



Deliverable 5.1

Report on the regional workshop of the West-Mediterranean Europe case study

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Executive Summary

Deliverable 5.1 consists of a report on the EvoCS West-Mediterranean regional workshop organised in L'Aquila on the 15th of January 2015.

The deliverable includes some information on participants and a detailed report of the discussions held during the workshop. The meeting agenda is enclosed in the Annex.

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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation / acronym	Description
D	Deliverable
EMIS	Ethical Monitoring and Information Service
EvoCS	Evolving Concepts of Security
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
IAI	Istituto Affari Internazionali
ICF	Informed Consent Form
LUNI	Loughborough University
SSSUP	Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies
UCSC	Catholic University of the Sacred Heart
WP	Work Package

1 Introduction

The goal of the EvoCS regional workshop on the West-Mediterranean Europe, held in L'Aquila on the 15th of January 2015, was to engage external experts on Italy, Malta and Spain to discuss EvoCS preliminary results and the future steps of the project.

After an opening presentation on the post-earthquake concept of security in L'Aquila, delivered by Alessandro Marrone from IAI (EvoCS consortium member), Milos Jovanovic (Fraunhofer INT, EvoCS project coordinator) introduced the EvoCS project in his capacity of project coordinator. The workshop then got to the heart of the matter with a brainstorming among external experts on the two most salient security core values in Italy, Malta and, facilitated by Alessandro Marrone (IAI), held *before* the presentation of EvoCS preliminary results, for the participants to share their views without being influenced by the project's preliminary findings.

Then the internal members of the consortium who had worked on the first stage of the research, i.e. the coding of a huge amount of documents dealing with securitization, presented the preliminary results concerning Italy (UCSC, EvoCS consortium member), Malta (LUNI, EvoCS consortium member) and Spain (Tecnalia, EvoCS consortium member). A valuable discussion took place also between all participants *after* the presentation, dealing with data shown and on interesting differences between remarks previously made by the experts and the coding findings.

After the lunch break, external experts exchanged further thoughts on EvoCS preliminary results, using creative tools such as a voting hardware immediately processing vote results into bar graphs on power point slides. Finally, the debate focused on the next stage of the research, namely the possible identification of a regional concept of security relevant for all the three countries analysed. The experts contributed their view on the "construction" of a regional concept and shared useful comments on the way forward.

2 Participants

Eleven representatives from the EvoCS consortium attended the workshop organised by IAI, WP leader, representing the project coordinator Fraunhofer INT, other institutions involved in WP5, namely Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Tecnalìa and Loughborough University, and partners in charge of ethical monitoring, i.e. Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies. Thirteen external experts accepted our invitation to discuss the evolving security concepts in the West-Mediterranean. In detail, seven experts on Italy, three on Malta and three on Spain, coming from different backgrounds, ranging from policy-making to academia, from military forces to industry, contributed their insights to the lively discussion. Comments by the external experts do not represent the view or the official positions of their respective institutions.

The list in alphabetical order of the twenty-four workshop participants, including both consortium members and external experts is the following:

Consortium members

Bierwirth Antonia – Tecnalìa
Bonfanti Matteo – Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies
Bosher Lee – Loughborough University
Chmutina Ksenia – Loughborough University
De Simone Carolina – Istituto Affari Internazionali
Di Camillo Federica – Istituto Affari Internazionali
Jovanovic Milos – Fraunhofer
Lucini Barbara – Catholic University of the Sacred Heart
Marrone Alessandro – Istituto Affari Internazionali
Ungaro Alessandro R. – Istituto Affari Internazionali
Vietti Francesca – Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies

External experts (affiliation only)

Aerosekur, Italy
Atos, Spain
Barcelona Centre for International Affairs
Campus BioMedico University, Rome, Italy
Catalan Police, Spain
EHES Paris and Malta (independent consultant)
Italian Fire Brigades
Italian Ministry of Interior
Italian Navy
Luiss University, Rome, Italy
Maltese Armed Forces
Selex ES, Italy
University of Malta

3 Informed Consent Form (ICF)

The workshop was carried out in line with the Measures and Best Practices Adopted by the Consortium in order to Enforce Research Activity Compliance with Ethical and Fundamental Rights Standards (See EvoCS EMIS REfDoc No. 5). The ICF was sent to all participants before the workshop via email and was distributed in hard copy during the workshop itself. All workshop participants read, signed and returned the ICF to the workshop organizers. However, no opinion expressed by external experts in the workshop is associated to their names or affiliations.

No ethical “incident” occurred during the workshop.

4 Regional workshop on West-Mediterranean Europe (15th of January 2015)

09.15-09.25 *Opening remarks*: "The post-earthquake concept of security in L'Aquila" – Alessandro Marrone (IAI, EvoCS consortium member responsible for organising and running the workshop)

The presentation by Alessandro Marrone (IAI, EvoCS consortium member responsible for organising and running the workshop) included a series of emblematic pictures of the post-earthquake situation in L'Aquila to familiarize workshop participants with the EvoCS project. With a very "personal" touch, he walked participants through interpretations of the concept of security articulated by himself, his family and friends and his fellow citizens of L'Aquila, with a special focus on the notions of physical safety and security, economic prosperity and security, and cultural identity and security. Impressive pictures of damaged buildings, construction sites, long-standing scaffoldings, but also of citizens reclaiming public spaces by gathering spontaneously in symbolic places of the city centre as if nothing had happened, were meant to convey a high-impact and realistic idea of resilience, recovery and adaptation "in the making", after such a devastating natural disaster.



Fig. 1: picture of L'Aquila excerpted from the presentation by Alessandro Marrone

09.25-09.45 "An introduction to EvoCS" – Milos Jovanovic (Fraunhofer INT, EvoCS project coordinator)

The evolving concept of security: A critical evaluation across four dimensions

Dr. Miloš Jovanović, Dr. Joachim Burbiel



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The problem



- Security, as a concept, has many dimensions:
 - Different core values may be affected
 - There are pronounced regional differences in security perception, even within Europe
 - Actors at different levels have divergent views
 - Security perception changes over time
- This complexity makes it hard to talk about "European security".
- ➡ Strategic decision making may be biased by giving too much attention to the opinions voiced the loudest, disregarding security needs that are less well articulated

Results (examples): "Securitization"; overemphasis of technical solutions

Artwork taken from Deliverable 3.1 "Coding Handbook" by HCSS

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EvoCS' contribution to solving the problem (I)

EvoCS will assess different **concepts of security** in such a way that they offer insight into:

- The salience of **values** as well as **risks**
 - as they are perceived by different **actors**
 - across different **regions**
 - over **time** (dynamically).
- EvoCS findings will be representative, replicable and detailed...
- so that they can be used as input by EC security policy makers and R&D planners at various levels, while...
- the EvoCS project serves as a model how to periodically 'measure' these evolving concepts of security.

Input by Tim Sweijts of HCSS is gratefully acknowledged for this section.

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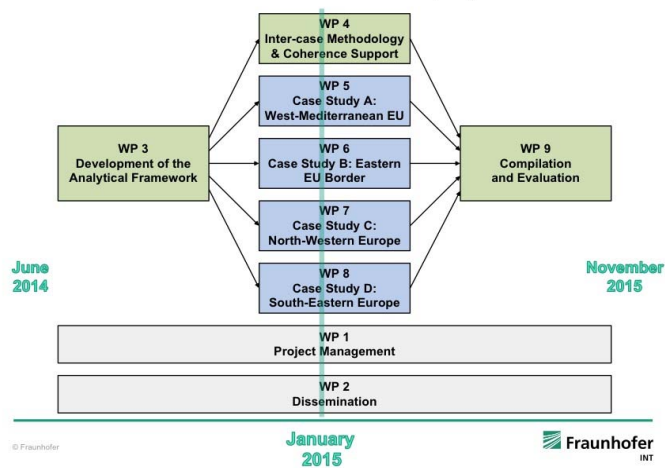
Input for the Case Studies

- Policy papers & strategic documents
- Parliamentary publications
- Corporate reports
- Media reports
- NGO reports
- Prior research on the subject
- Direct contact with stakeholders, e.g. through regional workshops

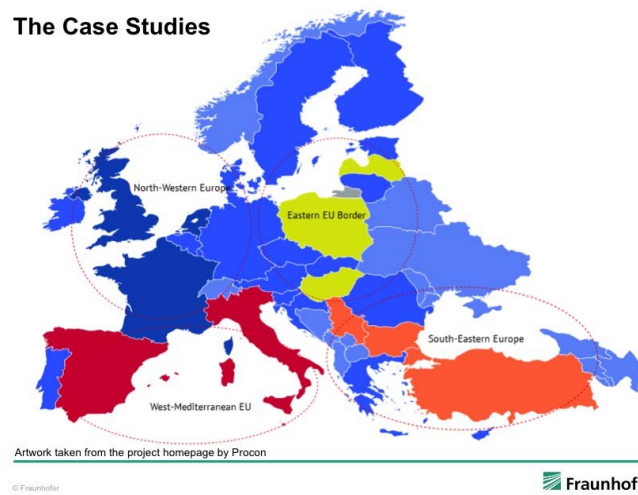
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What we do: Internal structure of the project



The Case Studies



Contact data of the Coordinator

Dr. Miloš Jovanović
milos.jovanovic@int.fraunhofer.de
Tel.: +49 2251 18 - 265

Dr. Joachim Burbiel
joachim.burbiel@int.fraunhofer.de
Tel.: +49 2251 18 - 213

Fraunhofer-Institut für Naturwissenschaftlich-Technische Trendanalysen INT
Appelsgarten 2, 53879 Euskirchen, Germany

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Fig. 2: Presentation by Milos Jovanovic (Fraunhofer)

09.45-11.15 Discussion among participants facilitated by IAI team: "The security concepts in Italy, Malta and Spain – a fresh overview"

The workshop external participants were asked by Alessandro Marrone (IAI) to identify with a fresh mind the two most salient core values in their country according to the public discourse, *before* the presentation of EvoCS coding preliminary results on Italy, Malta and Spain. In order to give the participants a brief idea of the core values, Alessandro also explained the main objectives, definitions and sources used in the project. In particular, see the definitions of "salience" and of the different "core values" in the following slides, excerpted from Alessandro's presentation:

SALIENCE

Salience is the importance that political actors attach to an issue as a function of the degree to which they experience a problem in relation to the issue at hand. Based on political claims, we differentiate between three basic degrees of salience:

- **Main topic(s)** means that the piece of evidence is primarily about a particular dimension of security. There can be more than one main topic, if the piece of evidence is primarily about multiple core values.
- **Mentioned** means that the piece of evidence is primarily about some other issue, but nonetheless contains acts of securitisation. The key is that the issue has to be spoken of in a security-related context.
- **Absent** means that the case being analysed has no reference to a particular core value.



CORE VALUES

- **Physical safety and security** are the part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard the physical integrity of systems, spaces, objects and human beings.
- **Territorial integrity and security** is the part of security concerned with measures to safeguard sovereignty of the state over its territory from hostile invasion and other external threats.
- **Environmental and ecological security** is the part of security concerned with measures designed to provide safety from environmental dangers (including diseases) caused by natural or human processes due to ignorance, accident, mismanagement or intentional activity; it can include also energy security
- **Social stability and security** is one of the least well defined of the core values. It includes undisrupted social order, low levels of crime, participation in social and economic activity, peaceful coexistence of different groups (ethnic, religious, class, or otherwise), adequate education.



CORE VALUES

- **Cultural identity and security** is the part of security concerned with measures designed to safeguard the permanence of traditional schemas of language, culture, associations, community identity, peaceful coexistence and religious practices while allowing for such bonds to evolve.
- **Political stability and security** is the part of security concerned with the protection of established institutions, acquired rights, and recognized policy choices.
- **Economic prosperity and security** is the part of security concerned with socio-economic measures designed to safeguard economic and social systems, their development and their positive impact on individuals; it can include also energy security
- **Information and cyber security** is the part of security concerned with measures to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information.



Fig. 3: Excerpt from presentation by Alessandro Marrone

As stated in section 3 on the ICF, due to confidentiality reasons external participants are not quoted along with their name or affiliation. Therefore we have reported comments by participants on the basis of the country they have an expertise on.

Finally, the Coordinator was asked for the definition of security in EvoCS and he replied that the working definition is that safety is on the one end of the continuum (personal level), while on the other you have security (general level, big groups, whole society).

Italy

External expert

- physical safety and security
- territorial integrity and security

He/she added that other aspects of security are less tangible from the industry perspective. For Italy in general, he/she argued that economic prosperity and security (see for example the debate on leaving the Euro) and cultural identity and security (e.g.: Western-Islam cleavage) are the two most salient core values.

External expert

He/she clarified that he/she would answer from the perspective of a researcher dealing with operators providing security solutions.

- cyber security (for instance in terms of services resilience, think for example of the electricity blackout in 2003, very hard to endure for Italians, or of energy shortages)

- physical safety and security

Both categories could be included in the wider domain of critical infrastructures/services/communications reliable functioning.

From the population point of view, he/she said that the most salient core value is physical security. According to part of public opinion territorial integrity can be considered as threatened by illegal immigration.

External expert

By way of introduction, he/she clarified the importance of the challenging separation between reality and perceptions.

- economic prosperity and security (especially in the political debate)
- political stability and security

External expert

- political stability and security (people do not like uncertainty, government instability)
- economic prosperity and security

More specifically, political and economic stability should be considered in combination.

- environmental and ecological security

Concerning perceptions of security, he/she added that it is important to be very cautious when reading newspapers, that often distort reality.

External expert

After clarifying that he/she cannot have personal perceptions because he/she works on data, in particular on massive amounts of data concerning security, he/she said that in Italy all the core values are salient except for territorial integrity and security (in the "classical" meaning of integrity from attacks from abroad) and that the country faces the same problems as other European countries.

In addition, he/she argued that security is very fragmented among different institutions and administrations in Italy, and that it is all and nothing; the common understanding of security that citizens have is very different from that of institutions: for instance, Paris events do not make a difference to government officials; Italy had started working on Ebola three years before the recent outbreak.

Moreover, public servants are not affected by media, while politicians are: this can be a hurdle for the continuity of administrations because politicians can remove high-ranking civil servants. In the EU, security is dealt with at the political and not at the civil service level and this is problematic for policy making.

A final remark on cyber security by another expert was that cyber security is a purely technical issue and that they have the solutions but they do not know how to apply them.

External expert

- physical safety and security (in a "public order" sense, e.g.: illegal immigration being a matter of public order, and not of preventing migrants from entering the territory; therefore it is not a problem of territorial integrity as it could be for Malta and Spain)
- energy security (although public opinion does not consider it as a prominent problem), which is also linked economic prosperity and territorial security

A final remark was that all core values are important for Italy and intertwined.

Malta

External expert

- cultural identity and security
- environmental and ecological security

He/she explained that in terms of personal perceptions, he/she feels quite safe in Malta in terms of cultural identity and security and physical safety and security, and that he/she does not think that migration is a problem, unlike in Italy, where there are more serious problems with xenophobia, etc. However, public opinion in Malta does consider immigration as the main current danger (also) to cultural identity – migrants are taken for many months in closed centers, then little by little they integrate more into society – and migration issues are often exploited by political propaganda. He/she added also that in Malta there is a strong sense of territorial integrity, and that borders are always in people's sight because of geography.

In addition, he/she argued that environmental security is a problem in his/her view, but it is not perceived as such by Maltese people (except for some NGOs). For example, deterioration of a type of security (e.g.. environmental) is "justified" by the fact that another type of security is preserved (e.g.: economic).

External expert

The premise is that the small size of the island (150 square km, 430.000 inhabitants) makes physical integrity the basis for any other perception.

- cultural identity and security
- environmental and ecological security

He/she agreed with another expert on the fact that in the public domain immigration is seen as a threat to cultural identity, and recalled that even during the accession to the EU, because of the resulting opening of borders, one of the most urgent debates was on Maltese identity, and not on migrants from the south, but rather on those coming from the north! He/she also added that he/she does not see this issue as losing ground in the following years.

Moreover, he/she argued that energy security is very important¹, and that he/she was very concerned with what happens in terms of political instability in neighboring countries, namely Italy, because Malta is connected to the EU energy grid through Sicily, and Libya, on account of energy imports from the North African country.

In addition, the expert said that also crime and climate change are important long-term issues, with the second one impacting a significant number of sectors (even tourism can be affected) and of other questions (for instance, it could deteriorate also the problem of climate migrants fleeing Central Africa). On environmental security, he/she disagreed with another expert as he/she believed that people in Malta *are* concerned with environmental problems, and that awareness of these issues is constantly on the rise².

External expert

- social stability and security
- environmental and ecological security
- physical safety and security

In general terms, he/she said that perceptions of security in Malta are dominated by trends highlighted from time to time by politicians and media. He/she argued that protection of territorial security is embedded in the cultural identity of Malta because of geography and history – the country has been dominated by other states throughout the centuries.

¹ In greater detail, he/she explained that 60% of water in Malta is obtained through desalination, a process requiring a great amount of energy.

² As an example, he/she mentioned the issue of heavy metals in the air with its transborder aspects.

Although Malta, luckily, has not faced great hardships in recent times, he/she mentioned social stability as the most prominent core value, somehow connected to immigration; this concern has started growing over the past few years. The issue is more about integration of migrants already arrived, rather than about new migrants (the number in 2014 was not very high, only hundreds of people arrived on Maltese shores).

Concerning physical safety and security, he/she added that in Malta people tend to overreact to everything that happens around them (e.g.: Libyan crisis, Paris attacks), precisely because the country has not suffered from great problems in recent times.

Spain

External expert

- economic prosperity and security
- social stability and security
- energy security (although public opinion does not see it as a major problem, while only policy-makers do)

The most prominent core value³, shared by all actors, is probably economic prosperity and security, followed by social stability and security. In this regard, migration flows are perceived by the population as an issue for social stability, not as a threat to cultural identity. He/she explained that surprisingly, there are no serious problems of xenophobia or racism in Spain, not even after Madrid bombings in 2004, or after the police foiled the planned attack on the Barcelona metro in 2008; crime is perceived as a problem, but it is not related to migration by public opinion, despite in some small Spanish towns the percentage of immigrants is more than 50% of the entire population. Concerning terrorism, clearly the perception has changed in Spain, moving from ETA terrorism to Islamic terrorism, although the latter is more recognized by practitioners than by citizens.

The expert also explained that there is an ongoing debate on defence (i.e.: on what kind of armed forces does Spain need?), but Spanish public opinion is not very interested in these issues, also for historical reasons. Political stability, in addition, is not seen by Spanish society from a security perspective, because it is taken for granted. He/she said also that the perception is that political stability without economic stability does not produce value added; moreover, Spaniards do not believe the political situation is about to collapse, with economic issues being an exception. On a similar note, no real threats to territorial integrity are really perceived in Spain, except in Ceuta and Melilla and Canarias, to some extent.

³ He/she added also that in the last Spanish National Security Strategy adopted in May 2013 (updating that of 2010), the dominant perception is about a very broad comprehensive approach, and all core values are mentioned with no prioritization (except for geographical areas, with Western Mediterranean, Sahel and Europe being main concerns).

External expert

- economic prosperity and security
- political stability and security

He/she started off saying that security is subjective: for example, sometimes data on crime are fine but people still feel insecure. According to a police survey conducted in 2013, the main concern for Spaniards is unemployment (the current rate is 25%); immigration is seen as a threat to employment, because migrants are willing to get lower salaries, therefore offer low cost manpower. In addition, people are very concerned with things like mortgages, children schools, etc.

Political instability is perceived as very linked with cases of corruption: approximately 2000 politicians have been prosecuted by police over the past few years.

Concerning other core values, he/she explained that when everybody meets his basic demands, people start caring about other things, for instance environment, GMOs, human trafficking⁴, which are not yet priorities in Spain. He/she argued also that sometimes people are concerned with terrorism and extremism, but of a new domestic, anarchist kind spreading from Barcelona to Rome and Athens, but the general public is not really concerned about this, except when high numbers of people are arrested on these grounds.

External expert

- economic prosperity and security
- political stability and security

He/she said that in terms of public perceptions, he/she shared the view of his/her colleagues on employment, although he/she believed that perceptions are slightly changing for the better.

Concerning political stability, corruption cases and lack of trust in institutions are the main issues; the establishment of new parties (e.g.: Podemos) is perceived by some people as a security threat, while corruption is extremely unacceptable and to some extent considered one of the causes of the current economic situation.

As regards terrorism, ETA is no longer seen as a threat, while jihadism is. The expert said that people tend to laugh at the idea of “Al Andalus”, which is not perceived as a problem; however, when people see immigrants dressed in Islamic clothes, maybe could now start being suspicious, although he/she was not sure whether this perception is actually changing or not. Anyway, although in general

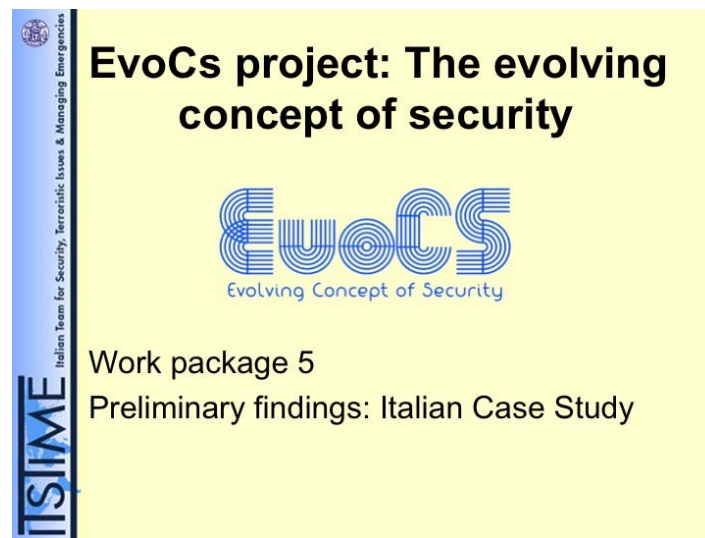
⁴ He/she added that also Italy is concerned with human trafficking, and that all the EU countries should join efforts to sign treaties with North African countries (e.g.: the Palermo protocol).

terms he/she thought that people for the time being do not think that Muslim immigrants⁵ pose a threat to Spanish cultural background, the question of Spanish identity itself is still unresolved, as recent debates on the independence of the Basque Country or Catalonia have shown.


11.30-13.00 The security concepts in Italy, Malta and Spain: EvoCS preliminary findings.

Presentations by:

Italy, Barbara Lucini, *Catholic University of the Sacred Heart (EvoCS consortium member)*



EvoCs project: The evolving concept of security


Evolving Concept of Security

Work package 5
Preliminary findings: Italian Case Study

Italian Team for Security, Terroristic Issues & Managing Emergencies
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Italian security

Sections:

1. National security, core values and actors
2. National security and the role of different actors
3. Italian security and level of analysis
4. Italian security and ethical aspects
5. Preliminary findings

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⁵ As far as immigration in general is concerned, he/she explained also that Spaniards are perfectly fine with migrants coming from South America or Sub-Saharan Africa.



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Sources (Law, papers, publications, reports)

1. Academic: 10
2. NGO: 25
3. Government: 21
4. Private sector: 25
5. Parliamentary publications: 77
6. Newspaper: 200



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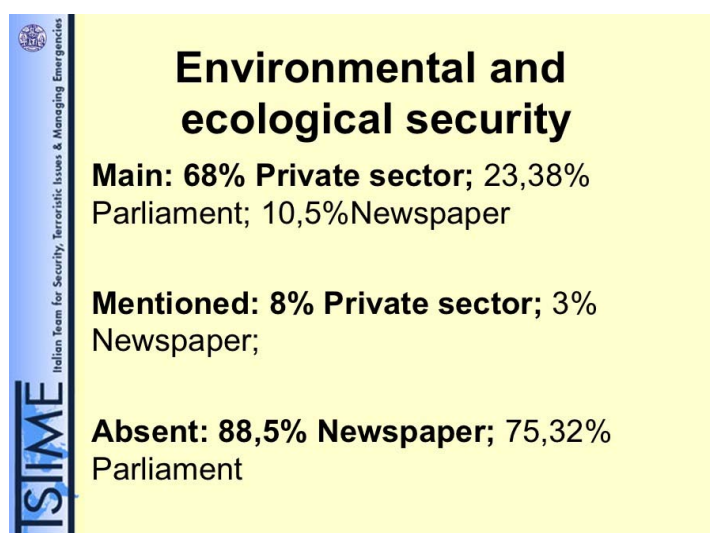
Section 1 Core Values and Actors


Physical safety and security (maximun values for each items)

Main: 81,81%Parliament;
67,5%Newspaper

Mentioned: 6%Newspaper;
5,19%Parliament

Absent: 47,61%Governement;
26,5%Newspaper,13% Parliament,





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Cultural identity and security

Main: 36% NGO; 9,09% Parliament;

Mentioned: 6,49% Parliament

Absent: 96% Private sector;
95,5%Newspaper; 84,41% Parliament,



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Social stability and security

Main: 60% NGO; 53,25%Parliament

Mentioned: 9,09% Parliament;
2% Newspaper

Absent: 95,5% Newspaper;
37,66%Parliament;



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Political stability and security

Main: 47,62%National government;
20,5%Newspaper;

Mentioned: 28,57% National government; 10% Newspaper;

Absent: 92,21% National Parliament;
69,5% Newspaper;



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Economic prosperity and security

Main: 80,95% National government;
16,5% Newspaper

Mentioned: 13% National parliament;
11% newspaper

Absent: 72,5% newspaper; 71,43% National parliament



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Information and cyber security

Main: 42,86% National government;
21% newspaper

Mentioned: 9,52% National government; 8% NGO

Absent: 97,40% National Parliament;
78,5% newspaper



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Section 1 Preliminary Findings: 3 key points

1. Physical safety and security; Territorial integrity are domains of National Parliament; while cultural identity, social stability and security are domains of NGO
2. National Government is aimed at political stability; economic integrity and cyber security
3. Private sector is focused on enviromental and ecological security

Italian security and its core values depends on a subtle distinction between general interests and close engagement with specific sectors of society.

Section 2 Security and the role of different actors

Note: we want to explore different actors' perceptions referring to the same sources.

I.e. How civil society is perceived by newspaper or how private sectors is perceived by National government

Both addressor and addressee

Actors	Sources
National Government	19,04% National Government; 11,5% Newspaper
National Parliament	19,48% National Parliament
Regional States	2% Newspaper
European Union	1,30% National Parliament
Foreing Government	2% Newspaper
Private Sector	9,5% Newspaper; 8% Private Sector
Academia	75% Academia
General public	2% Newspaper

Addressor

Actors	Sources
National Government	61,04% National Parliament; 31,5% News;
National Parliament	5,5% Newspaper
Regional States	8,5% Newspaper
European Union	11% Newspaper; 9,09% National Parliament
International Institutions	5,5% Newspaper
Foreign Government	14% Newspaper
Civil Society	19,5% Newspaper
Private sector	21,5% Newspaper
Academia	12,5% Newspaper
Media	12,5% Newspaper
General Public	0,5% Newspaper

Addressee	
Actors	Sources
National Government	83,12% National Parliament; 72% NGO
National Parliament	100% National Government; 62,55 Academia; 32% NGO
Regional States	95,24% National Government; 19,48National Parliament
European Union	40% NGO
International Institutions	3,5% Newspaper
Foreing Government	2% Newspaper
Civil society	75% Academia; 16,88% National Parliament; 36% Private Sector
Media	60% Private Sector
General Public	84% Private Sector
Think Tank	28% NGO

Object	
Actors	Sources
General Public	75,32%National Parliament; 64% NGO; 50%Newspaper
Think Tank	80,52% National Parliament

Absent	
Actors	Sources
National Goveremnt	80% Private sector; 50% Newspaper
National Parliament	90,5% Newspaper; 88%Private sector
Regional States	88% Private; 84,41%Nat. Parliament; 83,5% Newspaper; 72%NGO;
European Union	96%Private sector; 87,5%Newspaper; 84% N. Gov
International Institutions	100% Private; 94,80% Nat.Parliament; 84% Nat. government
Foreign Government	100% Private; 100% Government; 90,48% NGO
Civil Society	95,24%Nat. Government; 81,82%Parliament
Private Sector	88,89% Academia;
Academia	96% NGO; 94,8% Parliament; 92% Private
Media	100% Nat. Government; 92% NGO; 88,89% Academia;
General Public	10% Newspaper
Think Tank	100% Private Sector; 100% NGO; 100% Government

Preliminary findings

1. We have to consider the role of actors, their self – perceptions and its relation to sources.
Self perception posits a milestone in understanding how single actors are perceived by themselves and the operative consequences of security policies and practices
2. At the same time important suggestions originate from the relations among actors and sources. There are intuitive relations (academia-academia) as well as more complex than others (National government and national parliament). This type of information can be extremely valuable for a future security policy framework.

Section 3 Italian security and level of analysis


Level	Main	Mentioned	Absent
Local	25,97% National Parliament ; 19% Newspaper;	23,80% National Government	90,46% National Government ; 74% Newspaper;
Subnational	28% NGO	23,81% National Government	93,5% Newspaper; 92% Private Sector; 81,81% National Parliament;
National	94,80% National Parliament; 85,71% Nat. Government ; 84% NGO and private;	12% NGO	16% Private Sector
International	60% NGO	13,5% Newspaper; 11,69% National Parliament	67,53% National Parliament; 52% Newspaper
Regional / Transnational	36% NGO		92 % Private; 87,5 % Newspaper; 85,71% Nat. Parliament
Global	22,5% Newspaper		100% Parliament; 96% Private sector; 76% Newspaper

Section 4 Italian security and ethical aspects

Main: National Parliament; NGO; Newspaper. **9.78%**


Mentioned: Newspaper; NGO; National Government

Absent: Newspaper and National Parliament **78,21%**


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Preliminary findings

Ethical aspects and human rights proves to be underestimated issues within all the sources considered, except for National parliament, NGO and newspaper; however the statistical values for the category «absent» is very high.


Italian Team for Security, Terroristic Issues & Managing Emergencies
ITSIME

Itstime Team – Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Milan

Marco Lombardi:
marco.lombardi@unicatt.it

Barbara Lucini: barbara.lucini@unicatt.it

Malta, Ksenia Chmutina, **LUNI EvoCS (consortium member)**



WEST-MEDITERRANEAN EU: Malta Case Study

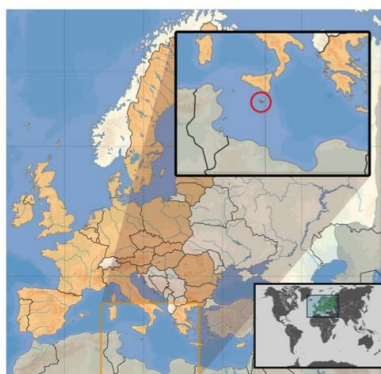
Dr Ksenia Chmutina, Dr Lee Boshier, Prof Andrew Dainty

15th January 2015, L'Aquila, Italy

Malta

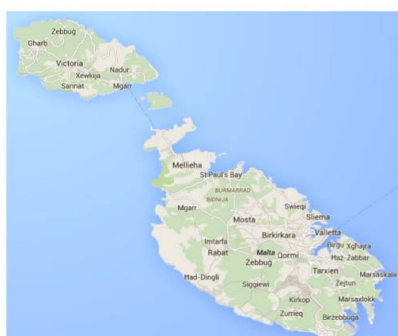
Capital: Valletta
Area: 316 km²
Population: 423,282 (2013)

80 km south of Sicily,
284 km east of Tunisia, and
333 km north of Libya.

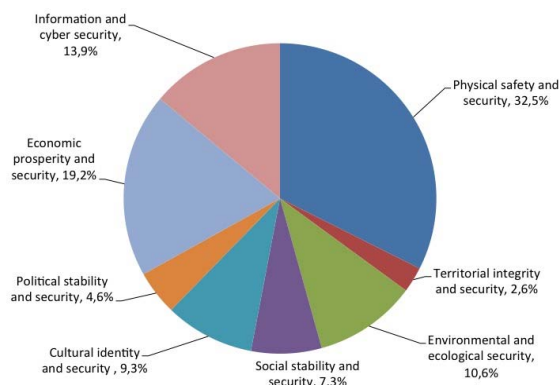


Data collection

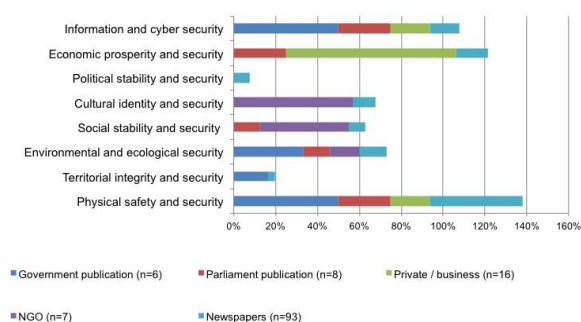
- 130 publications coded: including government, parliament, NGO, business and newspaper publications



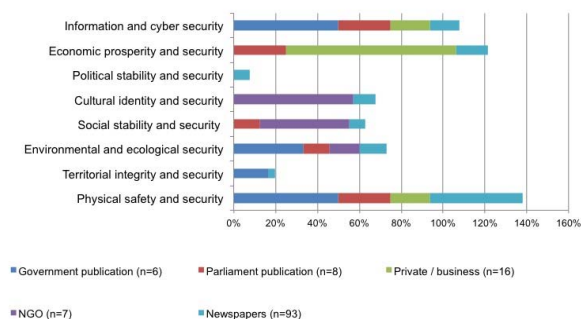
Salience of the core values



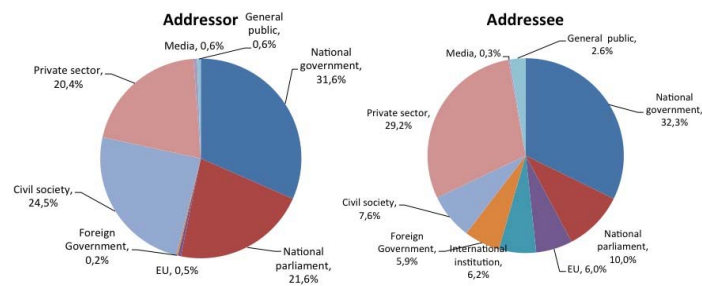
Salience of core values (cont.)



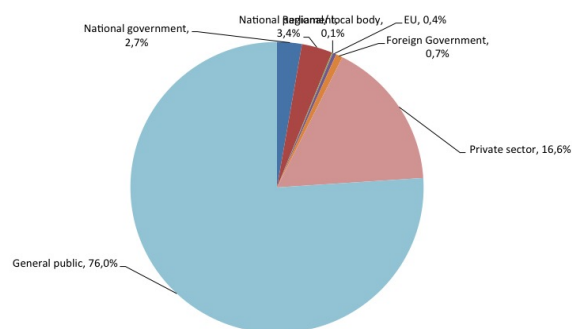
Salience of core values (cont.)



Actors in security discourse



Actors in security discourse: object of a security threat



Main threats

access accident accidental africa against agrofuels aircraft airplane airport asylum seekers border breaking burglary
carbon cargo climate change collateral communication interception
conflict constitution construction corruption counterfeit crime criminals crisis crowded event cyber-attack
cyberbullying cybercrime data loss deliberate development disasters domestic violence drought drugs smuggling Ebola
economic electricity supply emergency energy supply error espionage events explosion explosive explosives external
extremism failed failure failures financial risks fire fireworks flood food supply footprint fraud
gas hacking high human trafficking hunters
illegal immigration
information loss instability internal
IT system failure lack Libya location overseas conflict petty phone tapping political
pollution power safety sea security smuggling storm terrorism threats trafficking
transparency waste weather



Thank you.
Any questions?

Dr Ksenia Chmutina:
k.chmutina@lboro.ac.uk

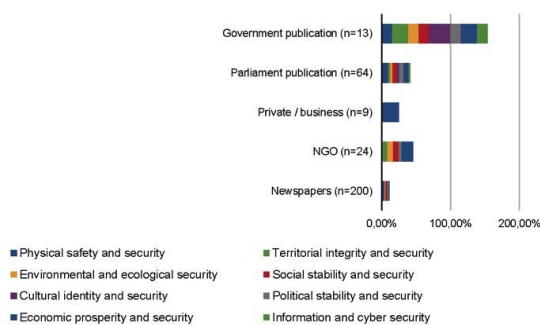
Spain, Antonia Bierwirth, **Tecnalia** (EvoCS consortium member)



Sources

- 1) Government Publications - 13
- 2) Parliament Publications - 64
- 3) Newspapers - 200
- 4) Private/Business - 9
- 5) NGO - 25

Percentage of core values as "mentioned"





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1. Physical safety and security

Physical safety and security concern physical integrity of systems, spaces, objects and human beings. Main tags in Spain are:

- **Terrorism and armed conflicts**
- **Demonstrations**
- **Violence against women**
- Vulnerability of critical infrastructures
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Bombings
- Racist Violence
- Health risks due to illegal abortions
- Sexual abuse, associated mental and health problems
- Psychological and physical aggression against civil servants
- Road-safety, security threats related to car sharing platforms, speed limit too high
- Drug trafficking
- School bullying
- Insufficient police forces and firemen

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2. Territorial integrity and security

Territorial integrity and security regards to the concepts of state sovereignty and borders. Main tags in Spain are:

- **Terrorist attacks**
- Border Control
- Critical situations in the North of Africa
- Relations between Russia and other governments

tecnalia

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3. Environmental and ecological security

Environmental and ecological security regards to safety from environmental dangers (including diseases) caused by natural or human processes due to ignorance, accident, mismanagement or intentional activity. Main Tags in Spain are:

- Insufficient resources available for prevention, early diagnostics and treatment of **contagious diseases** (Ebola and others)
- Biodiversity conservation
- Environmental pollution of oil exploration
- Natural gas supply
- Food import restrictions
- Natural hazards, flooding, extreme episodes of ice and snow
- Illegal exploitation of marine resources
- Damages of marine environment
- Acts against underwater cultural heritage
- Mercury pollution
- Accidents involving chemical weapons
- Nuclear risks

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4. Social stability and security

Social stability is one of the least defined core values. It mainly regards to social interactions of people and the security issues that can emerge from these interactions. Main tags in Spain are:

- **Lack of freedom of expression**
- **Too much control on demonstrations**
- Insufficient protection of **human rights of migrants** (legal & illegal)
- Citizens without health coverage
- Social security statistics reflect unreal situations
- Social injustice and inequity
- Entry of illegal immigrants
- Negative effect of migrants on the employment and conditions of non-migrants
- Economic exploitation of immigrants
- Risk of social exclusion of young unemployed people
- Inequities in the Global Healthcare system
- Women and girls at risk of economic, psychological, physical and sexual abuse

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5. Cultural identity and security

Cultural identity and security regards to the permanence of traditional schemas of language, culture, associations, community identity, peaceful coexistence and religious practices. This value has a strong interrelationship with social stability and security as it affects social cohesion. Main tags in Spain are:

- Entry of immigrants
- Emergency of urban ghettos

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6. Political stability and security

Political stability and security regards to the protection of established institutions, acquired rights, and recognised policy choices. It entails the absence of threats to these institutions, rights and choices as well as the absence of fear that such institutions, rights and choices could be impaired. Main tags in Spain are:

- **Increasing security competences of the private sector**
- **Widespread corruption**
- Lack of sufficient investment in police forces
- Leaks of information from the Government
- Insufficient public order and state power
- Insufficient access of asylum seekers to fundamental and procedural rights

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7. Economic prosperity and security

Economic prosperity and security concerns socio-economic measures designed to safeguard economic and social systems, their development and their positive impact on individuals. Main tags in Spain are:

- **Economic and financial insecurity**
- **Energy vulnerability**
- Poverty/New poverty maps
- Welfare society at risk
- Natural gas supply
- Long term unemployment
- Families and children affected by the economic crisis
- Exploitation of migrant labour
- Money laundering

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13

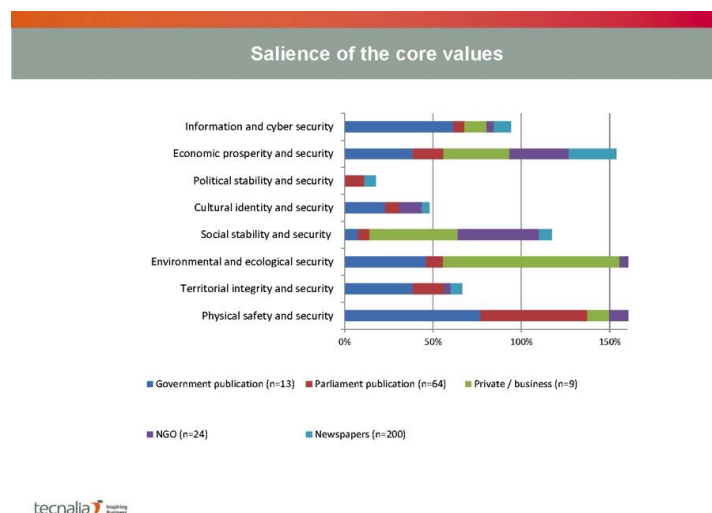
8. Cyber security

Cyber security relates to the uninterrupted functioning of information and communication technology systems, the protection of confidential communications, and related matters. Main tags in Spain are:

- **Identity theft**
- **Privacy**
- **Cyber attacks/Piracy**
- Child pornography
- Private information exposed in Internet
- Security of online payments

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Thank you!

Antonia Bierwirth, Ph.D.
 Project Manager
 Technology and Society Area
 Innovation Strategies Division

Tecnalia Research & Innovation
 C/Velázquez, 64-66 - 2º Izda.
 E-28001 Madrid (Spain)
 M/C +34 664041808
antonia.bierwirth@tecnalia.com

Some workshop participants made comments immediately after the presentations. One of the experts on Malta, for instance, argued that xenophobia is much more evident in Maltese language newspapers than in the English language ones, mostly read by well educated people and the expat community, therefore he/she recommended to analyze also Maltese media outlets; Lee Bosher from LUNI (EvoCS consortium member) said they would follow his/her advice.

The expert suggested to examine also social media, which are increasingly important for the Maltese government, and to compare EvoCS findings with Eurobarometer data over time; in addition newspapers like Malta Today, Times of Malta and Malta Independent conduct regular surveys of good scientific quality that could be used in the project. On the issue of evolution of concepts over time, another participant suggested to measure variations in order to show for instance that a core value was less salient e.g. two years ago before. A brief suggestion was also made on including also think-tanks research in the assessment of academic sources in the Spanish and Maltese case;; on the contrary, UCSC (EvoCS consortium member) had already covered them when coding Italian academic sources.

An expert on Spain, in addition, suggested in terms of methodology to conduct also interviews in the qualitative stage of the project and to make statistics more clear. A final thought was shared on the importance of better explaining to the reader the logic underpinning coding findings.

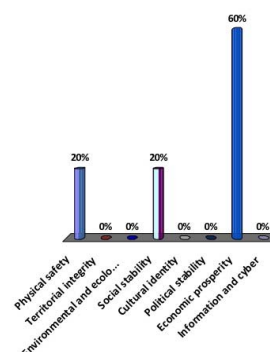
14.30-15.45 Italy, Malta and Spain: which concepts of security?

Creative session: use of voting hardware to ponder and discuss EvoCS preliminary findings

Workshop participants have expressed their views also in a more “quantitative” and creative way, using the voting hardware supplied by Fraunhofer (EvoCS project coordinator). In all cases, with the exception of the two last questions, only participants external to the consortium cast their vote. Since only a small number of people voted, the results do not need to be discussed in detail and can be showed through the following bar graphs.

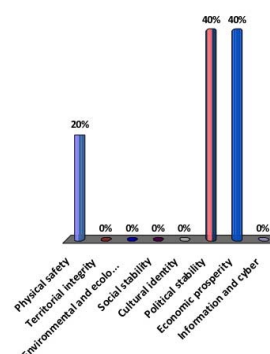
What is the most salient core value in the public debate in Italy?

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



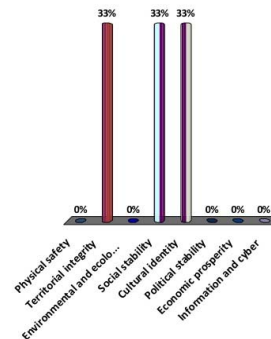
What is the second most salient core value in Italy?

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



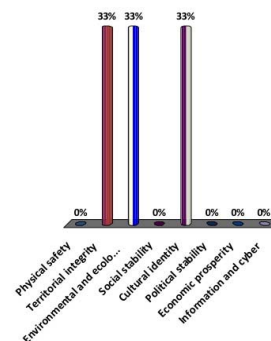
What is the most salient core value in the public debate in Malta?

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



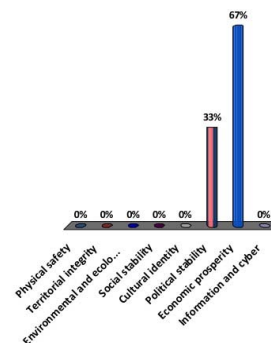
Which is the second most salient core value in Malta?

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



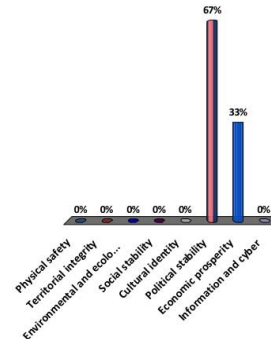
What is the most salient core value in the public debate in Spain?

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



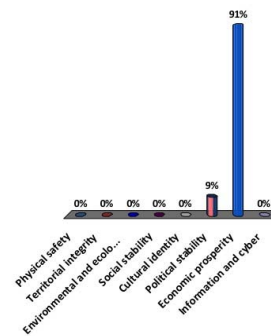
Which is the second most salient core value in Spain?

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



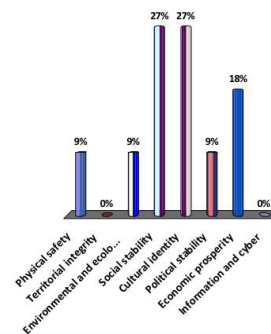
What is the most prominent core value in the west-Mediterranean region?

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



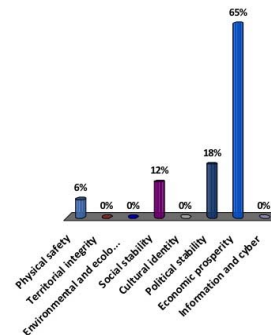
What is the second most prominent core value in the west-Mediterranean region?

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



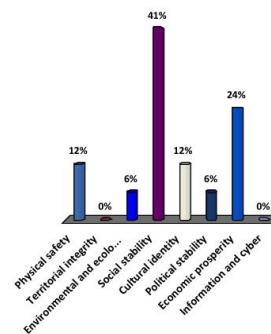
What is the most prominent core value in the west-Mediterranean region? (including consortium members votes)

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



What is the second most prominent core value in the west-Mediterranean region? (including consortium members votes)

- A. Physical safety
- B. Territorial integrity
- C. Environmental and ecological
- D. Social stability
- E. Cultural identity
- F. Political stability
- G. Economic prosperity
- H. Information and cyber



16.00-17.30 What regional concept of security for the West-Mediterranean EU?

Discussion among participants facilitated by IAI team

One of the participants started off arguing that the real gap in Europe is between North and South, and that in Southern Europe economic prosperity and security is definitely the most salient core value.

Another expert added that political stability probably is not particularly salient in Northern Europe; in the South, on the contrary, it is, and this has to do, inter alia, with popular discontent, anti-system parties (e.g.: Syriza in Greece, Podemos in Spain, Five Star Movement in Italy), and parties with xenophobic tendencies. He/she also added that concerns about political stability are mostly related to the economic crisis.

Triggered by a question by Milos Jovanovic (Fraunhofer, EvoCS project coordinator), participants agreed on the fact that while Italy and Spain are pretty similar, Malta is a sort of special case because in that country security is not an issue, as it has never experienced major security threats; therefore it may be challenging to build a regional concept of security.

Alessandro Marrone (IAI, EvoCS consortium member) argued that commonalities could be identified in the economic and to some extent social domains, while the main differences maybe have to do with cultural identity and security; in addition, he underlined that possibly another similarity among the three countries is that people no longer care about the traditional sense of military defence, and that “classical” core values (i.e.: territorial integrity and security) are less salient in the years considered.

Another external expert added that other similarities among Southern European countries are the use of the same public spaces for demonstrating, and an higher level of violence than in Northern Europe.

Again on the question of immigration, one of the participants reiterated that migrants are not an issue in Spain⁶, in general terms; the origin of migrants also plays a key role, with people coming from Latin America and Eastern Europe who integrate into society much easier than Muslim migrants.

At this stage of the discussion, Mr Boshier (LUNI, EvoCS consortium member) suggested that it could be useful to distinguish migrants from illegal migrants; Ms Vietti from SSSUP (EvoCS consortium member) added that many people arriving to European shores are refugees, and that in the coming months, after the Paris attacks, discussions on cultural identity will be on the rise.

Mr Jovanovic (Fraunhofer, EvoCS project coordinator) argued that in the project one should strive for unique points; that Malta reminds him very much of the Nordic countries, for example, and that it was surprising to him that economic and political stability are so fragile in Spain and Italy. Another external expert suggested that it is not imperative to identify stringent similarities between the three which hold true at the regional level.

In closing, Mr Ungaro from IAI (EvoCS consortium member) underscored that cyber-security is a unique point in being absent from the picture; an external expert replied that it depends on who you ask about this, whether the general public or policy-makers and practitioners.

⁶ Interestingly, he/she added at this stage that now immigrants are starting to leave Spain because of the economic crisis and the resulting decrease in jobs.

5 Concluding remarks

The overall outcome of the regional workshop was positive. First of all, it met the objective of collecting from external experts insightful feedback on EvoCS preliminary finding, i.e. the results of the coding exercise for Italy, Malta and Spain, that will be taken into consideration in the second stage (qualitative) of the project, focused on drafting case studies for each country.

The voting software used during the discussion was well received by external participants: according to the vote results, economic prosperity and security is the most salient core value in both Italy and Spain, while territorial integrity and security, social stability and security, and cultural identity and security all ranked first in the Maltese case.

In terms of methodology, reactions of experts to the analytical framework used in the project was generally encouraging. When commenting on the coding results, workshop participants contributed suggestions on how to improve minor features and provided valuable insights on the second stage of the project (i.e. on conducting interviews).

The group of experts being a broad sample of all three countries, the discussion provided useful inputs also for the regional concept of security WP5 partners will work on in the second phase of EvoCS. Although Malta is to some extent a “different” case from Italy and Spain, analysing in a constructive manner similarities and divergences emerged in the workshop will of course be useful for drafting a possible regional concept of security.

In addition, the workshop served also the purpose of raising awareness on the relevance of EvoCS project to policy-making among practitioners and experts, which is particularly important as one of the project final goals is to provide food for thought for “guidelines for policy makers who are responsible for formulating measures that influence an evolving European concept of security” (quoted from EvoCS Description of Work, p. 3).

Last but not least, the workshop was followed by a guided tour of L’Aquila city center organized by Alessandro Marrone (IAI) on the 16th of January. Being the tour part of IAI creative activities for the workshop, during the visit Alessandro showed participants tangible strengths and weaknesses of the post-earthquake situation in the city, referring to most of the dimensions of the concept of security addressed by the project.

6 Annex



REGIONAL WORKSHOP: WEST-MEDITERRANEAN EU

15-16 JANUARY 2015



Agenda

Date	15 JANUARY 2015
Venue	Hotel Castello - Piazza Battaglione Alpini - L'Aquila
09.20-09.30	Registration of Participants at the meeting venue
09.30-09.45	Alessandro Marrone, IAI <i>Opening remarks:</i> The post-earthquake concepts of security in L'Aquila
09.45-10.00	Milos Jovanovic, Fraunhofer INT (Project Coordinator) An Introduction to EVOCS
10.00-11.30	THE SECURITY CONCEPTS IN ITALY, MALTA AND SPAIN - A FRESH OVERVIEW <i>Brainstorming</i>
11.30-11.45	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.45-13.15	THE SECURITY CONCEPTS IN ITALY, MALTA AND SPAIN: EVOCS PRELIMINARY FINDINGS. <i>Presentations by:</i> Italy, Barbara Lucini, Catholic University Malta, Ksenia Chmutina Loughborough University Spain, Antonia Bierwirth, Tecnalia <i>Discussion</i>
13.15-14.45	<i>Lunch at Oro Rosso by La Quintana restaurant</i>
14.45-16.00	ITALY, MALTA AND SPAIN: WHICH CONCEPTS OF SECURITY? <i>Creative session: use of voting hardware to ponder and discuss EvoCS preliminary findings</i>
16.00-16.15	<i>Coffee break</i>
16.15-17.25	WHAT REGIONAL CONCEPT OF SECURITY FOR THE WEST-MEDITERRANEAN EU? <i>Discussion</i>
17.25-17.30	Wrap up and end of the meeting
20.00	Dinner

Date	16 JANUARY 2015
Venue	Hotel Castello - Piazza Battaglione Alpini - L'Aquila
09.20-09.30	Arrival of participants at the meeting venue
09.30-12.00	Alessandro Marrone, IAI <i>Guided tour in L'Aquila city centre:</i> The evolving concept of security in L'Aquila
12.00	<i>End of the workshop</i>