

## Borders & People: The liberty and security balance



SDA Roundtable with the support of TIPS



24 April 2006, Brussels  
Rapporteur: John Chapman

## CONTENTS:

PROGRAMME OF THE DAY p. 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY p. 4

DEBATE HIGHLIGHTS p. 5

SESSION 1 - DEFINING EUROPE'S BORDERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES p. 6

### PANELLISTS

KARL VON WOGAU  
BRIG. GEN. ILKKA LAITINEN  
KRISTIAN BARTHOLIN  
JOZEF HUPPERETZ  
ANDRUS ÖÖVEL

SESSION 1 - Q&A p.10

SESSION 2 - MAKING THE RIGHT TECHNOLOGY CHOICES p. 11

### PANELLISTS

JAMES MOSEMAN  
JACQUES BUS  
MICHAEL CURTIS  
JACQUES VERMOREL

SESSION 2 - Q&A p. 14

ABOUT TIPS p. 16

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS p. 17

ABOUT THE SDA p. 19

## PROGRAMME

SDA Monthly Roundtable 24 April 2006, with the support of TIPS



# BORDERS & PEOPLE: THE LIBERTY AND SECURITY BALANCE

## DEFINING EUROPE'S BORDERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Session I  
12:00-13:30

Creating a coherent response by EU countries to terrorist threats is already placing strains on Europe's decision-making and cooperation mechanisms. Does EU have an efficient and integrated border management framework, and how well are the new member states policing Europe's 'new borders'? What are the priorities for the EU's new Border Agency and how will its risk analysis be fed into decision-making at both national and EU level? Does Schengen II provide a satisfactory political base for information-sharing? What prospect is there for a clear mandate on civil liberties protection versus more efficient security controls, and what consultation methods with elected representatives and civil society groups would work best? Is heightened security in Europe destined to remain a matter for national policymakers, or is Europe moving towards a more collective EU-level approach?

Moderator: Giles Merritt, Director, Security & Defence Agenda (SDA)

Opening speech: Karl von Wogau, Chairman of Security and Defence subcommittee, European Parliament

Panellists:

- Brig. Gen. Ilkka Laitinen, Executive Director, Frontex
- Kristian Bartholin, Policy Desk Officer, Immigration, Asylum and Borders, DG Justice, Freedom and Security, European Commission
- Jozef Hupperetz, Customs Policy Advisor, DG Taxation and Customs Union, European Commission
- Andrus Öövel, Programme Manager, Operations, Border Security Programme, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

SDA Members' Lunch:  
13:30-14:30

## MAKING THE RIGHT TECHNOLOGY CHOICES

Session II  
14:30-16:00

The debate over how EU countries could step up their border and internal security controls has so far failed to produce a clear-cut list of technical choices and financial costs. At the same time, it is increasingly clear that many of the new security technologies under discussion are certain to be introduced for economic, social and crime-beating reasons, irrespective of the global security outlook and the 'war on terror'. Is officialdom cooperating closely enough on these issues with the private sector? With regard to this checklist of options and which technologies complement others, which lead the buyer into a divergent technological route that cannot be adapted or reconciled with other systems? Is there yet a pan-European approach to the procurement, harmonisation and implementation of these systems?

Moderator: James Moseman, Director EU and NATO Relations, Northrop Grumman

Panellists:

- Jacques Bus, Head of Unit for ICT for Trust and Security, DG for Information Society & Media, European Commission
- Michael Curtis, Chair Emeritus, Technical Council, NCO Industry Consortium
- Jacques Vermorel, Head of Research Technology and Industrial Outreach Section, NATO

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Among many questions posed, the latest SDA session asked one that dwarfed all the others: did the EU have an efficient and integrated border management framework? According to MEP Karl von Wogau, the answer was a resounding no! Giving an impressive overview of requirements, the parliamentarian said he wanted one-stop borders with commonality of systems and equipment, and an efficient exchange of information and intelligence. With the added complexity of the enlarged EU, a situation that was ongoing, von Wogau reasoned that integrated border management had to be part of the EU's neighbourhood policy.

### A LACK OF ATTENTION TO-DATE

Frontex's Executive Director Brig. Gen. Ilkka Laitinen heartily concurred with that view, stressing that the need for a European strategy for border security is obvious. That filled a hole in the EU's strategy as von Wogau had mentioned that Solana's paper had paid insufficient attention to homeland security. During the debate, there was considerable attention paid to the need for efficient information exchange. Here again, von Wogau made an intervention, calling for the Commission to have the courage to speak out against EU-funded projects that resulted in, for example, incompatible telecommunication networks.

For the Commission's Justice, Freedom and Security DG, Kristian Bartholin said it would be looking at the need for an integrated border management system. He added that the situation was "enormously complex" and that the rules of the game had changed. Hinting at some of the complexity, Bartholin argued for a common approach that brought cohesive actions across borders and across pillars. On the positive side, Jozef Hupperetz, from the Commission's Taxation and Customs Union DG, reported that the EU was now negotiating with the US on border security matters, and that there were fewer bilateral discussions. The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces' Andrus Öövel requested that all EU Member States should comply equally with the standards laid down regarding actions to be taken in terms of security.

### LOTS OF SOLUTIONS, BUT WHERE ARE THE REQUIREMENTS?

With technical specialists representing the Commission, NATO and the NCO Industry Consortium (NCOIC), there was never going to be a shortage of solutions when it came to implementing the right technology to provide effective border security. Even so, all of the speakers agreed that technology would never provide all of the answers.

The Commission's InfoSoc DG's Jacques Bus argued that the very openness of the Internet was making it more of a problem than a solution. Explaining that the Internet was going to get more complex – and hence more vulnerable - as sensors began to be woven into its fabric, Bus argued that massive investment would be needed if the EU were going to be serious about defending its critical infrastructure.

NATO's Jacques Vermorel emphasised the need for the EU and the US to develop common scenarios, while the NCOIC's Michael Curtis gave an overview of the technical options available. He concluded that it would be a major challenge to determine how policy could be embedded into the technical solution. If that were true for the US, then it would be a much greater problem for the multifaceted EU. As Bartholin had commented, the EU faced the practical problem of coordinating political and legal integration across its 25 Member States.

That explained why an integrated border management system for the EU seemed far away. Answering a question following the second session, Bus put his finger on the main issue, stating that in Europe, it's more a problem of politics than technology.

## DEBATE HIGHLIGHTS

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

- Research for ICT security and trust should be strengthened.
- For strategic reasons, urgent attention needs to be paid to security in the future Internet.
- Work is needed on a proper balance between security and privacy in public-private partnerships that gives attention to technology as well as social and legal effects.
- The concept of border protection needs to be refined, based upon commonly agreed scenarios (weighted by importance and occurrence probability).
- There is a need to look for innovative solutions adapted to new types of border attack scenarios. For example, a non-lethal concept to master an attack against any airport.

### SESSION I HIGHLIGHTS

- The ultimate aim for Europe is “one-stop borders” according to the European Parliament and Frontex: close contact between border police and customs authorities; common police patrols in the border region; informal and formal daily exchange of information; common equipment (unlike the current situation where three incompatible satellite tracking systems exist); agreement between NATO and the EU on the use of AGS; and the development of common telecommunications standards.
- DG Justice, Freedom and Security are working on a three-pronged approach to cross-border issues: 1) common legislation as typified by the introduction of the “community borders code”, essentially an updated Schengen acquis; 2) joint operations; the Frontex agency has been created and is already achieving results; backed by systems such as the Schengen Information System II (SIS II) and the EU Visa Information System (VIS), together with biometric systems to enable effective border surveillance; 3) burden sharing Member States have a common interest in ensuring secure borders for the total Schengen area and it is intended to compensate (via an external borders fund) those countries that are doing most of the work.
- An essential pre-requisite for an effective EU border management framework is mutual trust between Member States. One of the great challenges today is the introduction of common systems and procedures that allows bona fide travel to continue across totally secure borders. This means fighting terrorism, organised crime (third pillar) and illegal immigration (first pillar). There is a strong need for a coherent response that cuts across both borders and pillars.
- Success of EU border management will in part depend on the presence of political will, developed so that nation states understand that not only do they have responsibility to safeguard their own citizens but they also have a responsibility to citizens in the surrounding regions, i.e. international responsibility.

### SESSION II HIGHLIGHTS

- In the fight against organised crime and terrorism, the Internet is becoming more of a problem than a solution. The US is already spending \$15 million to prepare a test facility looking at ways of developing the next phase of the Internet, a further \$300 million has been earmarked to be spent in the next 10 years. Europe should also be thinking about this topic.
- A recent Commission seminar “Trust in the Net” has brought two main messages: 1) Security and liberty are strategically important for the EU; more research investment is needed to create trust via large-scale pilot projects; 2) As security is not simply a matter of technology, issues such as regulations, legal frameworks, social habits, the psychology of trust, etc. need to be developed in parallel via public-private partnerships.
- In terms of discovering threats, the tools used (sensors, data processing, cyber protection) would be similar to those used to defend conventional borders. However, the use of such tools – linked to the Internet – would result in huge and complex legal, ethical and critical problems.
- Policy has to be embedded into any technical solution for border protection management. For example, information has to carry meta-information (i.e. where the data came from, who it could be used for, for what purposes, etc.).

## SESSION I: DEFINING EUROPE'S BORDERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

At the start of the latest Security & Defence Agenda debate, SDA Director Giles Merritt likened border security to defence, in that it contained elements that could no longer be handled by individual nations. The EU's national borders were becoming an irritation as the focus moved to securing the Union's wider boundaries.

### ONE-STOP BORDERS

Karl von Wogau, Chairman of the Security and Defence subcommittee, European Parliament



Karl von Wogau, European Parliament

The European Parliament's Karl von Wogau, opened the session. In order to establish secure EU borders, von Wogau emphasised the need for mutual confidence between Member States. Explaining that enlargement had made the situation more complex, he added that these complications would continue to grow in the future.

“We need one-stop borders for our citizens.”

Karl von Wogau

There could be only one solution – integrated border management. Von Wogau wanted this to be part of the EU's neighbourhood policy with an ultimate aim being the implementation of “one-stop borders” (see Table I). This would not be easy and would require increased funding (for research on sophisticated container transport for example), but von Wogau wanted the

Commission to show more courage. The EU was currently funding projects without sufficient regard for future compatibility.

Table I: “One-stop borders”

- Close contact between border police and customs authorities
- Common police patrols in the border region
- Informal and formal daily exchange of information
- Common equipment (unlike the current situation where three incompatible satellite tracking systems existed)
- Agreement between NATO and the EU on the use of AGS (Alliance Ground Surveillance)
- The development of common telecommunications standards

### A ROLE FOR INDUSTRY?

Looking at the big picture, von Wogau wanted more industry input expressing surprise that it had not proposed a total package for the security of the EU borders. That would imply common standards and this would go a long way to resolving the compatibility issues.

“There was not much on homeland security in the Solana Security Paper as NATO was seen as the security provider of choice.”

Karl von Wogau

But von Wogau was also concerned about the EU citizens who lived in the border regions. Effective procedures had to be introduced so that people's livelihoods were not adversely affected. Derogations would therefore be needed before an end result could be reached with less red tape and enhanced security.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXTERNAL BORDERS

Brig. Gen. Ilkka Laitinen, Executive Director, Frontex

Frontex's Ilkka Laitinen agreed that integrated border management was the ultimate aim. Clarifying that his agency, Frontex, was responsible for coordinating activity on the EU's external borders and not on the Union's internal boundaries, Laitinen looked at the possible contents of an integrated border management system (e.g. training, legislation, compatible equipment, burden sharing, joint operations, etc.). Obviously the various institutions (guards, police, customs) had to work together and procedures would be required to define responsibilities.



Brig. Gen. Ilkka Laitinen, Frontex

Table 2: Frontex – an overview

- Operational as of October 2005
- Coordinating activities between Member States on the EU's external borders
- All actions start from risk analyses (general and specific)
- The end results can be joint operations (as at the Winter Olympics) or pilot projects
- Develops new training programmes – “Common Core Curriculum”
- Responsible for related R&D programmes
- Budget – €12.4 million (2006)
- Links to OLAF, EUROPOL, EU Situation Centre and other international organisations
- Entitled to links to third countries

Looking at the EU's organisational context, Laitinen argued that integration should start between pillars, as border management was a cross-pillar responsibility. As an example, he explained that border guards were actively preventing crime and fighting terrorism – a third pillar responsibility. In fact, Laitinen thought that Frontex was finding it difficult to integrate its solutions given the current EU organisation with its non-integrated pillar structure.

“We need to use the various risk assessments undertaken by Frontex in order to develop a total European strategy for border security.”

Ilkka Laitinen

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION – JUSTICE, FREEDOM & SECURITY (JFS)

Kristian Bartholin, Policy Desk Officer, Immigration, Asylum and Borders, DG Justice, Freedom and Security, European Commission



Kristian Bartholin, European Commission

“We need a cohesive and coherent approach to security, one that cuts across pillars and across borders.”

Kristian Bartholin

The Commission's Kristian Bartholin initially focused on the complexity of the security problem. With 25 Member States and Schengen-associated countries involved, integration was required on two levels:

- The political and legal issues across borders
- The practical coordination between Member States of operations on external borders (as covered by Frontex)

In addition, all cross-border issues had to take consideration of national and supranational actions. Moving on to the tactics being taken by the JFS DG, Bartholin described a three-pronged approach:

1. Common legislation: as typified by the introduction of the “community borders code”, essentially an updated Schengen acquis
2. Joint operations: the Frontex agency has been created and is already achieving results; backed by systems such as the Schengen Information System II (SIS II) and the EU Visa Information System (VIS), together with biometric systems to enable effective border surveillance
3. Burden sharing: Member States have a common interest in ensuring secure borders for the total Schengen area. It is intended to compensate (via an external borders fund) those countries that are doing the most work

Looking to the future, Bartholin described the Hague Programme<sup>1</sup> that defined the priorities in the areas of Justice, Freedom and Security. He commented that the Commission would make a proposal in the summer in regard to rapid reaction teams that would support local border guards at the EU’s external borders.

#### INTEGRATION – THE ANSWER

Another aspect of the future strategy involved a review of the Frontex responsibilities, and in 2007 the need for integrated border management would be examined in detail. Here, Bartholin gave his full support to von Wogau’s comment that an essential pre-requisite was the mutual trust between Member States.

He also argued that one of the great challenges of today was the introduction of common systems and procedures that allowed

<sup>1</sup> On the Europa website, the Hague Programme’s 10 priorities for the next five years are explained in detail (see [http://ec.europa.eu/comm/justice\\_home/news/information\\_dossiers/the\\_hague\\_priorities/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/justice_home/news/information_dossiers/the_hague_priorities/index_en.htm))

bona fide travel to continue across totally secure borders. This meant fighting against terrorism and organised crime (third pillar) and against illegal immigration (first pillar). Bartholin saw the need for a coherent response that cut across both borders and pillars.

#### THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION – TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION

Jozef Hupperetz, Customs Policy Advisor, DG Taxation and Customs Union, European Commission



Jozef Hupperetz, European Commission

The Commission’s Jozef Hupperetz gave an overview of the increasingly globalised nature of crime and terrorism and concluded that this had led to a change in the nature of customs work. It was now squarely focused on safety and security.

Hupperetz was another speaker to focus on the need for compatible systems, as the supply chain had to be secured and interoperable systems were required across 25 Member States. In support of his Commission colleague, Hupperetz emphasised the importance of the Hague Programme. Specifically relating to customs, he also described the amendments to the Community Customs Code (regulation 648/2005, see Table 3), which introduced a balanced approach on security issues based on commonly agreed risk assessments and close coordination. A further initiative had been the introduction of the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programme.

Hupperetz added that his group was cooperating closely with other Commission departments responsible for developing



enhanced detection equipment (against nuclear, biological and chemical weapons). Finally, he described the coordination with international organisations, including third countries.

Table 3: Community Customs Code (regulation 648/2005)

In order to achieve tighter security and enhanced business, traders are required to provide:

- Pre-arrival information before cargoes are loaded
- Pre-departure information on cargoes before they leave the EU
- Facilitation measures as outlined in the AEO

Based on his experience, he also believed that success depended on the presence of political will, developed so that nation states understood not only did they have responsibility to safeguard their own citizens but they also had a responsibility to citizens in the surrounding regions, i.e. an international responsibility.

“The EU should ensure compliance between all Member States in regard to border security.”

Andrus Öövel

All aspects of Öövel’s remarks were contained in a political declaration signed by the six ministers of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro and Macedonia.

#### VIEWS FROM THE FIELD

Andrus Öövel, Programme Manager, Operations, Border Security Programme, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)



Andrus Öövel, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

Table 4: Operational aspects of successful border control

- Command and control system with capabilities to raise the readiness level and concentrate forces at critical locations
- Electronic & visual observation network united to a common system with passport checkpoints
- Common basic training
- Legally guaranteed criminal intelligence and investigation capabilities
- Cooperation (legal framework, agreed operational procedures, technical interoperability, competence based education and training system) for the countries of the region

Andrus Öövel had recent experience to share with his audience. Having been involved in the implementation of border security systems in the Western Balkans (see table 4), Öövel placed a strong emphasis on the need for an intelligence-led organisation backed by sound leadership and competent personal with corporate identity. Additional criteria for success included flexibility, continuous adaptation and self development.

## SESSION I – Q&A

### AN EU HOMELAND DEFENCE POLICY IS NEEDED

Giles Merritt started the debate by asking Karl von Wogau if the various political mechanisms existed to allow the right steps to be taken. Referring to the Solana Security Strategy Paper, von Wogau noted that it largely omitted the question of homeland security. He reasoned that in regard to collective defence, this was due to NATO being considered as the security provider of choice.

However this approach ignored the protection of the EU's critical infrastructure, the need for border security and the follow-up on financial paper trails. Von Wogau compared the EU to the US in terms of its homeland security policy and saw a situation that was under-developed. Ilkka Laitinen was in agreement and emphasised the need for a European strategy for border security.

### A COMPLEX PICTURE GETTING MORE DIFFICULT

Turning to the Commission representatives, Merritt asked if the EU was orchestrating a global response to border security issues, given that it was the world's largest trading partner. He wanted to know if the EU could exploit its position in any way so that its trading partners fell more quickly into line.

Looking back to the events of 9/11, Kristian Bartholin said that there had been a fundamental shift in EU thinking. Although Schengen had been introduced to primarily resolve issues related to internal security, the focus was now on external matters and that meant the need to work with new partners. To this end, the problems of border management had led to greater cooperation with the EU's neighbours. When combined with the enhanced working relationships with African countries, Bartholin concluded, the overall situation as "enormously complex" as the rules of the game had changed.

### EU-US DEALINGS

Merritt also asked if the EU's dealings with the US were on a more equal footing than in previous years. Bartholin confirmed that contacts were now much closer, but as the EU was facilitating the requirements of 25 Member States, it was not always possible to provide the US with their desired solutions.

Jozef Hupperetz also saw an improvement as the EU was now successfully negotiating directly with the US in the area of customs, replacing the previous dependency on bilateral agreements. Minimum security requirements had been agreed for a number of smaller ports, where shipments were made to larger facilities (that had already been covered by bilaterals).

### FAIR TREATMENT FOR ALL?

Merritt also wanted to know if Andrus Öövel could suggest political developments that would help resolve the current border security issues. Öövel welcomed the EU's progress in identifying requirements and supported their implementation in the EU-10 and in South Eastern Europe. However, he also suggested that the EU-15 member states be requested to introduce the same measures on security and to the same extent.

## SESSION 2: MAKING THE RIGHT TECHNOLOGY CHOICES

Moderating the afternoon session, Northrop Grumman's James Moseman attempted to put boundaries around the technologies under discussion. He suggested the following broad areas:



James Moseman, Northrop Grumman

- ICT technologies that assist staff on the ground (responsible for checking people, vehicles and material crossing the border)
  - Techniques include access to databases on immigration, vehicle registration, commercial shipping, personal identification systems, biometric systems, etc.
- Identification and sensor technologies that are applied at close range to detect and identify people and substances (biometric devices, scanners, etc.)
- Larger scale sensor technologies that have a wider field of view, across borders or regions; these may involve international or inter-agency cooperation, e.g. using air surveillance radar, maritime radar, tracking system, etc.

### INTERNET – SOLUTION OR PROBLEM?

Jacques Bus, Head of Unit for ICT for Trust and Security, DG Information Society & Media, European Commission

The Commission's Jacques Bus took the opportunity to speak mainly in a personal capacity. Bus looked at a situation where the disappearance of borders was threatening security, as from an ICT viewpoint, the arrival

of the Internet had produced new information systems without borders and hence greater vulnerability.

“When it comes to use of metadata in information security, we are nowhere yet.”

Jacques Bus

Linking the two together, Bus argued that in the fight against organised crime and terrorism, the current Internet was becoming more a problem than a solution. With critical infrastructures being controlled by systems that were becoming increasingly interconnected with the Internet, the vulnerability of such networks was increasing. This would further increase when RFIDs<sup>2</sup> and sensor networks became part of the Web. Bus argued that the need for increased R&D expenditure, to develop new methods of security, new protocols, etc., was fast becoming reality.



Jacques Bus, European Commission

Bus added that the US was already spending \$15 million to prepare a test facility to look at ways of developing the next phase of the Internet, and that a further \$300 million had been earmarked to be spent in the next 10 years. He suggested that Europe should also be thinking about working on this topic.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Radio Frequency IDs.

<sup>3</sup> Bus added that an OECD Inter-ministerial meeting had been proposed for 2008, to discuss the global scale of the problems that might arise with the arrival of the next generation of the Internet.

#### MORE FUNDING REQUIRED

Bus concluded that although ICT systems were bringing many positive security benefits (e.g. biometrics, CCTV for crowd analysis and control, data retention and analysis, sensor networks, etc.), the scale of the security problem being introduced meant there was a need for more research. Security was becoming so important that Bus argued it had to be designed into systems and networks from the ground up.

“In fighting crime and terrorism, the current Internet is becoming more a problem than a solution.”

Jacques Bus

A further problem was the need to find a balance between effective information exchange and the need for privacy. Data could be stored and used for the wrong purposes (against the individual), illegal videoing could be a threat to privacy and, in the future, it might be impossible to know how and when data was being collected.

Data retention was a massive problem and research needed to be conducted to identify effective ways of using the data once it had been stored. It had to be proportional, under proper justice control and kept in a secure way.

Multi-disciplinary research is needed on trust and privacy dealing with technology as well as social aspects. We also need development of technologies that empower the citizen to manage ownership of his data.

Referring to a recent Commission seminar “Trust in the Net”, Bus commented that it had brought two main messages:

1. Security and liberty are strategically important for the EU, and more research investment is needed to create trust, including large-scale pilot projects
2. As security is not simply a matter of technology, issues such as regulations, legal frameworks, social habits, the psychology of trust, etc., need to be developed in parallel via public-private partnerships.

#### A HIGH-QUALITY NETWORK

Jacques Vermorel, Head of Research Technology and Industrial Outreach Section, NATO

NATO’S Jacques Vermorel, focused on the technology aspects of border security. Acknowledging that it was no longer possible to simply defend geographical borders, Vermorel chose to use the classical definition of borders which he attributed to the defence intelligence community, i.e. a geographical border, plus train stations / hotels / airports / harbours.

Vermorel reasoned that in terms of discovering threats, the tools used (sensors, data processing, cyber protection) would be similar to those used to defend conventional borders. He did acknowledge, however, that the use of such tools – linked to the Internet – would result in huge and complex legal, ethical and critical problems.



Jacques Vermorel, NATO

“Expanding the use of the Internet will bring huge and complex, legal, ethical and critical problems.”

Jacques Vermorel

#### A NEW WAY TO COMBAT THREATS

Once a threat had been identified, Vermorel argued that the tools and methods used to counteract it would be completely different from used in conventional warfare. There would be occasional use of military forces and sometimes a need for police intervention, but Vermorel felt that the political aspects of when either would be deployed was far from resolved.

Research and Technology Network at NATO

- Contains 3,000 scientists from the 26 NATO nations
- Funding from individual nations and laboratories (not from a central NATO budget)
- Quality guaranteed as NATO is not funding
- Scientists are from governmental organisations (+/- 65%), industry (25%), universities (10%)
- Works closely with the NATO Industrial Forum (to resolve major problems)

In addition, Vermorel spoke about the work done on human factors (behaviour of suicide bombers, psychological profiling, etc.) and on knowledge-style weapons. Looking at NATO's R&T network's added-value, Vermorel mentioned its high reputation, its ability to produce operational scenarios (that could be linked to similar US studies) and close links to the "Mediterranean Dialogue nations". The latter could help in providing intelligence and assisting in the understanding of "terrorist" ideologies.

NETWORKS ARE THE ANSWER

Michael Curtis, Chair Emeritus, Technical Council, NCO Industry Consortium



Michael Curtis, NCO Industry Consortium

Michael Curtis, NCO Industry Consortium (NCOIC), opened his remarks by describing the consortium's work. Following on, he

outlined two important case studies that the NCOIC was currently developing.

- Complex humanitarian disaster responses
- Sensing and responding logistics, i.e. developing a response consistent with resources available, time constraints and the policies & treaties in place (i.e. validation, identification, etc.)

Curtis insisted that the NCOIC was not concerned with solving the issues but more with understanding what they meant to network centric operations. He therefore listed the beliefs of the NCOIC:

- Commercial technologies already exist and there is therefore no need to attempt to adapt perfect solutions to narrow solutions
- Solutions should be developed to agreed standards
- A "Service Oriented Architecture" can be developed that will bring individual resources (technical, political) together
- Legacy systems exist and therefore any solution has to be evolutionary

Network Centric Operations Industry Consortium (NCOIC)

- Eighty companies, +/- 20 outside of the US
- Many multinational organisations
- Focusing on network centric solutions that can aid large collaborative organisations (information sharing)
- Looking at the need for standards and possible approaches to NCO, with the aim of developing business in this area
- Working groups include: mobility (information to right people at right time), information assurance, interoperability, etc.
- Takes account of policies, regulations, legal constraints, etc.

#### BRINGING TECHNOLOGY AND POLICY TOGETHER

Touching on a massive issue, Curtis said that policy had to be embedded into any technical solution. In detail, information had to carry meta-information (i.e. where the data came from, who it could be used for, for what purposes, etc.?) He added that the NCOIC was working in this area and insisted that the focus had to be on the wider issues rather than looking at narrow requirements first.

## SESSION 2 – Q&A

#### IF EUROPE IS SERIOUS, IT NEEDS TO DEMONSTRATE THAT

Defense News' Brooks Tigner asked for clarification from Jacques Bus. Was he suggesting that the EU should be spending a similar amount to the US, i.e. approximately \$15 million for an Internet test facility and, if so, how would it be funded?

In response, Bus said that he had been referring to the US's plans to create a test facility for the future development of the Internet (new protocols, a more secure Internet). Given these future enhancements, Bus stated that it was unlikely the Internet could be made secure without extensive development. As Europe was planning to link its critical infrastructure (monitoring and control) to the Internet, Bus suggested that the EU might want to consider a similar kind of research project. He added that this was being considered and that he also hoped to work closely with the US.

#### A FINE BALANCE

TNO-Defence Research's Ernst van Hoek wanted to know more about the liberty-secure balance. What about options to defend personal integrity of data, what did the panel think?

Michael Curtis commented that there seemed to be more concern in Europe than in the US. In both places, policies were required. He was reasonably sanguine that sufficient laws had been passed in the US and that these were being phased in over time. Technology was available to monitor and track access, once policies were cast in concrete.

Bus did admit that it was hard to achieve the right balance between liberty and the use of technology to access information.

Commenting that a significant amount of R&D was ongoing in the area of identity management and identity theft, he agreed that using metadata was a useful technique for empowering users to protect their data.

However, he was not as optimistic as Curtis about the usefulness of purely technical solutions, as each one could bring adjacent technical problems. Society had to understand that data was being collected and would be available and open to abuse.

#### DO WE HAVE THE STANDARDS?

James Moseman asked if data standards were in place to allow everyone to communicate with each other (e.g. police, military, tax officials, customs, border control, emergency responders, etc.) within the limits of policy.

Curtis felt that communications options did exist but that policies to implement technologies were more important. Bus was dismissive of the current situation, saying that standards did not exist. In Europe, he added, politics was more of a problem than technology. As an example, the interoperability of id-cards (using biometrics) was targeted only for 2010. As for metadata, to have security policy embedded in applications, Bus said that the industry was nowhere yet. In conclusion, Bus added that some organisations might decide that full interoperability might not be the right way forward, (e.g. the French government's implementation of e-government) does not automatically exchange information between ministries in order to respond to citizens' queries.

BORDERS & PEOPLE: THE LIBERTY AND SECURITY BALANCE  
SDA ROUNDTABLE REPORT



Giles Merritt moderating the first session



James Moseman discussing with Michael Curtis before the roundtable



Andrus Öövel discussing with Ilkka Laitinen before the first session



Ilkka Laitinen giving an interview after the roundtable



Karl von Wogau, Ilkka Laitinen and Kristian Bartholin



SDA Member's lunch



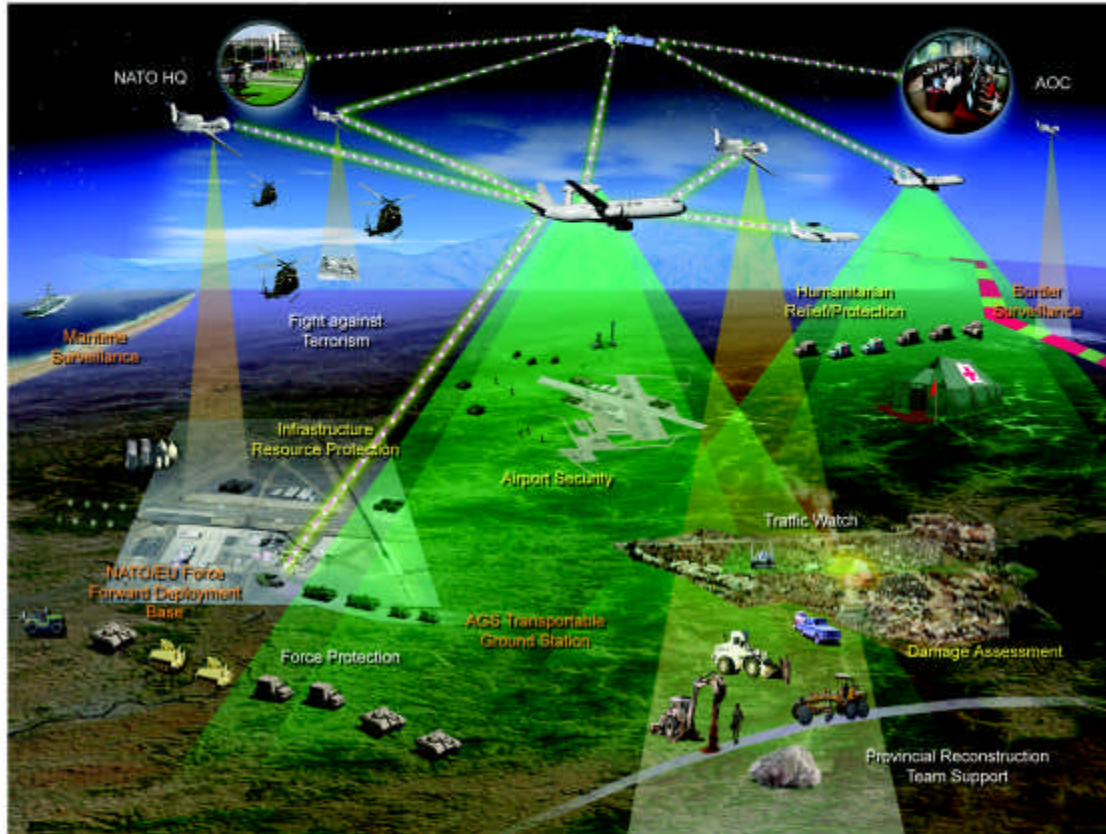
Participants at Bibliothèque Solvay



Second panel in the afternoon

## ABOUT TIPS

# NATO AGS - EYES IN THE SKY



Having a complete, timely and accurate ground surveillance picture is crucial for assuring the peace throughout the world.

To face the threats of the 21st Century, NATO forces need a system that provides them with a complete picture of the situation on the ground with wide area, all-weather 24 hours surveillance.

Industry of both sides of the Atlantic is providing NATO with an AGS capability that will support the large variety of military and civil-military missions, such as

Crisis Management  
• Peace-keeping  
• Peace-enforcing  
• Search and Rescue Missions

Humanitarian Relief

Force Protection and Nation Building Activities

Homeland Security  
• Border Surveillance  
• Infrastructure-Protection

and

Fight against Terrorism

**The NATO AGS mixed-fleet of manned and unmanned assets will be a key building block for NATO's Response Force (NRF) Operations and will ensure interoperability within the EU Battle-Groups as well as with national and NATO assets. Thus the Alliance and Europe are getting more than just ground surveillance. They are getting eyes in the sky for our joint security.**



EADS • GALILEO AVIONICA • GENERAL DYNAMICS CANADA • INDRA • NORTHROP GRUMMAN • THALES



## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS 24 APRIL 2006

- Peter Abbott  
Justice and Home Affairs, Migration and  
Asylum, Foreign and Commonwealth Office,  
UK
- Patrick Ahern  
Policy Advisor, European Organisation for  
Forwarding & Logistics (CLECAT)
- Khalid Ali  
Consultant, Weber Shandwick Worldwide
- Massimo Amadei  
Policy & Plans Division, European Union  
Military Staff
- Paul Barry  
Market development and sales, Homeland  
Security, BAE Systems
- Kristian Bartholin  
Policy Desk Officer, Borders and Visas,  
European Commission: Directorate General  
for Justice, Freedom and Security
- Paolo Battaglia  
Administrator, Strategy, political and economic  
forward studies, evaluation, European  
Commission: Directorate General for  
Taxation and Customs Union
- Dan Baxter  
Associate Director, Fleishman-Hillard
- Frédérique Biston  
Director EU Affairs, Volvo Group
- Friso Buker  
European Homeland Security Analyst, Frost &  
Sullivan
- Jacques Bus  
Head of Unit, ICT for Trust and Security,  
European Commission: Directorate General  
for Information Society and Media
- Geert Cami  
Managing Director, Security & Defence  
Agenda
- John Chapman  
Rapporteur, Security & Defence Agenda
- Kathleen Conway  
Attache, US Customs and Border Protection,  
Mission of the United States of America to the  
EU
- Michael Curtis  
Chair Emeritus & IBM Software Group, USA  
Federal Strategic Technical Relationship Team,  
NCO Industry Consortium
- Gabriel Dayre  
Chargé de Mission, Thales
- Rudi de Bie
- Maurice de Langlois  
Capability Manager Engagement, European  
Defence Agency (EDA)
- Begoña Delicado  
Independent Consultant
- Aline Dewaele  
Programme Assistant on the Non-  
Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament  
Programme, International Security Information  
Service Europe (ISIS Europe)
- Alex Dowling  
Coordinator, Geneva Centre for the  
Democratic Control of Armed Forces  
(DCAF)
- Hojjatollah Faghani  
First Secretary, Embassy of Iran to Belgium
- Julien Feugier  
European Affairs Manager, European  
Aeronautic Defence and Space Company  
(EADS)
- Michael Grimes  
Consultant, Security & Defence Agenda
- Dianne Hall  
First Secretary - Counsellor Customs, Mission  
of Canada to the EU
- Rainer Hellmann  
Journalist, Fuchsbriefe
- Jessica Henderson  
Project Manager, Security & Defence Agenda
- Arnauld Hibon  
Vice-President, Director EU Affairs,  
Eurocopter
- Josef Hupperetz  
Customs Policy Advisor, European  
Commission: Directorate General for  
Taxation & Customs Union

Karl Isaksson  
Consultant, Saab EU Affairs

Lars Karlén  
Vice President Marketing, Ericsson Microwave  
Systems

Linda Karvinen  
Senior Manager, Security & Defence Agenda

Ersin Kaya  
Deputy Military Representative to the EU,  
Mission of Turkey to the EU

Norbert Kouwenhoven  
Partner, IBM N.V

Ilkka Laitinen  
Executive Director, European Border  
Management Agency (Frontex)

Peter Lennon

Miel Margherita  
Consultant, Rafael

Giles Merritt  
Director, Security & Defence Agenda

Justyna Moneta  
Evaluation Manager, European Commission:  
Directorate General for Taxation and  
Customs Union

James Moseman  
Director, Europe and NATO, Northrop  
Grumman International

Andrus Öövel  
Programme Manager, Operations, Border  
Security Programme, Geneva Centre for the  
Democratic Control of Armed Forces  
(DCAF)

Reginald Otten  
Consultant, Saab EU Affairs

Melanie Pollard  
Researcher Border Security and Management,  
Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

Julang Pujianto  
Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of  
Indonesia to Belgium

Michael Raith  
Staff Officer, Crisis Management Policy  
Section, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation  
(NATO)

Boris Rousseff  
European Representative, Canadian European  
Roundtable for Business (CERT)

Michael Ruoff  
Independent EU Policy Advisor

César Sánchez López  
Master Aeronautical Engineer - Political Affairs  
Manager, European Aeronautic Defence and  
Space Company (EADS)

Gennady Savostyuk  
Counsellor on military questions, Mission of  
the Russian Federation to the EU

Rolf Schiwon  
TIPS Consultant

Lizanne Scott  
Government Affairs, Motorola

Walter Storz  
First Counsellor Armament Division,  
Delegation of Germany to NATO

Brooks Tigner  
EU / NATO Correspondent, Defense News

Emil Valdelin  
Project Assistant, Security & Defence Agenda

Ernst van Hoek  
Director European Affairs, TNO-Defence  
Research

Karl von Wogau  
Chairman, European Parliament: Security and  
Defence Subcommittee

Rachel Winks  
Director, EU and NATO Relations, Boeing  
International

## ABOUT THE SECURITY & DEFENCE AGENDA

The Security & Defence Agenda, formerly the New Defence Agenda (NDA) has become established as the only regular Brussels-based forum where political figures and journalists gather to discuss the future of European and transatlantic defence and security policies.

The aim of the SDA is not to replicate more academic research-based projects but to give greater prominence to the complex questions of how EU and NATO policies can complement one another, and how transatlantic challenges such as terrorism and WMD can be met.

Bringing clarity and new ideas to the rapidly-changing defence and security policy scene has been the SDA's aim from its beginning. SDA's activities range from monthly roundtables and international conferences to reports and discussion papers, all of which attract high-level speakers and authors and institutional, governmental and industry support.



La Bibliothèque Solvay

One of our prime objectives is to raise the profile of defence and security issues among the Brussels-based international press. To encourage more in-depth coverage of these topics, the SDA holds regular, informal dinners for journalists with high profile decision makers.

### Recent speakers and participants include

Gijs de Vries, Counter-terrorism Coordinator, Council of the EU; Richard Falkenrath, Research Fellow, Brookings Institution and former Deputy Homeland Security Advisor to the US President; Franco Frattini, Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security, European Commission; Bill Giles, Director General, Europe, BAe Systems; Vecdi Gönül, National Defence Minister, Turkey; Scott A. Harris, President, Lockheed Martin International; Patrick Hennessey, Director, DG Enterprise, European Commission; Hilmar Linnenkamp, Deputy Chief Executive, European Defence Agency; Alessandro Minuto Rizzo, Deputy Secretary General, NATO; Sergei Ordzhonikidze, Director General of the United Nations Office in Geneva; Zonghuai Qiao, Vice Foreign Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China; George Robertson, Former Secretary General, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation; Gary Titley, MEP, Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy, European Parliament; Michel Troubetzkoy, Senior Vice President, Director for Relations with European Institutions, EADS; Günter Verheugen, Commissioner for Enterprise and Industry, European Commission; Antonio Vitorino, former Commissioner for Justice and Home Affairs, European Commission; Karl von Wogau, Chairman, Subcommittee on Defence and Security, European Parliament, Geoffrey van Orden, Vice-Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, European Parliament



“[NATO] An Alliance in which Europe and North America are consulting every day on the key security issues before them. Acting together, in the field, to defend our shared security... Because in a dangerous world, business as usual is not an option”  
NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, Annual Conference 17 May 2004

“Homeland Security = a concerted, comprehensive and nationwide effort to prevent future terrorist attacks, to protect the most vulnerable targets against future terrorist attacks and to be ready to respond against possible attacks and minimize loss of life and damage if such attacks occur” Richard Falkenrath, former Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Homeland Security Advisor, 17 November 2003 Annual Conference



“The agency should generate ideas and speak the truth to defence ministers.”  
Nick Witney, Chief Executive, European Defence Agency 28 April 2004 Press Dinner



“There is an opportunity for Europe to take advantage of the US's investment by issuing collaborative programmes – paid for to a certain extent by the US taxpayer. The European Defence Agency could foster transatlantic cooperation rather than follow more traditional approaches”  
Scott Harris, President Continental Europe, Lockheed Martin, 28 April 2004 Press Dinner

## ACTIVITIES

### MONTHLY ROUNDTABLES

SDA's series of Monthly Roundtables are attended by some 70+ defence and security experts who participate actively in the debates. Their discussions are summarised in concise reports that are circulated to a wide range of stakeholders across the globe. Roundtable topics include:

- Is the transatlantic defence marketplace becoming a reality?
- Defence aspects of EU and NATO enlargements
- What policies will create effective peacekeeping?
- Strategic priorities for protecting Europe's infrastructure against terrorism
- Will the EU get tough on opening-up national defence procurement?
- The powers and responsibilities of the European Defence Agency
- Europe's drive to implement an anti-terrorist strategy
- On the eve of Istanbul – Can NATO become a motor for reform?
- Does Europe need a Black Sea security policy?
- Is maritime security Europe's Achilles' heel?
- Space and security in Europe

**REPORTS** on Monthly Roundtables discussions are available on the SDA website. The SDA also published a Discussion Paper 'Fresh Perspectives on Europe's Security' in 2004 and its Bioterrorism Reporting Group has published three in depth analyses on bio threats and our responses.



### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The SDA organises a number of major conferences with partners, in Brussels and elsewhere. Conferences gather 200+ senior defence and security policymakers, industrialists and media to discuss current policies and decision-making.

- Towards an EU Strategy for Collective Security, Feb 2005
- Defending Global Security: The New Politics of Transatlantic Defence Cooperation, May 2004
- Towards Worldwide Security: Building the Transatlantic Agenda, Nov 2003
- Reinventing Global Security, June 2003
- The Relaunching of Transatlantic Relations and Anti-Terrorism Cooperation, May 2003
- How credible are Europe's Anti-Terrorism Defences?, Oct 2002

### PRESS DINNERS

Correspondents of top European newspapers take full advantage of these rare opportunities to explore in informal circumstances the thinking of senior MEPs, industry executives, ambassadors and EU and NATO officials. Recent press dinners featured Nick Witney, Chief Executive of the European Defence Agency (EDA) 'Powers and Responsibilities of the new European Defence Agency (April 2004); Erkki Liikanen, EU Commissioner for Enterprise, 'Europe's Defence and Security Research' (November 2003); General James L. Jones, Supreme Allied Commander SACEUR, NATO 'NATO's Transformation Process and Cooperation with the EU in the future' (October 2003); Margot Wallström, EU Commissioner for Environment 'Civil Protection and Bioterrorism' (May 2003); and Robert Cooper, Director General for External & Politico-Military Affairs, Council of the EU (Oct 2002)



General James L. Jones, Supreme Allied Commander, NATO with Thomas Enders, Executive Vice President, EADS April 2004 Press Dinner

### BIOTERRORISM REPORTING GROUP

Following the interest generated in past SDA events, the SDA decided to create a venue

for more focused discussions on the area of bioterrorism. The Bioterrorism Reporting Group meets every three months and will allow the discussions not only to be tailored to the evolving developments in the biological field but most of all, the resulting reports will act as a catalyst for the political world.

- 21 June 2004 'Countering Bioterrorism: Prevention and Protection'
- 18 October 2004 'Countering Bioterrorism: Science, Technology and Oversight'
- 25 January 2005 'Next Generation Threat Reduction: Bioterrorism's Challenges and Solutions'
- 25 April 2005 'Countering Bioterrorism: How can Europe and the United States work together?'



THE SECURITY & DEFENCE AGENDA WOULD LIKE TO THANK ITS PARTNERS AND MEMBERS FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN MAKING THE SDA A SUCCESS



Interested in joining the SDA? Please contact LINDA KARVINEN:  
Tel: +32 (0)2 737 9148  
Fax: +32 (0)2 736 3216  
Email : [linda.karvinen@securitydefenceagenda.org](mailto:linda.karvinen@securitydefenceagenda.org)

## NEWS & VIEWS

Quarterly newsletter from Brussels' only specialist security and defence think-tank  
Summer 2006

### EU and industry leaders to debate security

**Berita Ferrero-Waldner**, EU Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy, and **Franco Frattini**, EU Commissioner for Freedom, Justice and Security, are to join forces on 30 May 2006 at the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels to discuss ways to further European security. The one-day conference, titled "Protecting European Policies for enhancing security in the EU", is organised by the Security & Defence Agenda in partnership with Finmeccanica and Thales. This international security meeting will bring together experts from European politics, industry and national governments to debate issues:

- How can the European counter-terrorism strategy be adjusted to take an "all hands" approach to the many levels of threat facing Europe?
- What measure of border security and civil protection is afforded by technologies developed by Europe's industries, and what new instruments are needed?
- Is there a case for developing a more global EU concept that would seek to combine external and internal approaches to security?

There will also be a concurrent satellite debate with Washington DC moderated by **Jamie Shea**, Director for Policy and Planning, Office of NATO Secretary General, and **Robin Niblett**, Director of Europe Programmes, CSIS. The debate is organized in partnership with Friends of Europe, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), the European Commission Delegation in Washington DC and Gallup Europe.

Other speakers include **Denis Rouquier**, CEO, Thales, **Pier Francesco Guarguaglini**, CEO, Finmeccanica, **Antonio Costa**, Portuguese Minister of Interior, **Ana Gomes**, Vice-Chairwoman of sub-committee on defence and security, European Parliament, **Sergei Ordzhonikidze**, Director General, UN Office in Geneva, **Lars-Erik Lundin**, Acting Director for CSFP and ESDP, European Commission DG External Relations, **Ambassador George Witschel**, Commissioner for Combating Terrorism, German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and **Ambassador Lambert Zannier**, Director for Conflict Prevention Centre, OSCE.



### Von Wogau calls for one-stop borders

Among many questions posed at the latest SDA session asked was that divided all of the other: does the EU have an efficient and integrated border management framework? According to the European Parliament's Chairman for security and defence committee **Mark von Wogau**, the answer, via a monitoring role, His various one-stop borders with consistency of systems and efficient handling of information and intelligence. Formerly, Chief Executive, Brigadier General **Marko Laitinen** recently stressed with that view, suggesting that the need for a European strategy for

### Asian security scrutinised

The SDA on April 18 welcomed Asian, American and European representatives including **H.E. Harjanto Tanjawan**, Ambassador, Ministry of National Defence to the EU, **H.E. Saefudin Zuhri**, Ambassador, Ministry of Defense to the EU, **H.E. Jacobus Niw**, Ambassador to Laos, **Soung Huan Zeng**, Deputy Chief of the China Institute for International Studies, Beijing, **Chy Daxin**, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, US State Department and **Antonio Tasso**, Coordinator of the Asia Team, Council of the European Union. The "war on terror" is underlying issues are to be contrast the US view of the region, not to be developed. And the EU will play a role in the region's security dialogue.



### SDA NEWS & VIEWS

#### Solana welcomes Future of Warfare book

**General Sir Rupert Smith**, cited by **James Solana** EU High Representative for the CFSP, presented the new book "The Future of Warfare" by **General Sir Rupert Smith** and **General Sir John Chipman**. The book is a practical guide for the future of warfare, written by a general and a senior military officer. It is a practical guide for the future of warfare, written by a general and a senior military officer. It is a practical guide for the future of warfare, written by a general and a senior military officer.

General Sir Rupert Smith, cited by James Solana EU High Representative for the CFSP, presented the new book "The Future of Warfare" by General Sir Rupert Smith and General Sir John Chipman. The book is a practical guide for the future of warfare, written by a general and a senior military officer. It is a practical guide for the future of warfare, written by a general and a senior military officer.

#### Is a transatlantic industry on the cards

Opening the SDA session, **James Solana** EU High Representative for the CFSP, stated that the book "The Future of Warfare" is a practical guide for the future of warfare, written by a general and a senior military officer. It is a practical guide for the future of warfare, written by a general and a senior military officer.

Opening the SDA session, James Solana EU High Representative for the CFSP, stated that the book "The Future of Warfare" is a practical guide for the future of warfare, written by a general and a senior military officer. It is a practical guide for the future of warfare, written by a general and a senior military officer.

#### Need for Agency and NATO link

At the latest SDA roundtable, there was general agreement that a new agency is needed to coordinate the efforts of the defence industry on both sides of the Atlantic. However, the big word here was "link". Who will coordinate all the industry's activities? The answer is not clear, but it is a topic that will be discussed in the next SDA session.

At the latest SDA roundtable, there was general agreement that a new agency is needed to coordinate the efforts of the defence industry on both sides of the Atlantic. However, the big word here was "link". Who will coordinate all the industry's activities? The answer is not clear, but it is a topic that will be discussed in the next SDA session.

News & Views is a quarterly newsletter from Brussels' only specialist security and defence think-tank – the Security & Defence Agenda.

This newsletter provides you with an overview of our latest reports, upcoming Roundtables and Conferences, and information about our growing network of members and content partners.

The newsletter is available for download on our website, [www.securitydefenceagenda.org](http://www.securitydefenceagenda.org).

You can directly access SDA Reports by clicking on the title of the reports in the newsletter. To view the file you will need Adobe Acrobat Reader 7.0.





A Security & Defence Agenda Roundtable Report

Cover image: EU Police Mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina (EUPM)

Photos: Frédéric Remouchamps, Keops

## **SECURITY & DEFENCE AGENDA (SDA)**

Bibliothèque Solvay, Park Léopold, 137 rue Belliard, B-1040, Brussels, Belgium  
Tel: +32 (0)2 737 91 48 Fax: +32 (0)2 736 32 16 E-mail: [info@securitydefenceagenda.org](mailto:info@securitydefenceagenda.org)  
[www.securitydefenceagenda.org](http://www.securitydefenceagenda.org)