issues of security and safety should merge in much the same way as security and defence issues merge.

Davis expressed support for ongoing European develop-



Jean-Marc Suchier

ment, which combine solidarity with subsidiarity. He stressed that the EU should play a support role to national and sub-national entities and recognized the difficulties in orchestrating civil protection organisations across borders due to the very different cultures in member states and because civil protection cuts across so many different departments within the EU, from tourism to environment, home affairs and humanitarian aid.

"It's cross-cutting and the danger is that you'll fall in the gaps or you won't be able to climb out of your silo," he warned.

Fire-fighting will remain a fundamentally local concern where the emergency services are closely linked to their communities, Davis said, adding that he was greatly encouraged by talks with EU officials who wanted to help rather than interfere with those long-standing ties. Although terrorism hits headlines, the most damaging



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problems are often far more localized such as fires and extreme weather conditions, he contended.

“The European Commission in this process could act very much like the parent, a good parent, you know the one who supports its children when they fly out into the big world, lets them make mistakes but still bankrolls them ... that supportive role is crucial to this entire process.”

One area where the EU could help is assisting in the transfer of technology to the emergency sector, notably from the military. He gave the example of thermal imagery, which is now used extensively to locate people trapped in smoke-filled buildings, as an example of where this migration of military technology has been successful.

“The European Commission in this process could act very much like the parent, a good parent, you know the one who supports its children when they fly out into the big world, lets them make mistakes but still bankrolls them ... that supportive role is crucial to this entire process,” Davis concluded. Responding to questions Davis also made the point that the more sophisticated and interconnected society becomes the more vulnerable it is to single events as the Icelandic volcanic eruption had shown last year.

The EU’s role in civil protection has been strengthened by the Lisbon Treaty, said **Sabine Ehmke-Gendron**, Director for civil protection and disaster management at the Council of the European Union. She nonetheless agreed that the EU had to respect the varied civil protection cul-



tures and historical backgrounds of the member states and their differing threat levels.

“Civil protection is very much a core issue of national security and touches very closely on sovereignty concerns,” she said, but Lisbon will give the EU a bigger role. Ehmke-Gendron pointed out that in spite of the obvious difficulties that this entailed for cooperation at EU level, a lot of progress had been made over the past 10 years, and that all member states were in full agreement regarding the very good performance of the Civil Protection Mechanism and its Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) situated at DG ECHO in the Commission. The Mechanism had been heavily tested and proved to be a robust tool for EU interventions, and member states had declared they wanted to build on it and strengthen it further.

“The Lisbon Treaty has introduced the solidarity clause. I think it’s fair to say that gives a political boost to increased obligations on the side of the member states to actually support one another and give assistance when it is necessary.”



Ehmke-Gendron acknowledged the need of industry to have clear guidelines for the development of technological tools. Interoperability was indeed a major issue in civil protection cooperation but again, under the Treaty, the Union had a supporting role in civil protection, which excluded harmonisation and therefore, the setting of binding standards. However, a lot of work was being done at EU level to promote common standards and thus facilitate cooperation between member states and interventions through the civil protection mechanism.



Peter Zangl

Françoise Simonet

Ehmke-Gendron also looked at the question of mobilising military assets in support of civil disaster management. Although this should be a last resort, she said she was looking forward to an impending paper commissioned by High Representative Catherine Ashton to clarify how military capabilities can be efficiently integrated into civil protection.

“Whatever solution is found for this, time is of the essence. Civil protection needs to be there within 12 hours of a disaster happening, so whatever procedures and mechanisms we invent, it should not slow down the civil protection and humanitarian aid action.”

There was complete agreement on that issue from the European Commission. “We can never, ever, ever do something which may put speed at risk. This is crucial,” said **Peter Zangl**, Director General for humanitarian aid and civil protection at the European Commission.

Jean-Marc Nasr, CEO of Cassidian Integrated Systems, called for a more harmonized policy among member states on four points: to increase situational awareness, to deal with the complexity of risk, to show solidarity and to maximize cost efficiency.

“Nobody can say today that civil protection and disaster management are not global issues. When anything happens in our countries or around the world, our politicians have to speak the next day or even the next hour

... we cannot manage disaster management from a local point of view.”

He pointed to the failure of US emergency services to properly cooperate in dealing with the Katrina disaster and said the EU should endeavour to overcome the same shortcomings by improving interoperability and standardization.

“Even sandbags are not being standardized, so you cannot send empty sacks from one country to another, because you are not sure they will fit the machines which fill in the sand.”

“We have a lot of capabilities in our countries, but honestly if we want to have a European answer to a disaster, there are no available European capabilities that we can project somewhere very quickly in response. We are very fragmented. There are capabilities in our countries which complement each other, but nobody is making sure that they are going to be used complementarily.”

One very basic example of the urgent need for greater standardization in Europe was given by Zangl. “Even sandbags are not being standardized, so you cannot send empty sacks from one country to another, because you are not sure they will fit the machines which fill in the sand,” he explained. “Interoperability is crucial and it’s not only high-tech.”

Like several other speakers, Zangl praised the work of the Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC), which was set up in 2001 and works on a 24/7 basis giving countries access to the community's civil protection platform. "We have quite an impressive system of tools ...it is all working reasonably well," he said, adding however, "as usual when it's going well it doesn't mean that it couldn't do better."

The Commission is now looking for improvements, working on the synergies of the combination of its civil protection and humanitarian aid departments. To make further improvements, the Commission is proposing the development of a more predictable pool of assets which the EU can rely on in a crisis, and the creation of an emergency response centre which could serve as a "MIC-plus," Zangl said.

Despite being pressed by co-moderator **Luigi Rebuffi**, CEO of EOS, Zangl declined to talk in detail about the prospects for future Commission funding for civil protection, given the sensitivities surrounding the looming debate on EU finances.

The voice of a public research and technical organisation (RTO) in close contact with national authorities came from **Françoise Simonet**, counter-terrorism research Project Leader at the French Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives (CEA), a public body which promotes research in nuclear and alternative energies.

She explained that CEA was created to address grand

challenges in defence and nuclear energy and will contribute with other RTOs to the Europe 2020 innovation challenges in disaster prevention and preparing the responses of civil protection agencies. Although she underlined the need for technological developments, Simonet insisted on the importance of the human element.

"We have to support the self-help of the population by education and communication in crisis management. In crisis management, the human factor is a crucial point that must be addressed. We cannot forget human behaviour in cases of disaster."

From the floor, **Juliette Bird**, First Secretary for security and terrorism at the UK Permanent Representation to the EU, asked about the prospect of EU-wide risk assessment, while **Vincenzo Cuomo** of Italy's National Research Council stressed the need for improved training.

Citizens must engage to boost cybersecurity

After lunch, the conference turned its attention to cybersecurity, probing the full range of threats from politically motivated cyber-attacks on government, economic or military targets, to concerns that cyber-crime is already on course to produce a global parallel economy. Europe has long been criticised for lagging behind in its response to the multitude of threats, and the debate centred on how the EU can improve its track record and produce a more coherent response.

"We are seriously lagging behind in several sectors and the approach has been rather fragmented. There is no need to stress the importance or dangers of cyber-attacks," warned **Tunne Kelam**, Estonian Member of the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Security and Defence. "Any future conflict will include a cyber-dimension and some future wars could be limited only to cyber-space, with very devastating consequences."

Although NATO has given a fresh emphasis to cyber-defences in its new strategic concept adopted in Lisbon summit last November, Kelam complained that the European Commission seemed little interested in developing more joint research with the Atlantic alliance.





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French Atomic Energy and Alternatives Energies Commission (CEA) a scientific and technological institute engaged in security research

CEA (Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique et aux Énergies Alternatives) is a public technological research body which is active in three main fields: Energy, Information and Health technologies, Defence and Security. In each of these fields, the CEA maintains a cross-disciplinary culture of engineers and researchers, building on the synergies between fundamental and technological research.

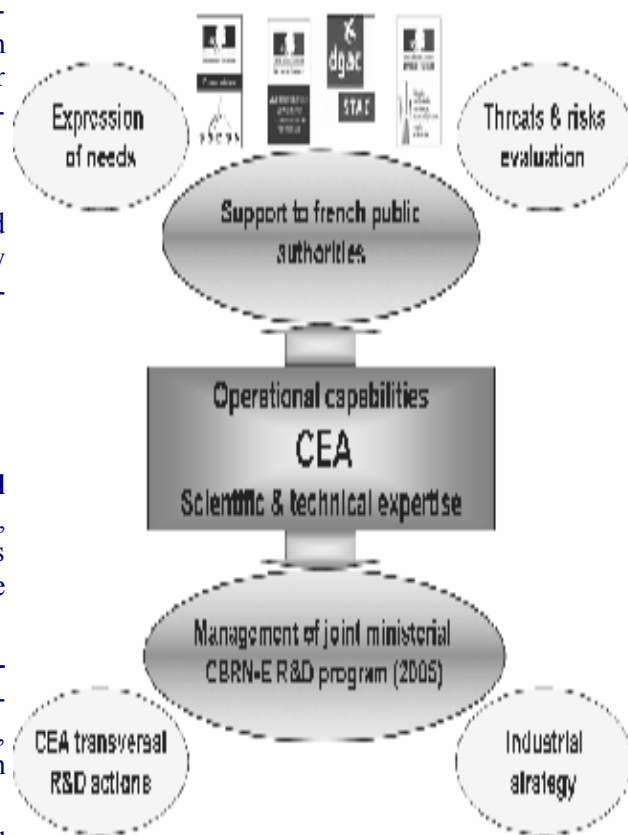
Besides its objective to ensure that the nuclear deterrence remains effective in the future, CEA has developed extensive expertise in a number of fields which are now central within the European global security activities.

CEA is a recognized actor in Research and Development but its activities include also advising the Public Authorities in matters of foreign nuclear policy and counter terrorism. Through an interagency office for emergency response in case of CBRNE terrorist threat, CEA is the pillar for the Radiological and Nuclear response.

Regarding the increasing importance and the multiplicity of required skills, CEA activities in this area are managed since 2006 by a new transverse program direction (Direction for Security and Non Proliferation).

The Security Research consists mainly of four programme lines:

- **The leading of the R&D actions within the French national global CBRN-E** (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive) program started in 2005. The main objective of this national program is to identify powerful breakthroughs in the field of detection & identification of the threat agents.
- **The development of technologies to protect the critical infrastructures**, vital components of the European economy and security. This includes the protection of transport tools (by rail, air, sea), of energy supplies (oil & gas) including contribution in crisis management.
- The involvement in the **7th R&D Framework Programme** and particularly in the security theme ESRP (European Security Research Program).
- The **technological transfer towards industry** is of primary importance to increase security and reduce the threat through technological innovation. Experimental facilities existing inside CEA are operated to qualify the developments and compare with commercial devices.





“We are seriously lagging behind in several sectors and the approach has been rather fragmented. There is no need to stress the importance or dangers of cyber-attacks.”

“President Barroso did not seem very prepared to answer,” Kelam complained after asking the Commission President about the prospect of closer cooperation. “He said it’s not the Commission’s competence,” Kelam said. “The problem seems to be coordination, everybody trying to shift the responsibility.”

Stanislas de Maupeou, Director of cyber defence at Thales, warned that state and other critical infrastructures are increasingly dependent of their IT systems.

He emphasised the importance of early detection of cyber-attacks and underscored that defence cannot rely on technology alone, but instead should be given increased public awareness.

“It’s not only a technical vision. If cybersecurity is only a technical vision, with a vulnerability vision, then no way is it going to work. We have to establish the link between technical vulnerability and the impact on society, the impact on people and the impact on business. That is the key point.”

That issue of ensuring that European citizens play their part in Internet security was taken up by **Steve Purser**, Head of the technical department at ENISA, the EU’s network security agency.

«It’s not only a technical vision. If cybersecurity is only a technical vision, with a vulnerability vision, then no way it is going to work.»

“By working bottom up we are already solving a large part of the problem. A lot of practical issues can be resolved without having a formal framework in place and we can be confident that such a framework would require such measures to be taken once adopted. The average European citizen plays an enormous role. In order to survive in a globally connected environment, citizens need to develop a sort of electronic common sense. In other words, they need to learn how to behave in the online world in that same way as they would behave in



Stanislas de Maupeou



the real world. This involves learning to deal with risk on an intuitive basis, much as we learn at an early age to look left and right before crossing the road.”

“One of the things I personally like to talk about at conferences because I think it is so important is the need to teach people what I would call electronic common sense. That is how to behave in the online world in the same way as they would behave in the real world.”

Purser also pointed out the global nature of cyber-threats, advocating cooperation between Europe and other international players as well as greater collaboration within the EU.

David Blackwell, Director of cybersecurity at Detica, a branch of BAE Systems, concentrated on how the EU can help catalyze the market, looking at three areas: regulation, “incentivisation” and education.

In terms of regulation, he said good work had already been done with data protection laws and the e-privacy directive, but said that it could be extended to other private organisations that hold citizens’ data.

Regardless of encouragement or regulation from public authorities, Blackwell contended that ultimately pressure from shareholders would lead companies to invest more in cyber-protection.

Therefore, stronger obligations to report cyber-attacks and making shareholders aware of the scale of the threats to their profits could have a significant impact.

“We’ve seen CEOs completely change their view when it comes to cybersecurity,” Blackwell said, referring to greater awareness in the UK business world following the WikiLeaks revelations, the Stuxnet attack on Iran and stern warnings from the British Ministry of Defence. “CEOs are now turning to their CTOs and saying, ‘hold on, are we actually safe?’”

There were several questions, including from **Jamie Shea** of NATO and **Bruno Duarte** of Portuguese consultancy Eupportunity on the possibility of developing more resistant software or cyber-forensics to trace cyber attacks. They drew a largely pessimistic response from the panel, not least because human weakness will always be a factor, no matter how strong the defensive software that is developed.

Thomas Gottschild from Cassidian and **Klaus Keus** of the EC’s Joint Research Centre wondered about how to convince the citizen to take a bigger role in cybersecurity.

Is passenger profiling the answer to better transport security?

Security challenges facing Europe’s transport network formed the theme of the final session which questioned how to improve security in the face of current budget restrictions and how to develop more intelligence sharing, including with the private sector.



David Trembaczowski-Ryder



David Fairnie

“We must have a holistic approach to security issues and we have to bear in mind that organised crime, even lone wolves, can be as harmful to transport as terrorism,” said **Zoltan Kazatsay**, Deputy Director General at the Commission’s Directorate for Transport and Mobility.

“Transport is extremely vulnerable,” he warned, acknowledging that it is hard to assess the real risk. On the positive side, he said the industry was coming up with significant technological advances. He underlined the need to avoid creeping bureaucratic burdens on transport operators and to build proper media support for security measures.

Three specialists from the private sector then laid out their priorities: **Stephen Phipson**, President of Smiths Detection, and **David Trembaczowski-Ryder**, Senior Manager for aviation security at the Airport Council International Europe, focused on aviation; while **David Fairnie**, Global Ports Solutions Director at G4S brought in his expertise in the maritime sphere.

“It’s time for change... What we do not want is more security, what we want is better security,” said Trembaczowski-Ryder. “The threat environment is constantly changing, which means that a security system needs to be flexible in order to be successful.”

He said the current “one-size-fits-all” approach to airport security played into the hands of terrorists by maximizing inconvenience and disruption for passengers. Instead, he advocated pre-determined risk profiling that would increase the rigour of screening for those that most needed it. Recognising the controversy surrounding the idea of profiling, Trembaczowski-Ryder insisted that it should not involve religion, race or ethnic background, but rather more technical questions about the way people plan their flights, carry their luggage and book their tickets which can alert trained operatives to potential risk elements.

Phipson said he also was “a great supporter” of profiling and pointed to its successful use by Israeli authorities. However he said profiling had to be “part of a system, not a system in itself.” Given the sensitivities over the issue, Kazatsay said he preferred to use the phrase “behaviour assessment” rather than the word “profiling.”

Fairnie put the emphasis on the need for greater investment in security both in training the people who manage mass transport networks and in technology that would facilitate quicker and more secure handling of



Stephen Phipson

Zoltan Kazatsay

freight and passengers. He suggested minimum compliance standards for transport operators.

“The challenges we face in transportation security are best addressed practically in my opinion, when the public and private sectors work together to achieve the common goal,” he said, adding that all the members of EOS looked forward to working closely with the EU to overcoming the challenges facing transport security.

Fairnie agreed with member of the audience **Mark Miller** of Conceptivity, on the need for a European security label, warning that European industry risked being left behind given that international competitors were already moving ahead with such systems.

For his part, Phipson contrasted the US and European approaches. “There’s a different attitude. When I go to Washington, they will often proudly say they’re spending \$50 billion every year on DHS (Department of Homeland Security) and how they’ve prevented another 9/11. Isn’t that fantastic? In Europe we’ll say we haven’t seen an event for a while, so why are we spending all this money? Which is a bit like saying we haven’t seen a fire in the town for a while, so let’s close the fire station.”

He said Europe was “a generation” behind the United

States on some areas of aviation security, and highlighted the close working relationship between the security industry and the US government, which does not exist in much of Europe. “There is a model in the US of sharing classified data with industry about how these threats can be countered, and the sort of requirements that need to be put in place.”

From the audience, **Dan Solomon**, of Hawk ISM asked about the prospect of increasing surveillance cameras on public transport in order to catch terrorists, to which Kazatsay replied that there are limits to how much you can do in this field.

Rebuffi wrapped up the debate by stressing the commitment of the private sector to working closely with European authorities in the future to develop concrete new policies. “We are ready to cooperate and we have to continue this dialogue,” he concluded.





The company

SELEX Sistemi Integrati, a Finmeccanica company, designs and develops Large Systems for Homeland Protection, systems and radar sensors for air defence, battlefield management, naval warfare, coastal and maritime surveillance, air traffic control and turn-key airport solutions. The company has about 4,500 employees. Fifty years of experience in system integration have created a customer base in no less than 150 countries.

The plants

In Italy SELEX Sistemi Integrati is located in Rome, Fusaro (Naples), Giugliano (Naples), Nerviano (Milan), Genoa, La Spezia and Taranto. The company also has a strong international presence with its sites in the UK (SELEX Systems Integration Ltd and VEGA Consulting Services) for activities dedicated to defence and security, in Germany (SELEX Systems Integration GmbH) for weather radar systems, and in the US (SELEX Systems Integration Inc) for air navigation aids.

Activities

SELEX Sistemi Integrati's offer consists of three main sectors, which are complementary and synergic.

Large Systems for homeland security and territory protection, **Civil Systems** for airport and air traffic management, coastal and maritime surveillance, **Defence Systems** dealing with land, naval and air applications. All activities are supported by the design and production of radar, sensors and command and control systems and by an Integrated Logistic Support department.

Large Systems

Within the Finmeccanica Group SELEX Sistemi Integrati is the Design Authority and Prime Contractor for the design, development, manufacture and sale of Large Systems for Homeland Protection, which includes solutions for homeland security and defence. Solutions for Homeland Security comprise protection of territory and environment, borders, people, institutions and national and critical infrastructures. In this sector the company also realises systems for major events and crisis management. Solutions for Homeland Defence are related to the design and realisation of net-centric architectures able to operate into an inter-force and interoperable context to reach the superiority of information.

To follow the large systems mission SELEX Sistemi Integrati can rely on and employ a wide range of its own technologies, products and competencies that also encompass the Finmeccanica Group companies' ones.

Civil Systems

The domain of technologies and critical capabilities in the field of Large Systems allows the company to offer global solutions for Air Traffic Management, including turn key airport systems. From meteorological systems to ATC (Air Traffic Control) sensors, from ground stations to airspace traffic management, the company offers wide range solutions, proposing itself as an ideal technological partner for turn-key infrastructures, taking on the responsibility for the design, production, installation and setting up of a widespread range of operational configurations. The company also offers solutions for maritime and coastal surveillance with its Vessel Traffic Management System.

Defence Systems

Defence systems are deployed in the naval, battlefield and air defence domain.

In the Naval Systems the company can rely on a fifty year experience, confirmed by more than 100 naval units equipped for 40 different customers worldwide.

SELEX Sistemi Integrati is at the forefront in the design, development and sale of integrated combat naval systems, combat management systems, command and control systems, fire control systems, radar and electro-optical sensors, simulation and training systems. SELEX Sistemi Integrati also realises support mission systems which include planning and mission systems, information management systems for the logistic process support and test and validation integrated systems.

Moreover, SELEX Sistemi Integrati's capabilities find their natural application on the Battlefield and Air Defence fields through highly effective solutions in strategic and tactical terms. With the fixed (FADR) and deployable (DADR) version of RAT31DL, SELEX Sistemi Integrati is the main European supplier of 3D long-range radar into the NATO area.

The Large Systems, Civil Systems and Defence Systems activities are supported by an **Integrated Logistic Support** service provided by more than 400 specialists working all over the world also thanks to strong relationships with local partners.

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Morpho

Morpho, a Safran group company, is a leading international provider of security solutions. A pioneer in identification and detection systems, and a major player in e-documents, Morpho is recognized for its excellence in the key technologies, skills and expertise needed for all security solutions.

Morpho is the only company in the world covering all aspects of identification systems and data security. To maintain this leadership it draws on 35 years of experience in biometrics, plus advanced expertise in shape recognition, secure data processing, smart cards, secure printing, cryptography, tomography, advanced system architecture and mass spectrometry.

Capitalizing on its proven capability for innovation, Morpho develops solutions that meet the needs of individuals, companies and governments around the world. These solutions span personal identity management, documents for citizens and travelers, access to airports and other high-value sites, and logical access for online transactions or via secure terminals.

The world leader in automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS) and identity management, Morpho has amply demonstrated its ability to manage large-scale projects and develop personalized local solutions.

Morpho has delivered more than 1,600 tomography-based detection systems and 300 million ID documents to date. With systems already deployed in over 100 countries, Morpho creates a climate of confidence by contributing to the safety and security of transportation, people, data and countries everywhere in the world.

For further information, visit www.morpho.com.

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smiths

bringing technology to life

Smiths Detection is a world leader in products and systems to detect and identify threats to our freedom, safeguarding society against terrorism and criminality and protecting our emergency responders and armed forces.

Its technologies detect chemical and biological warfare agents, explosives and narcotics, including powerful X-ray imaging technologies to identify weapons and illegal goods.

The company is truly global with Research and Development in six countries and systems deployed from Alaska to New Zealand. These factors make Smiths Detection the perfect industry partner for governments in advancing technology to defeat the terrorist threat.

Smiths Detection takes science out of the laboratory and puts it in the hands of security professionals. Its technologies are built into products that safeguard those in the front line and the public at large; protecting buildings and transport systems; screening everything from a ticket to a truck.

The products and systems are designed for the real world and are based on a deep understanding of the real operational environment faced by security and military professionals. An increasing activity for Smiths Detection is taking individual products and integrating them to form complete security solutions, including networking, customised to individual requirements.

Among the major users of Smiths Detection equipment are armed forces and public service workers who need protection against the growing threat of chemical and biological agents; security professionals who ensure our safety on board aircraft or in public places; police forces and customs officers combating a rising tide of illicit narcotics; and the emergency services who are confronted with unknown threats every time they attend an incident.

Smiths Detection has long been committed to eliminating threats at airports and on board aircraft, and provides security solutions for mass-transit systems and passenger terminals across the world. More than 65,000 x-ray systems have been sold worldwide and over 5,000 trace detectors for explosives are deployed in U.S. airports alone.

Smiths Detection systems provide similar levels of security in government buildings, public facilities, vital utilities and at high-profile sporting events.

For customs and border protection Smiths Detection offers complete x-ray systems for cargo inspection that scan single parcels or fully loaded freight containers.

Smiths Detection is one of five operating divisions of Smiths Group, a global technology company listed on the London Stock Exchange. Smiths employs more than 23,000 people in over 50 countries.

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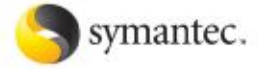
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Last year the SDA held 16 events, debates and meetings, at which over 280 senior defence and security leaders took the floor. A ground-breaking innovation was the SDA's Security Jam, which gathered 4,000 security & defence specialists from 124 countries for a five-day online discussion. In 2011 the SDA will cover topics ranging from the reform of NATO and relations with Russia to cybersecurity and energy security—speakers this spring will include General Abrial, NATO Supreme Allied Commander Transformation, Ivan Bizjak, EU Council Director-General for Justice and Home Affairs, Peter Zangl, European Commission Director General for Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection, Gabor Iklody, NATO Assistant Secretary General for Emergent Threats, and Craig Mundie, CTO of Microsoft.

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