

GLOBAL SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY AND DISASTER RESPONSE

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Comprehensive Approach

What is the Comprehensive Approach?

Terrorism

Preventing Terrorism Overview

Disaster Response

A Vital Tool for Disaster Response

Exhibition

Counter Terror Expo 2017

Milipol Paris 2017

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Public Security - Disaster Response - Comprehensive Approach



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- Legal compatibility
- Intelligence
- Radicalisation
- Inter-agency co-operation
- Policing approaches (neighbourhood to national to international) and their interaction

Programme Chair: Dr David Lowe, Liverpool John Moores University's Law School (D.Lowe@ljmu.ac.uk)
Please send proposals/abstracts for papers, panels, roundtables and keynotes to Dr David Lowe



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Dear reader,

This current issue of “Global Security” deals with international security, terrorism and disaster response.

International View - Milipol Paris 2017, 20th international exhibition of homeland security. Milipol Paris is the leading event dedicated to homeland security. The 20th edition will be held on 21 to 24 November 2017 at Paris-Nord Villepinte Exhibition Centre. In 2015, and despite difficult circumstances, the event still succeeded in attracting no fewer than 949 exhibitors from 55 countries, 24,056 visitors from 143 countries and 115 official delegations from 77 countries. The event is organised under the auspices of the French Ministry of Interior in partnership with several governmental bodies.

The main topic of this issue is “Comprehensive Approach”: The Comprehensive Approach provides an overall concept for policy and action in international crisis and conflict management. How do the United Nations, the NATO, the European Union, the United States of America or Canada define comprehensive approach?

Comprehensive Approach in the Central African Republic: The European Union has been a partner of the Central African Republic for over 30 years and remains until today one of the country’s main development partners. Since 2013, the European Union has contributed more than € 500 million to assist the Central African Republic in responding to the cycle of insecurity, violence and political instability it was challenged with. In that respect, the European Union has mobilised all its available instruments in a comprehensive and integrated manner, including its first multi-donor Trust Fund „Békou“ and traditional development aid, three military Common Security and Defence Policy missions and operations, civilian crisis response and humanitarian aid. This was complemented with sustained political and diplomatic engagement with the Central African Republic authorities and international partners on all levels. Indeed, the European Union has been instrumental in contributing towards the stabilisation efforts in the Central African Republic.

We hope you enjoy reading this issue. We are always happy to receive your feedback as well as suggestions for future issues at info@homeland-sec.de.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Nadine Seumenicht,
Publisher & Editor-in-Chief



Muriel Kafantaris, Exhibition Director at Comexposium Security, (left) and Dr. Nadine Seumenicht (right) talk about the upcoming event Milipol Paris 2017.



Comprehensive Approach

What is the Comprehensive Approach?



Birmingham, Alabama, May 1, 2011: Personnel from the Alabama National Guard 117th Air Refueling Wing assist local police in providing traffic control and security in this Pratt City tornado devastated area. State and local law enforcement are critical FEMA partners while assisting disaster impacted residents. Source: George Armstrong/FEMA Photo

The Comprehensive Approach provides an overall concept for policy and action in international crisis and conflict management. Its purpose is to: coordinate, bundle and optimally employ resources of diplomacy, development cooperation, the civilian peace corps, military and police, within and between organizations and institutions at the local, national, and international levels with the goal of effectively resolving international (violent) conflicts, thereby contributing international, European, and German peace and security.

The challenge is to organize institutions and instruments of crisis prevention and crisis management in such a way that complexity is reduced, coherence of action increased, and a maximum of resources made available in a timely fashion. The interaction between institutions can range from information exchange, coordination and cooperation while maintaining a division of labor, up to integrated action by the actors involved.

What is the comprehensive approach? Literature on this topic seems to suggest that there does not appear to be a common definition. The paper, "The Comprehensive Approach to Civil-Military Crisis Management: A Critical Analysis and Perspective" (2010) by Dr. Cécile

Wendling provides an analysis of how this concept is perceived by different international organizations such as NATO, the EU, OSCE, etc.

The comprehensive approach appears to be a global concept that is often associated with civil-military cooperation; however, it goes beyond the existing NATO doctrine on enhanced civil-military cooperation (CIMIC). Furthermore, it is often mentioned in conjunction with counterinsurgency, Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT-Afghanistan), peace operations, stability operations and crisis management.

According to NATO's Topic Page on the Comprehensive Approach: "NATO's new Strategic Concept, adopted at the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, underlines that lessons learned from NATO operations show that effective crisis management calls for a comprehensive approach involving political, civilian and military instruments. Military means, although essential, are not enough on their own to meet the many complex challenges to Euro-Atlantic and international security. Allied leaders agreed at Lisbon to enhance NATO's contribution to a comprehensive approach to crisis management as part of the international community's effort and to improve NATO's ability to contribute to stabilization and reconstruction."

EU enhances its Comprehensive Approach to External Conflicts and Crises

The High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Commission adopted a Joint Communication setting out concrete steps that the EU, collectively, is taking towards an increasingly comprehensive approach in its external action.

The comprehensive approach is about the strategically coherent use of EU tools and instruments. The Union has a wide array of policies, tools and instruments at its disposal – spanning the diplomatic, security, defence, financial, trade, development cooperation and humanitarian aid fields. It is the world's largest trading block and, collectively, the world's biggest donor of official development assistance (ODA) and humanitarian aid. Today's document establishes as a guiding principle the joined-up deployment of EU instruments and resources when dealing with situations of crisis and conflict, while taking into account their respective strengths and added value. It also highlights the shared responsibility of EU-level players and Member States – the proactive engagement of Member States is a pre-requisite for success.

The Communication sets out a number of concrete steps to further improve the coherence and effectiveness of EU external action in crisis or conflict situations:

- Develop a shared analysis among all EU players – EU institutions and Member States – setting out the EU's understanding of a potential crisis situation and identifying the EU's interests, objectives and potential role(s);
- Define where useful a single, common strategic vision for a conflict or crisis situation and for future EU engagement across policy areas;
- Focus on prevention, whenever possible, through diplomacy as well as early warning and early action;
- Mobilise the EU's different strengths and capacities in support of shared objectives;
- Commit to the long term, even while carrying out short-term engagements and actions, by ensuring natural synergies between different EU tools to effectively build peaceful, resilient societies;
- Better linking policy areas in internal and external action, looking for example at energy security,

environmental protection and climate change, migration issues, counter-terrorism, organised crime and global economic governance;

- Make better use of the EU Delegations' central role in co-ordinating EU dialogue and support in the field, including through Joint Programming with Member States to make development cooperation more effective.
- Work more and better with partners – such as the UN, NATO or the African Union – and civil society.

The Communication calls on EU Member States „to provide their full support for this approach and to fully engage in order to ensure that this vision and these objectives are fully implemented“.

Background

The Treaty of Lisbon sets out the principles, aims and objectives of the external action of the European Union. In the pursuit of these objectives, the Treaty calls for consistency between the different areas of EU external action and between these and its other policies.

The communication covers all stages of the cycle of conflict or other external crises: through early warning and preparedness, conflict prevention, crisis response and management to early recovery, stabilisation and peace-building in order to help countries getting back on track towards sustainable long-term development.

For more information, please visit:

Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council // The EU's comprehensive approach to external conflicts and crises

www.eeas.europa.eu



Chicago Summit Declaration

Issued by the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Chicago on 20 May 2012



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

We, the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance, have gathered in Chicago to renew our commitment to our vital transatlantic bond; take stock of progress in, and reconfirm our commitment to, our operations in Afghanistan, Kosovo and elsewhere; ensure the Alliance has the capabilities it needs to deal with the full range of threats; and strengthen our wide range of partnerships.

Our nations are united in their commitment to the Washington Treaty and to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Based on solidarity, Alliance cohesion and the indivisibility of our security, NATO remains the transatlantic framework for strong collective defence and the essential forum for security consultations and decisions among Allies. Our 2010 Strategic Concept continues to guide us in fulfilling effectively, and always in accordance with international law, our three essential core tasks – collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security – all of which contribute to safeguarding Alliance members.

At a time of complex security challenges and financial difficulties, it is more important than ever to make the best use of our resources and to continue to adapt our forces and structures. We remain committed to our common values, and are determined to ensure NATO's ability to meet any challenges to our shared security.

We pay tribute to all the brave men and women from Allied and partner nations serving in NATO-led missions and operations. We commend them for their professionalism and dedication and acknowledge the invaluable support provided to them by their families and loved ones. We owe a special debt of gratitude to all those who have lost their lives or been injured during the course of their duties, and we extend our profound sympathy to their families and loved ones.

Today we have taken further important steps on the road to a stable and secure Afghanistan and to our goal of preventing Afghanistan from ever again becoming a safe haven for terrorists that threaten Afghanistan, the region, and the world. The irreversible transition of full security responsibility from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to the Afghan National

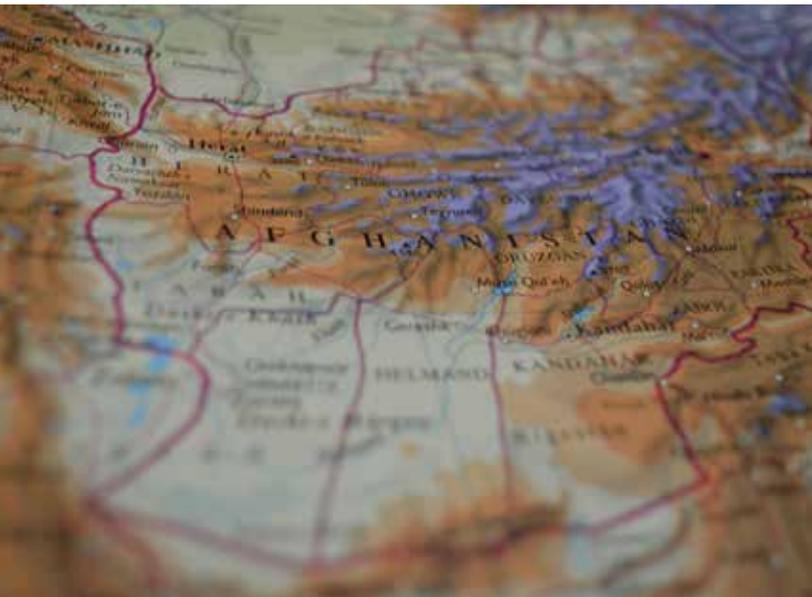
For more information on the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**, please visit:

<http://www.nato.int>



Security Forces (ANSF) is on track for completion by the end of 2014, as agreed at our Lisbon Summit. We also recognise in this context the importance of a comprehensive approach and continued improvements in governance and development, as well as a political process involving successful reconciliation and reintegration. We welcome the announcement by President Karzai on the third tranche of provinces that will start transition. This third tranche means that 75 percent of Afghanistan's population will live in areas where the ANSF have taken the lead for security. By mid-2013, when the fifth and final tranche of provinces starts transition, we will have reached an important milestone in our Lisbon roadmap, and the ANSF will be in the lead for security nationwide. At that milestone, as ISAF shifts from focusing primarily on combat increasingly to the provision of training, advice and assistance to the ANSF, ISAF will be able to ensure that the Afghans have the support they need as they adjust to their new increased responsibility. We are gradually and responsibly drawing down our forces to complete the ISAF mission by 31 December 2014.

By the end of 2014, when the Afghan Authorities will have full security responsibility, the NATO-led combat mission will end. We will, however, continue to provide strong and long-term political and practical support through our Enduring Partnership with Afghanistan. NATO is ready to work towards establishing, at the request of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, a new post-2014 mission of a different nature in Afghanistan, to train, advise and assist the ANSF, including the Afghan Special Operations Forces.



Afghanistan. Source: ErikaWittlieb/pixabay.com

This will not be a combat mission. We task the Council to begin immediately work on the military planning process for the post-ISAF mission.

At the International Conference on Afghanistan held in Bonn in December 2011, the international community made a commitment to support Afghanistan in its Transformation Decade beyond 2014. NATO will play its part alongside other actors in building sufficient and sustainable Afghan forces capable of providing security for their own country. In this context, Allies welcome contributions and reaffirm their strong commitment to contribute to the financial sustainment of the ANSF. We also call on the international community to commit to this long-term sustainment of the ANSF. Effective funding mechanisms and expenditure arrangements for all strands of the ANSF will build upon existing mechanisms, integrating the efforts of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and of the international community. They will be guided by the principles of flexibility, transparency, accountability, and cost effectiveness, and will include measures against corruption.

We reiterate the importance Allies attach to seeing tangible progress by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan regarding its commitments made at the Bonn Conference on 5 December 2011 to a democratic society, based on the rule of law and good governance, including progress in the fight against corruption, where the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, including the equality of men and women and the active participation of both in Afghan society, are respected. The forthcoming elections must be conducted with full respect for Afghan sovereignty and in accordance with the Afghan Constitution. Their transparency, inclusivity and credibility will also be of

paramount importance. Continued progress towards these goals will encourage NATO nations to further provide their support up to and beyond 2014.

We also underscore the importance of our shared understanding with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan regarding the full participation of all Afghan women in the reconstruction, political, peace and reconciliation processes in Afghanistan and the need to respect the institutional arrangements protecting their rights. We recognise also the need for the protection of children from the damaging effects of armed conflict.

We also recognise that security and stability in the “Heart of Asia” is interlinked across the region. The Istanbul Process on regional security and cooperation, which was launched in November 2011, reflects the commitment of Afghanistan and the countries in the region to jointly ensure security, stability and development in a regional context. The countries in the region, particularly Pakistan, have important roles in ensuring enduring peace, stability and security in Afghanistan and in facilitating the completion of the transition process. We stand ready to continue dialogue and practical cooperation with relevant regional actors in this regard. We welcome the progress on transit arrangements with our Central Asian partners and Russia. NATO continues to work with Pakistan to reopen the ground lines of communication as soon as possible.

The Alliance continues to be fully committed to the stability and security of the strategically important Balkans region. We reiterate our full support for KFOR, which continues to act carefully, firmly and impartially in accordance with its United Nations mandate set out in United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244. KFOR will continue to support the development of a peaceful, stable, and multi-ethnic Kosovo. KFOR will also continue to contribute to the maintenance of freedom of movement and ensuring a safe and secure environment for all people in Kosovo, in cooperation with all relevant actors, including the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and the EU Special Representative, as agreed, and the Kosovo authorities. We will maintain KFOR’s robust and credible capability to carry out its mission. We remain committed to moving towards a smaller, more flexible, deterrent presence, only once the security situation allows. We welcome the progress made in developing the Kosovo Security Force, under NATO’s supervision and commend it for its readiness and capability to implement its security tasks and responsibilities. We will continue to look for opportunities to develop NATO’s ongoing role with the Kosovo Security Force.

In 2011, through the UN-mandated Operation Unified Protector (OUP), and with the support of the League

of Arab States, our Alliance played a crucial role in protecting the civilian population in Libya and in helping save thousands of lives. We commend the Libyan people for the progress achieved to date on their path towards building a new, free, democratic Libya that fully respects human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourage them to build on that progress.

Our successful operation in Libya showed once more that the Alliance can quickly and effectively conduct complex operations in support of the broader international community. We have also learned a number of important lessons which we are incorporating into our plans and policies. With OUP, NATO set new standards of consultation and practical cooperation with partner countries who contributed to our operation, as well as with other international and regional organisations. In this context, we recognise the value of the Libya Contact Group.

The Alliance is also contributing to peace and security through other operations and missions:

- We welcome the extension of the mandate of our counter-piracy operation off the Horn of Africa, Operation Ocean Shield, for a further two years through to 2014. The decision to carry out enhanced actions at sea should allow us to be more effective in eroding the operational reach of pirates at sea. We remain committed to supporting international counter-piracy efforts, including through working together with the EU Operation Atalanta, as agreed, Combined Task Force 151 and other naval forces, and through our ongoing participation in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. We encourage the shipping industry to adopt Best Management Practices and other measures proven effective against piracy, in compliance with international law.
- Operation Active Endeavour is our Article 5 maritime operation in the Mediterranean which contributes to the fight against terrorism. We are reviewing strategic options for the future of this operation.
- We continue to provide the African Union (AU) with operational support, at its request. We have agreed to extend strategic air and maritime lift support for the AU's Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and support the development of the AU's long-term peacekeeping capabilities, including the African Stand-by Force. We stand ready to consider further AU requests for NATO training assistance.
- We have successfully concluded the NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I) which contributed to a more stable Iraq by assisting in the capacity building of Iraq's security institutions.

Widespread sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations, the lack of effective institutional

arrangements to protect women, and the continued under-representation of women in peace processes, remain serious impediments to building sustainable peace. We remain committed to the full implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and related Resolutions which are aimed at protecting and promoting women's rights, role, and participation in preventing and ending conflict. In line with the NATO/Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) Policy, the Alliance, together with its partners, has made significant progress in implementing the goals articulated in these Resolutions. In this regard, we have today endorsed a Strategic Progress Report on mainstreaming UNSCR 1325 and related Resolutions into NATO-led Operations and Missions, and welcomed Norway's generous offer to provide a NATO Special Representative for these important issues. In this context, and to further advance this work, we have tasked the Council to: continue implementing the Policy and the Action Plan; undertake a review of the practical implications of UNSCR 1325 for the conduct of NATO operations and missions; further integrate gender perspectives into Alliance activities; and submit a report for our next Summit.

We also remain committed to the implementation of UNSCR 1612 and related Resolutions on the protection of children affected by armed conflict. We note with concern the growing range of threats to children in armed conflict and strongly condemn that they are increasingly subject to recruitment, sexual violence and targeted attacks. NATO-led operations, such as ISAF in Afghanistan, are taking an active role in preventing, monitoring and responding to violations against children, including through pre-deployment training and a violations alert mechanism. This approach, based on



Afghanistan. Source: pixabay.com

practical, field-oriented measures, demonstrates NATO's firm commitment on this issue, as does the recent appointment of a NATO Focal Point for Children and Armed Conflict in charge of maintaining a close dialogue with the UN. NATO-UN cooperation in this field is creating a set of good practices to be integrated in NATO training modules and taken into account in possible future operations.

Our operational experiences have shown that military means, although essential, are not enough on their own to meet the many complex challenges to our security. We reaffirm our Lisbon Summit decisions on a comprehensive approach. In order to fulfil these commitments, important work on NATO's contribution to a comprehensive approach and on stabilisation and reconstruction is ongoing. An appropriate but modest civilian crisis management capability has been established, both at the NATO Headquarters and within Allied Command Operations, in accordance with the principles and detailed political guidance we set out at our Summit in Lisbon.

We will continue to enhance our political dialogue and practical cooperation with the UN in line with the UN-NATO Declaration of September 2008. We welcome the strengthened cooperation and enhanced liaison between NATO and the UN that has been achieved since our last Summit meeting in Lisbon in November 2010, and which also contributed to the success of OUP.

NATO and the EU share common values and strategic interests. The EU is a unique and essential partner for NATO. Fully strengthening this strategic partnership, as agreed by our two organisations and enshrined in the Strategic Concept, is particularly important in the current environment of austerity; NATO and the EU should continue to work to enhance practical cooperation in operations, broaden political consultations, and cooperate more fully in capability development. NATO and the EU are working side by side in crisis management operations, in a spirit of mutual reinforcement, and in particular in Afghanistan, Kosovo and fighting piracy. NATO recognises the importance of a stronger and more capable European defence. NATO also recognises non-EU Allies' ongoing concerns and their significant contributions to strengthening the EU's capacities to address common security challenges. For the strategic partnership between NATO and the EU, non-EU Allies' fullest involvement in these efforts is essential. In this context, NATO will work closely with the EU, as agreed, to ensure that our Smart Defence and the EU's Pooling and Sharing initiatives are complementary and mutually reinforcing; we welcome the efforts of the EU, in particular in the areas of air-to-air refuelling, medical support, maritime surveillance and training. We also welcome the national efforts in these and

other areas by European Allies and Partners. We also encourage the Secretary General to continue his dialogue with the EU High Representative with a view to making our cooperation more effective, and to report to the Council in time for the next Summit.

We continue to work closely with the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in particular in areas such as conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict rehabilitation, and in addressing new security threats. We are committed to further enhancing our cooperation, both at the political and operational level, in all areas of common interest.

NATO has a wide network of partnership relations. We highly value all of NATO's partners and the contributions they make to the work of the Alliance as illustrated through several partnership meetings we are holding here in Chicago. Partnerships play a crucial role in the promotion of international peace and security. NATO's partnerships are a key element of Cooperative Security which is one of the core tasks of the Alliance, and the Alliance has developed effective policies in order to enhance its partnerships. Through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace, we have pursued cooperation with our Euro-Atlantic partners to build a Europe whole, free and at peace. For twenty years, our partnerships have facilitated, and provided frameworks for, political dialogue and practical regional cooperation in the fields of security and defence, contribute to advancing our common values, allow us to share expertise and experience, and make a significant contribution to the success of many of our operations and missions. NATO Foreign Ministers in Berlin in April 2011 approved a More Efficient and Flexible Partnership Policy to enhance the effectiveness of NATO's partnerships. We will continue to actively pursue its further implementation with a view to strengthening NATO's partnerships, including by: reinforcing the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Mediterranean Dialogue, the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, and our relationships with partners across the globe, while making full use of flexible formats; further developing our political and practical cooperation with partners, including in an operational context; and through increasing partner involvement in training, education, and exercises, including with the NATO Response Force. We will intensify our efforts to better engage with partners across the globe who can contribute significantly to security, and to reach out to partners concerned, including our newest partner Mongolia, to build trust, increase transparency, and develop political dialogue and practical cooperation. In this context, we welcome the Joint Political Declaration between Australia and NATO.

We appreciate our partners' significant contributions

to our practical cooperation activities and to the different Trust Funds which support our partnership goals. We welcome the Status Report on Building Integrity and the progress achieved by NATO's Building Integrity Programme which has made important contributions to promoting transparency, accountability, and integrity in the defence sector of interested nations.

We welcome our meeting in Chicago with thirteen partners 1 who have recently made particular political, operational, and financial contributions to NATO-led operations. This is an example of the enhanced flexibility with which we are addressing partnership issues in a demand and substance-driven way. Our meeting in Chicago with partners provides us with a unique opportunity to discuss the lessons learned from our cooperation, and to exchange views on the common security challenges we face. Joint training and exercises will be essential in maintaining our interoperability and interconnectedness with partner forces, including when we are not engaged together in active operations. We will share ideas generated at this Chicago meeting with all our partners, within the appropriate frameworks, for additional discussion.

In accordance with Article 10 of the Washington Treaty, NATO's door will remain open to all European democracies which share the values of our Alliance, which are willing and able to assume the responsibilities and obligations of membership, which are in a position to further the principles of the Treaty, and whose inclusion can contribute to security in the North Atlantic area. Based on these considerations, we will keep the progress of each of the partners that aspire to join the Alliance under active review, judging each on its own merits. We reaffirm our strong commitment to the Euro-Atlantic integration of the partners that aspire to join the Alliance in accordance with previous decisions taken at the Bucharest, Strasbourg-Kehl, and Lisbon Summits. We welcome progress made by these four partners and encourage them to continue to implement the necessary decisions and reforms to advance their Euro-Atlantic aspirations. For our part, we will continue to offer political and practical support to partners that aspire to join the Alliance. NATO's enlargement has contributed substantially to the security of Allies; the prospect of further enlargement and the spirit of cooperative security continue to advance stability in Europe more broadly.

We reiterate the agreement at our 2008 Bucharest Summit, as we did at subsequent Summits, to extend an invitation to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2 to join the Alliance as soon as a mutually acceptable solution to the name issue has been reached within the framework of the UN, and strongly urge intensified efforts towards that end. An early solution,

and subsequent membership, will contribute to security and stability in the region. We encourage the negotiations to be pursued without further delay and expect them to be concluded as soon as possible. We welcome, and continue to support, the ongoing reform efforts in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and encourage continued implementation. We also encourage its efforts to further build a multi-ethnic society. We appreciate the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's substantial contributions to our operations, as well as its active role in regional cooperation activities. We value the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's long-standing commitment to the NATO accession process.

We welcome the significant progress that Montenegro has made towards NATO membership and its contribution to security in the Western Balkans region and beyond, including through its active role in regional cooperation activities and its participation in ISAF. We also welcome the increasing public support for NATO membership in Montenegro, and will continue to assist this process. Montenegro's active engagement in the MAP process demonstrates firm commitment to join the Alliance. Montenegro has successfully implemented significant political, economic and defence reforms, and we encourage it to continue on that path so it can draw even closer to the Alliance. We will keep Montenegro's progress towards membership under active review.

We continue to fully support the membership aspirations of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We welcome the significant progress that has been made in recent months, including the establishment of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Council of Ministers, and the political agreement reached on 9 March 2012 on the registration of immovable defence property as state property. These developments are a sign of the political will in Bosnia and Herzegovina to move the reform process forward, and we encourage all political actors in the country to continue to work constructively to further implement the reforms necessary for its Euro-Atlantic integration. The political agreement on defence and state properties is an important step towards fulfilment of the condition set by NATO Foreign Ministers in Tallinn in April 2010 for full participation in the MAP process. We welcome the initial steps taken regarding implementation, and we urge the political leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina to further their efforts to work constructively to implement the agreement without delay in order to start its first MAP cycle as soon as possible. The Alliance will continue to follow progress in implementation and will provide assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina's reform efforts. We appreciate Bosnia and Herzegovina's contribution to NATO-led operations and commend its

constructive role in regional and international security.

At the 2008 Bucharest Summit we agreed that Georgia will become a member of NATO and we reaffirm all elements of that decision, as well as subsequent decisions. The NATO-Georgia Commission and Georgia's Annual National Programme (ANP) have a central role in supervising the process set in hand at the Bucharest Summit. We welcome Georgia's progress since the Bucharest Summit to meet its Euro-Atlantic aspirations through its reforms, implementation of its Annual National Programme, and active political engagement with the Alliance in the NATO-Georgia Commission. In that context, we have agreed to enhance Georgia's connectivity with the Alliance, including by further strengthening our political dialogue, practical cooperation, and interoperability with Georgia. We continue to encourage and actively support Georgia's ongoing implementation of all necessary reforms, including democratic, electoral, and judicial reforms, as well as security and defence reforms. We stress the importance

of conducting free, fair, and inclusive elections in 2012 and 2013. We appreciate Georgia's substantial contribution, in particular as the second largest non-NATO troop contributing nation to ISAF, to Euro-Atlantic security.

We reiterate our continued support to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Georgia within its internationally recognised borders. We welcome Georgia's full compliance with the EU-mediated cease-fire agreement and other unilateral measures to build confidence. We welcome Georgia's commitment not to use force and call on Russia to reciprocate. We continue to call on Russia to reverse its recognition of the South Ossetia and Abkhazia regions of Georgia as independent states. We encourage all participants in the Geneva talks to play a constructive role as well as to continue working closely with the OSCE, the UN, and the EU to pursue peaceful conflict resolution in the internationally-recognised territory of Georgia.

Here in Chicago, our Foreign Ministers are meeting



with their counterparts from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Georgia, in order to take stock of their individual progress, plan future cooperation, and exchange views with our partners, including on their participation in partnership activities and contributions to operations. We are grateful to these partners that aspire to NATO membership for the important contributions they are making to NATO-led operations, and which demonstrate their commitment to our shared security goals.

In the strategically important Western Balkans region, democratic values, regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations are important for lasting peace and stability. We are encouraged by the progress being made, including in regional cooperation formats, and will continue to actively support Euro-Atlantic aspirations in this region. Together, Allies and partners of the region actively contribute to the maintenance of regional and international peace, including through

regional cooperation formats.

We continue to support Serbia's Euro-Atlantic integration. We welcome Serbia's progress in building a stronger partnership with NATO and encourage Belgrade to continue on this path. NATO stands ready to continue to deepen political dialogue and practical cooperation with Serbia. We will continue assisting Serbia's reform efforts, and encourage further work.

We call upon Serbia to support further efforts towards the consolidation of peace and stability in Kosovo. We urge all parties concerned to cooperate fully with KFOR and EULEX in the execution of their respective mandates for which unconditional freedom of movement is necessary. We urge Belgrade and Pristina to take full advantage of the opportunities offered to promote peace, security, and stability in the region, in particular by the European Union-facilitated dialogue. We welcome progress made in the European Union-facilitated Belgrade-Pristina dialogue, including the Agreement on Regional Cooperation and the IBM technical protocol. Dialogue between them and Euro-Atlantic integration of the region are key for a sustained improvement in security and stability in the Western Balkans. We call on both parties to implement fully existing agreements, and to move forward on all outstanding issues, including on the conclusion of additional agreements on telecommunications and electricity. We welcome progress achieved and encourage further efforts aimed at consolidating the rule of law, and other reform efforts, in Kosovo.

An independent, sovereign and stable Ukraine, firmly committed to democracy and the rule of law, is key to Euro-Atlantic security. Marking the fifteenth anniversary of the NATO-Ukraine Charter on a Distinctive Partnership, we welcome Ukraine's commitment to enhancing political dialogue and interoperability with NATO, as well as its contributions to NATO-led operations and new offers made. We note the recent elimination of Ukraine's highly enriched uranium in March 2012, which demonstrates a proven commitment to non-proliferation. Recalling our decisions in relation to Ukraine and our Open Door policy stated at the Bucharest and Lisbon Summits, NATO is ready to continue to develop its cooperation with Ukraine and assist with the implementation of reforms in the framework of the NATO-Ukraine Commission and the Annual National Programme (ANP). Noting the principles and commitments enshrined in the NATO-Ukraine Charter and the ANP, we are concerned by the selective application of justice and what appear to be politically motivated prosecutions, including of leading members of the opposition, and the conditions of their detention. We encourage Ukraine to address the existing shortcomings of its judicial system to ensure full compliance with the



Boston, Massachusetts, April 15, 2013 – Members of the FBI arrive on the scene of the bombings at the Boston Marathon.
Source: Robert Rose



Walk-through of the Agora of the new NATO Headquarters – Meeting of NATO Heads of State and Government in Brussels. Source: NATO

rule of law and the international agreements to which it is a party. We also encourage Ukraine to ensure free, fair and inclusive Parliamentary elections this autumn.

NATO-Russia cooperation is of strategic importance as it contributes to creating a common space of peace, stability and security. We remain determined to build a lasting and inclusive peace, together with Russia, in the Euro-Atlantic area, based upon the goals, principles and commitments of the NATO-Russia Founding Act and the Rome Declaration. We want to see a true strategic partnership between NATO and Russia, and we will act accordingly with the expectation of reciprocity from Russia.

This year, we mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the NATO-Russia Council (NRC) and the fifteenth anniversary of the NATO-Russia Founding Act. We welcome important progress in our cooperation with Russia over the years. At the same time, we differ on specific issues and there is a need to improve trust, reciprocal transparency, and predictability in order to realise the full potential of the NRC. In this context, we intend to raise with Russia in the NRC Allied concerns about Russia's stated intentions regarding military deployments close to Alliance borders. Mindful of the goals, principles and commitments which underpin the NRC, and on this firm basis, we urge Russia to meet its commitments with respect to Georgia, as mediated by the EU on 12 August and 8 September 2008³. We continue to be concerned by the build-up of Russia's military presence on Georgia's territory and continue to call on Russia to ensure free access for humanitarian assistance and international observers.

NATO and Russia share common security interests and face common challenges and our practical achievements together reflect that reality. Today, we continue

to value the important role of the NRC as a forum for frank and honest political dialogue – including on subjects where we disagree – and for promoting practical cooperation. Our cooperation with Russia on issues related to Afghanistan – notably the two-way transit arrangements offered by Russia in support of ISAF, our joint training of counter narcotics personnel from Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Pakistan, and the NRC Helicopter Maintenance Trust Fund in support of a key ANSF need – is a sign of our common determination to build peace and stability in that region. NATO-Russia counter-terrorism cooperation has expanded and all NRC nations will benefit from the lessons to be learned from the first civil-military NRC Counter-Terrorism exercise, and the capabilities available under the NRC aviation counter-terrorism programme which is now operational. We also note with satisfaction our growing counter-piracy cooperation off the Horn of Africa. We are committed to, and look forward to, further improving trust and reciprocal transparency in: defence matters; strategy; doctrines; military postures, including of non-strategic nuclear weapons in Europe; military exercises; arms control and disarmament; and we invite Russia to engage with the Alliance in discussing confidence-building measures covering these issues.

At a time of unprecedented change in the Mediterranean and broader Middle East, NATO is committed to strengthening and developing partnership relations with countries in the region, with whom we face common security challenges and share the same goals for peace, security and stability. NATO supports the aspirations of the people of the region for democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law – values which underpin the Alliance.

The Libya crisis illustrated the benefits of cooperation with partners from the region. It also showed the merit of regular consultations between the Alliance and regional organisations, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council and the League of Arab States.

NATO is ready to consult more regularly on security issues of common concern, through the Mediterranean Dialogue (MD) and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI), as well as bilateral consultations and 28+n formats. We recall our commitment to the MD and the ICI and to the principles that underpin them; the MD and ICI remain two complementary and yet distinct partnership frameworks. We are also ready to consider providing, upon request, support to our partners in the region in such areas as security institution building, defence modernisation, capacity development, and civil-military relations. Individualised programmes will allow us to focus on agreed priorities for each partner country.

The MD helps to strengthen mutual understanding,

political dialogue, practical cooperation and, as appropriate, interoperability. We welcome the Moroccan-led initiative to develop a new, political framework document for the MD, and look forward to developing it together soon with our MD partners. We encourage the MD partner countries to be proactive in exploiting the opportunities offered by their partnership with NATO. The MD remains open to other countries in the region.

We welcome Libya's stated interest to deepen relations with the Alliance. We are ready to welcome Libya as a partner, if it so wishes. In that perspective, the MD is a natural framework for this partnership. We stand ready, if requested, and on a case-by-case basis, to consider providing assistance to Libya in areas where NATO can add value. NATO's activities would focus primarily on security and defence sector reform, while taking into account other international efforts.

We will strengthen political dialogue and practical cooperation in the ICI. We warmly welcome the generous offer by the State of Kuwait to host an ICI Regional Centre, which will help us to better understand common security challenges, and discuss how to address them together. We encourage our ICI partner countries to be proactive in exploiting the opportunities offered by their partnership with NATO. We remain open to receiving new members in the ICI.

We are following the evolution of the Syrian crisis with growing concern and we strongly support the efforts of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, including full implementation of the six-point Annan plan, to find a peaceful solution to the crisis.

We welcome progress being made in Iraq. The NATO Transition Cell now established in Iraq is helping to develop our partnership.

With our vision of a Euro-Atlantic area at peace, the persistence of protracted regional conflicts in South Caucasus and the Republic of Moldova continues to be a matter of great concern for the Alliance. We welcome the constructive approach in the renewed dialogue on Transnistria in the 5+2 format, and encourage further efforts by all actors involved. With respect to all these conflicts, we urge all parties to engage constructively and with reinforced political will in peaceful conflict resolution, and to respect the current negotiation formats. We call on them all to avoid steps that undermine regional security and stability. We remain committed in our support of the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the Republic of Moldova, and will also continue to support efforts towards a peaceful settlement of these regional conflicts, based upon these principles and the norms of international law, the United Nations Charter, and the Helsinki Final Act.

The Black Sea region continues to be important



Walk-through of the Agora of the new NATO Headquarters – Meeting of NATO Heads of State and Government in Brussels. Source: NATO

for Euro-Atlantic security. We welcome the progress in consolidating regional cooperation and ownership, through effective use of existing initiatives and mechanisms, in the spirit of transparency, complementarity and inclusiveness. We will continue to support, as appropriate, efforts based on regional priorities and dialogue and cooperation among the Black Sea states and with the Alliance.

Cyber attacks continue to increase significantly in number and evolve in sophistication and complexity. We reaffirm the cyber defence commitments made at the Lisbon Summit. Following Lisbon, last year we adopted a Cyber Defence Concept, Policy, and Action Plan, which are now being implemented. Building on NATO's existing capabilities, the critical elements of the NATO Computer Incident Response Capability (NCIRC) Full Operational Capability (FOC), including protection of most sites and users, will be in place by

Comprehensive Approach

the end of 2012. We have committed to provide the resources and complete the necessary reforms to bring all NATO bodies under centralised cyber protection, to ensure that enhanced cyber defence capabilities protect our collective investment in NATO. We will further integrate cyber defence measures into Alliance structures and procedures and, as individual nations, we remain committed to identifying and delivering national cyber defence capabilities that strengthen Alliance collaboration and interoperability, including through NATO defence planning processes. We will develop further our ability to prevent, detect, defend against, and recover from cyber attacks. To address the cyber security threats and to improve our common security, we are committed to engage with relevant partner nations on a case-by-case basis and with international organisations, inter alia the EU, as agreed, the Council of Europe, the UN and the OSCE, in order to increase concrete cooperation. We will also take full advantage of the expertise offered by the Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence in Estonia.

We continue to be deeply concerned about the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD), as well as their means of delivery. Proliferation threatens our shared vision of creating the conditions necessary for a world without nuclear weapons in accordance with the goals of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). We share the United Nations Security Council's serious concern with Iran's nuclear programme and call upon Iran to fully comply with all its international obligations, including all relevant Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors. We further call upon Iran to cooperate with the international community to build confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme in compliance with its NPT obligations. We support the immediate resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue through diplomatic means and encourage a sustained process of engagement within the format of the P5+1 and Iran talks. We are deeply concerned by the proliferation activities of the Democratic People's



Republic of Korea (DPRK) and call on it to comply fully with all relevant UNSCRs and international obligations, especially by abandoning all activities related to its existing nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programmes, in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. We strongly condemn the launch by the DPRK on 13 April 2012 using ballistic missile technology. We call for universal adherence to, and compliance with, the NPT and the Additional Protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguard Agreement, and call for full implementation of UNSCR 1540 and welcome further work under UNSCR 1977. We also call on all states to strengthen the security of nuclear materials within their borders, as called for at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit. We will continue to implement NATO's Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of WMD and Defending Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats. We will ensure NATO has the appropriate capabilities, including for planning efforts, training and exercises, to address and respond to CBRN attacks.

Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can never be tolerated or justified. We deplore all loss of life from acts of terrorism and extend our sympathies to the victims. We reaffirm our commitment to fight terrorism with unwavering resolve in accordance with international law and the principles of the UN Charter. Today we have endorsed NATO's Policy Guidelines on Counter-Terrorism, and task the Council to prepare an Action Plan to further enhance NATO's ability to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism by identifying initiatives to enhance our threat awareness, capabilities, and engagement.

A stable and reliable energy supply, diversification of routes, suppliers and energy resources, and the interconnectivity of energy networks, remain of critical importance. While these issues are primarily the responsibility of national governments and other international organisations concerned, NATO closely follows relevant developments in energy security. Today, we have noted a progress report which outlines the concrete steps taken since our last Summit and describes the way forward to integrate, as appropriate, energy security considerations in NATO's policies and activities. We will continue to consult on energy security and further develop the capacity to contribute to energy security, concentrating on areas where NATO can add value. To this end, we will work towards significantly improving the energy efficiency of our military forces; develop our competence in supporting the protection of critical energy infrastructure; and further develop our outreach activities in consultation with partners, on a case-by-case basis. We welcome the offer to establish a NATO-accredited Energy Security Centre of Excellence in Lithuania as a contribution to NATO's efforts in this area. We task the Council to continue to refine NATO's role in energy security in accordance with the principles and the guidelines agreed at the Bucharest Summit and the direction provided by the new Strategic Concept as well as the Lisbon decisions. We task the Council to produce a further progress report for our next Summit.

Key environmental and resource constraints, including health risks, climate change, water scarcity and increasing energy needs will further shape the future security environment in areas of concern to NATO and have the potential to significantly affect NATO planning and operations.

In Lisbon, we called for a review of NATO's overall posture in deterring and defending against the full range of threats to the Alliance, taking into account the changes in the evolving international security environment. We have today approved, and made public, the results of our Deterrence and Defence Posture Review. NATO is committed to maintaining an appropriate mix



Meeting of NATO Heads of State and Government in Brussels, Belgium – 25 May 2017: Raising of the flags at the handover ceremony for the new NATO Headquarters.
Source: NATO

of nuclear, conventional and missile defence capabilities for deterrence and defence to fulfil its commitments as set out in the Strategic Concept. Consistent with the Strategic Concept and their commitments under existing arms control treaties and frameworks, Allies will continue to support arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation efforts.

We will ensure that the Alliance continues to have the capabilities needed to perform the essential core tasks to which we committed ourselves in the Strategic Concept. To that end, we have agreed a separate Chicago Defence Declaration and endorsed the Defence Package for the Chicago Summit, outlining a vision and a clear way forward towards our goal of NATO Forces 2020.

We welcome the recent Council decision to continue the NATO Air Policing Mission in the Baltic states, and appreciate the recent commitment by the Baltic states to enhance their host nation support to the participating Allies. Allies remain committed to contributing to this mission, which is also an example of Smart Defence in practice. This peacetime mission and other Alliance air policing arrangements demonstrate the Alliance's continued and visible commitment to collective defence and solidarity.

The Alliance's recent operational experiences also show that the ability of NATO forces to act together seamlessly and rapidly is critical to success. We will, therefore, ensure that the Alliance's forces remain well connected through expanded education, training and exercises. In line with the Alliance's commitment to transparency, and in the expectation of reciprocity, these activities are open for partner participation and observation on a case-by-case basis. In this context, we attach particular importance to next year's "Steadfast Jazz" exercise for the NATO Response Force which, along with other exercises, will contribute to the ability of NATO forces to operate together anywhere on Alliance territory and in wider crisis management operations.

We continue to be concerned by the increasing threats to our Alliance posed by the proliferation of ballistic missiles. At our Summit in Lisbon we decided to develop a NATO Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) capability to pursue our core task of collective defence. The aim of this capability is to provide full coverage and protection for all NATO European populations, territory and forces against the increasing threats posed by the proliferation of ballistic missiles, based on the principles of indivisibility of Allied security and NATO solidarity, equitable sharing of risks and burdens, as well as reasonable challenge, taking into account the level of threat, affordability and technical feasibility and in accordance with the latest common threat assessments

agreed by the Alliance. Should international efforts reduce the threats posed by ballistic missile proliferation, NATO missile defence can, and will, adapt accordingly.

Missile defence can complement the role of nuclear weapons in deterrence; it cannot substitute for them. This capability is purely defensive.

We are pleased today to declare that the Alliance has achieved an Interim NATO BMD Capability. It will provide with immediate effect an operationally significant first step, consistent with our Lisbon decision, offering the maximum coverage within available means, to defend our populations, territory and forces across southern NATO Europe against a ballistic missile attack. Our aim remains to provide the Alliance with a NATO operational BMD that can provide full coverage and protection for all NATO European populations, territory and forces, based on voluntary national contributions, including nationally funded interceptors and sensors, hosting arrangements, and on the expansion of the Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence (ALTBMD) capability. Only the command and control systems of ALTBMD and their expansion to territorial defence are eligible for common funding. Within the context of the NATO BMD capability, Turkey hosts a forward-based early-warning radar. We note the potential opportunities for cooperation on missile defence, and encourage Allies to explore possible additional voluntary contributions, including through multinational cooperation, to provide relevant capabilities, as well as to use potential synergies in planning, development, procurement, and deployment.

As with all of NATO's operations, full political control by Allies over military actions undertaken pursuant to this Interim Capability will be ensured. Given the short flight times of ballistic missiles, the Council agrees the pre-arranged command and control rules and procedures including to take into account the consequences of intercept compatible with coverage and protection requirements. We have tasked the Council to regularly review the implementation of the NATO BMD capability, including before the Foreign and Defence Ministers' meetings, and prepare a comprehensive report on progress and issues to be addressed for its future development, for us by our next Summit.

The Alliance remains prepared to engage with third states, on a case by case basis, to enhance transparency and confidence and to increase ballistic missile defence effectiveness. Given our shared security interests with Russia, we remain committed to cooperation on missile defence in the spirit of mutual trust and reciprocity, such as the recent NRC Theatre Missile Defence Exercise. Through ongoing efforts in the NATO-Russia Council, we seek to determine how independent NATO and Russian missile defence systems can

work together to enhance European security. We look forward to establishing the proposed joint NATO-Russia Missile Data Fusion Centre and the joint Planning Operations Centre to cooperate on missile defence. We propose to develop a transparency regime based upon a regular exchange of information about the current respective missile defence capabilities of NATO and Russia. Such concrete missile defence cooperation is the best means to provide Russia with the assurances it seeks regarding NATO's missile defence plans and capabilities. In this regard, we today reaffirm that the NATO missile defence in Europe will not undermine strategic stability. NATO missile defence is not directed against Russia and will not undermine Russia's strategic deterrence capabilities. NATO missile defence is intended to defend against potential threats emanating from outside the Euro-Atlantic area. While regretting recurrent Russian statements on possible measures directed against NATO's missile defence system, we welcome Russia's willingness to continue dialogue with the purpose of finding an agreement on the future framework for missile defence cooperation.

We remain committed to conventional arms control. NATO CFE Allies recall that the decisions taken in November 2011 to cease implementing certain CFE obligations with regard to the Russian Federation are reversible, should the Russian Federation return to full implementation. NATO CFE Allies continue to implement fully their CFE obligations with respect to all other CFE States Parties. Allies are determined to preserve, strengthen and modernise the conventional arms control regime in Europe, based on key principles and commitments, and continue to explore ideas to this end.

At our Summit in Lisbon, we agreed on an ambitious reform programme. This package of reforms remains essential for guaranteeing the Alliance is responsive and effective in carrying out the ambitious tasks envisioned in our Strategic Concept, the Lisbon Declaration, as well as the Declaration on Defence Capabilities we have adopted today. To this end:

- NATO Command Structure. We are implementing a leaner, more effective and affordable NATO Command Structure with its first phase and its package elements being effective during 2012. The number of subordinate headquarters, as well as the peacetime staffing and establishment, are being significantly reduced and implementation will be complete by 2015.
- NATO Headquarters. We have rationalised a number of services between the International Staff (IS) and the International Military Staff (IMS). The move to the new headquarters in 2016 provides a unique opportunity to achieve more efficient and effective support to the work of the Alliance. We welcome the ongoing

review of the IS, and the forthcoming review of the IMS; we look forward to the continuation of these reforms in line with those being carried out by nations. An important part of this comprehensive reform will be a review of our priorities and IS and IMS spending to identify activities that are no longer needed, improve efficiency, and achieve savings. This review will take place with the appropriate involvement of the Military Committee.

- NATO Agencies. The consolidation and rationalization of the existing NATO Agencies' functions and services is underway with new NATO Agencies for Support, Communication & Information, and Procurement, to be stood up on 1 July 2012. The new Agencies' executives will work to optimise savings and improvements in effectiveness as the new entities mature over the next two years.

- Resource Management. We have achieved solid progress in reforming the management of NATO's resources in the areas of programming, transparency, accountability, and information management. These reforms are making NATO resource and financial management more efficient, and are helping us to match resources to requirements. In this context, we will continue to reform our structures and procedures in order to seek greater efficiencies including from better use of our budgets.

We look forward to a further report on progress on these reforms by the time of our next Summit.

We express our appreciation for the generous hospitality extended to us by the Government of the United States as well as the people and City of Chicago. The decisions we have taken at our Summit in Chicago reinforce our common commitments, our capabilities and our cooperation, and will strengthen the Alliance for the years ahead.

Internal security has always been a NATO priority. Over the years, the posters, cards, and calendars below have adorned the walls and the desks inside the Headquarters, reminding NATO employees of the importance of discretion. These cultural artifacts are testimonials to the preoccupations of our times.

Source: NATO



The European Union's Comprehensive Approach in the Central African Republic (2013-2016)



Platoon-level stage circuit training in camp Kassai. Source: European Union External Action

The European Union has been a partner of the Central African Republic for over 30 years and remains until today one of the country's main development partners. Since 2013, the European Union has contributed more than € 500 million to assist the Central African Republic in responding to the cycle of insecurity, violence and political instability it was challenged with. In that respect, the European Union has mobilised all its available instruments in a comprehensive and integrated manner, including its first multi-donor Trust Fund „Bêkou“ and traditional development aid, three military Common Security and Defence Policy missions and operations, civilian crisis response and humanitarian aid. This was complemented with sustained political and diplomatic engagement with the Central African Republic authorities and international partners on all levels. Indeed, the European Union has been instrumental in contributing towards the stabilisation

efforts in the Central African Republic.

Having successfully completed the political transition period after one of the worst conflicts in its history, the Central African Republic is today confronted with immense needs in all sectors in order to ensure reconciliation, reconstruction and a lasting peace. Together with the World Bank and the United Nations the European Union has led a joint needs assessment in Central African Republic. In agreement with the Central African Republic authorities this will form the basis for the international community to engage with political support and pledge additional resources to the country's efforts at the Brussels Conference on Central African Republic, on 17 November 2016.

EU humanitarian assistance

The European Commission, together with its Member States, is the largest provider of humanitarian and

relief assistance to the Central African Republic, with support of over € 259 million since 2014 to help those in need throughout the country. Humanitarian assistance from the European Commission to the Central African Republic for 2016 amounts to € 21 million. This aid will benefit more than 553,000 people in need through different programmes covering the most urgent needs, such as enable free access to primary health care services, protection of civilians, water supply or food assistance. Since the escalation of violence in December 2013, the Commission has committed € 108.5 million in humanitarian aid (in addition to € 28 million which have been allocated to cover the essential needs of Central African Republic refugees in neighbouring countries). The humanitarian assistance addresses the basic needs of refugees such as shelter, food, health, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene.

Development support and the Bêkou Trust Fund

Following the 2013 conflict in the Central African Republic, EU development funds channelled towards the Central African Republic amount to more than € 200 million. This comprises actions contributing towards food security and civil society organisations (€ 39 million); the restoration of basic social services in the area of education and health (€ 27 million); support for the 2015 electoral process (€ 20 million); as well as support for the preservation and consolidation of the state-state-building contract (€ 33 million + € 40 million). Through these actions, the EU has supported over 300 schools, improved healthcare access for the most vulnerable and reinforced state capacities. Moreover, the successful holding of free, fair and credible elections was made possible thanks to EU funding.

Currently, funding is being prepared for a new National Indicative Programme (NIP) for the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) and which will outline the EU's development support towards the Central African Republic until 2020. The Bêkou Trust Fund, the first trust fund created by the EU, was established to enable the European Union to provide support in complex crisis situations and impacted the lives of one million people in its first year of activities. Its total current amount is € 136 million, with € 106 million from the EU, €5 million from France, € 15 million from Germany, €3 million from the Netherlands, € 1 million from Italy, and CHF 1 million from Switzerland. During the transition phase the main focus of Bêkou was Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) actions in support to community resilience and local capacity building. Currently, the expansion of the fields of action of Bêkou is being discussed, in line with the strategy of the joint needs assessment.

Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

In response to the request of the authorities of the Central African Republic to the EU to provide operational training for the Central African Republic's armed forces, the Council launched the military EU Training Mission RCA (EUTM RCA) on 16 July 2016, with its first mandate will expire on 19 September 2018. EUTM RCA (strength 170 personnel) will support the FACA based on a three pillar approach: i) strategic advice on management of FACA resources and the implementation of defence sector reform, within the framework of the wider SSR process; ii) education for selected and vetted officers as well as non-commissioned officers; iii) operational training of two to three battalions until the end of its initial mandate using the train-the-trainer-process as much as possible. EUTM RCA will perform its tasks in close coordination with the UN mission MINUSCA. Currently, a technical arrangement with MINUSCA on mutual support is being finalised. Georgia will contribute to EUTM RCA by providing a force protection element. Pending political approval, Serbia envisages participating in a medical role. The common funded budget allocated to EUTM RCA for 2016 is € 12.4 million.

EU crisis Response under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace

Since 2013, € 34 million have been mobilised under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) to strengthen the fragile state during the transition period and to contribute to the peaceful coexistence of central African communities in Bangui and in the provinces. Specifically, state presence has been strengthened through direct support to the transitional government to lead a process of political dialogue and through the re-establishment and reinforcement of police and gendarmerie capacity. Regarding support to the DDR process, the IcSP is currently contributing to integration of mixed communities, including returning ex-combatants, through revenue creation and socio-cultural activities in Bangui, Boda, Bambari, Kaga-Bandoro, and Ndele (at a total of € 14.8 million). Moreover, ongoing IcSP support to political dialogue at the national level includes support to the newly elected government with regard to consultations of, and negotiations with armed groups, an important element contributing to the ability of the new government to lead on the future DDR process. IcSP support to the Ministry of Defence contributes to strengthening the ministry's capacity for providing civilian oversight over the military and is aiming to complement EUTM's efforts in support of a well-planned and implemented security sector reform.

International Exchange on the Fight Against Islamist Terrorism

Federal Ministry of the Interior

Parliamentary State Secretary Dr. Ole Schröder speaks at Beirut conference on the international dimension of the IS



Parliamentary State Secretary Dr. Ole Schröder (right) speaks at Beirut conference on the international dimension of the IS. Source: KAS-Auslandsbüro Syrien/Irak

Dr Ole Schröder, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of the Interior, travelled to Beirut for talks with representatives of the Lebanese government on 19–20 March 2017. The talks focused on combating terrorism and returning to Lebanon its nationals who have been convicted of crimes in Germany. The Lebanese government officials promised their support.

Dr Schröder also attended a conference hosted by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation on the international dimension of the so-called Islamic State terrorist organization. The conference focused on the changing nature of Islamist militancy following the military defeat of the IS and its effects on Europe, including an increased threat from Europeans who fought for the IS and are now returning home.

In his opening address, Dr Schröder stressed the

importance for our free society of resolute action to fight Islamist terrorism: “To succeed, we cannot fight terrorism only at the national level; we also need European and international efforts.” He added that this included greater investment in prevention: “We must remove the breeding grounds for the so-called IS and other Islamist organizations and prevent recruitment.”

Following his speech, the parliamentary state secretary discussed security policy challenges in sub-Saharan Africa with conference participants from the region. In particular, he and the conference delegate from Niger explained the current status of cooperation between Germany’s Federal Government and the government of Niger on fighting human smuggling and illegal migration. In early January 2017, Dr Schröder represented the Federal Government in talks with the prime minister and members of his cabinet.

Fighting Corruption Together

Representatives of the G20 governments, business and civil society at the 6th Annual High-Level Anti-Corruption Conference

Federal Ministry of the Interior



State Secretary Klaus Vitt during his opening speech. Source: BMI

As part of the German G20 Presidency and in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the 6th Annual High-Level Anti-Corruption Conference was held at the Federal Ministry of the Interior's conference centre on 26 January 2017. On hand to open the conference were Klaus Vitt, State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of the Interior; Gerd Billen, State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection; Andreas Schaal of the OECD; and Torquato Jardim, Brazil's Minister of Transparency.

In his opening speech State Secretary Vitt spoke above all about the opportunities offered by the digital transformation of society, saying that it supported transparency and helped prevent corruption. „In fighting corruption, we rely on close collaboration with business and civil society,“ Federal Minister of the Interior Thomas de Maizière said ahead of the conference. State Secretary Billen said, „Only if we all work together will

we have a chance to stop corruption.“ Including the groups Business 20 (B20) and, for the first time, Civil Society 20 (C20) was intended to provide new perspectives on the issues to be discussed.

International experts discussed current issues in the fight against corruption

In four high-level panels with international participation, the experts addressed the daily implementation of anti-corruption and integrity standards, challenges and possibilities of collective action and the fight against corruption in sport and the health-care sector. Discussions with the roughly 200 guests were lively and sometimes contentious, but the participants agreed that measures to promote integrity and fight corruption were most effective when the „golden triangle“ of public administration, business and civil society worked together. It was repeatedly expressed that the extensive regulatory framework which already exists



Gerd Billen, State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection, during his opening speech. Source: BMI



Impressions of Panel 1 – Integrity. Source: BMI



Impressions of panel 2 – Joint action. Source: BMI

at international level now needs to be implemented, requiring a concerted effort by all concerned. Although the “tone from the top” is very important, all other staff members must also be involved. Different models were mentioned: from Internet programmes for Brazilian mayors, to actually practising how to deal with dilemmas for middle management of businesses, to integrity pacts and how suitable they are for different systems.

Cultural transformation must pay off

At the conference, it gradually became clear how important it is to increase awareness among staff in public administration and business. Phrases such as “gaining staff acceptance”, “management leading by example” and “encouraging positive developments” were frequently used. The “old boys” should not hand down their traditions; instead, the younger generation should be persuaded that it pays to transform the corporate culture. To do so, it is important to be aware of the attitudes of every individual. This also creates a task for general education which must start with the children. As Mr Schaal emphasized, “establishing robust standards of integrity and transparency is not only a moral, but also an economic and political obligation.” Corruption must be made unattractive and integrity rewarded. It is also important to offer trustworthy systems to report suspicious activity (whistleblowing). Governments and businesses must work together to take effective action to fight corruption and ensure true competition, which make for a more attractive place to do business.

Joint action as the key to success

Business leaders should provide the necessary encouragement for collective action; they should not be afraid to point out problem areas and respond appropriately. But small and medium-sized businesses also play an important role. More forums for joint action are needed in addition to the World Economic Forum in Davos. But the concerns and challenges of cartel law should not be overlooked.

The statements of the international experts showed broad differences between the situation in various regions of the world. “People must learn that there is an alternative to corruption,” said Soji Apampa, from the Integrity Organisation of Nigeria. The news media also have the potential to help transform the culture by uncovering corruption and reporting on positive developments.

Is everyone/everything corrupt?!

The topic of self-regulation played a key role in the two

panels on fighting corruption in the health-care sector and in sport, which were introduced with short lectures by Prof. Dr. Michael Kubiciel. According to participants, self-regulation alone has proved insufficient; it is not thought to have enough of a remedial effect. Contracts between the government and pharmaceutical companies often lack the necessary transparency. The introduction of e-procurement in Ukraine's health sector is already showing positive effects and is a concrete example of the usefulness of digitization.

In sport, a number of public scandals in recent years have seriously eroded trust. Betting fraud, match-fixing, doping, kickbacks when buying players' contracts and the like threaten the integrity and credibility of sport and its function as a role model. For this reason, government regulation of sport is not only justified but necessary, at least according to the representatives of government institutions and civil society. Sport representatives say that they are aware of past abuses but are confident that self-regulation will be able to solve the problems. The panel called for more rigorous action by government authorities, greater involvement of athletes and above all effective corruption prevention. It was clear that the complexity of the problem required a variety of solutions, and international conventions and recommendations on good governance offer a viable framework. Companies that actively sponsor sporting events should also be held accountable.

The conference topics were also oriented on the current action and implementation of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, and the conference provided numerous ideas for further activities and above all future collaboration. Participants also hoped that future G20 presidencies would continue to include the C20 in this conference.

The Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection, the OECD and the Alliance for Integrity were involved in organizing the conference and planning its programme, and we sincerely thank them for their help.



Impressions of panel 3 – Health. Source: BMI



Impressions of panel 4 – Sport. Source: BMI

For more details on the **Federal Ministry of the Interior**, please visit:

www.bmi.bund.de/EN/Home/home_node.html



For more details on the **OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**, please visit:

www.oecd.org



“The German Islam Conference Ten Years On: Long since Self-evident? A Compass For the Future“

Dr. Thomas de Maizière,
Federal Minister of the Interior



Dr. Thomas de Maizière, Federal Minister of the Interior Source: BMI

My dear colleague Wolfgang Schäuble,
colleagues from the German Bundestag,
friends, active and former members of the German Islam Conference,
ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for your welcome, and thanks above all to our musicians.

Ave pax – Hail, peace!

Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist and Christian music blending into one wish for peace from all religions – that is truly impressive!

If only it were as simple in the rest of life.

[...] Even if we are of different faiths, we are (or should be) of the same spirit, because we are humans.

In this spirit, we will be thinking about, questioning, discussing and, yes, celebrating a decade of common ground in the German Islam Conference.

Ten years of the German Islam Conference: Ten years in which we have

- built trust,
- created reliability,
- expanded knowledge,
- inspired curiosity,
- and also broken a few unnecessary taboos.

That is an accomplishment in itself!

In Germany ten years ago, the religions, and the people

of different faiths even more so, co-existed, side by side, with little interaction. They viewed each other critically, without knowing much about each other.

Ten years ago, at least at federal level, there was no dialogue between Muslims and the government on social or religious policy. Today, there are stronger ties between both partners.

Many of you here today had an important part in making that happen. You actively supported the German Islam Conference – many of you in a volunteer capacity, with a great deal of passion, critique and a vision of bringing everyone together.

I would like to thank everyone who was there, from the start, wholeheartedly.

We are celebrating the Conference's tenth anniversary today, at a time when the discussion of Islam in Germany is charged with tension, more so than ten years ago.

Everyone senses that, the Muslims most of all. Many people are driven by urgent questions, not all of them related to Islam. But they are often raised, directly or indirectly, in relation to Islam:

- What can be done to keep as many refugees from coming to Germany as last year, and how can Germany meet its humanitarian obligations at the same time?
- How can so many new arrivals, those who have a good chance of staying here for the long term, become successfully integrated?
- What kind of society do we want to be in the future? And what kind do we not want to be?
- How can we stop violence and incitement from the extreme right wing?
- How do we fight the threat of terrorism?
- But also: What kind of relations between religion and the state do we want in the future?

Germany arrived at today's cooperative relationship between the state and religion through a long historical process. This relationship has proved successful. Also in European and international comparison.

Neutral in terms of belief – that we are. But not laïcité or an absence of religion. Action based on religious faith can and should have an effect, also a public effect, for the good of society. The democratic state provides the framework. And the state defends this framework when people misuse it in the name of their faith. This applies to all religions, also to Muslims. Their religious freedom belongs to Germany.

In this spirit, my colleague Wolfgang Schäuble created the German Islam Conference on this day ten years ago. That was a very far-sighted decision.

It was a good decision, and the right one. And I would like to take this opportunity to thank you publicly and sincerely for this initiative.

In Germany, many people have the mistaken idea that religion is becoming less important in people's lives, because there are fewer Christians and there are no fundamental problems in the relations between church and state.

But in fact, the opposite is true: We can see that the acceptance and rejection of religion has enormous significance for cooperation and cohesion in our society and even more so in the rest of the world, and that religions and faith communities have a great responsibility. The German Islam Conference has recognized that.

It has stimulated questions concerning the everyday practice of religion while recognizing the priority of the democratic rule of law and the religious practice of others.

Participants have spent a lot of time discussing, and their discussions have often been contentious and sometimes heated – doors have been slammed. But that is all part of the process. Ultimately, the Conference has achieved tangible and lasting results:

- religious instruction in Islam at state schools,
- departments of Islamic theology at German universities, also as a prerequisite for training imams. That was unthinkable ten years ago;
- directions for conducting Muslim burials and building mosques in Germany.
- Most recently: a central point of contact for Muslim social welfare;
- and recommendations for Muslim chaplaincy are expected soon. This is important for good chaplaincy in prisons, in hospitals, in the Bundeswehr and the police.

But the world is changing, and so are the challenges. The world is more complex than it was a decade ago. Or perhaps it just seems that way sometimes:

- The murderers from international terrorism also pervert Islam for their deeds.
- Aggression against the practice of Islam is on the rise in Germany.

And so it is even more disturbing that a bomb was set off outside a mosque of the Turkish Islamic Union (DITIB) in Dresden, one day before this tenth anniversary of the German Islam Conference and a few days before we celebrate German unity. Thank God there were no major injuries, but we don't want that kind of thing to happen in Germany, no matter who is targeted:

- Ten years ago, a clear majority of Muslims in Germany were of Turkish origin. Immigration and flight are making Islam in Germany more diverse.

This also has an impact on the German Islam Conference, and its member organizations will have to reflect



Symbolic image: Mosque in Iran.
Source: pixabay.com

this. The question of how Islam in Germany will be organized in the future is unavoidable.

The pioneers of the German Islam Conference will certainly remember that, at the time, its format was neither self-evident nor accepted by everyone. It's no different today.

There has been widespread criticism of the way the Islamic member associations in the Conference are organized and their claim to be representative:

- Do they really represent the Muslims in Germany?
- How great is the gap between the claim and the reality?
- Would Muslim individuals, also in the Steering Committee, make the Conference more representative, or would that cause more conflicts than it would resolve?

We must take this criticism of the lack of representation very seriously, because it affects the scope and impact of our work together.

Nonetheless: The member associations are the face and voice of organized Islam in Germany.

This is why I see them as important partners in the German Islam Conference, and as having a special responsibility and obligation to create more established

and transparent membership structures in the mosque communities. That is not a demand for a single point of contact.

Of course I am aware that Islam is very heterogeneous. I also know that Islam in Germany is organized not only by denominations or schools of thought, but also by regional or ethnic origin.

But without clear, representative and transparent membership structures, the demand for recognition as an institution incorporated under public law will not succeed.

If associations that see themselves as religious communities create the impression that they are politically active, thereby leading to greater polarization, then that is a problem well beyond the organization in question.

You can't be a religious community, political lobbyist and representative of foreign political interests all at the same time.

We cannot accept any attempt from abroad to influence policy in Germany in the name of religion, especially when this influence is opposed to our liberal democracy.

And conflicts abroad over particular interpretations of the Koran must not be fought in Germany, at least not

violently. Make no mistake: I do not agree with blanket criticism of the member associations.

Islamic organizations play an important role in our society, precisely because they are important and irreplaceable, because their actions are attributed to all Muslims in Germany.

After ten years of trusting and dependable cooperation, I want to state clearly how this cooperation can be improved in the future.

This includes improving membership structures and becoming more firmly rooted in Germany.

This will require much closer cooperation within the Muslim community, including an interfaith dialogue which could get contentious. A contentious, pluralistic dialogue would encourage the acceptance of Islam in Germany, not reduce it.

Part of this dialogue would involve the associations themselves engaging in a critical, and preferably public, debate over how they see themselves and their role. And it would include greater interaction between the associations and the centres for Islamic theology which are in the process of becoming established.

An inter-Muslim dialogue can function very well, as the German Islam Conference showed in the case of Islamic social welfare: Seven of the ten member associations in the Conference recently joined forces to form a centre of excellence for Islamic social welfare – a welcome success. And possibly the seed for something truly great.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Security and the German Islam Conference has always been a sensitive issue. In this legislative term, we are conducting another dialogue, alongside the German Islam Conference, under the heading “Living together in security”. But we should make that public together, because security issues don’t stop at religion and faith:

- What turns young people into terrorist attackers – their life histories and social problems?
- Or is it the influence of an extremist interpretation of Islam? And why does it succeed? And how can it be stopped?
- And what does that mean for efforts to prevent radicalization?
- And where does this violence against asylum seekers, against Muslims and their institutions, come from?

I often hear statements like „that doesn’t have anything to do with Islam” and “in my view, terrorists are not true Muslims”.

When individual Muslims say those things as their personal views, then I am pleased with that expression of a non-violent understanding of their own religion.

And I understand it when many Muslims say, „Why do I always have to apologize for my faith, when others misuse this faith to kill people? What does that have to do with me? Why do I always have to apologize?” I can understand that.

But when it comes to representatives of Islamic associations, I expect more in our discussions. Religions can have a conciliatory effect, as the music today expressed so beautifully. But some people use religion to justify violence and hate towards other religions. I would like to see a debate, both within Islam and with the state, that is more strongly focused on containing extremism and violence.

It was the right idea not to burden the Conference with security issues in this legislative term alongside the dialogue forum on living together in security. But the perception of Islam has changed since the terrorist attack on Charlie Hebdo.

So I believe it makes sense to conduct a public debate that is again more closely focused on security. Not having this dialogue would lead to more alienation and mistrust than having it would put the overwhelming majority of Muslims who are peaceful under general suspicion.

I would like to see the Muslim community address the potential for violence in religion, and not deny or suppress it. This is also in the vital interest of the Muslim associations themselves.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Religion touches the lives of many people in Germany. Religion can reinforce the social fabric and help keep society together.

This is why dialogue with religions and among religions in general and the German Islam Conference in particular are so important. In the coming months, we will have to discuss the Conference’s structure and format and how it may change in the future.

For ten years, the German Islam Conference has served as a compass, pointing the way to the future. What could the motto be for a celebration in ten years?

I don’t know whether the German Islam Conference will still exist then. But maybe the motto could be: „From a government-initiated dialogue to a successful, democratic and autonomous representation of Islam“?

I am confident that can succeed. In a life of community, freedom and tolerance, in a shared spirit of peace and understanding.

Thank you very much.

Preventing Terrorism Overview

Department of Homeland Security



New York, N.Y., September 13, 2001 – Urban Search and Rescue teams inspect the wreckage at the World Trade Center. Source: Andrea Booher/FEMA News Photo

Protecting the American people from terrorist threats is the reason the Department of Homeland Security was created, and remains our highest priority. Our vision is a secure and resilient nation that effectively prevents terrorism in ways that preserve our freedom and prosperity.

Understanding Evolving and Emerging Threats

Terrorist tactics continue to evolve, and we must keep pace. Terrorists seek sophisticated means of attack, including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and

explosive weapons, and cyber attacks. Threats may come from abroad or be homegrown. We must be vigilant against new types of terrorist recruitment as well, by engaging communities at risk being targeted by terrorist recruiters.

Improving Terrorism Prevention

The Department's efforts to prevent terrorism are centered on a risk-based layered, approach to security in our passenger and cargo transportation systems and at our borders and ports of entry. It includes new

technologies to:

- Detect explosives and other weapons;
- Help protecting critical infrastructure and cyber networks from attack;
- Build information-sharing partnerships.

We do this work cooperatively with other federal, state, local, tribal and territorial law enforcement as well as international partners.

Biological Security

The four essential pillars of our national biodefense program are:

1. Threat Awareness
2. Prevention and Protection
3. Surveillance and Detection
4. Response and Recovery

Since the anthrax attacks of 2001, the Department has made progress in all four of these areas.

Building Biopreparedness

We have improved biopreparedness and situational awareness by sharing public health and intelligence information with state and local partners through local fusion centers. Our intelligence analysts and biodefense experts at the National Biological Threat Characterization Center conduct studies and laboratory experiments, filling in information gaps to help us better understand and counteract current and future biological threats.

We guard the physical safety and security of select agent facilities by completing Buffer Zone Plans and Site Assistance Visits. These measures provide expert analysis of security vulnerabilities and how to remedy them, and funding to prepare the state and local law enforcement who will respond first to any incident at these facilities.

We protect the nation's health security by providing early detection and early warning of bioterrorist attacks. The National Biosurveillance Integration Center enhances the Federal government's capability to rapidly identify and monitor biological events of national concern.

Improving Rapid Response

Recognizing the critical need to dispense life-saving medical countermeasures to those potentially exposed to biological agents, we have developed a concept of

operations for a rapid federal response to support state and local jurisdiction plans. This program focuses on positioning medical countermeasures nearer to personnel serving in critical response roles.

To ensure that officials at all levels of government are able to carry out their functions, we developed and conducted a series of biodefense response exercises involving over 1,000 state and local officials.

Through our National Bioforensic Analysis Center, we can quickly analyze any forensic evidence to support identification of the perpetrators in order to prevent follow-on attacks. Department of Homeland Security continues to improve rapid response plans by conducting research on new approaches to restoring critical facilities and services after a bioterrorism incident.

Chemical Security

The manufacturing, use, storage, and distribution of chemicals must be secured from threats including terrorism and accidents. Some chemical facilities possess materials that could be stolen and used to make weapons. A successful attack on certain high-risk facilities could cause a significant number of deaths and injuries. The impacts of an accident or attack are far-reaching and can occur in a variety of ways.

Ensuring chemical security and resilience is critical to the well-being and safety of our Nation. In addition to voluntary programs, the Federal approach includes a regulatory framework for chemical substances spanning multiple agencies and subject areas. From chemical lists managed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to chemical watch lists managed by law enforcement agencies and site inspections by the Department of Homeland Security, the current regulatory framework is both comprehensive and complex.

In August 2013, President Obama issued Executive Order (EO) 13650 Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security to improve chemical facility safety in coordination with owners and operators. The subsequent Chemical Facility Safety and Security Working Group (Working Group) – co-chaired by the Department of Homeland Security, Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Labor – leads the effort to implement the Executive Order and improve coordination and regulation of chemical facilities across the various agencies and Federal, state, local, and first responder communities.



FEMA External Affairs officer Dick Gifford pitches in to help the American Red Cross deliver commodities to the Disaster Recovery Center. The „one stop shop“ for disaster victims is coordinated by FEMA, the US Small Business Administration, the American Red Cross, and state and local resources to serve the communities affected by the disaster. Source: FEMA News Photo/Photo by John Shea

DHS Chemical Security Programs – Preventing and Preparing

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS)

The CFATS program identifies and regulates high-risk chemical facilities to ensure they have security measures in place to reduce the risks associated with these chemicals. The CFATS regulatory program uses a dynamic multi-tiered risk assessment process to identify and regulate high-risk chemical facilities by requiring them to meet and maintain performance-based security standards appropriate to the facilities and the risks they pose. DHS chemical security inspectors work in all 50 states to help ensure facilities have security measures in place to meet CFATS requirements.

Chemical Sector Partnerships

Most chemical facilities are privately owned, which renders a public-private partnership indispensable to an effective chemical security and resilience approach. The National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) established a partnership framework that enables federal, state, regional, local, tribal, territorial,

and international governments to work with each other and their private sector partners. For chemical sector, this partnership is framed around the Chemical Sector Coordinating Council which includes both sector-wide programs as well as asset-specific protective programs to enhance this sector’s resilience.

Countering Violent Extremism

Violent extremist threats come from a range of groups and individuals, including domestic terrorists and homegrown violent extremists in the United States, as well as international terrorist groups like al-Qaeda and ISIL. Lone offenders or small groups may be radicalized to commit violence at home or attempt to travel overseas to become foreign fighters. The use of the Internet and social media to recruit and radicalize individuals to violence means that conventional approaches are unlikely to identify and disrupt all terrorist plots.

Here in the United States, acts perpetrated by violent extremists can have far-reaching consequences. Countering violent extremism (CVE) has therefore become a key focus of DHS’s work to secure the homeland. CVE aims to address the root causes of violent extremism by providing resources to communities to build and sustain local prevention efforts and promote the use of

counter-narratives to confront violent extremist messaging online. Building relationships based on trust with communities is essential to this effort.

CVE Grant Information

The Department of Homeland Security issued a notice of funding opportunity on July 6, 2016 announcing the new Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program, the first federal grant funding available to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and institutions of higher education to carry out countering violent extremism programs.

These new grants will provide state, local and tribal partners and community groups – religious groups, mental health and social service providers, educators and other NGOs – with the ability to build prevention programs that address the root causes of violent extremism and deter individuals who may already be radicalizing to violence.

Office for Community Partnerships

On September 28, 2015, Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson announced the creation of the Office for Community Partnerships (OCP) to streamline and head the Department's efforts to counter violent extremism domestically. OCP is the primary source of leadership, innovation, and support for the improved effectiveness of partners at federal, state, local, tribal and territorial levels. The Office also leverages the resources and relationships of the Department of Homeland Security and applies the personal leadership of the Secretary to empower leaders in both the public and private sectors to spur societal change to counter violent extremism.

CVE Lines of Effort

OCP implements a full-range of partnerships to support and enhance efforts by faith leaders, local government officials, and communities to prevent radicalization and recruitment by terrorist organizations. OCP also provides these stakeholders with training and technical assistance to develop CVE prevention programs in support of resilient communities. OCP leads the Department's CVE mission with the following objectives:

- **Community Engagement.** OCP works with the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to facilitate community engagements to build awareness and promote dialogue with community partners, which includes engagements with DHS senior leadership;
- **Field Support Expansion and Training.** OCP supports DHS field staff across the country to develop and

strengthen local partnerships and to provide training opportunities;

- **Grant Support.** OCP is working closely with FEMA to issue a notice of funding opportunity for community-based programs this summer. More information will be available on this website;
- **Philanthropic Engagement.** OCP works with the philanthropic community to maximize support for local communities, and encourage long-term partnerships;
- **Tech Sector Engagement.** OCP engages the tech sector to identify and amplify credible voices online and promote counter-narratives against violent extremist messaging.

Explosives

A terrorist attack on the United States remains a significant and pressing threat. Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) remain the terrorist weapon of choice due to their relative ease of construction, availability, and destructive capacity.

Enhancing Counter-IED Capabilities

The Department's Office for Bombing Prevention leads and coordinates DHS efforts to enhance the nation's counter-IED capabilities and reduce the threat of explosive attack against critical infrastructure, the private sector, and federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial entities. The Office for Bombing Prevention offers a focused portfolio of specialized programs aimed at national and intergovernmental bombing prevention efforts; requirements, capabilities, and gap analysis; and IED awareness and information sharing.

Collaborating to Enhance Prevention Capabilities

The Department has long recognized IEDs as a significant and enduring transnational threat and was instrumental in the implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 19, Combating Terrorist Use of Explosives in the United States, and the development of Presidential Policy Directive 17, Countering Improvised Explosive Devices.

Working collaboratively with Federal agencies, State and local partners, private businesses, the public, and international partners to counter IEDs, DHS has conducted national assessments of bomb squads, explosive detection canine, special weapons and tactics (SWAT), and public safety dive teams to mitigate capability gaps; as well as assisted state and local governments with the development of IED security plans to enhance and coordinate their bombing prevention capabilities.



U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The Department has also expanded awareness of the IED threat and counter-IED information among federal, state, local, territorial, and private sector partners, and enhanced their ability to recognize suspicious behavior indicative of bomb-making activity through training and other information sharing initiatives.

NTAS

National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) advisories communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, public sector organizations, airports and other transportation hubs.

Using available information, the advisories will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

Bulletins and Alerts

NTAS consists of two types of advisories: Bulletins and Alerts. DHS has added Bulletins to the advisory system to be able to communicate current developments or general trends regarding threats of terrorism. NTAS Bulletins permit the Secretary of Homeland Security to communicate critical terrorism information that, while not necessarily indicative of a specific threat against the United States, can reach homeland security partners or the public quickly, thereby allowing recipients to implement necessary protective measures. Because DHS may issue NTAS Bulletins in circumstances not warranting a more specific warning, NTAS Bulletins provide the Secretary of Homeland Security with greater flexibility to provide timely information to stakeholders and members of the public.

As before, when there is specific, credible information about a terrorist threat against the United States, DHS will share an NTAS Alert with the American

public when circumstances warrant doing so. The Alert may include specific information, if available, about the nature of the threat, including the geographic region, mode of transportation, or critical infrastructure potentially affected by the threat, as well as steps that individuals and communities can take to protect themselves and help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat. The Alert may take one of two forms: Elevated, if we have credible threat information, but only general information about timing and target such that it is reasonable to recommend implementation of protective measures to thwart or mitigate against an attack, or Imminent, if we believe the threat is credible, specific, and impending in the very near term.

Hear About Advisories Through the Website or Social Media Channels

NTAS is built on a clear and simple premise: When a threat develops that could impact you – the public – we will tell you. We will provide whatever information we can so you know how to protect yourselves, your families, and your communities.

For Americans, this will mean some visible changes. You won't hear the old color-code announcements when you go to airports, or see them when you visit a government website. Instead, when a threat arises that could affect you and your family, you will hear about it through an NTAS advisory issued by DHS through official channels, such as the National Terrorism Advisory System page, the news media, and via social media channels such as Facebook and Twitter.

Other Types of Advisories

Travel alerts and warnings are maintained by the U.S. Department of State and are a resource for international travelers to consider for safe travel overseas. Learn more about travel alerts here.

Nuclear Security

The President of the United States has described nuclear terrorism as the most immediate and extreme threat to global security. A radiological or nuclear attack on U.S. soil would result in dire and profound consequences for the country.

Securing the Nation Against Nuclear Terrorism

DHS' nuclear detection and forensics missions are key elements of the U.S. Government's wide-ranging approach to preventing attacks by terrorists and potential state sponsors.



New York, N.Y., September 28, 2001 – Urban Search and Rescue team members review site maps at the World Trade Center.
Source: Andrea Booher/FEMA News Photo

DHS also coordinates the U.S. Government's interagency efforts to develop the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), a framework for detecting (through technical and non-technical means), analyzing, and reporting on nuclear and other radioactive materials that are out of regulatory control.

Improving Detection and Strengthening Partnerships

DHS has made important strides in improving detection technologies, strengthening international partnerships, and increasing the number of law enforcement personnel trained in detection-related equipment. DHS also continues to build upon its substantial expertise in nuclear forensics, the ability to trace nuclear materials and weapons to their source.

- **Radiation Portal Monitors:** DHS has worked with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to deploy Radiation Portal Monitors and other radiation detection technologies to seaports, land border ports, and mail facilities around the world. Today, these systems scan 100 percent of all containerized cargo and personal vehicles arriving in the U.S. through land ports of entry, as well as over 99 percent of arriving sea containers.

- **Securing the Cities:** DHS plans to expand the Securing the Cities (STC) initiative, designed to enhance the nation's ability to detect and prevent a radiological or nuclear attack in the highest risk cities, to include additional urban areas while continuing to support efforts in existing STC regions. For example, through STC, approximately 19,450 personnel in the New York City region have been trained in preventive radiological and nuclear detection operations and more than 8,800 pieces of radiological detection equipment have been funded. The program expanded to Los Angeles/Long Beach in 2012 and to the National Capital Region in 2014.

Preventing Terrorism Results

Protecting the United States from terrorism is the founding mission of the Department of Homeland Security. While America is stronger and more resilient as a result of a strengthened homeland security enterprise, threats from terrorism persist and continue to evolve. DHS continues to work with both domestic, international, and private sector partners to protect our nation against terrorist threats, while simultaneously facilitating the trade and travel that is essential to our economic security.



New York, N.Y., September 29, 2001 – Firefighter amongst the wreckage of the World Trade Center.
Source: Andrea Booher/FEMA News Photo

Building the Homeland Security Enterprise

Fusion Centers: DHS supports 77 state and major urban area fusion centers through personnel, training, technical assistance, exercise support, security clearances, connectivity to federal systems, technology, and grant funding.

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative: To date, more than 229,000 frontline law enforcement personnel have received Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) training, an Administration effort to train state and local law enforcement to recognize behaviors potentially related to terrorism; standardize how those observations are documented and analyzed; and enhance the sharing of those reports with law enforcement and communities throughout the country.

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN): HSIN is a DHS-hosted tool which provides a secure, internet based network for real-time sharing of information between federal agencies and local first responders.

“If You See Something, Say Something™” Campaign: The “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign program raises public awareness of behaviors potentially related to terrorism and terrorism-related crime. The campaign has been launched with a variety of partners, including: the National Collegiate Athletic Association, National Basketball Association, National Football League, National Hockey League, Major League Soccer and Major League Baseball, Pentagon Force Protection Agency, Wal-Mart, Mall of America, American Hotel & Lodging Association, Amtrak, and the general aviation industry, as well as in more than 9,000 federal buildings, venues and stadiums, and fusion centers across the country.

Grant Funding: Since fiscal year 2003, DHS has awarded more than \$36 billion in preparedness grant funding based on risk to build and sustain targeted capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism.

Improving Screening for Passengers

Trusted Traveler Programs – CBP has increased enrollment in its trusted traveler programs from approximately 80,000 members in 2003 to over 1.3 million today, through programs such as NEXUS, SENTRI, and Global Entry.

Pre-Departure Vetting: DHS has strengthened its in-bound targeting operations to identify high-risk

travelers who are likely to be inadmissible to the United States and to recommend to commercial carriers that those individuals not be permitted to board a commercial aircraft through its Pre-Departure program. Since 2010, CBP has identified over 5,700 passengers who would likely have been found inadmissible upon arrival to the United States.

Secure Flight: Fulfilling a key 9/11 Commission recommendation, DHS fully implemented the TSA Secure Flight program in 2010, under which DHS conducts passenger watch list matching for 100 percent of covered U.S. aircraft operator and foreign air carrier flights flying to, from, or within the United States to identify individuals who may pose a threat to aviation or national security and designate them for enhanced screening or, as appropriate, prohibit them from boarding an aircraft. Through Secure Flight, TSA now vets over 14 million passengers weekly.

Preventing Terrorist Travel

Passenger name records – PNR data has helped to identify approximately 1,750 suspicious cases every year, and has been vital in multiple terrorism investigations since 9/11.

Immigration Advisory Program: Arrangements in 11 locations enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers posted at foreign airports to use advanced targeting and passenger analysis information to identify high-risk travelers at foreign airports before they board U.S.-bound flights.

Enhanced Screening for Cargo and Baggage

Enhanced Explosives Screening: Prior to 9/11, limited federal security requirements existed for cargo or baggage screening. Today, TSA screens 100 percent of all checked and carry-on baggage for explosives.

Air Cargo Screening: Fulfilling a requirement of the 9/11 Act, 100 percent of all cargo transported on passenger aircraft that depart U.S. airports is now screened commensurate with screening of passenger checked baggage. Additionally, by the end of 2012, DHS will require screening of 100 percent of all international in-bound cargo transported on passenger aircraft.

Maritime Cargo Screening: The Container Security Initiative (CSI), currently operational in 58 foreign seaports in 32 countries, identifies and screens U.S.-bound maritime containers that pose a potential risk.

A Vital Tool for Disaster Response



Aid workers in the Philippines checked up-to-date paper and digital maps before delivering humanitarian aid every morning. When Typhoon Haiyan made landfall, the Red Cross and the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap team (HOT) asked volunteers to build a map of storm-affected towns and 1,700 people answered the call. The Red Cross loaded the updated maps onto relief workers' GPS devices – it not only saved them time navigating to villages while delivering relief supplies, but also helped teams to assess damage. Source: Tracy Reines/American Red Cross

In the hours and days after any disaster, humanitarian organizations like the Red Cross seek answers to a few key questions: Where were people during the disaster? How many people are affected? What are their primary needs?

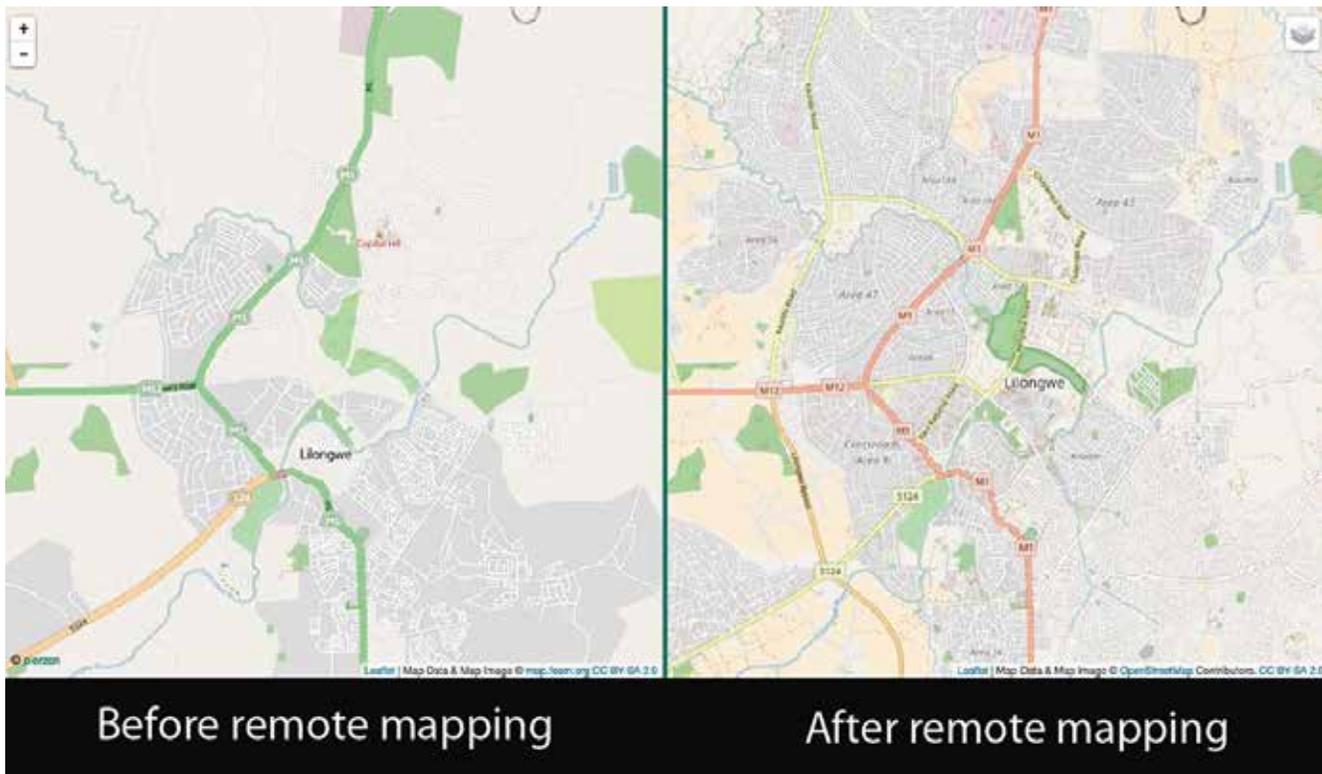
Red Cross and Red Crescent teams on the ground can't always answer these questions on their own. Thanks to technology, collaboration from around the world, and data crunching, answers are coming more quickly. This empowers teams – who are working in often very difficult environments – to better assist people in need.

For several years, the Red Cross has been working on innovative mapping projects to help communities prepare for and respond to disasters. Updated maps can expedite the delivery of emergency supplies,

determine where help is needed most, and even track the spread of diseases like Ebola. After Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines and the Nepal earthquake, disaster responders used crowd-sourced mapping data to navigate their way to people in need and assess places with the most damage.

Today, the American Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) are announcing another innovation in the field: a collaboration with Facebook around Disaster Maps that uses aggregated Facebook data to show where communities are located after a disaster, where they are moving, and where they are checking in as 'safe.'

Using anonymized Facebook data, the Red Cross hopes to see where families sheltered the storm and when/if they are returning to devastated areas. This



The Red Cross recently utilized Facebook data for an upcoming measles vaccination campaign in Malawi. Measles is extremely contagious and remains a major cause of mortality for young children in many countries. As part of the Measles & Rubella Initiative, the Red Cross and other partners are supporting a vaccination campaign to immunize more than 7.5 million children across the country in June—and the Red Cross’s mapping team is conducting pilot efforts to integrate mapping into the work. Source: IFRC

data – combined with other datasets – might be able to help the Red Cross better target relief supplies to the families and communities most in need during the critical days after large-scale disasters.

“Today, we are introducing disaster maps that use aggregated, de-identified Facebook data to help organizations address the critical gap in information they often face when responding to natural disasters. We believe that this information will help response organizations paint a more complete picture of where affected people are located so they can determine where resources are needed and where people are out of harm’s way,” remarked Molly Jackman, Public Policy Research Manager, Facebook. “We’re grateful for the help of our partners – UNICEF, American Red Cross and IFRC Red Crescent, and the WFP – who have worked with us to identify what data would be most helpful and how it could be put to action in the moments following a disaster.”

This isn’t the first time that the Red Cross has partnered with Facebook on understanding how increasingly accurate maps can address important data gaps when responding to emergencies.

Crowd-sourced maps do good around the globe

Accurate maps play a critical role in understanding

communities and neighborhoods – especially for populations at risk of emergencies. While much of the world has been mapped to incredible detail, millions of people in developing countries live in communities that do not exist on any digital maps. This leaves them less visible to decision-makers and makes it more difficult to provide assistance during crises.

Over the past decade, humanitarian organizations – including the Red Cross and Red Crescent – have added open-sourced maps to their arsenal of disaster preparedness and response. These new tools are helping emergency responders deliver aid more quickly and support volunteers to fight diseases like measles.

Through the Missing Maps project, the American Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations are using the power of crowdsourcing to trace buildings and roads from satellite imagery in order to create detailed base maps. This information is added to OpenStreetMap – a free and editable world map. Local volunteers then use this information on the ground. They literally walk around neighborhoods and add detail to the maps, such as health facilities, water points, and schools.

Through this process, the American Red Cross and its partners have engaged more than 28,000 volunteers to put 40 million people on the map. Mapping has helped with efforts to prevent malaria, develop a water



In Foya, Liberia, a Red Cross team checks a map near the border with Guinea. Updated maps can expedite the delivery of emergency supplies, determine where help is needed most, and even track the spread of diseases like Ebola. Over the course of six months in 2014, more than 2,000 virtual mappers made edits to OpenStreetMap, which enabled humanitarian organizations to track the Ebola virus and figure out which areas need the most help. This volume of work would have taken a professional mapper six to eight years to complete. Source: Liberian Red Cross Society

pipeline, vaccinate against measles and support disaster preparedness.

These results are noteworthy, but the process can be made more efficient. In a rural context, volunteers often scan through huge areas of satellite imagery to search for rural hamlets and villages. A lot of volunteer time is spent finding something to map rather than doing the actual mapping. It can be very difficult to locate accurate, timely, and detailed population information for many countries. This information plays an important role in program planning.

For these reasons, the American Red Cross is excited to explore the use of Facebook's population datasets for its projects.

Fighting measles with maps

The Red Cross recently utilized Facebook data for an upcoming measles vaccination campaign in Malawi. Measles is extremely contagious and remains a major cause of mortality for young children in many

countries. As part of the Measles & Rubella Initiative, the American Red Cross and other partners are supporting a vaccination campaign to immunize more than 7.5 million children across the country in June – and the Red Cross's mapping team is conducting pilot efforts to integrate mapping into the work.

The first step for teams was developing a rich base map for Malawi. At the beginning of planning, the Red Cross used Facebook data to identify population settlements across the country – and to identify areas which were already detailed in OpenStreetMap. This helped teams differentiate between areas that needed to be

For more information, please visit:

www.redcross.org





A member of Malawi Red Cross visits a family at their home in Chikwawa district of Malawi's Southern Region. The area has been particularly badly hit by drought in 2016, leaving large sections of the population food insecure. Many children in the region drop out of school at an early age in order to find piece work to help feed themselves and their families. Malawi Red Cross has initiated a school feeding program in Chikwawa district to help alleviate rising malnutrition levels among children and to encourage them to attend school. Source: Victor Lacken/IFRC

mapped by local volunteers and areas that could be skipped (where nobody lived). This increased efficiency dramatically.

Much of Malawi is rural, so concentrating on population settlements allowed us to filter out 97.1 percent of the total land area that we sought to map. This technique reduced our mapping area from 94,080 km² to 2,745 km².

Volunteers could then spend their time mapping communities instead of searching through acres of uninhabited areas; they were able to complete the mapping in a fraction of the normal time.

The base map data will support monitoring activities in the field. During the measles vaccination campaign, monitors from the national government, Red Cross, and other local partners will visit areas where vaccinations took place the previous day. They will identify areas that are especially at-risk and conduct spot checks: performing randomized surveys, locating children in public places to get a sense of whether the area was covered successfully. This information allows local health staff to identify areas where children may have been missed—and means that staff can make more informed decisions about whether to adjust

resources and return to those areas again.

Rather than collect monitoring information using a traditional paper-based method, monitors will use mobile phones equipped with a data collection app that transmits information to the Cloud. The results will feed into a dashboard with an interactive map (created using the new base map data) and figures that show the results as they are collected. This means health staff and partners across the country will have access to real-time information about areas that need more attention during the campaign.

This is more than innovation. It's saving lives.

"Accurate maps empower Red Cross and Red Crescent teams to carry out humanitarian missions around the world. Maps help us in so many ways – from distributing relief supplies to preparing communities for disasters," said Jono Anzalone, Vice President of International Services for the American Red Cross. "By sharing anonymized location, movement, and safety check data with the American Red Cross, Facebook is helping us sharpen the essential tools we need for targeting communities in need, delivering aid, and fighting disease," he remarked.

Security & Counter Terror Expo

3 – 4 May 2017, Olympia London – Post Event Report 2017



Overview on the exhibitors at the Security & Counter Terror Expo 2017.

Security & Counter Terror Expo 2017 once again brought together thousands of senior security professionals and practitioners to define the future of national security. Held between 3-4th May at London's Olympia, over 9,800 attendees met more than 350 exhibiting companies to explore the latest technology and match them to their needs. Attendees representing law enforcement, critical national infrastructure, military, government and the private sector came to learn, network and make educated procurement decisions.

Visitor Attractions – to name but a few World Counter Terror Congress

The centre-piece paid for conference brought together the foremost experts in international security. Speakers and delegates from government, police, military,

CNI and the private sector came together to define joint responses to national security.

Critical National Infrastructure & Business Resilience

Infrastructure and business has long been a target for terrorists and criminal activity. Senior security practitioners and experts shared case studies, identified future threats and provided practical advice to attendees.

Cyber Threat Intelligence

As cyber continues to dominate the headlines, Cyber Threat Intelligence explored current threats, tactics to mitigate them and how to effectively respond to a cyber-attack.

Advanced Technologies Live

The future of security was showcased in a series of live



Talal Rajab, Head of Programme – Cyber, techUK.



Impressions on the Security & Counter Terror Expo 2017.



Exhibitor and visitor at the Security & Counter Terror Expo 2017.

demonstrations of the very latest products and technology. Sessions included drone and counter drone technology, stab resistant material, ballistics shields and tracking technology.

VR Counter Terror Simulator

The VR Simulator provided attendees the chance to step into a virtual terrorist incident. Users were confronted with an interactive scenario to practice responses to mass casualty events.

Security & Counter Terror Expo 2017

- 114 Countries Represented
- 9,851 Total Attendees
- 901 VIP Attendees
- 351 Exhibiting Companies

**Next edition: 6-7 March 2018
Olympia | London**



Attendees were most interested in Access Control, CCTV & Surveillance Equipment, Cyber Security, and Information & Communication Systems.

Security & Counter Terror Expo 2018

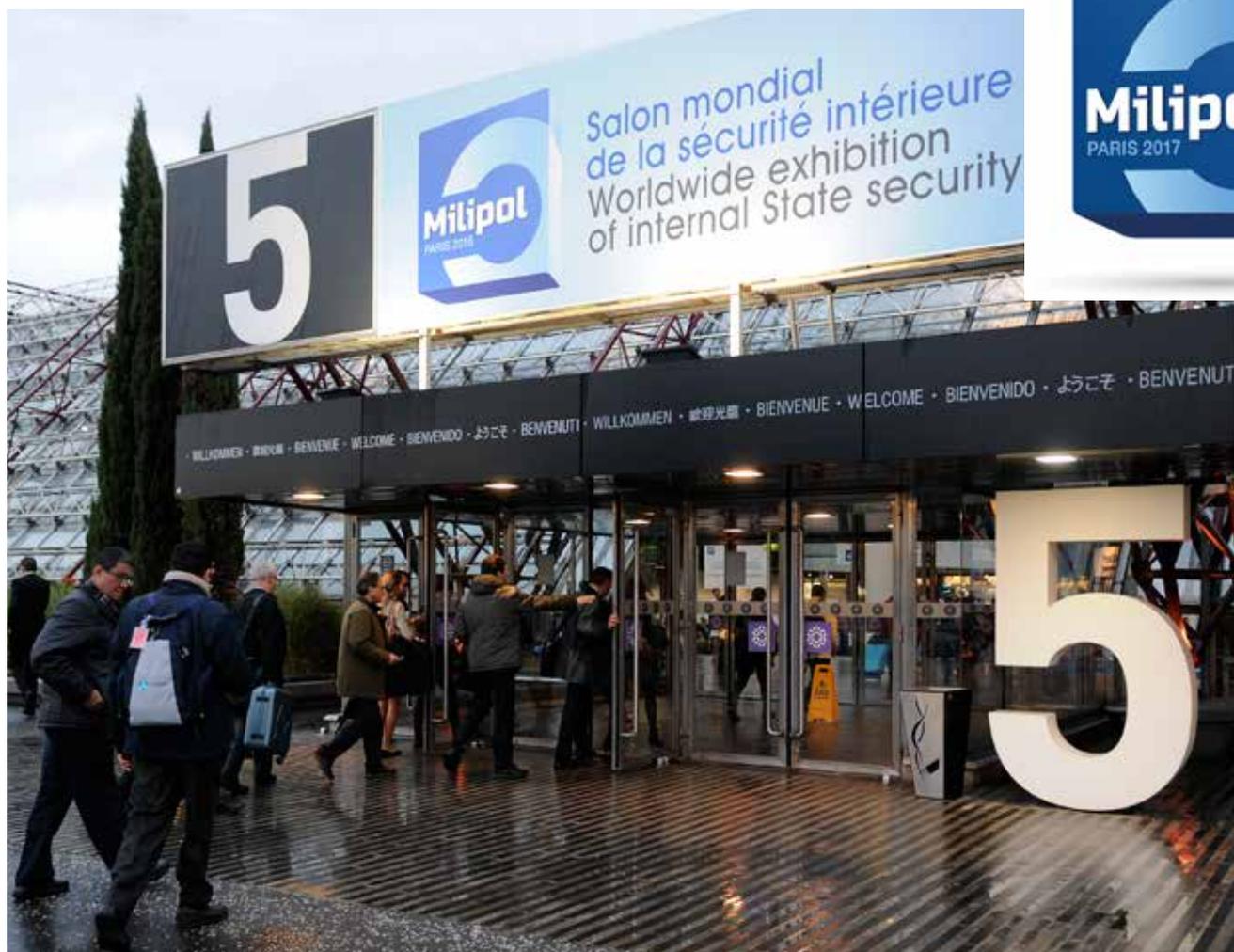
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Milipol Paris 2017

20th international exhibition of homeland security



Milipol Paris – the leading event dedicated to homeland security.

Milipol Paris is the leading event dedicated to homeland security. The 20th edition will be held on 21 to 24 November 2017 at Paris-Nord Villepinte Exhibition Centre. In 2015, and despite difficult circumstances, the event still succeeded in attracting no fewer than 949 exhibitors from 55 countries, 24,056 visitors from 143 countries and 115 official delegations from 77 countries.

The event is organised under the auspices of the French Ministry of Interior in partnership with several governmental bodies.

For many decades Milipol Paris has enjoyed a worldwide status as the leading event dedicated to the security profession. It provides the perfect forum for presenting the latest technological innovations in the area, effectively meeting the needs of the sector as a whole and also addressing current threats and dangers.



Milipol Paris: Exhibitors and Visitors

Exhibition

Milipol Paris owes its reputation to the consummate professionalism of its participants, its firmly international set-up (67 percent of exhibitors and 45 percent of visitors come from abroad), as well as to the quality and amount of innovative solutions on display. The event covers all areas of homeland security:

- Data protection – Information and Communication systems;
- Economic and Industrial Intelligence;
- Systems integration;
- Risk analysis and management,
- CBRN;
- Civil defence;
- Forensic science services;
- Law enforcement;
- Anti-terrorism – Special Forces;
- Protection of industrial and sensitive sites;
- Perimeter security;
- Fight against organised crime;
- Security of public places – Urban security;

- Transport security;
- Port and airport security – Border control,
- Road safety;
- Security of financial systems;
- Prison security,
- Oil and gas sector;
- The Fight against Cyberthreats and Cybercrime.

Take up the Challenge of a Safer World Protecting Sensitive Sites

Security at industrial sites and public venues is a hot topic, whether these sites have long been listed as “sensitive” or recently added.

The 20th edition of Milipol Paris 2017 will be held from 21 to 24 November 2017 at Paris-Nord Villepinte. On this occasion, this global event for national Homeland security has joined forces with S&D Magazine to hold a conference on this theme as part of their new “Security Thursday” events.



How do you keep ahead of threats and manage them when they actually play out? What are the best practices? How do you share and who with? How are public and private entities cooperating? What solutions can technology bring? How do you address the issue of developing radicalisation? Top-flight speakers provide practical, fertile responses to these questions.

As an introduction to this round table, the French Prefect and Security Director at Véolia, Jean-Louis Fiamenghi, spoke on the place of the security role within firms. "The French government and regulatory and legislative powers are exerting pressure for organisations to deal with security themselves, making it necessary to convince all Chairs and executive committee members of the strategic importance of security".

Firms each address the issue differently according to their line of business, size and of course budget. Stéphane Schmoll, Chairman of the CICS' Strategic Commission opined that "security budgets are often deemed of secondary importance, until there's an accident".

Milipol Paris

- Under the patronage of the Ministry of Interior of France
- Biennial event, odd-numbered years
- Paris-Nord Villepinte, France
- 20th edition
- 949 exhibiting companies from 55 countries
- Almost 24,000 professional visitors from 143 countries
- 115 official delegations from 77 countries
- 358 journalists from 22 countries
- The world's largest specialist homeland security exhibition
- **Next edition: 21-24 November 2017**

Human beings are both the weakest link in security mechanisms and their central focus

French Prefect and Director for Security, Risk Management and Compliance at Aéroports de Paris, Alain Zabulon, observed that "prevention and detection scenarios have developed considerably since the Paris attacks on 13 November 2015. The radicalisation issue had previously been taboo, yet has since been addressed even in TV studios. The prevention of religious radicalisation in firms is a point that we demonstrate the utmost vigilance on."

With respect to passengers at airport terminals, ADP has deployed its own means of support even though these areas are controlled by the French government. These means include random checks at terminal entrances, canine surveillance patrols to detect explosives and teams specialising into behaviour detection.

Technology responding to new needs

Naturally, technology is there as back-up to humans. It's essential for security officers to be able to keep ahead of all types of threats, protecting, analysing and intervening as necessary. The offer is increasingly varied to address new needs.

Video protection has been in use for many years now, with interesting new developments. We have now entered the era of smart imaging, with cameras capable of detecting behaviour and tracking travellers. "We have deployed VBI-match gates at the Gare du Nord in Paris, and have been trialling them at Roissy-Charles



French Ministry of Interior booth at Milipol Paris.



Exhibitor live demonstration area – Protecop.

de Gaulle airport since 28 December 2016. They check traveller IDs in a matter of seconds. Instead of queuing, you go through a double gate. When the first closes behind you, a camera adjusts to your eye level, takes a photo and compares it with that of the passport inserted in the chip reader”, explained Jean-François Lennon, Vice-President of Vision-Box. “As well as analysing passengers’ facial features, the cameras can now read our emotions and stress levels as well as detecting any behaviour that might belie an abnormal state.”

The latest generation of drones now boast capacity hitherto reserved for the military, detecting intrusion into sensitive sites and conducting routine patrols of industrial sites and oil refineries, runway inspections and maintenance. “By connecting and spreading our on-site drones throughout the terrain at recharging



The IRIS Viséo car exhibited at Milipol Paris 2015.

Milipol Paris

20th edition
21-24 November 2017
Paris-Nord Villepinte



For more details on Milipol Paris 2017, please visit:
www.milipol.com

stations, our innovation is sparking a revolution in drone usage. They are now industrial tools within everyone's reach. We can pilot them from distant control centres, encrypting images and data on the drone and sending them in real time", explained Clément Christomanos, co-founder and CEO of UAVIA.

Crucial cooperation between public and private entities

How much do you invest in security, especially those operating sensitive sites? What do the investments yield? What are the visible and concealed costs of lacks of security? How do you balance human and technological costs? The French Industry Council for Trust and Security (CICS) seeks to assess the profitability of security investments.

Stéphane Schmoll, raises the issue of responsibility: "the answer is simple when the SGDSN (Secretariat-General for National Security and Defence in France) imposes a National Security Directive (DNS) on operators. However, given the many threats and possible prevention solutions, the SGDSN prefers industry to determine their own best practices. Once these have been tried and tested, they can then serve as a starting point for regulations. To do this, we need to encourage the development of technical testing and certification



Milipol Paris – the leading event dedicated to homeland security.

with competent laboratories, as was the case for fire risk. Perhaps corporate social responsibility (CSR) should be explicitly extended to Security?"

French Prefect and Director for Protection and Security at SGDN, Pascal Bolot, was asked to wrap up this round table. He reminded participants that the Secretariat-General for National Security and Defence's primary role is to run and coordinate the government's national security measures. "Terrorism and online criminality are the two greatest, most aggressive threats we need to deal with. We have made significant progress but it is obvious that there is always room to progress further, especially in terms of quantity with internal and external protection plans yet to be implemented everywhere. We are taking a proactive stance in this area, working closely with French Prefectures and Prefects in defence and security zones".



Live exhibitor demonstration Area – Milipol Paris 2015.



(Source of pictures: Driss Hadria)

For more details on Milipol Paris 2017, please visit:

<https://en.milipol.com>



About Milipol Paris

Milipol Paris, an international event for internal State security organized under the aegis of the French Ministry for the Interior, in partnership with the French National Police and Gendarmerie, the French Civil Security and Crisis Management Department, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the French Customs Department, the French Community Police and Interpol. For more than 30 years the Milipol brand has been synonymous with high quality international trade shows involved in internal State security matters.

Over the years the Milipol trademark has been proudly represented by Milipol Paris and Milipol Qatar. At present the Milipol network is growing with an Asia Pacific edition that completes the offer responding to a strong demand from the sector's main actors. Milipol is taking over Global Security Asia, an exhibition created in 2005 and renamed Milipol Asia-Pacific. As a result, Milipol is establishing a wider scope in its domain by including a highly successful and reputable event.

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