

17 MR. MARK MILLER: Thank you. Delegates, distinguished
18 guests, ladies and gentlemen, first of all I'd like to
19 say a thank you to Director General Lindberg for the
20 invitation to speak and to discuss the European Security
21 Label initiative. When I was asked to speak about the
22 European Security Label I thought of all the efforts
23 that have been undertaken and all of the people that
24 have been involved in this. In fact, it's totally
25 impossible to name all of those involved, so I'm not
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1 even going to begin to try. The other comment I should
2 make very early in this discussion is that despite my
3 American accent, I'm representing the European side on
4 this and the European Security Label.

5 While the idea of the European Security Label may have
6 begun earlier, clearly the steps forward and the
7 development of the European Security Label came during
8 the European Security Research and Innovation Forum work
9 under Working Group 9. Under the guidance of our
10 esteemed chairman Dr. Alois Sieber and more specifically
11 within the Security Label subworking group led by Roger
12 Warwick, we developed some of the early thoughts and
13 early processes and early approach to the label.

14 Quite significantly, as was mentioned just a moment ago,
15 the ESRIF report itself mentions the European Security
16 Label. And I'm going to specifically quote just very
17 briefly from the executive summary. New initiatives and
18 programs should include evaluating the applicability and
19 efficacy of the numerous initiatives available to the EU
20 and its member states such as a lead market initiative,
21 trans-European networks for security, the creation of an
22 internal security fund or a European Security Label.

23 However, it must be noted that we are very much in the
24 very, very early times of the development of the label,
25 so there are important aspects that are still to be

1 addressed. And whilst we've reached a general agreement
2 as to what the label should be, could be and could do,
3 we are very far from an answer as to how it can
4 accomplish its goals. Dedicated resources, funding,
5 research and testing are required to fully achieve this.
6 Also it must be mentioned that third party liability is
7 an issue that has to be addressed within this context as
8 well. Thus during our short time together today I'm
9 going to cover the following key issues: What is the
10 European Security Label, why the European Security
11 Label, what is the scope of the European Security Label,
12 some very brief background and examples, and finally a
13 challenge for all here in the room.

14 Please bear with me for a short time while I quote from
15 some of the results of our Working Group No. 9
16 innovation under ESRIIF. What is the European Security
17 Label? The European Security Label is intended to be an
18 instrument to facilitate and support access to the
19 European security market, essentially serving as a
20 common reference point for suppliers, for end users, for
21 customers and for society to ensure confidence that the
22 systems processes and services have gone through an
23 approval process in a transparent, auditable and
24 sustainable approach. One of the key points of all of
25 this is that this common reference point enables

1 suppliers to be able to say my service, my product, my
2 solution, my system has actually gone through a process
3 of evaluation, a process of testing, and the result has
4 been the awarding of a security label. This can be used
5 as a way of being able for the company to have a unique
6 selling proposition for its approach to the different
7 users and customers which may be interested in that
8 technology. Currently one of the issues in Europe is
9 the fragmentation of the security industry. And this
10 fragmentation essentially forces a lot of suppliers to
11 go through a number of processes in different EU member
12 states, and there is not one common reference point.
13 That brings me to the point of harmonization.
14 Harmonization itself is also a requirement within this
15 concept. Now, again, this has not been fully developed
16 so we are still very early in the early stages. For end
17 users one of the key points is the claims of the
18 manufacturer and the claims of the solution provider:
19 Are they backed up with real test results? Currently a
20 manufacturer can provide a data sheet, can provide many
21 different proofs that his technology or solution or
22 service meets the requirements of the customer. But
23 what is the testing behind that? Therefore one of the
24 aspects and one of the beneficiaries are the end users
25 who can use the label as a way of saying, yes, this

1 technology has gone through a test process. It does
2 meet the requirements for use that the manufacturer is
3 claiming, and it does meet the specifications that the
4 manufacturer is mentioning in the data sheet.
5 Additionally, for the citizen and society one of the
6 points is that it can be used as a way of reassuring the
7 citizen and informing the citizen that the security
8 measures which have been undertaken and provided in the
9 public environment are compliant with and use
10 exclusively products that respect European criteria, and
11 the European Security Label can be the mark that
12 represents this. Also that an adequate level of
13 recognized level of security has been established for
14 their protection and well being.

15 Next I want to mention a bit about the scope of the
16 European Security Label. The initial discussions that
17 we had within the Working Group 9 defined the European
18 Security Label as applicable to systems, processes and
19 services with the security application either stand
20 alone or as part of a complex integrated system. The
21 label is not for specifically technology but rather is
22 very much so application and task driven. Issuing the
23 label indicates compliance of the proposed solutions
24 with the specific task it's designed for. It also
25 confirms respecting the 70 criteria referred to by the

1 label. Now I'll go into just very briefly some
2 background and some examples. This European security
3 initiative has been an effort involving European
4 industry, the European Commission, European security
5 systems users including government agencies, European
6 stakeholders and European Standards Organizations. As
7 part of the efforts to define the security label, a
8 number of different approaches have been investigated,
9 including looking at examples of certification and of
10 systems and solutions such as the accreditation of
11 qualified antiterrorism technology under the Safety Act,
12 as you have previously heard. With the 27 EU member
13 states having different requirements and regulations for
14 certifying equipment for use, a common approach is
15 necessary. As I've mentioned earlier, harmonization of
16 requirements is thus also a very important element to be
17 considered when developing the label. Interestingly
18 enough, there is a current European Commission FP7
19 project which is going to be live-testing this concept.
20 We're talking about Creative, the setup of a network of
21 security technology and solution test centers across
22 Europe. Please stay tuned for more information as this
23 develops, and I can provide some discussion on this if
24 you'd like to know more after this session.

25 And, finally, let me get to the challenges. I leave you

1 all in the room with a challenge. First for the
2 European Commission, the European Union member states,
3 the European Standards Organizations, the European User
4 Organization and European industry, I challenge you to
5 convert the European Security Label initiative into a
6 real structure and program enabling all of the
7 objectives mentioned previously. This also implies the
8 allocation of specific resources and dedicated funding.
9 I challenge you to ensure that there are benefits for
10 the suppliers, for buyers and for end users. This
11 requires that EU agencies and EU member states will
12 agree starting at some point in the future to use only
13 technologies, systems, processes and solutions that have
14 received a European security designation. And, finally,
15 I challenge you to commit to working with U.S. and other
16 counterparts in developing an approach which will enable
17 an eventual mutual recognition of certification.
18 Second, for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and
19 other U.S. officials and representatives here present
20 today, I challenge you to share openly with your
21 European counterparts the experiences in certifying
22 technologies, processes and systems, and solutions under
23 the current U.S. Safety Act and within the context of
24 its testing. I challenge you to work together with your
25 European counterparts as early as possible in preparing
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1 to set up the mechanisms for future recognition of
2 security certification, and finally I challenge you to
3 commit fully to the process of supporting these efforts
4 with the objective to ensure the global development of
5 security technologies, processes, systems and solutions
6 which can make the world a more secure place.

7 Security is the objective for all in this room. We do
8 want to achieve the same goals. Therefore I urge you, I
9 urge you all, to work together and to share knowledge.

10 The future of security for the global citizen and
11 society lies in your hands. Thank you.