



EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY

**EOS – EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
THE DEFINITION OF A EUROPEAN CIVIL SECURITY POLICY**

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European Organisation for Security: Reasons to Act

From an industrial point of view, it is urgent to act:

- Europe security is still mainly driven by political issues: economic & social concerns should also be taken into account
- The EU market is still fragmented (actors, use of budgets, technology solutions)
- Technical objectives are still slow paced, targeting medium / long term
- Market development is still leveraging mainly on technology R&D
- Research results are still having difficulties in the implementation phase
- Users and critical infrastructure operators are not sufficiently cooperating to structure the market (especially private)

Develop a EU Security Market linked to a EU Civil Security Policy



EU Civil Security: many open issues

- Definition of an EU security : **political , social and economic issues**
- Civil Security = **Internal Security** ? → Sovereignty (and Subsidiarity) issues
- EU Solana's Security Strategy (2003) is focussing in particular on "**external security**" (Terrorism, WMD, Regional Conflicts, Failed States, Organised Crime). Possibly revisited with introduction of some new risk elements like climate change , immigration, ...
- External Security (leveraging on defence capabilities) **vs** Internal Security
- Lisbon Treaty envisages enlarged external security (Petersberg's Tasks) : **convergence civ-mil?**
- EU **interests** should be **protected also outside EU MS**: External Borders, Crisis Management , CIP (e.g. energy security)
- EU citizens are feeling "European", but there is **not yet a true "political" EU identity**. The definition of an "Internal Security" could help the development of an EU Identity.
- **Solidarity clause** in Lisbon Treaty could help developing cooperation (and push for better coordination of resources) → Interoperability issues



EU answers for Civilian Security

- **EC answers at EU level:**

- Pre-competitive R&D programme (ESRP),
- Creation of ESRAB, then of ESRIF (supply / demand dialogue for R&D agenda),
- Directive ECI (EU Critical Infrastructure Protection)
- Proposal for an Integrated Border Management ,
- Directive Authorised Economic Operators,
- The Hague programme to fight terrorism and crime (to be updated in 2009, under discussion by the “Future Group”),
- EU training for Civil Protection
- ...

- **Is this sufficient ?**

- **How to combine sovereignty interests of MS together with EU economic interests for a wider (/ global) security approach across Europe to reach a “critical mass” vs non-EU models and offers?**

- **How urgent ?**



Increasing Threats

- Today: **“low intensity” threats but of rising intensity, starting locally and expanding rapidly**: the progressive increase of instability could lead to a situation that can not be controlled anymore and degenerate rapidly into major international crisis.
- **Climate change** is today shaping the political scenario: it will have an impact on security, is a **threat multiplier**.
- Main indicators for single issues (/threats) are maybe below critical thresholds, but when rising all at the same time with clear interdependencies (globalisation), there could be a **cascading effect with major consequences**:
 - climate change,
 - draught,
 - flooding,
 - migration / illegal immigration,
 - food production, food transport / distribution,
 - energy cost,
 - water availability,
 - financial / bank crisis (“surprime”, commodities market speculations allowed by electronic stock transactions),
 - urban concentration (> 50% world population living in cities)
 - ...



European Civil Security Policy

- Terrorism and Crime remain the major politically sensitive threats
- But these increasing socio-economic threats are today much more visible (daily) by the EU citizens terrorism and other external conflicts / risks.
 - ➔ **Need for the definition and implementation of an effective European Civil Security Policy**
 - ➔ **Need for stronger capabilities for local / national actions but in EU coordination (/ solidarity)**
- **Security Policy is defined by National / International Administrations.**
- The economic sector can support its definition and implementation
- **Build an EU Civil Security Policy also considering socio-economical issues:**
- Need for a wider discussion and cooperation not only with EU Institutions but also with National Administrations (where the effective need and market is !)
- Need for a coordinated development of security approaches, architectures, standards (when needed), technologies, process, procedures for increased interoperability (data exchange and operational) with suitable procurements rules.
- The **economic sector can define a European Industrial Security Policy** for a coherent and sustainable development of the EU security market



Criteria (tentative) for a strong and sustainable European technological and industrial Base: **European Industrial Security Policy**

1. Link Supply and Demand (public & private) Communities. Support to Public Private Partnership and Dialogue.
2. Focus resources into main programmes (also in Public – Private cooperation), that help structuring the supply and the demand side, supporting the implementation of European and National Security Policies.
3. Support and coordinate national and European Security R&T Programmes and Innovation (ESRIF, ...)
4. Define of Standards, Procedures and Regulations for Interoperability (improving the way systems operate together and interconnect) also in the frame of an international co-operation strategy.
5. Test, Validate and Certify (giving a label to technologies and solutions according to agreed criteria and levels of security) security technologies / solutions at European level. Demonstration / training laboratories for exchange of best practices and validation of interoperability of available products and services.
6. Conformity of solutions to Legislation and Social / Human Issues
7. Coordinate sustainable development of the supply chain and the involvement of SMEs
8. Develop consistent procurement and trade rules across (and outside) Europe for security products. Directive for transfer of security products (also in coordination with the defence products directive).
9. Link with financial institutions: access to venture capital, sustained funding (public and private) and taxation issues.
10. Liability vs insurance issues (also risk assessment issues).



What is EOS?

EOS is a SCRL “Limited Liability Cooperative Company” (Belgian law), run as a non profit body with Equal shares / votes among Members

- Original idea in 2003, to create an “ERTICO” for security, but security is more sensitive than transport (c.f. www.ertico.com) ...
- EOS was established in July 2007 by 12 major private European actors from Industry and Research, providing solutions and services in different civil security sectors
- EOS is a tool for European security stakeholders to support a comprehensive implementation of security strategies and solutions at National, European and International levels
- EOS, by developing close relationships with the main public and private actors, is aiming at positioning itself as the THE recognized VOICE of European Security Stakeholders



EOS: What are the benefits for the Members ?

EOS added value for Security providers

- Creation of new business opportunities
- Optimisation of development costs, in a common approach
- Better identification of user's needs
- Development of common standards and procedures
- Effective deployment of existing and innovative solutions
- Increase of visibility for Member's positions and activities
- Easier link and cooperation with international Institutions and across borders.

EOS added value for Security users

- Reliable solutions, fit to user's needs, with high performance to cost ratio
- Steering of supply and better knowledge of existing capabilities
- Define the development and implementation of solutions allowing higher levels of interoperability, efficiency and business continuity
- Limitation of risks and trade-off with insurance costs
- Increased visibility towards end-users



EOS (Who)

27 Members and more to come

Present Members
active in the
following sectors

CIVIL SECURITY &
DEFENCE

TRANSPORT &
ENERGY

INFORMATION &
COMMUNICATION

FINANCE & SERVICES

HEALTH / FOOD /
WATER

NUCLEAR / BIO /
CHEMICAL

Some examples of
Organisations with
Membership procedure
ongoing or high interest
in EOS

USER/OPERATOR & SUPPLY COMPANIES

RESEARCH &
NGOs
Institutions

EU SECTORAL
ASSOCIATIONS





EOS objective: Develop a consistent European security market

DEVELOP A CONSISTENT EUROPEAN SECURITY MARKET

Facilitate internal and external networking

Support the security activities of European Institutions and Member States by contributing to the public / private dialogue

Facilitate cooperation between its Members and European supply & demand Security Stakeholders

Promote the emergence of relevant (politically and economically) Programmes on main security issues, focussing resources

Manage or participate in internal and externally funded activities in agreement with Members



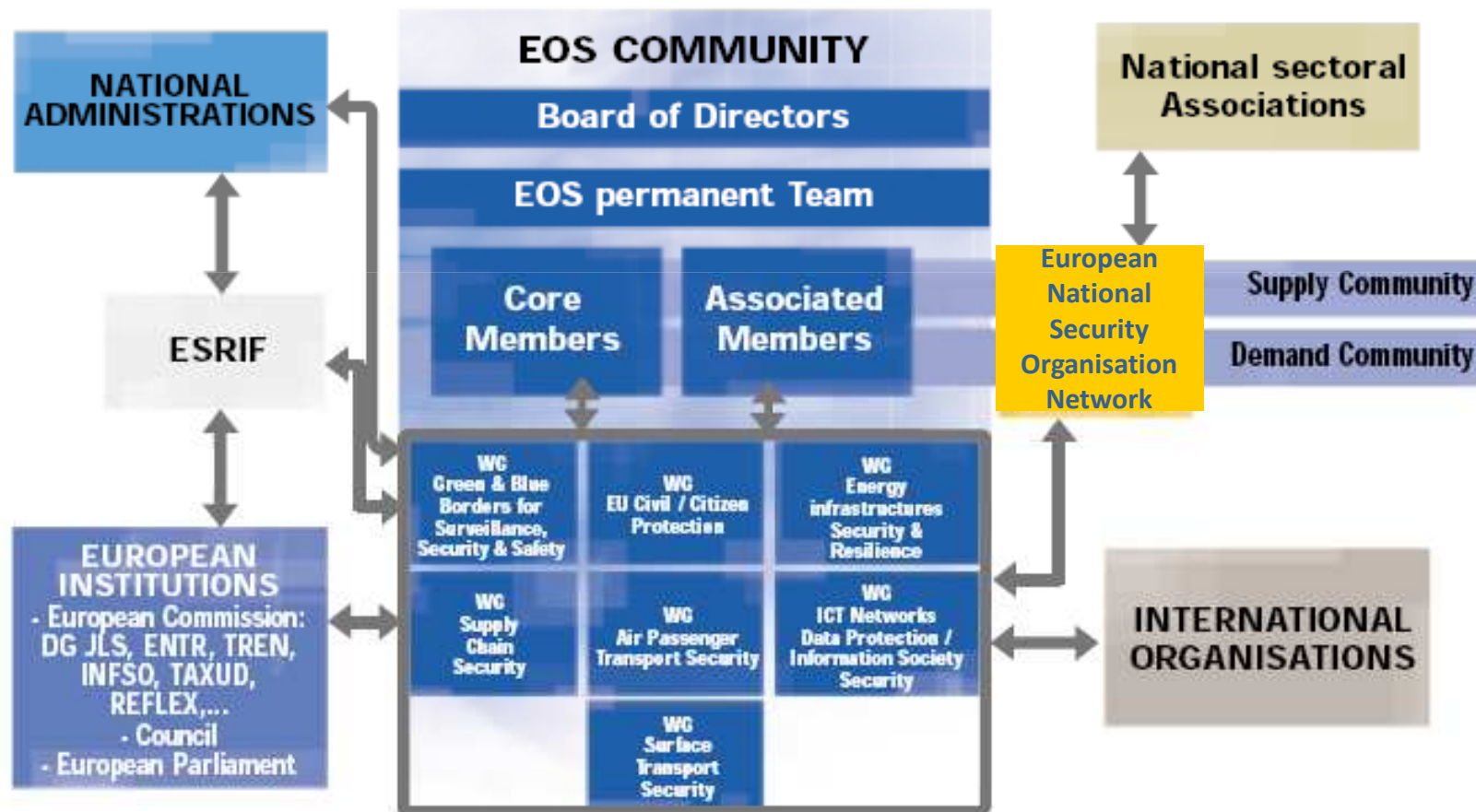
What is different from other Organisations ?

EOS is A TOOL FOR SYNERGETIC IMPACT

**It will provide synergetic added value
across different security sectors,
where single Members, for different reasons,
can not provide alone a European impact**



EOS: Interlocutor between European security stakeholders





Development of Coherent Security Markets with the Creation of Comprehensive EU Programmes

Political, social and economic needs:

- efficient use of budgets
- implement present solutions & services:
 - in priority areas
 - with main programmes
 - for protection of citizens and assets

Focus resources on market priorities:

- development of interoperable – coherent architectures / procedures (including needed technologies and services)
- supporting implementation of solutions starting from existing ones

Comprehensive European Programmes (based on USER / OPERATORS CENTRIC needs) on specific priorities, focussing efforts to support implementation of EU security policies

For each Programme:

- from European Security **Policy** in the priority domains ...
- ... to Implementation **Roadmaps** agreed between key stakeholders,
- ... to **secure focussed resources** for actions and **deliverables**



EOS Working Groups

- **Border Surveillance & Security Domain :**
 - **Maritime Surveillance; *Land borders; Entry / Exit***
- **Civil / Citizen Protection Domain**
 - **EU Civil Protection**
 - ***Crisis Management: Urban - Event – Site Security (including CBRNE)***
 - ***Natural and man made disasters***
- **Critical Infrastructure Protection Domain**
 - **Energy Infrastructures Security & Resilience**
 - **Supply Chain Security**
 - **Surface Transport Security**
 - **Air Passenger Transport Security**
 - **ICT Networks (including Data Protection, Cyber crime and Information Society Security)**



Transversal Issues: Envisaged EOS Support Activities

- **Interoperability, standards, capability-related legal issues and regulations**
 - Support to the creation of a **EU “Validation / Certification” Platform** with R&D Centers to verify interoperability of present technologies / legacy systems, gaps, needed links and future evolutions of architectures and standards across EU countries
- **Social/legal issues and human factors**
 - Support to the creation of a **EU Platform for comprehensive approach of Human Factors** in security solutions, services and in crisis management (internal and external security)
- **Security & Safety – Simulation & Training**
 - Promotion of use of simulation tools and training activities for security applications
- **GMES & Space for Security**
- **Support to security SMEs and National Security Organisations**

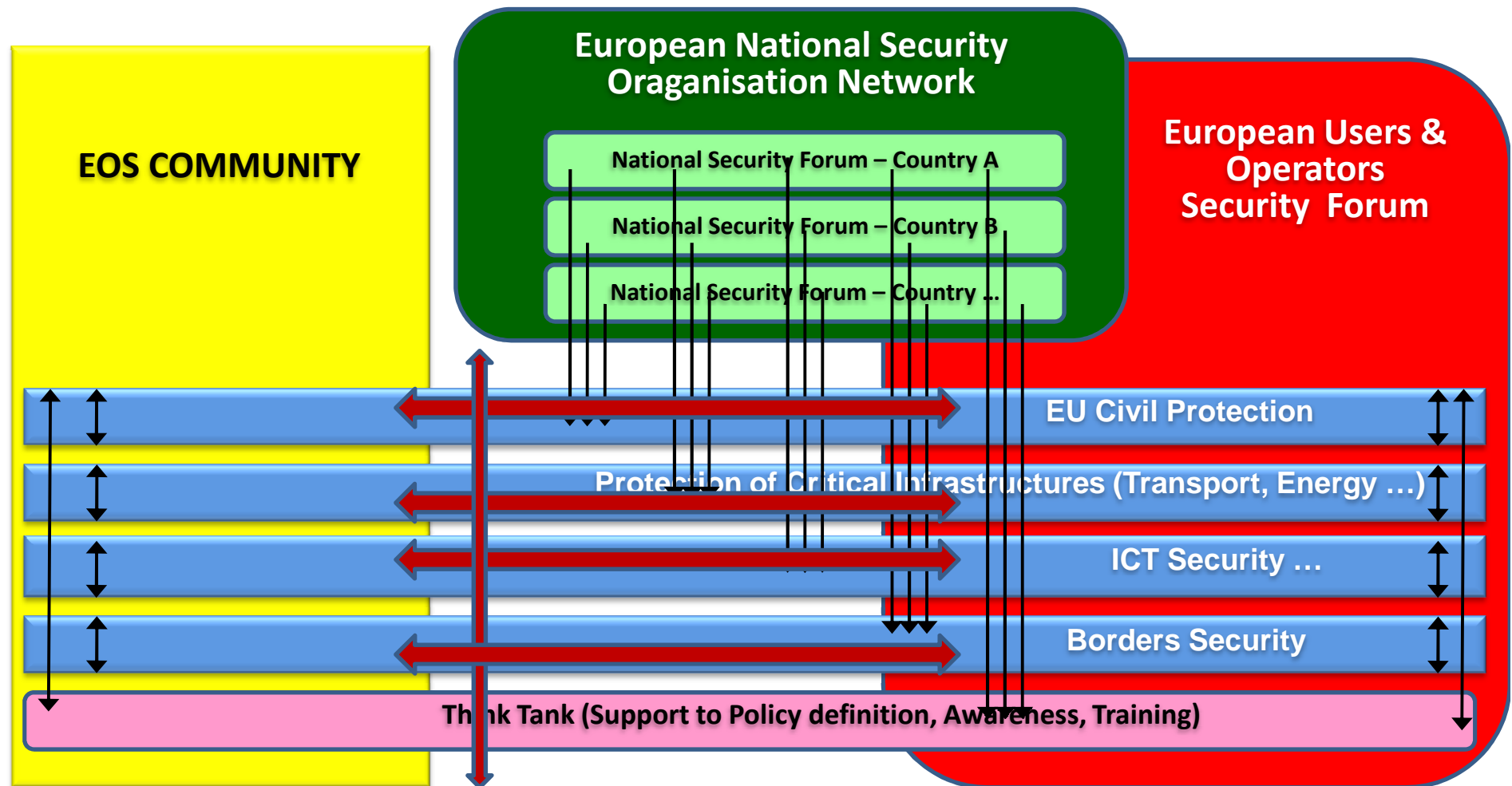


European National Security Organisation Network: **ENSON**

- **EOS will support the creation of National Security Fora.** This will:
 - Easy participation of innovative SMEs, who could have difficulty in participating directly to international activities, to contribute at national and European level (via the envisaged EU Network)
 - Rise (and gather) common local security issues to EU level.
- Advanced discussions with HCFDC (FR), GESA (GE), RISC (UK), Enterprise Ireland (IRL), eSEC (SP), SFIS (SP), EURISC (RO), KEMEA (GR) to establish a link (and start cooperation) between National Security Organisations .
- **European National Security Organisation Network (ENSON):** 1 common portal to link national organisations (max 2 per country). Set up of a EU Association.
 - Dec 4th 2008: Envisaged conference of National Security Organisations.
 - Objective: propose the creation of a User / Operators Forum with the possible support of ENSON and Nat Organisations close to Min of Interior (e.g. HCFDC, KEMEA ...)
- **Envisaged Users / Operators Forum** will support dialogue between Users & Operators within a sector, across countries, across sectors and facilitate cooperation with Supply side



Linking Demand and Supply Sides to foster the development of consistent European Security Approaches





Join EOS !

For further information and
details on EOS

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