

17. Counterterrorism: Energy [263]

Commitment

"We announce a plan of action to secure global critical energy infrastructure, including defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, assessing emerging and potential risks of terrorist attacks, and developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within our countries."

G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism⁸⁴¹

Background

The commitment to secure global energy infrastructure was made by the member states of the Group of Eight (G8) on 16 July 2006 at the 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit. Although this commitment deals with energy, it must not be confused with energy security, but must be viewed within the framework of counter-terrorist measures and the physical security of energy infrastructure.

In 2006 a number of international conferences addressing the issue of counter terrorism were held in which a substantial proportion of G8 members participated. On 11 October 2006 Russia hosted the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism. Subsequently, a Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism was held on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow attended by officials from all G8 members. NATO members of the G8 also took part in the NATO Riga Summit on 28-29 October 2006. On 30-31 October 2006 G8 members participated in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco.

Team Leader: Julia Muravska

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.11

Canada: 0

Canada partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to secure its energy infrastructure. Canada's compliance has been in the area of the development of best practices, and largely connected with the nuclear energy sector.

On 30-31 October 2006 Canada was a signatory of a "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. Canada and twelve other signatory nations conceded to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response,

⁸⁴¹ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Research Group, (Toronto). 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism.html

mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”⁸⁴²

On 7 September 2006, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission spokesman Aurele Gervais stated that Canadian nuclear infrastructure will be given increased security in light of increased terrorist threats since the September 11 attacks. Gervais’ statements were made following the August 2006 amendments to Canada’s Nuclear Security Regulations. These amendments also call for increased measures for identifying local threats to nuclear facilities and ensuring uninterrupted power supply during an attack.⁸⁴³

Canada is also working alongside the United States to help coordinate security practices in the event of a terrorist attack targeting infrastructure. Speaking at the Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs, Dave Mackenzie, Canada’s parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Public Safety, stated that Canada is working with the American Department of Homeland Security and Energy to assess the impact on its energy infrastructure in the case of a terrorist attack. Canada’s counterterrorist coordination with the United States has led to a new border strategy which would allow one country to come to the aid of the other during in an emergency scenario. Canada has stated its commitment to continue working with public regulators and Canada’s private energy industry to develop best practices⁸⁴⁴.

On the issue of offshore energy infrastructure, Felix Kwamena, Director of Natural Resources Canada’s critical energy infrastructure protection division, stated that amendments will be made to Canadian regulations pertaining to offshore oil and gas rigs to provide better protection of infrastructure against potential terrorist attacks.⁸⁴⁵

Canada also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006, both held in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of “informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors.”⁸⁴⁶ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 28-29 October 2006 Canada also participated in the NATO Riga Summit. At the summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.⁸⁴⁷

Analyst: Rasta Daei

⁸⁴² Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

⁸⁴³ Ministry moves to shield oil rigs from attacks, Ottawa Citizen, (Ottawa), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.canada.com/ottawacitizen/news/story.html?id=1713dad1-49dd-4520-9ccb-ec28c096b648&p=1.

⁸⁴⁴ US, Canadian officials discuss securing infrastructure, Electric Power Daily (North America), 16 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. web.lexis-nexis.com.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca/universe/document?_m=d69d299165728577137cebe37572ad82&_docnum=2&wchp=dGLbVtz-zSkVA&_md5=9f853dcaca61ea946215e951831e18b2.

⁸⁴⁵ Ministry moves to shield oil rigs from attacks, Ottawa Citizen, (Ottawa), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.canada.com/ottawacitizen/news/story.html?id=1713dad1-49dd-4520-9ccb-ec28c096b648&p=1.

⁸⁴⁶ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia’s G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

⁸⁴⁷ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

France: 0

France registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its commitment to secure critical energy infrastructure. This is largely due to the development of best practices, international cooperation on the issue, and a large focus on the nuclear sector.

In light of France's proposal to build several new nuclear reactors, the European Union (EU) issued approval for construction of a nuclear power plant in northern France, one that will employ new technologies to increase safety from terror attacks.⁸⁴⁸

On 30-31 October 2006 France was a signatory of a "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. France and twelve other signatory nations conceded to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."⁸⁴⁹

France also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."⁸⁵⁰ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 28-29 October 2006 France also participated in the NATO Riga Summit. At the summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.⁸⁵¹

Analyst: Rasta Daei

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to secure critical energy infrastructure based on participation in international counterterrorism conferences and recent efforts to assess emerging potential risks of terrorist attacks. However, not much progress has been made in either defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, or developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within its boundaries.

On 28-29 October 2006 Germany also participated in the NATO Riga Summit. At the summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.⁸⁵²

⁸⁴⁸ France's nuclear safety commission to be in place by end of this month, Inside N.R.C., 4 September 2006. Date of Access: Dec 20, 2006. web.lexis-nexis.com.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca/universe/doclist?_m=1e05b4f4328627ff758b24a837458b92&wchp=dGLbVtz-zSkVA&_md5=bc94865027c8873e1b67b6b0366b69b4.

⁸⁴⁹ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

⁸⁵⁰ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

⁸⁵¹ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

⁸⁵² NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

Germany also took part as a signatory of the "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco on 30-31 October 2006. Germany and twelve other signatory nations conceded to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."⁸⁵³

Germany also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."⁸⁵⁴ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

The head of the German foreign intelligence agency announced on 12 October 2006 that attacks on energy facilities worldwide, intended to hinder the delivery of gas and oil, have been rising sharply.⁸⁵⁵ In February 2007, Germany will host the 43rd Security Conference in Munich, where leaders will discuss a variety of security topics including terrorism and energy security.⁸⁵⁶

Analyst: Daniela Scur and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: 0

Italy partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to secure critical energy infrastructure against terrorist attacks, mostly in concert with other states through its participation in international conventions.

On 28-29 October 2006 Italy participated in the NATO Riga Summit. At the summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.⁸⁵⁷

Italy also took part as a signatory of the "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco on 30-31 October 2006. Italy and twelve other signatory nations conceded to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."⁸⁵⁸

⁸⁵³ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

⁸⁵⁴ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

⁸⁵⁵ Germany spy boss says attacks on energy rising, Reuters AlertNet, (Berlin), 12 October 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L12894551.htm.

⁸⁵⁶ Putin, Solana to attend 43rd Munich Security Conference, Islamic Republic News Agency, (London), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.irna.ir:80/en/news/view/menu-239/0612227722150255.htm.

⁸⁵⁷ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

⁸⁵⁸ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

In addition, Italy recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."⁸⁵⁹ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

Analyst: Daniela Scur

Japan: 0

Japan has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action for securing global critical energy infrastructure. The score is based on Japan's participation in international counterterrorism conferences and recent efforts to assess emerging potential risks of terrorist attacks. However, not much progress has been made in either defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, or developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within its boundaries.

On 8-9 November 2006, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in partnership with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) organised and chaired the Seminar on Strengthening Nuclear Security in Asian Countries. The conference recognised the usefulness of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in ensuring nuclear security.⁸⁶⁰

Japan also took part as a signatory of the "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco on 30-31 October 2006. Italy and twelve other signatory nations conceded to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."⁸⁶¹

Japan also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."⁸⁶² Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

In addition, Japan, as a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), was party to the Ha Noi Declaration, which resulted from the 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam from 18-

⁸⁵⁹ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

⁸⁶⁰ Chairman's Conclusions from the Seminar on Strengthening Nuclear Security in Asian Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 10 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/11/1110-3.html.

⁸⁶¹ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

⁸⁶² Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

19 November 2006. This declaration urges members “to enhance emergency preparedness and to better protect critical energy infrastructure.”⁸⁶³

Finally, at a 16 December 2006 meeting of Energy Ministers from China, India, the Republic of Korea, the United States, and Japan, issued a joint statement to “enhance global energy security” through “safeguarding critical energy infrastructure and sea route security for transportation of oil and gas.”⁸⁶⁴
Analyst: Gabe DeRoche

Russia: 0

Russia has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action for securing global critical energy infrastructure. The score is based on Russia’s participation in various international conferences addressing this issue.

Russia has been one of the driving forces behind the international Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, which was conceived at the G8 Summit and took place on 11 October 2006 in Moscow. This seminar was specifically a G8 initiative, intended to bring about business-government cooperation between and within the member states.⁸⁶⁵ Eight of the twenty presented proposals by business and scientific community leaders were concerned with the security of energy infrastructure.

On 30-31 October 2006 Russia was also a signatory of the “Statement of Principles” at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. Russia and twelve other signatory nations conceded to: “improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”⁸⁶⁶

The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism hosted in Moscow on 28-30 November 2006. The Forum, with significant Russian governmental participation and leadership, pledged to promote the establishment of “informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors.”⁸⁶⁷ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task of implementing various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments that establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Sarah Koerner

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom registered a moderate level of compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action to secure energy infrastructure. This score resulted from the UK’s participation in several international conferences on the subject, and from addressing only one component of the commitment — the development of best practices. The Security Office of the UK has long assessed the domestic energy sector as one of the targets for international terrorism, placing it within the context of Osama bin Laden’s threat to attack economic interests.⁸⁶⁸ The Security Service includes threats to energy

⁸⁶³ 14th APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting: Ha Noi Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, (Singapore), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

⁸⁶⁴ Full Text of Joint Statement of Five-Country Energy Ministers’ Meeting, Xinhua, (Beijing), 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-12/16/content_5496899.htm.

⁸⁶⁵ Seminar on Concrete Proposals to Strengthen the Public-Private Partnership Against Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.mid.ru/ns-rkonfl.nsf/0/46A51A03816E5B4BC3257227003634EA?OpenDocument.

⁸⁶⁶ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

⁸⁶⁷ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia’s G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

⁸⁶⁸ The Threats – Targets, MI5 The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page26.html.

facilities within the context of a series of terrorist attacks ranging from 2002 to 2005.⁸⁶⁹ From 1 August 2006 the Security Service and the Home Office have made the government's counter-terrorism strategy as well as the system of national threat levels—which assesses the level of current threats from terrorist attack — available to the public. The levels “are a tool for security practitioners working across different sectors of” Critical National Infrastructure (CNI), which includes the energy sector. The shift to increase public transparency of information about potential threats to CNI signal's greater recognition and efforts to dissuade potential terrorist threats to the energy sector.⁸⁷⁰

As a member of the EC, the UK has been a party to the adoption of the Communication on a EPCIP, as well as a proposal for a Directive on the identification and designation of European Critical Infrastructure on 12 December 2006.⁸⁷¹ This constitutes the protection of the European critical infrastructure, including the energy sector, from terrorism and other disruptions, and is defined as “critical infrastructure that, if disrupted or destroyed, would significantly affect two or more Member States or a single Member State if the critical infrastructure is located in another Member State.”⁸⁷² However, the UK government has also expressed concern with the jurisdictional aspect of the initiative, namely the division between national critical infrastructure and European critical infrastructure, and the possible infringement by Brussels on national counter-terrorism initiatives.⁸⁷³ Nevertheless, the UK has expressed its readiness to contribute “fully” to the initiative where community involvement is justified.⁸⁷⁴

The UK also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of “informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors.”⁸⁷⁵ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 30-31 October 2006 the UK was also signatory of a “Statement of Principles” at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. The UK and twelve other signatory nations conceded to: “improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”⁸⁷⁶

On 28-29 October 2006 the UK also participated in the NATO Riga Summit. At the summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism

⁸⁶⁹ The Threats – Targets, MI5 The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page26.html.

⁸⁷⁰ Threat Levels: the System to Assess the Threat from International Terrorism, MI5 The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page478.html.

⁸⁷¹ The European Program for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EUROPA (portal of the European Union), (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁸⁷² The European Program for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EUROPA (portal of the European Union), (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁸⁷³ Britain's Fears over Secret EU Terror Targets, The Telegraph, (Brussels). 26 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2006/12/26/nterr26.xml.

⁸⁷⁴ Britain's Fears over Secret EU Terror Targets, The Telegraph, (Brussels). 26 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2006/12/26/nterr26.xml.

⁸⁷⁵ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

⁸⁷⁶ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.⁸⁷⁷

Analyst: Julia Muravska

United States: 0

The United States has registered a score of 0 indicating a moderate level of compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action to secure global energy infrastructure from terrorism. The United States achieved this primarily through its organisation of or participation in various international conferences and declarations on the subject of the protection of critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attacks. For full compliance the United States would need to develop a system of best practices to be applied across all sectors, define and rank vulnerabilities of energy sites, and assess potential and energy terrorist threat to them. In addition, the United States' attention has been primarily on the vulnerability of the nuclear sector.

In a 18 July 2006 speech immediately following the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, Under-Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Robert G. Joseph elaborated on the newly created Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, of which the U.S. is a co-sponsor. He specifically mentioned "protecting [nuclear] materials at the source,"⁸⁷⁸ addressing and identifying the particular vulnerability of nuclear energy facilities. Furthermore, the U.S. co-sponsored the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism on 30-31 October 2006 in Rabat, Morocco, to "provide guidelines for keeping track of nuclear substances, ensuring the safety of nuclear facilities, and combating trafficking that could deliver nuclear materials into the hands of terrorists."⁸⁷⁹ The initiative is concerned with developing best practices for the protection of the nuclear energy sector, but not other energy sectors. Additionally, by 27 October 2006, the United States had helped Russia secure fifty of its naval nuclear sites from the threat of terrorist attack.⁸⁸⁰ Although this was done in the context of preventing nuclear proliferation, the result of the undertaking was to protect nuclear energy infrastructure.

The United States also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."⁸⁸¹ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 28-29 October 2006 the United States also took part in the NATO Riga Summit. At the summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.⁸⁸²

The U.S., as a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), was also party to the Ha Noi Declaration, which resulted from the 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Hanoi on 18-19

⁸⁷⁷ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

⁸⁷⁸ The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism: A Comprehensive Approach to Today's Most Serious National Security Threat, Robert G. Joseph Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, (Washington), 18 July 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.state.gov/t/us/rm/69124.htm.

⁸⁷⁹ U.S.-Russian Led Initiative against Nuclear Terrorism Holds First Meeting, International Herald Tribune, (Paris), 30 October 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.iht.com/articles/ap/2006/10/30/africa/AF_GEN_Morocco_Nuclear_Terrorism.php.

⁸⁸⁰ U.S. Helps Russia Secure Nuclear Sites Against Theft, Attack, Department of State, (Washington), 27 October 2006. Date Accessed: 26 November 2006. usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2006&m=October&x=20061027161309ndyblehs0.1712458.

⁸⁸¹ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

⁸⁸² NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

November 2006. This declaration urges members "to enhance emergency preparedness and to better protect critical energy infrastructure,"⁸⁸³ using language that closely resembles the G8 commitment.

At a meeting of Energy Ministers on 16 December 2006 including the United States, China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, delegates called on "all countries of the international community to enhance global energy security" through "safeguarding critical energy infrastructure and sea route security for transportation of oil and gas."⁸⁸⁴

Analyst: Gabe DeRoche

The European Union: +1

The EU registered a score of +1 for full compliance in energy counter-terrorism, as a result of defining vulnerabilities, assessing risk, developing specific procedures and allocating funds towards countering terrorism.

A 2005 Green Paper titled the European Programme for the Protection of Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) recently developed into important legislation protecting critical infrastructure. EPCIP ranks energy infrastructure first in its definition of critical infrastructure needing protection,⁸⁸⁵ lists specific vulnerabilities and suggests best practices to be adapted once all concerned parties are consulted (member states, businesses, industry associations, etc.)⁸⁸⁶. Partially implemented in 2006, the European Commission laid out specific "principles, processes and instruments" in December 2006 for future EPCIP operation.⁸⁸⁷ The EPCIP programme grants money to businesses, member states and others responsible for critical infrastructure.⁸⁸⁸ Funding for the trial programme is included in the general EU budget, and financial planning for EPCIP has been extended for 2007-2013 in the EU programme Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security Related Risks.⁸⁸⁹ The EU has already allocated EUR137.4 million for the 2007-2013 period.⁸⁹⁰

In November 2005 the EU also issued a Green Paper on the Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN), which engages specialists from different member states in assessing EU-wide threats and risks.⁸⁹¹ ⁸⁹² Both the EPCIP and the CIWIN are further codified by a 12 December 2006 communication from the EC specifying "the principles, processes and instruments proposed to implement EPCIP," and including the precise role that CIWIN will play along with EPCIP.

The EC also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."⁸⁹³ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task

⁸⁸³ 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting: Ha Noi Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, (Singapore), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

⁸⁸⁴ Joint Statement of Five-Country Energy Ministers' Meeting, Xinhua, (Beijing), 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-12/16/content_5496899.htm.

⁸⁸⁵ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597.

⁸⁸⁶ The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EU Press Releases, The Council's Documents, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁸⁸⁷ Communication from the Commission on a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, Commission of the European Communities, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/terrorism/protection/docs/com_2006_786_en.pdf.

⁸⁸⁸ EPCIP European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, European Commission, Justice and Home Affairs, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/epcip/funding_epcip_en.htm.

⁸⁸⁹ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), Noticias.Info, (Barcelona), 13 December 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006. www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513.

⁸⁹⁰ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), Noticias.Info, (Barcelona), 13 December 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006. www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513.

⁸⁹¹ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597.

⁸⁹² European Commission presents package of new measures to improve protection of critical infrastructure in Europe, EU Press Release, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 19 December 2006. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1752&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN <europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1752&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN%20.

⁸⁹³ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

Analyst: Sarah Koerner