

17. Counterterrorism: Energy [263]

Commitment

"We announce a plan of action to secure global critical energy infrastructure, including defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, assessing emerging and potential risks of terrorist attacks, and developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within our countries."

G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism¹¹⁵³

Background

The commitment to secure global energy infrastructure was made by the member states of the Group of Eight (G8) on 16 July 2006 at the 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit. Although this commitment deals with energy, it must not be confused with energy security, but must be viewed within the framework of counter-terrorist measures and the physical security of energy infrastructure.

In 2006 a number of international conferences addressing the issue of counter terrorism were held in which a substantial proportion of G8 members participated. On 11 October 2006 Russia hosted the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism. Subsequently, a Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism was held on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow attended by all G8 members. On 30-31 October 2006 G8 members participated in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. NATO members of the G8 also took part in the NATO Riga Summit on 30-31 October 2006.

Team Leader: Julia Muravska

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.56

Canada: +1

Canada has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its commitment to secure its energy infrastructure against terrorist attack. Canada's compliance has been in the areas of the development of best practices and in the definition and ranking of the vulnerabilities of its critical energy infrastructure.

On 30-31 October 2006 Canada was a signatory of a "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. Canada and twelve other signatory nations pledged to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and

¹¹⁵³ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Research Group, (Toronto). 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism.html

confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹¹⁵⁴

On 7 September 2006, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission spokesman Aurele Gervais stated that Canadian nuclear infrastructure will be given increased security in light of increased terrorist threats since the September 11 attacks. Gervais' statements were made following the August 2006 amendments to Canada's Nuclear Security Regulations. These amendments also call for increased measures for identifying local threats to nuclear facilities and ensuring uninterrupted power supply during an attack.¹¹⁵⁵

Canada is also working alongside the United States to help coordinate security practices in the event of a terrorist attack targeting infrastructure. Speaking at the Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs, Dave Mackenzie, Canada's parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Public Safety, stated that Canada is working with the American Department of Homeland Security and Energy to assess the impact on its energy infrastructure in the case of a terrorist attack. Canada has stated its commitment to continue working with public regulators and Canada's private energy industry to develop best practices¹¹⁵⁶.

On the issue of offshore energy infrastructure the Director of Natural Resources Canada's critical energy infrastructure protection division, stated that amendments will be made to Canadian regulations pertaining to offshore oil and gas rigs to provide better protection of infrastructure against potential terrorist attacks.¹¹⁵⁷

Canada also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006, both held in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹¹⁵⁸ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 29 October 2006 Canada also participated in the NATO Riga Summit. At the Summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.¹¹⁵⁹

On 28 March 2007, the Canadian Ambassador to the United States Michael Wilson presented a paper entitled "Energy Security: A North American Concern" to the Canadian Electricity Association (CEA). The paper focuses on American-Canadian energy issues, as well as best practices for critical

¹¹⁵⁴ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

¹¹⁵⁵ Ministry moves to shield oil rigs from attacks, Ottawa Citizen, (Ottawa), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.canada.com/ottawacitizen/news/story.html?id=1713dad1-49dd-4520-9ccb-ec28c096b648&p=1.

¹¹⁵⁶ US, Canadian officials discuss securing infrastructure, Electric Power Daily (North America), 16 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. web.lexis-nexis.com.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca/universe/document?_m=d69d299165728577137cebe37572ad82&_docnum=2&wchp=dGLbVtz-zSkVA&_md5=9f853dcaca61ea946215e951831e18b2.

¹¹⁵⁷ Ministry moves to shield oil rigs from attacks, Ottawa Citizen, (Ottawa), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.canada.com/ottawacitizen/news/story.html?id=1713dad1-49dd-4520-9ccb-ec28c096b648&p=1.

¹¹⁵⁸ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

¹¹⁵⁹ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

infrastructure protection. The paper describes American and Canadian cooperation in safeguarding the North American bulk electric power system¹¹⁶⁰.

On 8 February 2007, in response to an alleged Al Qaeda website calling for terror strikes against Canadian oil and gas infrastructure, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police provided public warnings, in an effort to prepare Canadians against such an attack. All facilities that were believed to be at risk were immediately notified. According to Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day: "... Canada is not immune to threats. We take this threat seriously."¹¹⁶¹

Canada's Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) has drafted a report stating that any newly built nuclear reactors must be able to withstand severe explosions, including the impact of a major jetliner¹¹⁶². Experts believe that Canada's current Candu reactors could not withstand the impact of any such explosion. The report further states that the CNSC will not license the construction of any further Candu reactors unless they are retrofitted with technology that would protect them from such a terrorist attack.¹¹⁶³

A recent report by the Canadian Department of National Defence states that Canadian oil refineries could be targets of terrorist attacks. For this reason, Canadian Forces are planning an exercise in the Northwest Territories between 16-27 April 2007 to simulate possible energy infrastructure attacks, and plan their responses to it¹¹⁶⁴.

The Canadian government has announced a call to several public agencies for proposals to increase Canadian safety against a nuclear terrorist attacks¹¹⁶⁵. The Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission will have the opportunity to apply for a share of the \$28 million grant. If awarded to the aforementioned agencies, grants would likely be used to research securing nuclear facilities against possible terror attacks.

A 27 February 2007 Joint Statement by the leaders of the United States, Canada, and Mexico described the creation of the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPP)¹¹⁶⁶. The program is designed in part to focus on coordination between the three nations in the face of a terrorist attack on critical energy infrastructure.

Analyst: Rasta Daei

France: +1

France has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its commitment to secure critical energy infrastructure. France has been effective at developing best practices, defining and ranking the vulnerabilities of its critical infrastructure, and in promoting international cooperation on the issue.

In light of France's proposal to build several new nuclear reactors, the European Union (EU) issued approval for construction of a nuclear power plant in northern France which will employ new technologies to increase safety from terror attacks.¹¹⁶⁷

On 30-31 October 2006 France was a signatory of a "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. France and twelve other signatory nations conceded to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a

¹¹⁶⁰ CEA Advocates Canada-US Cooperation on Energy Security, CNW Telbec (Washington). 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <<http://www.unitednorthamerica.org/viewtopic.php?t=4443>>

¹¹⁶¹ Ian MacLeod, Ottawa heeding terror threat on oil industry, CanWest News (Ontario), 15 February 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

¹¹⁶² New nuclear stations must withstand aircraft impacts, but not the old ones, Greenpeace.org (Canada), 19 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <<http://www.greenpeace.org/canada/en/press/press-releases/double-standard>>

¹¹⁶³ New nuclear stations must withstand aircraft impacts, but not the old ones, Greenpeace.org (Canada), 19 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <<http://www.greenpeace.org/canada/en/press/press-releases/double-standard>>

¹¹⁶⁴ Pugliese, David. Defence report underlines terrorist threat to oil refineries, CanWest News (Ontario) 3 April 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007.

¹¹⁶⁵ 28 M\$ Available for New Projects to Enhance Canada's Security Against Terrorism, CCNMatthews Newswire (Toronto). 11 December 2006. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

¹¹⁶⁶ Joint Statement by Ministers Responsible for the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America, Federal Information & News Dispatch, Inc (Washington) 23 February 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

¹¹⁶⁷ France's nuclear safety commission to be in place by end of this month, Inside N.R.C., 4 September 2006. Date of Access: Dec 20, 2006. web.lexis-nexis.com.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca/universe/doclist?_m=1e05b4f4328627ff758b24a837458b92&wchp=dGLbVtz-zSkVA&_md5=bc94865027c8873e1b67b6b0366b69b4.

terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹¹⁶⁸

France also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹¹⁶⁹ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task of implementing various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 29 October 2006 France also participated in the NATO Riga Summit. At the Summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.¹¹⁷⁰

On 26 October 2006, the European Union committed an extra EUR9 million in order to develop anti-terror safety programs in Europe. The funds will be used in part to protect the continent's critical energy infrastructure. The European Union's commitments for 2007 so far total EUR20 million. According to EU Commissioner for Justice and Security Franco Frattini, the wide-reaching project would: "cover everything from prevention and protection to response, pursuit and prosecution."¹¹⁷¹ Discussions included differentiating between European critical infrastructure and national critical infrastructure, a ranking system for the level of risk of an attack. Among other countries, France attended the session, suggesting sharing of liquid explosive intelligence among EU countries.

France has also taken significant steps in international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear terrorism prevention. It participated in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara,¹¹⁷² which aimed to promote cooperation among the key nuclear states in the area of securing nuclear facilities from potential attacks.

In Köln, Germany, the European Commission, of which France is a member, hosted a meeting on 1 February for Information and Communications Technologies and explained specific methods for researchers in related industries to respond to proposals made under the 2007/2008 work programme. The meeting included an objective titled "critical infrastructure protection" detailing desired outcomes and impacts for protection, as well assigning EUR20 million to the objective.¹¹⁷³ The Council of the EU has also reiterated its support for further development of CIWIN and EPCIP,¹¹⁷⁴ and reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure protection identified originally in the EU's 2005 Counter Terrorism Strategy which clearly states that creating a programme for protection of critical infrastructure is among its "key priorities"¹¹⁷⁵, and that "Reducing the vulnerability across Europe of critical infrastructure to physical and electronic attack is essential."¹¹⁷⁶

¹¹⁶⁸ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

¹¹⁶⁹ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

¹¹⁷⁰ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

¹¹⁷¹ Commission proposes directive and plan for improving protection of critical infrastructure in Europe, Agence Europe, (Brussels), 13 November, 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

¹¹⁷² <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630> <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm>

¹¹⁷³ Köln Information Society: Objectives. Europe's Information Society, Thematic Portal, European Commission, (Brussels), 1 February 2007. Date of Access 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

¹¹⁷⁴ European Union Decisive Fight against Terrorism. AbHaber Information Network (Brussels). 9 March 2007. Date of Access 15 April 2007. http://www.abhaber.com/news_page.asp?id=3354

¹¹⁷⁵ The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy, The Council of the European Union, (Brussels) 30 November 2005. Date of Access 21 March 2007. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>

¹¹⁷⁶ EU research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 29 March. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

France also participated in the European Conference on Security Research, held in Berlin from 26-27 March, which focused on the study of security, including that of infrastructure was promoted.¹¹⁷⁷ Franco Frattini, Justice and Security Commissioner stated, "We need better protection for critical infrastructures in Europe. The majority... [are] private undertakings and we need to work in close partnership," echoing ideas put forth during the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism conducted earlier in the year.¹¹⁷⁸ He also emphasized the importance of Member State co-operation, the problem of solely bi-lateral solutions and the need to, "analyze the threats and costs and then decide which infrastructures should have priority."¹¹⁷⁹

Analyst: Rasta Daei

Germany: 0

Germany has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to increase the security of its energy infrastructure against terrorist attack, insofar as it has begun to assess emerging potential risks of terrorist attacks. However, not much progress has been made in either defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, or developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within its boundaries. In addition, much of the German compliance was carried out in concert with other nations, and through participation in international conferences.

Germany was a signatory of a "statement of principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism which took place on 30-31 October 2006 in Rabat, Morocco. Germany agreed, along with twelve other nations to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹¹⁸⁰

In addition, Germany has participated in the G8-initiated Seminar on specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the subsequent Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 28-30 November in Moscow. The Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum, which pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors." The Forum charged the working groups with working towards the implementation of the proposals and projects of cooperation between the government and businesses. Furthermore, the Forum called for the protection of all critical energy infrastructure and for intensive government-business cooperation toward that end. However, even though the Forum discussions stated that the energy sector is vulnerable to terrorist attack, the results of the Forum and the Seminar lack specificity and concrete data in ranking and defining the vulnerabilities of energy infrastructure, as well as assessing potential risks of terrorist attack. The Forum and Seminar did, nevertheless, develop best practices for security of the energy sector— by endorsing an array of government-business partnerships.

As a member of the European Union, Germany has been involved in the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection. (EPCIP). First proposed in 2005, EPCIP has developed over the past two years as important legislation protecting critical infrastructure. EPCIP ranks energy infrastructure first in its definition of European critical infrastructure needing protection,¹¹⁸¹ lists specific

¹¹⁷⁷ European Conference on Security Research SRC '07, (Berlin), 27 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://www.src07.de/index.php?lang=en>

¹¹⁷⁸ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security, European Commission, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&gui Language=en>

¹¹⁷⁹ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security. 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&gui Language=en>

¹¹⁸⁰ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm>

¹¹⁸¹ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), Published 7 June 2006, Updated 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597>

vulnerabilities and suggests best practices, that could be adapted after all concerned parties are consulted (member states, businesses, industry associations etc.)¹¹⁸². Partially implemented in 2006, the European Commission laid out specific “principles, processes and instruments” to operate EPCIP in the future in December 2006.¹¹⁸³ The EPCIP programme grants money to businesses, member states and others responsible for critical infrastructure.¹¹⁸⁴ Funding for the trial programme has been incorporated into the general EU budget, and financial planning for EPCIP has been extended for 2007-2013 in the EU programme, Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security Related Risks.¹¹⁸⁵ The EU has already allotted EUR137.4 million for the 2007-2013 periods.¹¹⁸⁶

Germany was also present at NATO’s Riga Summit, which took place on 29 October 2006, where the member countries rubber-stamped a new policy paper identifying global terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure as among the main risks the alliance must address over the next decade.¹¹⁸⁷

Germany has also taken significant steps in international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear terrorism prevention. It participated in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara,¹¹⁸⁸ which aimed to promote cooperation among the key nuclear states in the area of securing nuclear facilities from potential attacks.

In the CORDIS Seventh Research Framework Programme, the EU has stated it will be funding research with emphasis on “protection against crime and terrorism,” as well as specifically “increasing the security of infrastructures and utilities,” further naming energy as one of them. The Programme has reserved EUR1.4 billion for this purpose.¹¹⁸⁹

Speaking for the federal Ministry of Education and Research, Minister Anette Schavan reiterated that “security and liberty go hand in hand” at the European Conference on Security Research in Berlin. The conference was held as part of Germany’s EU presidency. They focused on our society’s “dense infrastructure networks for... energy” and the vital importance of keeping them going.¹¹⁹⁰

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¹¹⁸² The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EU Press Releases, the Council's Documents, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹¹⁸³ Communication from the Commission on a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, Commission of the European Communities, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/terrorism/protection/docs/com_2006_786_en.pdf

¹¹⁸⁴ EPCIP European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, European Commission, Justice and Home Affairs, (Brussels), November 2006 Date of Access: 10 December 2006. http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/epcip/funding_epcip_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁵ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), noticias.info (Barcelona). Date of Access: 21 December 2006. <http://www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513>

¹¹⁸⁶ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), noticias.info (Barcelona). Date of Access: 21 December 2006. <http://www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513>

¹¹⁸⁷ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml

¹¹⁸⁸ Ankara Hosts Global Initiative Against Nuclear Terrorism, Turkish Weekly, (Ankara), 13 February 2007. <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630>

Laying new diplomatic foundations to defeat twenty-first century threats: the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington), 22 February 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm>

¹¹⁸⁹ Security, CORDIS Seventh Research Framework Program, CORDIS Europa, European Commission, (Brussels), 16 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007.

¹¹⁹⁰ Europe to invest millions in security research, Heise Online. March 27 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.heise.de/english/newsticker/news/87434>

¹¹⁹¹ Köln Information Society: Objectives. Europe’s Information Society, Thematic Portal, European Commission, (Brussels), 1 February 2007. Date of Access 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

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Franco Frattini, Justice and Security Commissioner stated, “We need better protection for critical infrastructures in Europe. The majority... [are]...private undertakings and we need to work in close partnership,” echoing ideas put forth during the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism conducted earlier in the year.¹¹⁹⁶ He also emphasized the importance of Member State co-operation, the problem of solely bi-lateral solutions and the need to, “analyze the threats and costs and then decide which infrastructures should have priority.”¹¹⁹⁷

Analyst: Daniela Scur and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: 0

Italy has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to secure its energy infrastructure against terrorist attack. Italy’s activities have been centred primarily on participation in international initiatives.

On 31 October 2006, Italy was a signatory to a “Statement of Principles” at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. Italy agreed, along with twelve other nations to: “improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”¹¹⁹⁸

In addition, Italy has participated in the G8-initiated Seminar on specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the subsequent Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 28-30 November in Moscow. The Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum, which pledged to promote the establishment of “informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors.” The Forum charged the working groups with working towards the implementation of the proposals as projects of cooperation between the government and businesses. Furthermore, the Forum called for a protection of all critical energy infrastructure and for intensive government-business cooperation to that end. However, even though the Forum discussions stated that the energy sector is vulnerable to terrorist attack, the results of the Forum and the Seminar lack specificity and concrete data in ranking and defining the vulnerabilities of energy infrastructure, as well as assessing potential risks of terrorist attack. The Forum and Seminar did, nevertheless, develop best practices for security of the energy sector by endorsing an array of government-business partnerships.

As a member of the European Union, Italy has been involved in the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection. (EPCIP). First proposed in 2005, EPCIP has developed over the past two years as important legislation protecting critical infrastructure. EPCIP ranks energy infrastructure first

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¹¹⁹⁴ EU research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 29 March. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

¹¹⁹⁵ European Conference on Security Research SRC '07, (Berlin), 27 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://www.src07.de/index.php?lang=en>

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¹¹⁹⁷ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security European Commission, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹¹⁹⁸ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm>

in its definition of European critical infrastructure needing protection,¹¹⁹⁹ lists specific vulnerabilities and suggests best practices, that could be adapted after all concerned parties are consulted (member states, businesses, industry associations etc.)¹²⁰⁰. Partially implemented in 2006, the European Commission laid out specific “principles, processes and instruments” to operate EPCIP in the future in December 2006.¹²⁰¹ The EPCIP programme grants money to businesses, member states and others responsible for critical infrastructure.¹²⁰² Funding for the trial programme has been incorporated into the general EU budget, and financial planning for EPCIP has been extended for 2007-2013 in the EU programme, Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security Related Risks.¹²⁰³ The EU has already allotted €137.4 million for the 2007-2013 periods.¹²⁰⁴

Italy was also present at NATO’s Riga Summit, which took place on 29 October 2006, where the member countries rubber-stamped a new policy paper identifying global terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure as among the main risks the alliance must address over the next decade.¹²⁰⁵

As a member of the EU, Italy has allocated funds for energy security research. In the CORDIS Seventh Research Framework Programme, the EU has stated that it will be funding research with emphasis on “protection against crime and terrorism,” as well as specifically “increasing the security of infrastructures and utilities,” further naming energy as one of them. They have reserved EUR1.4 billion for this purpose.¹²⁰⁶

Furthermore, Italy has identified key vulnerabilities for potential terrorist attacks. The European Commissioner for Justice Freedom and Security, Italian Franco Frattini, reiterated during the two day European Security Research Conference in March 2007 the “borderless nature” of terrorism, and the need for cooperation. Here he defined as key vulnerabilities the need for “joint surveillance capability for maritime and coastal authorities” and information sharing.¹²⁰⁷ During this same conference, Frattini observed that a large portion of the critical infrastructure in Europe is privately owned, and that governments need to work in close partnership with them.¹²⁰⁸

Italy has also taken significant steps in international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear terrorism prevention. It participated in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara,¹²⁰⁹ which aimed to promote cooperation among the key nuclear states in the area of securing nuclear facilities from potential attacks.

In Köln, Germany, the European Commission, of which Italy is a member, hosted a meeting on 1 February for Information and Communications Technologies and explained specific methods for researchers in related industries to respond to proposals made under the 2007/2008 work programme. The meeting included an objective titled “critical infrastructure protection” detailing desired outcomes and impacts for protection, as well assigning funds (20 million €).¹²¹⁰ The Council of

¹¹⁹⁹ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), Published 7 June 2006, Updated 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597>

¹²⁰⁰ The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EU Press Releases, the Council's Documents, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁰¹ Communication from the Commission on a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, Commission of the European Communities, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007.

http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/terrorism/protection/docs/com_2006_786_en.pdf

¹²⁰² EPCIP European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, European Commission, Justice and Home Affairs, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/epcip/funding_epcip_en.htm

¹²⁰³ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), noticias.info (Barcelona). Date of Access: 21 December 2006. <http://www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513>

¹²⁰⁴ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), noticias.info (Barcelona). Date of Access: 21 December 2006. <http://www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513>

¹²⁰⁵ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml

¹²⁰⁶ Security, CORDIS Seventh Research Framework Program, CORDIS Europa. 16 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/cooperation/security_en.html

¹²⁰⁷ Shaping EU homeland security, ISN ETH (Zurich), 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/news/sw/details.cfm?id=17425>

¹²⁰⁸ EU Research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv.com. 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771>

¹²⁰⁹ <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630> <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm>

¹²¹⁰ Koln Information Society: Objectives. Europe’s Information Society, Thematic Portal. (Koln), 1 February 2007, Date of Access 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

the EU has also reiterated its support for further development of CIWIN and EPCIP,¹²¹¹ and reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure protection identified originally in the EU's 2005 Counter Terrorism Strategy which clearly states that creating a programme for protection of critical infrastructure is among its "key priorities"¹²¹², and that "Reducing the vulnerability across Europe of critical infrastructure to physical and electronic attack is essential."¹²¹³

Analyst: Daniela Scur

Japan: 0

Japan has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action for securing global critical energy infrastructure. The score is based on Japan's participation in international counterterrorism conferences and recent efforts to assess emerging potential risks of terrorist attacks. However, not much progress has been made in either defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, or developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within its boundaries.

On 8-9 November 2006, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in partnership with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) organised and chaired the Seminar on Strengthening Nuclear Security in Asian Countries. The conference recognised the usefulness of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in ensuring nuclear security.¹²¹⁴

Japan also took part as a signatory of the "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco on 30-31 October 2006. Japan and twelve other signatory nations committed to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹²¹⁵

Japan, as a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), was party to the Ha Noi Declaration, the result of the 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam on 18-19 November 2006. This declaration urges members "to enhance emergency preparedness and to better protect critical energy infrastructure."¹²¹⁶

Japan participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹²¹⁷ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

¹²¹¹ European Union Decisive Fight against Terrorism, AbHaber Information Network, (Brussels), 9 March 2007, Date of Access 15 April 2007. http://www.abhaber.com/news_page.asp?id=3354

¹²¹² The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy, The Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access 21 March 2007. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>

¹²¹³ EU research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 29 March. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

¹²¹⁴ Chairman's Conclusions from the Seminar on Strengthening Nuclear Security in Asian Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 10 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/11/1110-3.html.

¹²¹⁵ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

¹²¹⁶ 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting: Ha Noi Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, (Singapore), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

¹²¹⁷ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

On 29 November 2006, Japan's Ambassador in charge of International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, H.E. Mr. Akio Suda, remarked on the importance of public/private sector co-operation at the Global Forum for Partnerships between Government and Businesses to Counter Terrorism. He emphasised the necessity of "information sharing on crimes and terrorism" and "operational coordination" in the event of an "emergency situation." Mr. Suda also noted the strides being made by the private sector in securing "critical infrastructure, such as nuclear and other power plants, electricity, gas, and oil related facilities."¹²¹⁸

A 16 December 2006 meeting of Energy Ministers from China, India, the Republic of Korea, the United States, and Japan, issued a joint statement to "enhance global energy security" through "safeguarding critical energy infrastructure and sea route security for transportation of oil and gas."¹²¹⁹

Finally, from 12-13 February 2007, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, of which Japan is part, met for a second time in Ankara, Turkey. The Initiative seeks to "deprive terrorists of the ability to attack nuclear facilities" and encourages "broader engagement of the private sector."¹²²⁰

The Initiative released a statement that included a commitment to "strengthen material accounting, control, and physical protection" and to "enhance civilian nuclear facility security." The Initiative is scheduled to meet again in June 2007 in Kazakhstan.¹²²¹

Analyst: Gabe De Roche

Russia: 0

Russia demonstrated partial compliance with its commitment to protect the security of critical energy infrastructure by participating in international counter-terrorism conferences and assessing the security vulnerabilities of nuclear industry. However, limited progress was made on assessing the emerging and potential risks of terrorist attacks and developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within its boundaries.

In September, 2006 Russian Federation ratified the Council of Europe's Convention on preventing terrorism and protocol on amendments to the European Charter on preventing terrorism¹²²².

According to the minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov statement, "the agenda of energy security is the priority in dialogue on energy that we conduct with EU and other bilateral and multilateral partners¹²²³".

Russia has been one of the driving forces behind the international Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, which was conceived at the G8 Summit and took place on 11 October 2006 in Moscow. This seminar was specifically a G8 initiative, intended to bring about business-government cooperation between and within the member states.¹²²⁴ Eight of the twenty presented proposals by business and scientific community leaders were concerned with the security of energy infrastructure.

The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism hosted in Moscow on 28-30 November 2006. The Forum, with significant Russian governmental participation and leadership, pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹²²⁵ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task of implementing various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for

¹²¹⁸ Statement by H.E. Mr. Akio Suda, Ambassador in Charge of International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation of Japan, at the Global Forum for Partnerships between Government and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/speech0611.html>

¹²¹⁹ Full Text of Joint Statement of Five-Country Energy Ministers' Meeting, Xinhua, (Beijing), 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-12/16/content_5496899.htm.

¹²²⁰ Ankara Meeting Considers Ways to Confront Nuclear Terrorism, US State Department (Washington, DC), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2007&m=February&x=20070212113345sjhtrop0.1374781>

¹²²¹ Second Meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Joint Statement of the Co-Chairmen (Ankara, Turkey), US State Department (Washington, DC), 13 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/us/rm/80487.htm>

¹²²² Russian information agency RIAN, (Moscow). Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.rian.ru/world/relations/20060916/53946500.html>

¹²²³ Russian information agency RIAN, Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.rian.ru/politics/20061004/54498980.html>

¹²²⁴ Seminar on Concrete Proposals to Strengthen the Public-Private Partnership Against Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.mid.ru/nsrkonfl.nsf/0/46A51A03816E5B4BC3257227003634EA?OpenDocument

¹²²⁵ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. www.en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html

cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments that establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 30-31 October 2006 Russia became a signatory of the "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. Russia and twelve other signatory nations pledged to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹²²⁶

On 12 January 2007 U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Secretary Samuel Bodman and Russian Federal Atomic Energy Agency Director Sergey Kiriyenko have submitted to Presidents Bush and Putin the fourth report of the Senior Interagency Working Group on implementation of the February 2005 Bratislava Checklist. The report contains data pertaining to the US-Russian cooperation in the sphere of security of nuclear energy sector, in particular the physical security of fissile material¹²²⁷.

On 9-11 February 2007 Russia participated in the 43rd Security Conference in Munich the central topics of which were terrorism and energy security.¹²²⁸

On 12-13 February 2007 Russia took part in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara. The aim of the meeting was to adopt a plan to implement the statement of principles agreed upon by these nations at an October 2006 meeting in Rabat. Participants agreed to meet again in Kazakhstan in June 2007 to review the progress of Global Initiative activities, take specific steps to address gaps in implementation and agreed on the 2007-2008 Action Plan.¹²²⁹

As for the promotion of international conventions on counter-terrorism, Russia as the G8 presiding country "vigorously calls on other countries for signing international documents on fighting the terrorism, especially actual UN International Convention on Combating Nuclear Terrorists' Acts", as Russian State Duma Speaker Mr. Gryzlov said¹²³⁰.

Analysts: Yulay Sultanov and Sarah Koerner

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action to secure energy infrastructure. This score resulted, in part, from the UK's formation of a separate institution, the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI) to deal specifically with securing energy infrastructure from potential terrorist attack. In addition, this score stems from the UK's participation in several international conferences on the subject.

The Security Office of the United Kingdom has long assessed the domestic energy sector as one of the targets for international terrorism, placing it within the context of Osama bin Laden's threat to attack economic interests.¹²³¹

Since 1 August 2006, the Security Service and the Home Office have made the government's counter-terrorism strategy as well as the system of national threat levels—which assesses the level of the current threat from terrorist attack—available to the public. The levels "are a tool for security practitioners

¹²²⁶ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

¹²²⁷ High-level Group prepared Report for Presidents of the USA and Russia on nuclear safety. ROSATOM. 15 January 2007. http://www.rosatom.ru/news/3411_15.01.2007 Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

U.S and Russia Develop Action Plan to Enhance Global and Bilateral Nuclear Energy Cooperation. 19 December 2006. Embassy of the United States in Russia. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://moscow.usembassy.gov/bilateral/doe_news.php

¹²²⁸ Munich Conference on Security Policy. <http://www.securityconference.de/> Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

¹²²⁹ Ankara Hosts Global Initiative Against Nuclear Terrorism, 13 February 2007. <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630> Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

Laying new diplomatic foundations to defeat twenty-first century threats: the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. Strengthening the Global Partnership. 22 February 2007.

<http://www.sgproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm> Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

¹²³⁰ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. <http://www.mid.ru/ns-g8.nsf/4681a749b12257b3432569ea003614e4/8c478c835dfa2f74c32571e9004b4f8b?OpenDocument> Date of Access: 29 December 2006

¹²³¹ The Threats – Targets, The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. <http://www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page26.html>

working across different sectors of" Critical National Infrastructure (CNI), which includes the energy sector. This availability of information about the threat to CNI demonstrates the UK government's assessment and definition of potential threat to the energy sector from terrorist attack.¹²³²

As a member of the European Commission, the UK has been a party to the adoption of the Communication on a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), as well as a proposal for a Directive on the identification and designation of European Critical Infrastructure on 12 December 2006.¹²³³ This constitutes the protection of the European critical infrastructure, including the energy sector, from terrorism and other disruptions, and is defined as "critical infrastructure that, if disrupted or destroyed, would significantly affect two or more Member States or a single Member State if the critical infrastructure is located in another Member State"¹²³⁴ and the UK has expressed its readiness to contribute "fully" to the initiative where community involvement is justified.¹²³⁵

In addition, the UK has participated in the G8-initiated Seminar on specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the subsequent Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 28-30 November in Moscow. The Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum, which pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors." The Forum charged the working groups with working towards the implementation of the proposals and projects of cooperation between the government and businesses. Furthermore, the Forum called for a protection of all critical energy infrastructure and for intensive government-business cooperation to that end. However, even though the Forum discussions stated that the energy sector is vulnerable to terrorist attack, the results of the Forum and the Seminar lack specificity and concrete data in ranking and defining the vulnerabilities of energy infrastructure, as well as assessing potential risks of terrorist attack. The Forum and Seminar did, nevertheless, develop best practices for security of the energy sector— by endorsing an array of government-business partnerships.

The UK was a signatory of a "statement of principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism which took place on 30-31 October 2006 in Rabat, Morocco. Germany agreed, along with twelve other nations to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹²³⁶

In addition, the UK participated in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara,¹²³⁷ which aimed to promote cooperation among the key nuclear states in the area of securing nuclear facilities from potential attacks.

The UK was also present at NATO's Riga Summit, which took place on 29 October 2006, where the member countries rubber-stamped a new policy paper identifying global terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure as among the main risks the alliance must address over the next decade.¹²³⁸

¹²³² Threat Levels: the System to Assess the Threat from International Terrorism, MI5 The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. <http://www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page478.html>

¹²³³ The European Program for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EUROPA (portal of the European Union), (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²³⁴ The European Program for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EUROPA (portal of the European Union), (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²³⁵ Britain's Fears over Secret EU Terror Targets, The Telegraph, (Brussels). 26 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2006/12/26/nterr26.xml>

¹²³⁶ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm>

¹²³⁷ <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630> <http://www.sgproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm>

¹²³⁸ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml

In Köln, Germany, the European Commission, of which the UK is a member, hosted a meeting on 1 February for Information and Communications Technologies and explained specific methods for researchers in related industries to respond to proposals made under the 2007/2008 work programme. The meeting included an objective titled “critical infrastructure protection” detailing desired outcomes and impacts for protection, as well as assigning funds (20 million €).¹²³⁹ The Council of the EU has also reiterated its support for further development of CIWIN and EPCIP,¹²⁴⁰ and reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure protection identified originally in the EU’s 2005 Counter Terrorism Strategy which clearly states that creating a programme for protection of critical infrastructure is among the “key priorities”¹²⁴¹ for the component of protect, and that “Reducing the vulnerability across Europe of critical infrastructure to physical and electronic attack is essential.”¹²⁴²

Notably, the UK government set up the Centre for Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI) in the beginning of February 2007. CPNI was the result of merging the National Security Advice Centre (NSAC) and the National Infrastructure Security Co-ordination Centre (NISCC). The sole task of CPNI is providing advice to relevant businesses and organizations on how to protect their assets—which comprise the UK’s national infrastructure and include energy infrastructure—from potential terrorist attack.¹²⁴³

The UK participated in the European Conference on Security Research, held in Berlin from 26-27 March, where study of security, including that of infrastructure was promoted.¹²⁴⁴ Franco Frattini, Justice and Security Commissioner stated, “We need better protection for critical infrastructures in Europe. The majority... [are]...private undertakings and we need to work in close partnership,” echoing ideas put forth during the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism conducted earlier in the year.¹²⁴⁵ He also emphasized the importance of Member State co-operation, the problem of solely bi-lateral solutions and the need to, “analyze the threats and costs and then decide which infrastructures should have priority.”¹²⁴⁶

Analyst: Julia Muravska

United States: +1

The United States has registered a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action to secure global energy infrastructure from terrorism. The United States achieved this primarily through its organisation of or participation in various international conferences and declarations on the subject of the protection of critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attacks. Furthermore, the United States has made strides in developing a system of best practices to be applied across all sectors (including the promotion of public/private partnerships).

In an 18 July 2006 speech immediately following the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, Under-Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Robert G. Joseph elaborated on the newly created Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, of which the U.S. is a co-sponsor. He specifically mentioned “protecting [nuclear] materials at the source,”¹²⁴⁷ addressing and identifying the particular vulnerability of nuclear energy facilities. Furthermore, the U.S. co-sponsored the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism on 30-31 October 2006 in Rabat, Morocco, to “provide guidelines for keeping track

¹²³⁹ Köln Information Society: Objectives. Europe’s Information Society, Thematic Portal, European Commission, (Brussels), 1 February 2007. Date of Access 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

¹²⁴⁰ European Union Decisive Fight against Terrorism. AbHaber Information Network (Brussels). 9 March 2007. Date of Access 15 April 2007. http://www.abhaber.com/news_page.asp?id=3354

¹²⁴¹ The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy, The Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access 21 March 2007. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>

¹²⁴² EU research to protect critical infrastructure. Euractiv. (Brussels) 26 March 2007. Date of Access 29 March. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

¹²⁴³ The Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure, (London). Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.cpni.gov.uk/default.aspx>

¹²⁴⁴ European Conference on Security Research SRC ‘07. (Berlin) 26-27 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://www.src07.de/index.php?lang=en>

¹²⁴⁵ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security. 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁴⁶ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security. 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁴⁷ The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism: A Comprehensive Approach to Today’s Most Serious National Security Threat, Robert G. Joseph Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, (Washington), 18 July 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.state.gov/t/us/rm/69124.htm.

of nuclear substances, ensuring the safety of nuclear facilities, and combating trafficking that could deliver nuclear materials into the hands of terrorists.¹²⁴⁸ The initiative is concerned with developing best practices for the protection of the nuclear energy sector, but not other energy sectors. Additionally, by 27 October 2006, the United States had helped Russia secure fifty of its naval nuclear sites from the threat of terrorist attack.¹²⁴⁹ Although this was done in the context of preventing nuclear proliferation, the result of the undertaking was to protect nuclear energy infrastructure.

The United States also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹²⁵⁰ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 29 October 2006 the United States also took part in the NATO Riga Summit. At the Summit, participant NATO countries produced a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.¹²⁵¹

The U.S., as a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), was also party to the Ha Noi Declaration, which resulted from the 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Hanoi on 18-19 November 2006. This declaration urges members "to enhance emergency preparedness and to better protect critical energy infrastructure,"¹²⁵² using language that closely resembles the G8 commitment.

At a meeting of Energy Ministers on 16 December 2006 including the United States, China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, delegates called on "all countries of the international community to enhance global energy security" through "safeguarding critical energy infrastructure and sea route security for transportation of oil and gas."¹²⁵³ On 23 January 2007, Andrew Grant, the Deputy Director of the Office of Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism, delivered an address in Crystal City, Virginia, in which he emphasized the importance of developing Best Practices and Information Sharing between the public and private sectors in order to secure the "maritime supply chain" against terrorist attack.¹²⁵⁴

Also on 23 January 2007, President Bush announced plans to "double the current capacity of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to 1.5 billion barrels by 2027" as an "insurance policy" in the event of a "terrorist attack on the energy supply chain."¹²⁵⁵ In a 7 February 2007 appearance before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Homeland Security, Committee on Appropriations, US Secretary of

¹²⁴⁸ U.S.-Russian Led Initiative against Nuclear Terrorism Holds First Meeting, International Herald Tribune, (Paris), 30 October 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.iht.com/articles/ap/2006/10/30/africa/AF_GEN_Morocco_Nuclear_Terrorism.php.

¹²⁴⁹ U.S. Helps Russia Secure Nuclear Sites Against Theft, Attack, Department of State, (Washington), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2006&m=October&x=20061027161309ndyblehs0.1712458.

¹²⁵⁰ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

¹²⁵¹ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

¹²⁵² 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting: Ha Noi Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, (Singapore), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

¹²⁵³ Joint Statement of Five-Country Energy Ministers' Meeting, Xinhua, (Beijing), 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-12/16/content_5496899.htm.

¹²⁵⁴ Transformational Diplomacy to Protect the Maritime Supply Chain, Remarks by Andrew Grant, Deputy Director of the Office of Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism, US State Department, (Washington D.C.), 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/79524.htm>

¹²⁵⁵ Twenty In Ten: Strengthening America's Energy Security, White House Office of Communications (Washington, DC) and US State Department, 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2007/79330.htm>

Homeland Security Michael Chertoff named his department's five priorities,¹²⁵⁶ of which the third was the protection of critical infrastructure, including "energy (electrical, nuclear, gas and oil, dams)."¹²⁵⁷

From 12-13 February 2007, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, of which the United States is part, met for a second time in Ankara, Turkey. The Initiative seeks to "deprive terrorists of the ability to attack nuclear facilities" and encourages "broader engagement of the private sector."¹²⁵⁸ The Initiative released a statement that included a commitment to "strengthen material accounting, control, and physical protection" and to "enhance civilian nuclear facility security." The Initiative is scheduled to meet again in June 2007 in Kazakhstan.¹²⁵⁹

On 23 April 2007, US Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff reiterated the protection of critical infrastructure as one of five priorities of his department. He emphasised public/private partnerships and remarked that as regards critical infrastructure, emergency preparedness means "acquiring the right tools, planning what you would do to deal with an exigency, and then training and exercising against it." He also mentioned a system of best practices that includes "background checks on truck drivers who carry hazardous material, [and] new credentialing requirements for workers with access to sensitive transportation facilities."¹²⁶⁰

Analyst: Gabe DeRoche

The European Union: +1

The EU has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its commitment to protect global energy infrastructure from terrorist attack. A 2005 Green Paper titled the European Programme for the Protection of Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) recently developed into important legislation protecting critical infrastructure. EPCIP ranks energy infrastructure first in its definition of critical infrastructure requiring protection,¹²⁶¹ lists specific vulnerabilities, and suggests best practices to be adapted once all concerned parties are consulted (member states, businesses, industry associations, etc.)¹²⁶². While partially implemented in 2006, the European Commission laid out specific "principles, processes and instruments" in December 2006 for future EPCIP operation.¹²⁶³ The EPCIP programme grants money to businesses, member states and others responsible for critical infrastructure.¹²⁶⁴ Funding for the work programme is included in the general EU budget, and financial planning for EPCIP has been extended for 2007-2013 in the EU programme: Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security Related Risks.¹²⁶⁵ The EU has already allocated EUR137.4 million for the 2007-2013 period.¹²⁶⁶

In November 2005 the EU also issued a Green Paper on the Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN), which engages specialists from different member states in assessing EU-wide threats and risks.¹²⁶⁷ Both the EPCIP and the CIWIN are further codified by a 12 December

¹²⁵⁶ Michael Chertoff, Secretary United States Department of Homeland Security, Before the United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on Homeland Security Committee on Appropriations, US Department of Homeland Security, (Washington D.C.), 8 February 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/testimony/testimony_1170954411014.shtm

¹²⁵⁷ Goal 3: Protect Critical Infrastructure, US Department of Homeland Security, (Washington D.C.), 8 February 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/testimony/gc_1170960511909.shtm

¹²⁵⁸ Ankara Meeting Considers Ways to Confront Nuclear Terrorism, US State Department, (Washington D.C.), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2007&m=February&x=20070212113345sjhtrop0.1374781>

¹²⁵⁹ Second Meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Joint Statement of the Co-Chairmen, US State Department, (Washington D.C.), 13 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/us/rm/80487.htm>

¹²⁶⁰ Remarks by Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff to the Sacramento Metro Chamber of Commerce, US Department of Homeland Security, (Washington, D.C.), 23 April 2007, Date of Access: 28 April 2007.

¹²⁶¹ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597.

¹²⁶² The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EU Press Releases, The Council's Documents, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 December 2006.

¹²⁶³ Communication from the Commission on a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, Commission of the European Communities, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/terrorism/protection/docs/com_2006_786_en.pdf.

¹²⁶⁴ EPCIP European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, European Commission, Justice and Home Affairs, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/epcip/funding_epcip_en.htm.

¹²⁶⁵ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), Noticias.Info, (Barcelona), 13 December 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006. www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513.

¹²⁶⁶ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), Noticias.Info, (Barcelona), 13 December 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006. www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513.

¹²⁶⁷ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597. European Commission presents package of new measures

2006 communication from the EC specifying "the principles, processes and instruments proposed to implement EPCIP," and including the precise role that CIWIN will play along with EPCIP.

The EC also participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹²⁶⁸ Participants in the Forum commissioned working groups with the task of implementing the various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships. Since appropriating funds in December 2006, the EU has maintained an active role in promoting and improving protection of critical infrastructure.

In Köln, Germany, the European Commission hosted a meeting on 1 February for Information and Communications Technologies and explained specific methods for researchers in related industries to respond to proposals made under the 2007/2008 work programme. The meeting included an objective titled "critical infrastructure protection" detailing desired outcomes and impacts for protection, as well as assigning EUR20 million to the objective.¹²⁶⁹ The Council of the EU has also reiterated its support for further development of CIWIN and EPCIP,¹²⁷⁰ and reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure protection identified originally in the EU's 2005 Counter Terrorism Strategy which clearly states that creating a programme for protection of critical infrastructure is among its "key priorities"¹²⁷¹, and that "[r]educing the vulnerability across Europe of critical infrastructure to physical and electronic attack is essential."¹²⁷²

At the European Conference on Security Research, held in Berlin from 26-27 March, study of security, including that of infrastructure was promoted.¹²⁷³ Franco Frattini, Justice and Security Commissioner stated, "We need better protection for critical infrastructures in Europe. The majority... [are]...private undertakings and we need to work in close partnership," echoing ideas put forth during the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism conducted earlier in the year.¹²⁷⁴ He also emphasized the importance of Member State co-operation, the problem of solely bilateral solutions and the need to, "analyze the threats and costs and then decide which infrastructures should have priority."¹²⁷⁵

Analyst: Sarah Koerner

to improve protection of critical infrastructure in Europe, EU Press Release, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 19 December 2006.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1752&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN<europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1752&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN%20.

¹²⁶⁸ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. http://en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

¹²⁶⁹ Köln Information Society: Objectives. Europe's Information Society, Thematic Portal, Europa, (Köln), 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

¹²⁷⁰ European Union Decisive Fight against Terrorism, AbHaber Information ,Network, (Brussels) 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. http://www.abhaber.com/news_page.asp?id=3354

¹²⁷¹ The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy, The Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 21 March 2007. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>

¹²⁷² EU research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 29 March 2007. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

¹²⁷³ European Conference on Security Research SRC '07, (Berlin), 26-27 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.src07.de/index.php?lang=en>

¹²⁷⁴ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security, Europa, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁷⁵ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security, Europa, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>