



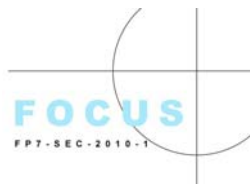
# EU Security Research Project F O C U S Foresight Security Scenarios: Mapping Research to a Comprehensive Approach to Exogenous EU Roles

*Prof. Dr. Alexander Siedschlag*

*MMag. Andrea Jerković, MPA*

CEUSS | Center for European Security Studies

Sigmund Freud Private University Vienna





## FP7-SEC Call 2010/ Area: 10.6.3 Foresight, scenarios and security as an evolving concept



### *Topic SEC-2010.6.3-2 Fore sighting the contribution of security research to meet the future EU roles*

- **Description of the topic:**

“New tasks are expected to strengthen the EU's role towards providing a **comprehensive security approach** to its citizens. The **external dimension of security** may become every more important. The security impact of **global climate change** needs to be addressed. Furthermore, a stronger **common approach to civil protection and crisis management** is needed. The task is to develop **scenarios as how security research under FP7 and beyond can best contribute to this comprehensive approach** while giving due consideration to the **ethical and societal dimension.**”

- **Expected impact:** Provide input for the planning of security research to meet future EU roles beyond those defined in the ESRAB report.



# FOCUS consortium: 13 partners from 8 countries



<b>SIGMUND FREUD PRIVATE UNIVERSITY VIENNA, CEUSS   CENTER FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY STUDIES (SFU-CEUSS)</b>	Austria
<b>ATOS ORIGIN SOCIEDAD ANONIMA ESPAÑOLA (ATOS)</b>	Spain
<b>BOC ASSET MANAGEMENT GMBH (BOC)</b>	Austria
<b>INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (CSDM)</b>	Bulgaria
<b>CROSS-BORDER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (CBRA)</b>	Switzerland
<b>INGENIERA DE SISTEMAS PARA LA DEFENSA DE ESPAÑA SA (ISDEFE)</b>	Spain
<b>CESKE VYSOKE UCENI TECHNICKE V PRAZE (CVUT)</b>	Czech Republic
<b>SECEUR SPRL (SECEUR)</b>	Belgium
<b>UNIVERSITAET FUER WEITERBILDUNG KREMS (DUK)</b>	Austria
<b>UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA (U HAIFA)</b>	Israel
<b>UNIVERSITAET FUER BODENKULTUR WIEN (BOKU)</b>	Austria
<b>INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE TECNICA AEROESPACIAL (INTA)</b>	Spain
<b>CESS GMBH CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY STRATEGIES (CESS)</b>	Germany

## FOCUS leading idea



- The main idea of FOCUS is to perform inclusive foresight, resulting in multiple scenarios for
  - Challenges (involving new tasks) whose causes are external to the territory of the Union, but whose consequences will be experienced on the territory of the Union;
  - EU responses using tangible contributions from security research.
- FOCUS will allow designing European security research to effectively cope with future EU roles responding to tomorrow's challenges resulting from the globalization of risks, threats and vulnerabilities.
- It will do so through the elaboration of multiple scenarios based on IT-supported foresight in the form of alternative futures that are plausibility-probed and not just threat scenarios.
- Time frame: 2035, i.e. beyond Horizon 2020



## FOCUS' main contribution



- Development of effective long-term prediction and assessment tool at an EU level.
- Populated with analyses done in the project.
- Usable beyond the project.



# Main FOCUS output beyond the IT-based product



- **Option roadmap** for new tracks of security research to support EU roles in response to exogenous threats, risks and vulnerabilities (including prioritized lists of themes), be based on a so-called matrix of context options, assessing scenarios for security research against the background of scenarios for EU roles.
- **Context development roadmap:** Description of several paths of how the context for European security research as well as for exogenous EU roles can develop in the future, based on assessment of alternatives.
- **European Security Research Glossary (ESG)** with definition of tracks, terms and concepts, including broadened concepts of security research.
- **Qualification profile** for future security research experts.
- Related **education scheme** (in the form of modules for a curriculum).

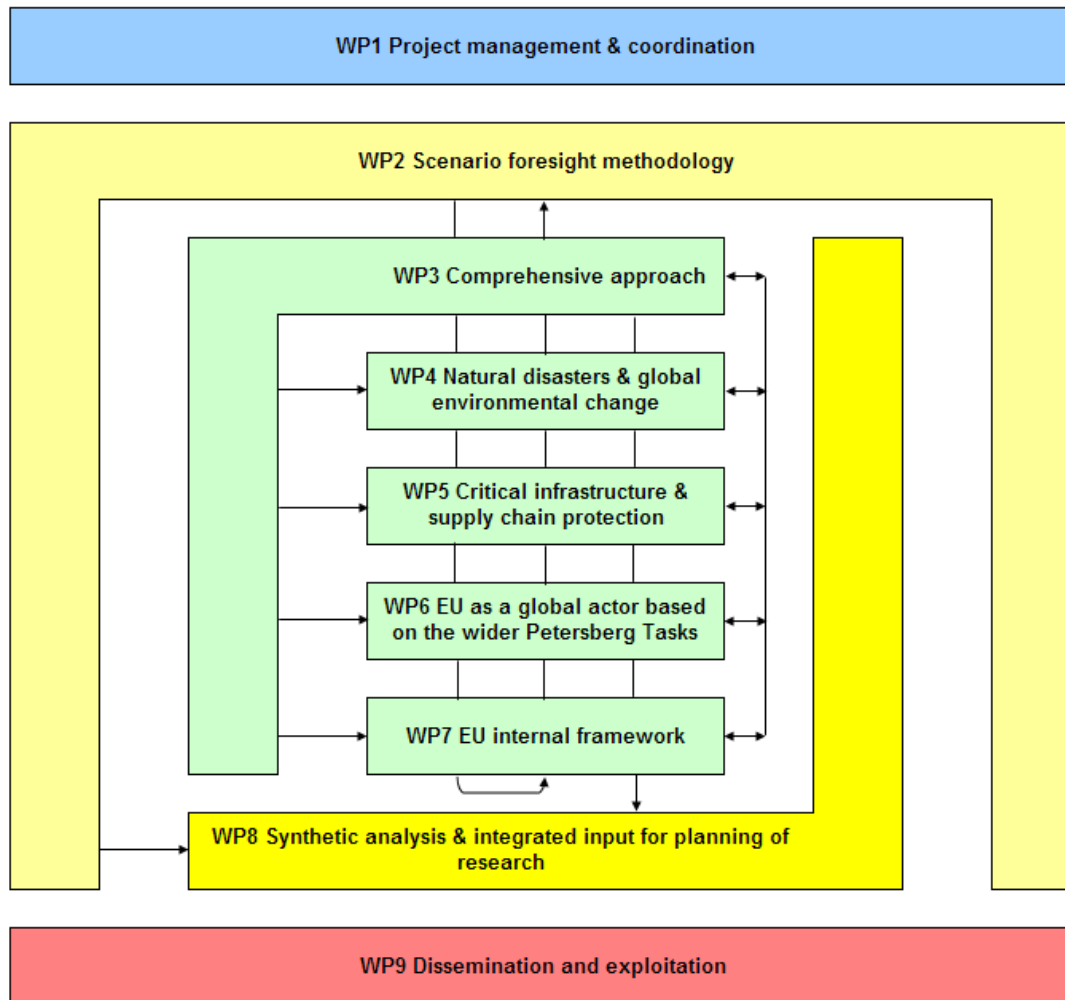


## FOCUS' five Big Themes



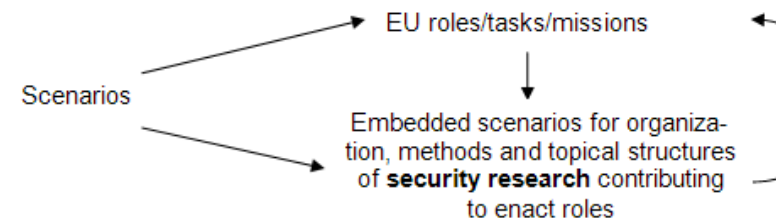
- Different tracks regarding the future of the **comprehensive approach** as followed by European institutions, Member States and international strategic actors – including links between the internal and external dimension of security.
- **Natural disasters and environment-related hazards**, with an emphasis on comprehensive risk reduction, civil protection and reconstruction.
- **Critical infrastructure and supply chain protection**, centred on preventing, mitigating and responding to exogenous threats that could have a significant impact on EU citizens.
- The **EU as a global actor**, building on EU-level and Member States instruments and capability processes as well as on effective multilateralism.
- The evolution of the **EU's internal framework** and prerequisites for delivering a comprehensive approach, including strategies for engagement with other international actors as well as ethical acceptability and public acceptance of future security roles of our Union.

# FOCUS project structure





- “Scenario foresight”: Foresight presented in the form of scenarios.
- “Embedded scenario” approach: Alternative futures of security research in the context of future EU roles.



- Provide knowledge to policy makers in the EU and its Member States so to timely develop new strategies and instruments.
- Foresight on an inclusive basis, making maximum use of its IT support in order to integrate diverse stakeholders and experts.
- Particularly important in the context of scenario planning in order to ensure that the selected policies and technologies are responsive to the needs of citizens and that they create security approaches rooted in acceptance.

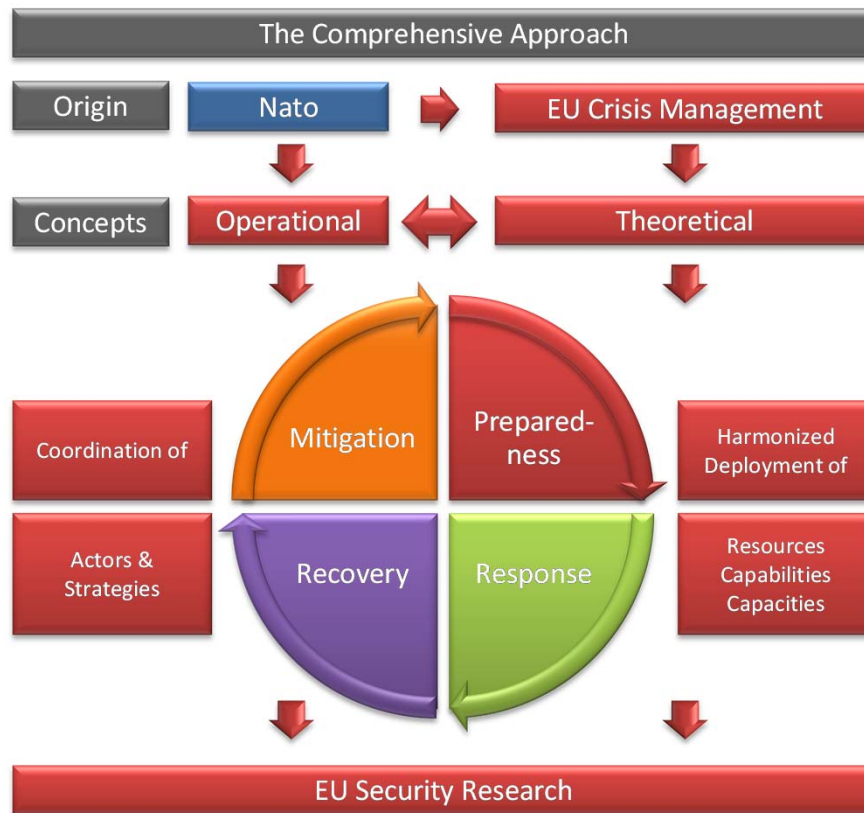


# Emerging European Union homeland security system



- The European Union has now the legal power to “encourage cooperation between Member States in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing and protecting against natural or man-made disasters.” (Article 196 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union – Lisbon 2009 version)
- This includes preparing civil-protection personnel, promoting effective operational cooperation between national civil protection services, and promoting “consistency in international civil-protection work.”
- The European Union’s initiative for a designation process of “European Critical Infrastructure” (ECI) as well as its initiative for an integrated risk assessment method adds to the challenges for future graduate studies and academic training.

# EU concept of the comprehensive approach

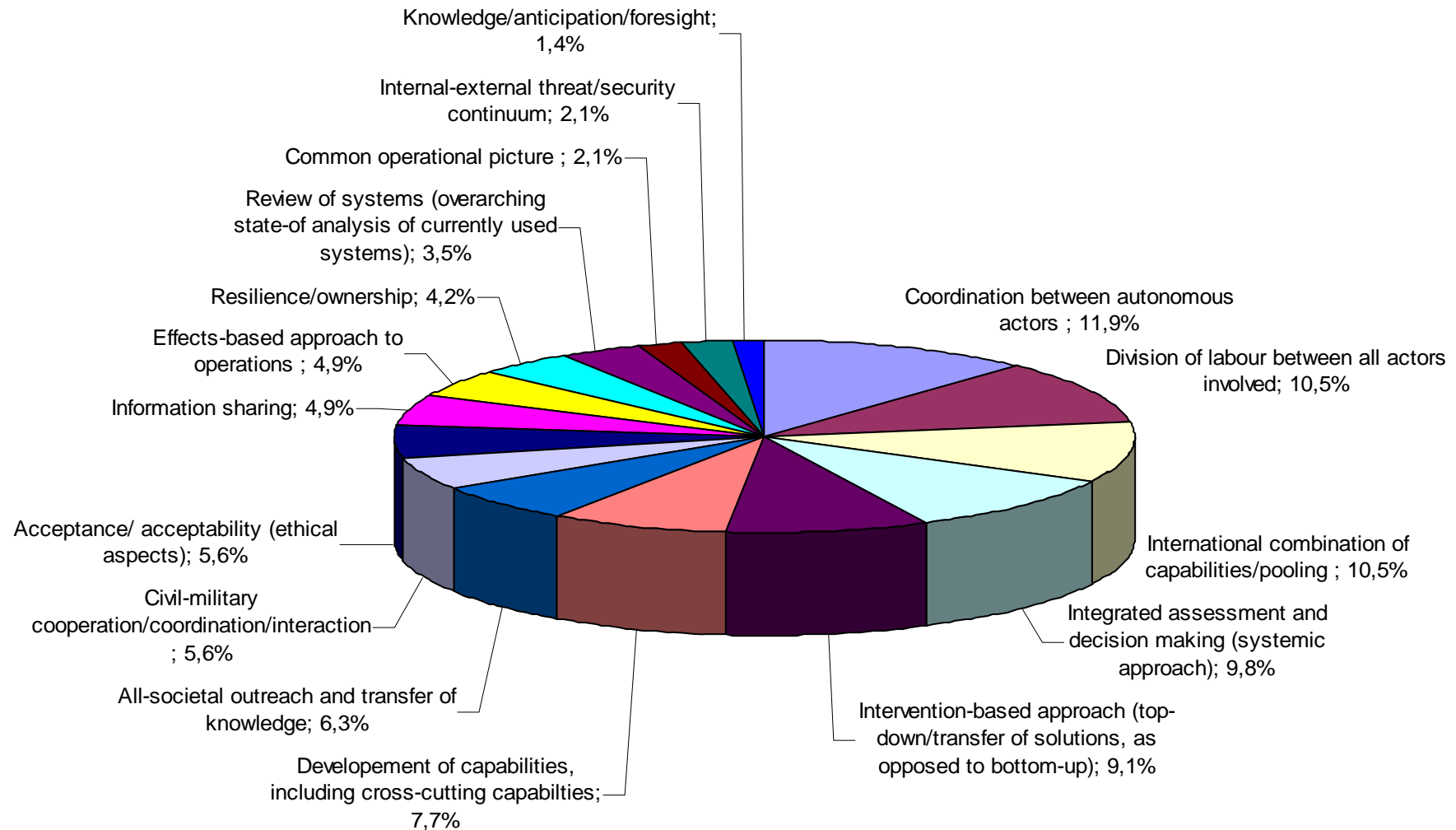


While the EU has only started to move from a consensual top risk approach to an all-hazards approach, it has always advocated the comprehensive approach.

The comprehensive approach aims at overarching solutions to problems, with broad effects based on complementarity of actors, while considering all available options and capabilities, as well as the normative end-state of the security of society as a whole, based on a whole of community approach.

The EU, like NATO et al., at first referred to “comprehensive approach” as a concept pertaining to international crisis management (harmonized deployment of resources, capabilities, and capacities throughout the crisis management cycle). Later, it applied the term also to the field of civil security and civil security research.

# FOCUS analysis of core ingredients of conceptual definitions of “comprehensive approach” in forward-looking policy, strategy, and security research documents





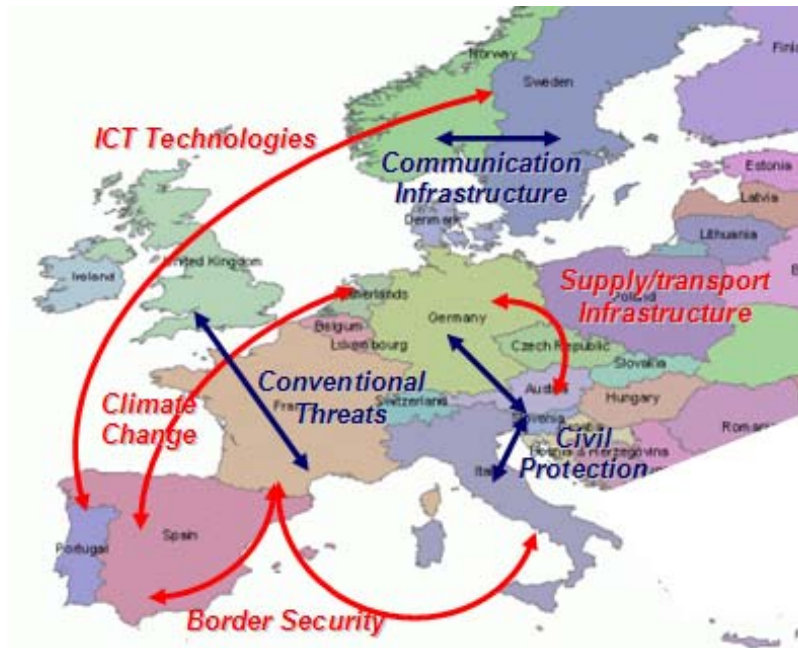
## Top-5 and bottom-5 conceptual elements of “comprehensive approach” in forward-looking policy, strategy, and security research documents



Top 5	
Coordination between autonomous actors	11.9%
Division of labour between all actors involved	10.5%
International combination of capabilities/pooling	10.5%
Integrated assessment/ decision making (systemic approach)	9.8%
Intervention-based approach (top-down/transfer of solutions, as opposed to bottom-up)	9.1%

Bottom 5	
Resilience/ownership	4.2%
Review of systems (overarching state-of analysis of currently used systems)	3.5%
Common operational picture	2.1%
Internal-external threat/security continuum	2.1%
Knowledge/anticipation/ foresight	1.4%

# Alternative futures of national security strategies and cultural selections of risk



**Thematic Belts**  
**Thematic Axis**

(Own contribution to ESRIF WG10 Chapter in Final Report)



# Alternative futures of EU security strategies convergence



ESS (2003) and implementation report (2008): Main threats to the Union

ISS (2010): Common threats

Terrorism

Organized crime

WMD proliferation

Regional conflicts

Failing states

Climate change

Energy security

Cybercrime

Violence as such

Natural or human made disasters

# Example of indicative scenario space for EU roles



*“The EU multi-annual work programmes have already provided a good pragmatic basis for strengthening operational cooperation, but now a larger consensus on the vision, values and objectives which underpin EU internal security is required. [...] Whilst in itself not aimed at creating any new competences, but at integrating existing strategies and conceptual approaches, and acknowledging the framework of the Stockholm Programme, the EU Internal Security Strategy is responsive to this. It demonstrates a firm commitment to continuing to make progress in the area of justice, freedom and security through a European security model”.*

*“The concept of internal security must be understood as a wide and comprehensive concept which straddles multiple sectors in order to address these major threats and others which have a direct impact on the lives, safety, and well-being of citizens, including natural and man-made disasters such as forest fires, earthquakes, floods and storms.”*

## Common Threats and Challenges

- **Terrorism** in any form
- Serious and organized **crime**
- **Cyber-crime**
- **Cross-border crime** (esp. petty or property crime by gangs)
- **Violence** (e.g. hooliganism at sports events)
- Natural and man-made **disasters**
- „**Common**“ **safety and security threats** (e.g. traffic accidents)

## EU's Common Internal Security Policy

- **National borders**, differing legislation, different languages and way of working **must not impede** progress in preventing cross-border crime
- **Threat anticipation** (including scenario analysis) by EUROPOL and other **EU Agencies**
- **Adequate response**: specific work plans and coordination
- **Effectiveness in the field** based on agencies, institutions and bodies
- **Tool-based** information sharing and facilitation of jointness (including legal instruments)
- **Evaluation mechanisms** to assess the effectiveness of EU action

## European Security Model

- Protecting **rights and freedoms**
- Improving **cooperation and solidarity** between Member States
- Addressing the **causes of insecurity** and not just the effects
- Prioritising **prevention and anticipation**
- Involving **all sectors** with a role to play in public protection (political, economic, social, etc.)
- **Communicating** security policies to the citizens
- Recognizing the interdependence between **internal and external security** in establishing a “**global security**” approach with **third countries**

Draft Internal Security Strategy for the European Union: “Towards a European Security Model”  
 (Council of the European Union, 5842/2/10 REV 2 – 23 February 2010)





## Example of curriculum-related thematic challenges



- Comparative studies of the governance of homeland security and emergency management, including analyzing citizens' needs
- Social science/humanities aspects in designation of critical infrastructure (e.g., securitization and cultural selection of risks)
- Vulnerability studies and supply chain/essential services management
- Civil-military "dual use" systems (e.g., in the surveillance sector)
- Monitoring of new social media and other open information sources
- Implementation perspective, with indicators for effectiveness of a comprehensive approach
- Multi-disciplinary scenarios of maximum credible natural events
- Ethics aspects, such as unintended reproduction of inequality or creation of uneven distribution of security in society
- Training schemes for use of relevant technology
- Training schemes for use of new social network technologies, to coordinate response and for empowerment of victims, and of first responders including volunteers

Discipline-related

Transversal

Skills



## State of play



- “EU 2035” roles scenario syllabus completed.
- Syllabus of alternative futures for “security research 2035” supporting the “EU 2035” roles completed.
- Reference scenario process towards roadmapping is ongoing.
- This is among other things based on a comprehensive scenario assessment online questionnaire the results of which are under analysis.



## Contact



**Sigmund Freud Private University Vienna**  
CEUSS | Center for European Security Studies

FOCUS Coordinator &  
FOCUS Foresight Coordination Cell (FoCC)

<http://www.european-security.info>  
<http://www.focusproject.eu>

[siedschlag@european-security.info](mailto:siedschlag@european-security.info)  
[jerkovic@european-security.info](mailto:jerkovic@european-security.info)



<http://www.focusproject.eu>



FOCUS is co-funded by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme, theme “security”, call FP7-SEC-2010-1, work programme topic 6.3-2 “Fore sighting the contribution of security research to meet the future EU roles“, Grant Agreement no. 261633.