



IHU Presentation: CEN ELEC 391/WG 3: Risk, Resilience & Crisis Management

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WG 3 RISK, RESILIENCE & CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Thematic Scope

Risk

Resilience

Crisis Management

Roadmap – Suggested NWIPs

NWIP-1: Global Catastrophic Risks (GCR)- Guidelines

NWIP-2: Resilient Practitioner: Core knowledge, skills, attributes, and competences framework

NWIP-3: Advanced Air Mobility: Guideline for use of eVTOL/STOL aerial technologies used in emergency, humanitarian, and civilian security operations

NWIP-4: Resilient Critical Entities Infrastructure: Guidelines for cross border stakeholder risk communication and coordination activities

PROPOSED NWIP (ENGAGEMENT AND LAUNCH OVER NEXT 36 MONTHS).

Immediate and intermediate proposed NWIP activities for WG-3 could include (but are not limited to):

NWIP-1: Global Catastrophic Risks – Guidelines (GCR) – The aim of this NWIP would be to examine the levels of readiness for **High Impact, Low Frequency (HILF)** situations. This would include sizable impacts across wider geographical, societal, governance, environmental, political, and industrial settings. Examples of risks and hazards which might lead to GCR could include *super pandemics, nuclear exchange, super volcanic eruptions, space weather, near earth objects, technological risks* (AI, robotics, synthetic biology etc).

The aim of the NWIP is to assess the **social vulnerabilities, recoverability**, and jurisdictions of decision makers under complex and exceptionally damaging global events sizable to **10 million deaths and 10 trillion Euros** in combined losses and damages

FOCUS OF GCR

This is NOT a new scope of risk, but a tool for improving and augmenting existing risk management activities – effectively a series of extended considerations in a globalised, complex, and interdependent world. VUCA (volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity) are all facets of complex GCR consequences. In addition, the protection of civil rights and effective governance in extremes to GCR events have been exposed in the recent pandemic (COVID-19).

NWIP I: (GCR) - Continued

GCR will help define the relationships and rights between citizens, employees, employer organisations, supply chain partners, governments, and stakeholders under an effective well thought-out governance arrangement.

The standard will use broad tools to allow for flexibility in planning systems and approaches – but offer core principles, practices, and terminologies to maximise a common understanding of GCR risks, thereby expediting effective governance and controls to the worst possible outcomes for humanity.

There are four fundamental themes of **(a) People, (b) Planet, (c) Protection, and (d) Prosperity** that could be mapped to five capitals of societal settings.

NWIP-2: Resilient Practitioner: Core knowledge, skills, attributes, and competences framework

The NWIP would examine the basic development needs for professionalisation and chartering of resilience disciplines

A competences framework would be developed by organisations and interested parties, but the standardisation activities would build a guidance blueprint for these activities.

The NWIP would examine the basic development needs for professionalisation and chartering of resilience disciplines (something sorely needed as a wide party agreement).

The development of clear competence frameworks inside organisations would be a matter for the organisation to develop, but with clear guidelines to ensure transferable skills and knowledge, qualifications, and professional experience are all recognised and mapped between institutional stakeholders. It is proposed to use a wide range of research tools to collect and analyse current and future skills, knowledge, and attitude requirements for the resilience disciplines.

NWIP-3: Advanced Air Mobility: Guideline for use of eVTOL/STOL aerial technologies used in emergency, humanitarian, and civilian security operations

There are currently over 700 drone manufactures looking to develop solutions and this standard provides the required security and controls in specific use cases within scope of TC 391.

The market for eVTOL drones could peak in 2040 at over USD \$1 trillion with over 40,000 journeys per day worldwide

- This standard would examine the airside, digital airspace, and unmanned aerial systems approaches for the deployment of drones into declared emergencies, crisis, security, and disaster situations. The work would reflect civil rights, protection of data used (GDPR) and the design guidance for resilient infrastructure and risk planning in the event of catastrophic loss of aircraft, cargo, launch site (vertiports), and digital airspace management (air traffic systems manned and unmanned).

NOTE: There are cybersecurity and physical security risks with drone use by non-state actors, protest groups, and terrorist organisations in disrupting societal security and undermining resilience. These factors need to be mapped into legitimate user considerations.

NWIP-4: Resilient Critical Entities Infrastructure: Guidelines for cross border stakeholder risk communication and coordination activities

Essential services are increasingly interconnected and cross-border nature of operations using critical infrastructure.

Protective measures relating to individual assets alone are **insufficient** to prevent all disruptions from taking place. Therefore, it is necessary to shift the approach towards ensuring that risks are better accounted for, that the role and duties of critical entities as providers of services essential to the functioning of the internal market are better defined and coherent, and that Union rules are adopted to enhance the resilience of critical entities.

- The new CER Directive ("DIRECTIVE (EU) 2022/2557 ") and NIS 2 Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2555) mandates effective risk communications, and coordination activities at super-national levels between Members states spanning 11 European Infrastructure sectors, such as energy, transport, health, drinking water, waste water and space. Central public administrations work activities will also be covered by some of the provisions of the draft directive.

NWIP-4: Resilient Critical Entities Infrastructure: Guidelines for cross border stakeholder risk communication and coordination activities – CONTINUED!

WG-3 is open to new members with interesting ideas. Please feel free to join or recommend the following NWIPs to interested stakeholders

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- Article 4 states that competent authorities shall establish a list of essential services and carry out regularly an assessment of all relevant risks that may affect the provision of those essential services with a view to identifying critical entities. There is need to develop cross-border and cross infrastructure risks assessments alongside vulnerability and dependency analysis tools to help Members states comply with the Directives. Standardisation in this area of resilient infrastructure specifically would benefit disruptive challenges to essential services which could give rise to impacts on six or more member states.



THANK YOU