



NEN

Security Standardisation - Mandate M/487

Jolien van Zetten

October 30th, CPEXPO, Genova

Agenda

- Standardisation
 - What is it?
 - How does it work?
- Mandate M/487 to develop security standards
 - Overview
 - Results - CBRNE
- Relation standardisation - ERNCIP



More than 200 million cars in Europe
run on European Standards!

NEN

What is standardisation?

Standardisation is the process where all relevant stakeholders specify voluntary agreements (standards).

Principles:

- Consensus
- Openness and transparency
- National commitment
- Technical coherence at the national and European level
- Correct integration with other international work
- Market relevance
- WTO code

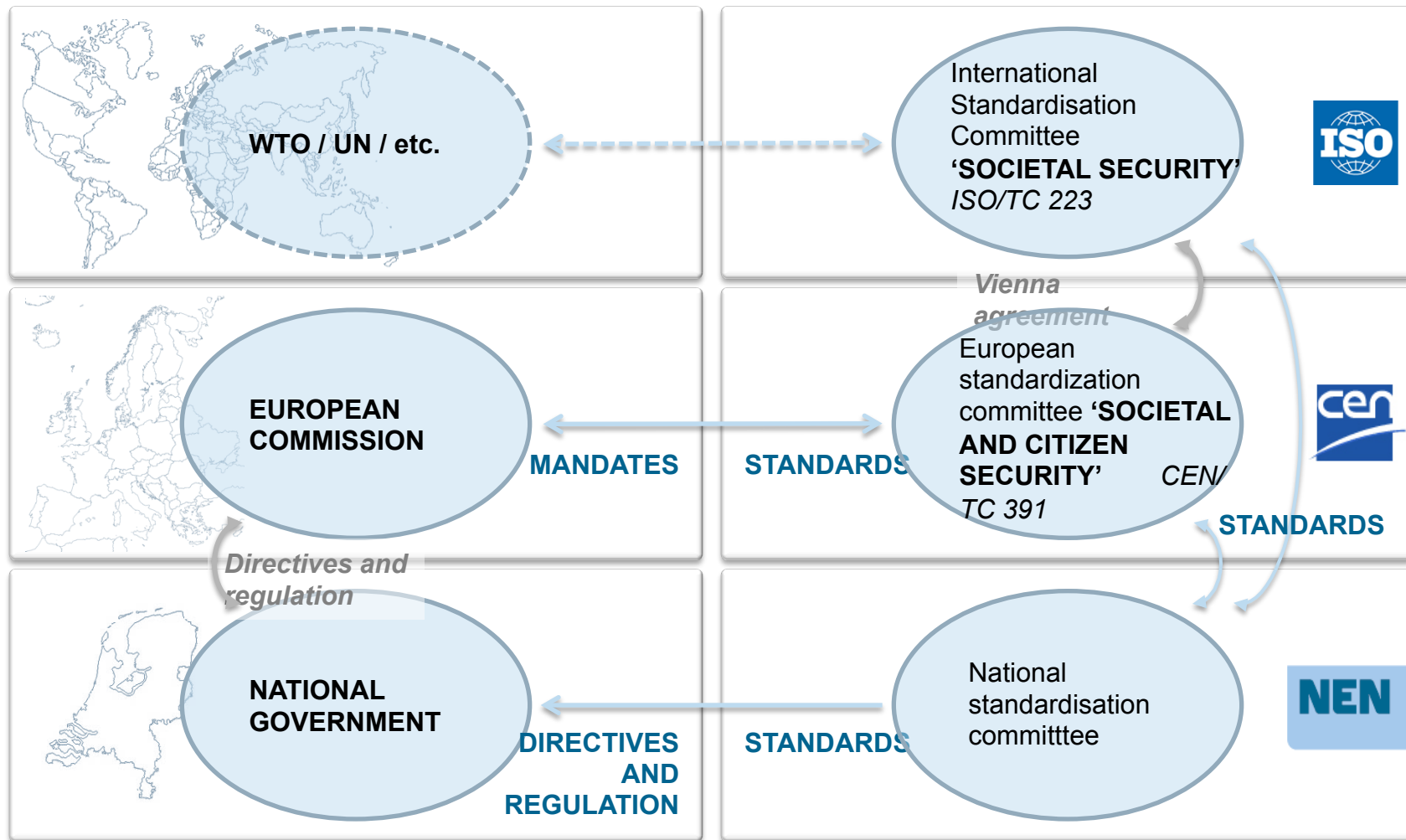


What is a standard?

- It is a document:
 - Voluntary in application
 - Established by all interested parties
 - Reflects consensus
 - Approved by a recognized body
 - Meant for common and repeated use
- National Standards (e.g. UNI, NEN, BS, DIN)
- International Standards (e.g. ISO, IEC)
- European Standards (e.g. EN)

Directives and regulation

Standardisation



NEN

European standardisation

- Standardisation project is initiated by
 - Stakeholders
 - Lawmakers (EC)
- Deliverables
 - European Standard (EN)
 - Technical Specification (CEN/TS)
 - Technical Report (CEN/TR)
 - CEN Guide
 - CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA)

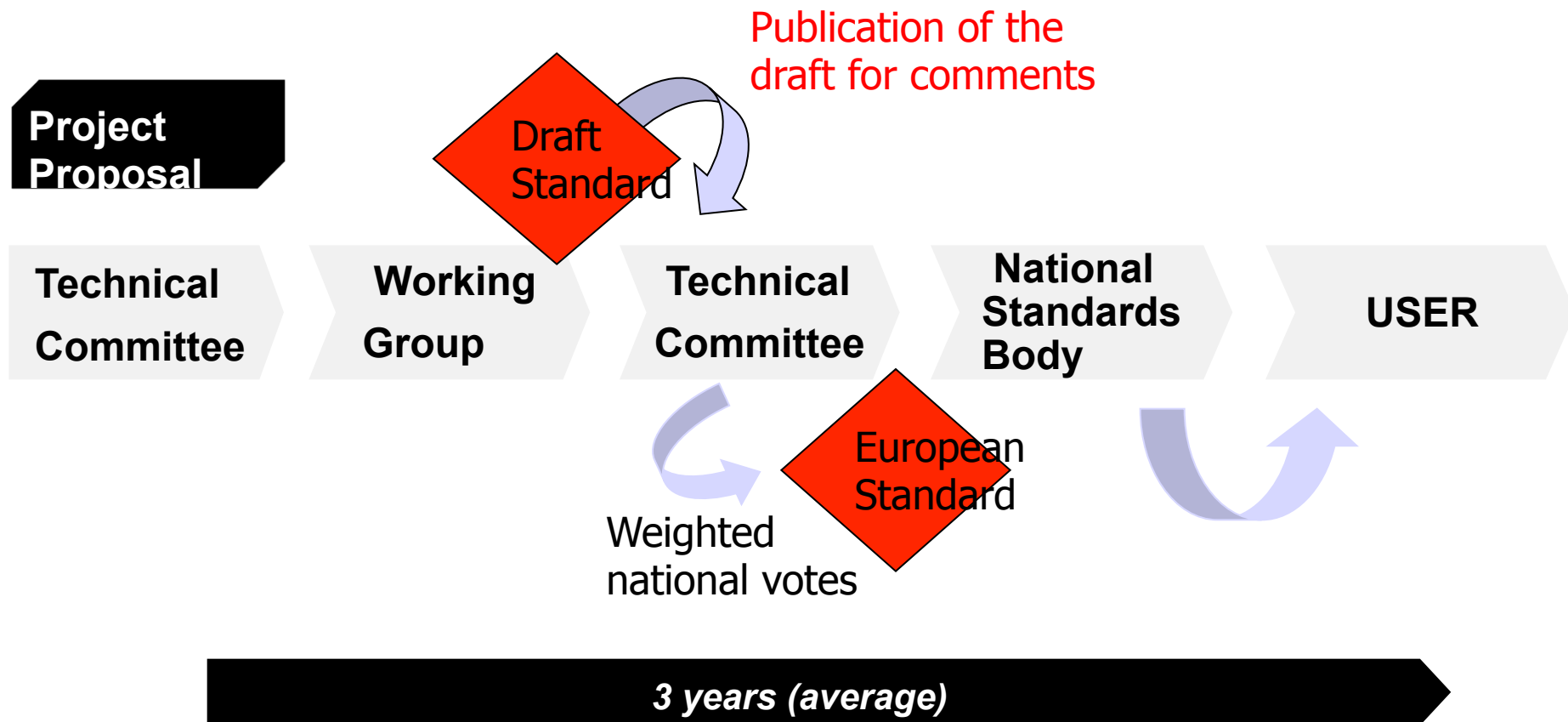
European Standard (EN)

- Normative document
- Available in the 3 official CEN languages
- Does not conflict with the content of any other EN standard
- Value derives from characteristics of its development
 - Full consensus document
 - Standstill
- Implemented by national standardisation bodies

Technical Specification (TS)

- Normative document
- No standstill
- No public enquiry necessary
- Technical Committee Approval (TCA)
- A CEN/TS is established with the purpose of
 - Publication of aspects in support of the European market
 - Guidance
 - Specifications in evolving technologies and experimental circumstances

Standards development in CEN



NEN

M/487 - overview

Mandate to develop work plans and roadmaps for security standardisation

- Phase 1: an overview of the current status of standardisation
 - Divergent national standards
 - No standards at all in field of border security
 - First initiatives in area of CBRNE, but very behind compared to US
 - Few activities in area of crisis management, some on ISO level

M/487 - overview

- Selected priority areas
 - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives: minimum detection standards as well as sampling standards, including in the area of aviation security;
 - Border security: common technical and interoperability standards for automated border control systems, as well as standards for biometric identifiers; and
 - Crisis management/Civil protection: standards for communication interoperability, as well as interoperability of command and control, including organisational interoperability, as well as mass notification of the population
- Priority areas were dealt with in Phase 2

M/487 - overview

- Phase 2 – development of work plans and roadmaps
- In assignment of: European Commission DG Enterprise & Industry
- Coordinated by: Coordination group M/487 Phase 2
 - EC representative, ESO representative, chair of CEN/TC 391 and secretary of CEN/TC 391
 - Three experts appointed – one for each priority sector
- Interests from all across Europe, many stakeholders committed interest and expertise

Results general

- **Border security**

- Raise awareness of standards
- Work worldwide
- Update standards on human-computer interaction and on safety aspects of ABC

- **Crisis management**

- Semantics
- Interoperability
- Resilience

- **CBRNE**

- Bridge gap between fragmentation and impact
- Familiarize stakeholders with standardisation



Results CBRNE

Identified standardisation needs/gaps

- Gaps related to the lack of the exchange of (meta)data within and between the various stakeholder categories and projects – **communication problem/information sharing problem**
- Lack of **commonly accepted definitions** of CBRNE materials, methods, threats or incidents
- The **absence of an EU-wide scheme for standardization** and the certification of security equipment
- Often unclear whether the detection standardisation effort is directed at **establishing minimum or critical levels** or at the **device or technology that is used to measure**.

Results CBRNE

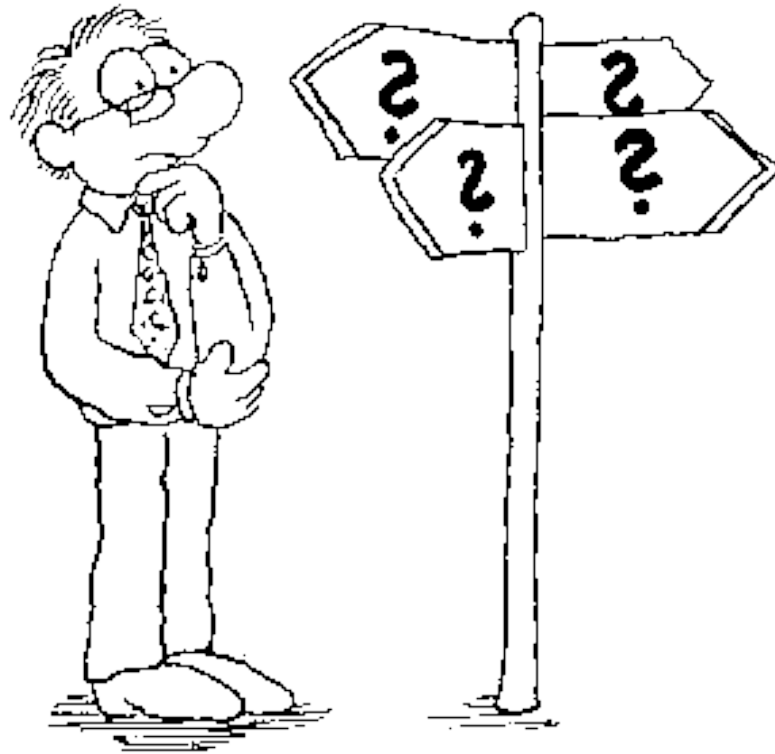
- Many of the proposals are unclear and focus on ‘safety’ rather than ‘security’
- Standardization of Testing & Evaluation has been worked on under **laboratory** conditions but not under ‘**field**’ conditions
- Many initiatives have been taken delivering **partial instead of integrated** solutions
- Member States will support the initiative when it mirrors the efforts conducted at the national levels both in terms of de-fragmentation of the security market and in terms of standardization activities
- The civilian side should more actively pursue an **exchange** with the military side.

Results CBRNE

- In terms of Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) standardisation of decontamination/handover procedures and testing & evaluation of equipment can have impact – but not so much in terms of products but in terms of interoperability and standard operating procedures
- The private sector companies and the end-users (civilian) are under-represented in the CBRNE sampling and detection standardisation process
- **Quick wins with maximum impacts for competitiveness can only be achieved by the development of terminology standards and test methods and analysis standards for CBRNE detection technologies and devices**

Standardisation - ERNCIP

- ERNCIP thematic groups deliverables might be suitable for standardisation
- Developments within standardisation might be useful for ERNCIP
- CEN/TC 391 WG 2 CBRNE
- Close cooperation:
 - Ease the road to standardisation
 - Inform each other, work together where possible



jolien.vanzetten@nen.nl

NEN

October 30th, CPEXPO, Genova