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Critical Infrastructure Protection in the European Union

- ★ Each EU Member State is responsible for its own critical infrastructures
- ★ Since 2006, the European Commission is taking EU-wide initiatives (coordination, legislation)

- ★ **The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP)** of 12 December 2006 sets the overall framework for activities aimed at improving the protection of critical infrastructure in Europe - across all EU States and in all relevant sectors of economic activity.

The four main focus areas of the current EPCIP are:

1. A procedure for the **identification and designation of European critical infrastructures** and assessment of the need to improve their protection, addressed in detail in **Council Directive 2008/114/EC**;
2. Measures designed to facilitate the implementation of EPCIP, including an Action Plan, **the Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN)**, the use of CIP expert groups at EU level, a CIP information-sharing process, and the identification and analysis of interdependencies;
3. **Funding** for CIP-related measures and **projects** focussing on 'Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security- Related Risks' for the period 2007-2013; and
4. The development of **an EPCIP external dimension**.

1. A key pillar of this programme is the *COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the **identification and designation of European critical infrastructures** and the assessment of the need to improve their protection*

Following Directive 2008/114/EC ,

- ★ a '**Critical infrastructure**' means *an asset, system or part thereof located in Member States which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Member State as a result of the failure to maintain those functions;*
- ★ '**European critical infrastructure**' or '**ECI**' means critical infrastructure located in Member States the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant **impact on at least two Member States**. The significance of the impact shall be assessed in terms of cross-cutting criteria. This includes effects resulting from cross-sector dependencies on other types of infrastructure

I Energy

1. Electricity Infrastructures and facilities for generation and transmission of electricity in respect of supply electricity
2. Oil production, refining, treatment, storage and transmission by pipelines
3. Gas production, refining, treatment, storage and transmission by pipelines LNG terminals

II Transport

4. Road transport
5. Rail transport
6. Air transport
7. Inland waterways transport
8. Ocean and short-sea shipping and port

2. The Commission has developed a ***Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN)***, providing an internet based multi-level system for exchanging critical infrastructure protection ideas, studies and good practices. The CIWIN portal, which has been up and running since mid-January 2013, also serves as a repository for CIP related information.

NEW APPROACH

- ★ Taking into account the developments since the adoption of the 2006 EPCIP Communication, an **updated approach to the EU CIP policy** has become necessary

- ★ On 28 August 2013 a '**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT on a new approach to the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection Making European Critical Infrastructures more secure**' was adopted
- ★ This document sets out a **revised** and more practical implementation of the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (**EPCIP**).

- ★ It provides a stocktaking analysis of the elements of the current programme and proposes a reshaped EU CIP approach, based on the practical implementation of activities under the prevention, preparedness and response work streams.
- ★ A part of our new approach is looking at the **interdependencies** between critical infrastructures, industry, and state actors. Threats to a single critical infrastructure can have a very significant impact on a broad range of actors in different infrastructures and more widely.

- ★ Of course, the effects of those **interdependencies** are not limited to single countries. Many critical infrastructures have a **cross border** dimension. In addition to interdependencies **between sectors**, there are also many interdependencies within the same sector but **spanning a number of European countries**, e.g. the interconnected national high-voltage electricity grids

Pilot phase

- ★ The review process of the current EPCIP, conducted in close cooperation with the Member States and other stakeholders, revealed that there has not been enough consideration of the links between critical infrastructures in different sectors, nor indeed across national boundaries.
- ★ In order to properly protect our critical infrastructures, and in order to build their resilience, we need a new approach which will tackle this gap.
- ★ **To pilot** the new approach, the Commission will start by working with **four critical infrastructures** of European dimension: Eurocontrol (EU Air Traffic Management Network Manager), **Galileo**, the electricity transmission grid and the gas transmission network.

I. Prevention.

Setting up tools for risk assessment and risk management,

II. Preparedness.

How can EU and Member States prepare in response to events affecting European critical infrastructures.

III. Response

Which mechanisms for long-term recovery of critical services

WAY AHEAD

The pilot phase for the ECI projects has started.

The Commission will continue to develop protection and resilience measures.

The Commission's role remains one of facilitating and supporting the work of critical infrastructures, Member States, and industry and providing services which those actors can use to improve CIP across Europe.