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D3.2. Report on the collaborative links among CSOs

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2. Contents

Tables and Figures

3. Abstract

The present study illuminates one of the three integral dimensions of CSO involvement, that of the lateral dimension among CSOs generally in the policy landscape, and more specifically in the European security research context. More concretely, the present D3.2 "Report on the collaborative links among CSOs" is largely based upon the desk research conducted under Task 3.2 "Inter-CSO Analysis" and synthesized along additional information provided by tasks from other work packages. First, a documentation, as inclusive as the analysis of the CORDIS database in work package 1 allowed, of the CSO participants in security research actions, clusters CSO participants in 11 categories: 1) Red Cross associations; 2) Emergency Services (Fire brigades, first aid & rescue services, etc.); 3) Medical associations; 4) Transport associations; 5) Security associations; 6) Human rights associations; 7) Law associations; 8) ICT Security organisations; 9) Climate change and environmental organizations; 10) Development cooperation organizations; 11) International policy Think Tanks. Second, the circumstances under which each category of CSOs enters alliances and networks of CSOs are explored and the results of a survey with CSOs and three case studies on CSO networks/associations are presented. The links among CSOs participating in European security research, some exceptions notwithstanding, are rather weak. Additionally to that first recognized challenge, a second one is focused upon: that of the fuzzy definition(s) of CSOs, and their multiple identities when interacting with other societal stakeholders. CSOs have dramatically grown in number and have evolved out of their classical role by transforming themselves, as societal challenges and political contexts of action have changed in past couple of years. Most generic definitions of CSOs used by public policy actors are inclusive, but do not help discern genuine CSOs from organizations and associations with a particularistic, for-profit agenda. Narrow definitions, on the other hand, may be better at the operative policy level, when it comes to selecting relevant CSOs for consultations, project funding, etc., but they create many deviations from the rule, and a lot of exclusion of organizations which do not completely correspond to the ideal core. A core-periphery model with four hybrid "grey areas" with CSOs of varying degree and quality of "civil societiness" is then proposed. These hybrid CSOs expand toward the domains of research organizations, the industry, consultancies and think tanks, and not least, public administration. In the last part of this study, a 3-stage model for CSO verification and classification is presented, premised upon criteria, such as legal status, public interest orientation, funding sources, governance structure, etc. This should be validated and complemented during the activities in work package 5.

4. Introduction and outline

Work package 3 ("Societal and CSO Analysis") is set to address issues of CSO participation in security research. The particular objectives set to support the overarching SecurePART goals are to:

- Analyse the internal dimension of CSOs;
- Analyse the various CSO advocacy areas, as well as the interface among CSOs and other stakeholders in security research;
- Analyse the relationship of CSOs with other research stakeholders and the European Research Area;
- Conceptualize CSOs as key stakeholders in security research policy in terms of acceptability, sustainability and accountability at the implementation of security measures.

In order to do so, the SecurePART approach distinguishes three layers of evidence collection: i) CSOs in national and international public policy; ii) CSOs in science and technology (S&T) research; and iii) CSOs in security research. It is obvious that from the former to the latter, the focus becomes narrower and more specific. At the same time, the amount of information available sinks considerably as we focus specifically on CSOs in security research.

This work package is made up of three tasks which should respectively realize the three major objectives of the study, along, first, the internal capacity dimension (3.1 "Intra-CSO Analysis"), the relationships among various types and scale of activity of CSOs (3.2 "Inter-CSO Analysis"), and the interaction among CSOs and other stakeholders in the current institutional and organisational EU research landscape (3.3 "Trans-CSO Analysis") respectively.

The analysis as a whole encompasses actors who influence the Security Research Programme, but also groups which are affected by it. Stakeholders, in this respect, are groups of societal actors wider than the factual participants of FP7, and by now, Horizon 2020 research actions. Stakeholders, such as big industry, technology developers and consultancies (SMEs), research and technology organizations (RTOs), universities, security providers and emergency first responders (end users), or CSOs have variable values and interests, but also different access possibilities and capacity to set their agenda in the security research programme. This work package identifies the relevant actors, their preferences and needs, and the means available to them to benefit from and contribute to the ESRP.

The intention of the three studies, corresponding to the three WP3 tasks, has been to be sweeping and as exhausting as possible. However, the availability and the access to information have differed from issue to issue and this is reflected at points by the fragmentary and incomplete information. This applies both e.g. to the documentation based upon the CORDIS database, the degree of transparency of information in by websites of national and international organisations, and the answers CSO and other stakeholders were able to provide to some questions of the SecurePART interviews and the online survey.

Yet, with such limitations made explicit, all three studies raise the claim of elucidating some key aspects of CSO interactions with other stakeholders in the S&T research field, and of the state-of-play of CSO positioning within the institutional and organisational regime of the European Security Research Programme (ESRP).

With regard to the SecurePART research architecture, WP3 tried to accommodate and integrate as much results available from WP1 ("Analyse current CSO involvement in FP7"), and WP2 ("Draw Experience from other Technology Fields") as possible. These comprise the six case studies, and the results from the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the interviews and the online survey conducted in WP1, along with the results of the studies conducted under WP2 about precedence of societal aspects integration and CSO engagement in comparable contentious R&D fields to security.

In turn, the results of the three WP3 studies will serve as a base and inform the design of communication activities under WP4 ("Development of a communication plan about potential benefits"), but most of all, the interactive multi-stakeholder simulation workshop and the foresight exercise planned under WP5 ("Strategy for increasing CSO participation & Action plan"). The latter will, vice versa, provide the chance to fill the informational gaps of the WP3 studies, help expand, validate, or critically modify them, particularly in the face of the final policy recommendations of SecurePART.

Specifically, the present D3.2 "Report on the collaborative links among CSOs" is largely based upon the desk research conducted under Task 3.2 "Inter-CSO Analysis" and synthesized along additional information provided by tasks from other work packages, as referred to above. First, a documentation, as inclusive as the analysis of the CORDIS database (WP1) allows, of the CSO participants in security research actions clusters the CSOs in 11 categories: 1) Red Cross associations; 2) Emergency Services (Fire brigades, first aid & rescue services, etc.); 3) Medical associations; 4) Transport associations; 5) Security associations; 6) Human rights associations; 7) Law associations; 8) ICT Security organisations; 9) Climate change and environmental organizations; 10) Development cooperation organizations; 11) International policy Think Tanks.

The CSOs belonging to each of those categories are listed and some illustrative examples are analysed subsequently, particularly with regard to their international collaboration patterns in security research. Second, the circumstances under which each category of CSOs enters alliances and networks of CSOs are explored and the results of a survey with CSOs and three case studies on CSO networks/associations are presented. The links among CSOs participating in European security research, some exceptions notwithstanding, are rather weak. Additionally to that first recognized challenge, a second one is focused upon: that of the fuzzy definition(s) of CSOs, and their multiple identities when interacting with other societal stakeholders. CSOs have dramatically grown in number and have evolved out of their classical role, transforming themselves as societal challenges and political contexts of action have changed in past couple of years.

Most generic definitions of CSOs are inclusive, but do not help discern genuine CSOs from organizations and associations with a particularistic, for-profit agenda. Narrow definitions, on the other hand, may be better at the operative policy level, when it comes to selecting relevant CSOs for consultations, project funding, etc., but they create many deviations from the rule, and a lot of exclusion of organizations which do not completely correspond to the ideal core. A core-periphery model with four hybrid "grey areas" with CSOs of varying degree and quality of "civil societiness" is proposed. These hybrid CSOs expand toward the domains of research organizations, the industry, consultancies and think tanks, and not least, public administration. In the last part of this study, a 3-stage model for CSO verification and classification is presented, premised upon criteria, such as legal status, public interest orientation, funding sources, governance structure, etc. This should be validated and complemented during the activities in work package 5.

5. Relationship and networks of CSOs in the European security research context

Scope of the analysis

The objective of this analysis is to examine the interconnection degree among CSOs with focus put on their clustered activities, such as alliances, networks, and platforms with regard to security research. This analysis reviews CSOs engaged in security research projects at the national and/or European Union levels, identifies their activities in order to assess participation patterns. It draws upon the documentation of the CORDIS database to map all CSOs involved in EC FP7 Security projects. In addition, the national security research programs in France and Germany will be screened for CSOs participation as illustrative cases.

The database with all participants in FP7-SEC Projects was obtained from the open-data repository of the European Commission.[1] From the whole database a subset containing only the FP7-SEC

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[1] https://open-data.europa.eu/en/data/dataset/cordisfp7projects

Projects was derived and the columns containing the coordinator name and the participants' names were extracted. The resulting two data sets (coordinators, participants) were then processed and transformed into a tabular format usable in Excel again. From these both lists duplicates were removed. By doing this, all participants who participated in more than one project are only listed once. We ended up with a total number of 1935 distinct participants in FP7-SEC.

Categories of CSOs

The identification of the very broad and diverse set of CSOs among all project participants was performed by several SecurePART partners in accordance with their national origin and language competences, so that ca. 140 CSOs participating in security research projects could be identified as of December 2014, starting from 2007. A distinction was made between organizations clearly identified as CSOs (ca. 50), and roughly 90 hybrid CSOs. For the analysis we first focused on CSOs in the UK, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg to define various clusters. In a second step we also searched for CSOs in the other European countries that were eligible for these clusters. Following typology contains CSOs from 13 European countries classified in 11 clusters:

1) Red Cross associations
2) Emergency Services (Fire brigades, first aid & rescue services, etc.)
3) Medical associations
4) Transport associations
5) Security associations
6) Human rights associations
7) Law associations
8) ICT Security organisations
9) Climate change and environmental organizations
10) Development cooperation organizations
11) International policy Think Tanks

The largest clusters we could build are categorized and described below. In each cluster one or more examples of CSOs have been selected in order to further examine their traits and participation modalities in FP7 Security projects, as well as their links with civil society and their interactions with other CSOs, networks or platforms.

5.1. Red Cross Societies

- ÖSTERREICHISCHES ROTES KREUZ, WIEN, AT (Austrian Red Cross)

- Austria FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT DES ROTEN KREUZES, WIEN, AT (Research Institute of the Red Cross)

- DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ EV, BERLIN, DE (German Red Cross)

- DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ LANDESVERBAND SACHSEN EV, DRESDEN, DE (German Red Cross in Saxony)

- DANSK RODE KORS (DANISH RED CROSS), COPENHAGEN, DK

- REFERENCE CENTRE FOR PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (C/O DANISH RED CROSS),

COPENHAGEN, DK

- MAGYAR VOROSKERESZT TARSADALMI SZERVEZET, BUDAPEST, HU (Hungarian Red Cross)

- MAGEN DAVID ADOM IN ISRAEL, TEL AVIV, IL (a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies)

- AIDE INT. DE LA CROIX-ROUGE LUXEMBOURGEOISE ASBL, Luxembourg, LU

- FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT-ROUGE - SHELTER RESEARCH UNIT, Luxembourg, LU

- HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS, THE HAGUE, NL (Dutch Red Cross)

- TURKIYE KIZILAY DERNEGI, ANKARA, TR (TURKEY RED CRESCENT ASSOCIATION)

- THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY ROYAL CHARTER, LONDON, UK

Illustrative Example: DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ EV, BERLIN, DE (The German Red Cross)

With over 3.5 million members, it is the third largest Red Cross society in the world.[2] The German Red Cross offers a wide range of services within and outside Germany. GRC provides 52 hospitals, care for the elderly (over 500 nursing homes and a network of ambulant nursing care for the elderly covering all over the country, care for children and youth (i.e. 1.300 kindergartens, full range of social services for children). GRC provides also 75% of the blood supply in Germany as well as 60% of the emergency medical services in Germany and first aid training. GRC headquarters provides international humanitarian aid (disaster management and development assistance) in over 50 countries in the world.

It is a global network for rescue of people in case of natural disasters and crisis which belongs to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)[3] - which is the world's largest humanitarian organization for disasters relief with 186 societies and approximately 97 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide and the International Committee of the Red Cross[4] with 80 delegations worldwide (war conflicts). The German Red Cross Association is a voluntary membership organization. Although the DRK is a corporation under private law, and its international umbrella organization is referred to as non-governmental organization, it exercises the tasks prescribed by international law for the National Red Cross Society in Germany. Thus, it is a mixture of private and state organization. The Red Cross is involved at the local, regional, national levels in many collaborations and alliances with other rescue/aid/humanitarian/relief organizations and authorities.

The GRC is a member of the German Association for Public and Private Welfare (Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge e. V.), which is a common lobby association of the major public and private welfare institutions within Germany. Internationally GRC cooperates among other partners with large CSOs networks like CARE, CARITAS, Doctors without Borders, Oxfam, IOM (International Organization for Migration), and United Nations organizations like UNICEF, UNHCR.

As a 'first responder' with recognized expertise, the German Red Cross is often contacted by civil

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[2] http://www.drk.de/
[3] http://www.ifrc.org/en/
[4] https://www.icrc.org/en

security research project coordinators for participation. They are involved in various research projects at the national (German) and European level. In these projects GRC participates usually as an end user. The German Red Cross has participated in several EU- and nationally funded security research projects. We have identified 14 different national Red Cross Societies involved in various Security projects. The German Red Cross is participating in 5 EC FP7 security projects and is also involved in similar projects funded by the German national programme "Research for Civil Security". In these projects they frequently are the only type of CSO(s) involved. As the largest humanitarian and rescue organisation in Germany the German Red Cross has a very strong engagement with civil society and its representatives. GRC provides 60% of the emergency medical services in Germany and first aid training. The GRC headquarters are, moreover, responsible for coordinating the international humanitarian aid (disaster management and development assistance) in over 50 countries in the world.

Analysis:

As mentioned above the degree of interconnections of the Red Cross Societies within their own internal network and with other CSOs and networks of CSOs is very high. However a specificity of the national Red Cross Societies is their strong international cooperation with sister Societies but also international CSOs networks.

They have a hybrid status of non-for-profit advocacy organisation but act also as health services provider and "end user" in the field of resilience or disaster management. It makes them attractive for project coordinators looking for partners and they are frequently asked to join research consortia. They are in the comfortable position of being able to select the best proposals they receive and due to their limited capabilities must also often decline cooperation offers.

5.2. Emergency Services (Fire brigades, first aid & rescue services, etc.)

- EUROPEAN EMERGENCY NUMBER ASSOCIATION ASBL, BRUXELLES, BE

- DANSK BRAND- OG SIKRINGSTEKNISK INSTITUT FORENING, HVIDOVRE, DK (Fire workers and disaster association)

- ELLINIKI OMADA DIASOSIS SOMATEIO, THESSALONIKI, EL (Rescue Association)

- POLE EUROMEDITERRANEEN SUR LES RISQUES ASSOCIATION, AIX EN PROVENCE, FR
  Pole RISQUES is an innovative cluster, in charge to promote, support, and coordinate RTD projects in the field of natural & industrial hazards and civil protection. Its members are industries, PMEs, research centres, end users. It has been created in 2005, and is funded by public bodies and commercial activities.

- POLE PILOTE DE SECURITE LOCALE – PPSL, ELANCOURT, FR www.ppsl.asso.fr
  Platform for first responders of the city of Elancourt to test new urban/local security technologies

- SERVICE DÉPARTEMENTAL D'INCENDIE ET DE SECOURS DU VAUCLUSE, AVIGNON, FR
  Departmental fire and first aid/rescues services (first responders)

- FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN UNION FIRE OFFICER ASSOCIATIONS, LUXEMBOURG, LU

- STORSTOCKHOLMS BRANDFORSVAR, STOCKHOLM, SE (Fireworkers Association)

- AMBULANCE AND EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS ASSOCIATION   Izmir, TR

Illustrative Examples: EUROPEAN EMERGENCY NUMBER ASSOCIATION ASBL, BRUXELLES, BE[5]
It is a Brussels-based NGO set up in 1999 dedicated to promoting high-quality emergency services reached by the number 112 throughout the EU. EENA serves as a discussion platform for emergency services, public authorities, decision makers, researchers, associations and solution providers with a view to improving the emergency response in accordance with citizens' requirements. The EENA memberships include 480 emergency services representatives from 39 European countries, 30 solution providers, 9 international associations/organizations as well as 26 Members of the European Parliament.

The EENA is a non-for-profit organisation serving as a discussion platform and they participate in several EU-funded security research projects. One objective of EENA is to transform the needs of members/**citizens** into regulatory/political words and bridge between politicians/officials and 112 experts. Industry, researchers, public authorities and emergency services are direct members of the organisation. In addition a number of International Associations & Organisations which are CSOs are members of the advisory board like the Balkans Institute for Risk Assessment and Emergency Management, the FEU- Federation of the European Union Fire Officer Associations, the iAEM-International Association of Emergency Managers, the TCCA-TETRA+Critical Communication Association and the World Association for Disaster and Emergency Medicine.

Analysis:
We have found that several CSOs matched this cluster topic building the second larger one. However many of them are classified as "borderline" hybrid CSOs and emergency organizations. Fire, rescue and medical emergency services always have many contacts at the local level with other health services providers like hospitals, charities as well as the police authorities. They are members of regional and national professional associations, which frequently are CSOs. National associations in this sector are also members in European associations (see list below).

In the same project it is frequent that several similar CSOs but from different countries participate in the same European research consortia. They should help assessing the variety of opinions, approaches and solutions in Europe.

We list below important Emergency Services associations in Europe for further consideration during the interactive multi-stakeholder workshops:
112 Emergency Facebook group https://www.facebook.com/112emergency
CFPA - Europe (Confederation of Fire Protection Association Europe) http://cfpa-e.eu/
CTIF - International association of fire and rescue service www.ctif.org
EENA - European Emergency Number Association http://www.eena.org/
EFA - European Fire Academy http://www.europeanfireacademy.com/
FEU - Federation of the European Union Fire Officer Associations http://www.f-e-u.org
IAFC - International Association of Fire Chiefs http://www.iafc.org/
TIEMS - The International Emergency Management Society http://tiems.info/

5.3. Medical associations

- ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN (MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES NEDERLAND) VERENIGING ,

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[5] Information has been taken from the official website: http://www.eena.org

AMSTERDAM, NL

- EUROPAISCHER AUSSCHUSS FUR RECHTSMEDIZIN EV, KOLN, DE

- SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE MEDICINE DE CATASTROPHE, PARIS, FR
French Society for disaster/emergency medicine

- GROUPE DE SUPPORT PSYCHOLOGIQUE ASBL, Luxembourg, LU

- Stichting Impact, Landelijk kennis en Adviescentrum psychosociale zorg, Diemen, NL

Illustrative examples: SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE MEDICINE DE CATASTROPHE, PARIS, FR[6]
The French society for disaster medicine-S.F.M.C. aims to join together within a learned society all those which are concerned with the prevention and the management of the catastrophes. It gathers today approximately 700 French and foreign regular members, doctors, ancillary medical, pharmacists, veterinary surgeons, personnel of the first-aid organizations, administrators of health, personnel of the communities, persons in charge for services of safety and prevention, members of associations. The association offers auditing services organises training sessions, events, national congresses, and issues various publications. The S.F.M.C. as "Une association loi 1901 à but scientifique non lucrative" is a non-profit scientific association involved in one EU-funded security research project. There is a growing vulnerability to disasters and subsequently an urgent need to improve operational capacities and capabilities of Member States.
Additional CSOs are: **Centre for Security Studies, Athens** (Think tank on security policies)**; Association Comité National Francais du CTIF (Comité Technique International de Prévention et d' Extinction du Feu), Paris; Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome** (International politics think tank)

The FMCS, aims to (Article 1 of the Statutes):

> *"To promote and coordinate the concept of Disaster Medicine, collective emergencies and of **protection and prevention against the civilian population,** … Encourage and promote research into the problems of emergency relief and support for victims in mass and protection of people,…*
> *Disseminate information for health personnel, government institutions and non-governmental **and civil population…"***

The SFMC has many links with foreign disaster medicine associations as well as with the World Association for Disaster and Emergency Medicine-WADEM.[7]

Stichting Impact, Landelijk kennis en Adviescentrum psychosociale zorg, Diemen, NL[8]
The "National Knowledge Centre for Post-Disaster Psychosocial Care" is the Dutch expert centre on the (psycho)-social effects of war, persecution, aggression and violence. It was established in 2002 by the Dutch Ministries of Health, Welfare and Sports, Defence and Interior and Kingdom Relations. It offers programmes for professionals, volunteers and carers who work with clients affected by violence.
Stiching Impact is a national organisation for advice, documentation and information, translation

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[6] [6] Information has been taken from the official website: http://www.sfmc.eu
[7] http://www.wadem.org/
[8] Information has been taken from the official website: http://www.impact-kenniscentrum.nl/nl/over-ons/medewerkers/annelieke-drogendijk

of scientific research in handbooks/guidelines/etc., facilitation and organisation of networks. The organisation collaborates with mental health professionals and social workers supporting "psychotrauma" victims after war, violence & aggressions. They are Partner in the Arq Psychotrauma Expert Group, a Netherlands based holding that connects various expert organisations (development & research, education) in the field of psychotrauma. In the frame of the TeRA project the platform cooperates with the network of European Psychologists, the European Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ESTSS) as well as the worldwide networks of the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ISTSS), the World Association for Disaster Medicine (WADEM), the World Health Organisation and the United Nations.

Analysis:
This cluster is heterogeneous with the description of one disaster medicine society and two CSOs active in the area of psychological support to victims of traumatic stress.
Disaster medicine associations are interconnected with the support of a world organisation and psychosocial care CSOs are very well organized in platforms and networks cooperating with the large institutions like the Red Cross (see FP7 project OPSIC) and several specific national, European and international scientific societies.

5.4. Transport Associations

- CONFEDERATION OF ORGANISATIONS IN ROAD TRANSPORT ENFORCEMENT AISBL, BRUXELLES, BE
- EUROPEAN INTERMODAL ASSOCIATION, Brussels, BE
- Clecat - European Association for Forwarding, Transport, Logistics and Customs Service, Brussels, BE
- UNION INT. DES SOCIETES DE TRANSPORT COMBINE RAIL ROUTE, BRUSSELS, BE
- INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER SECURITY ORGANISATION, BRUSSEL, BE
- UNION DES INDUSTRIES FERROVIAIRES EUROPEENNES – UNIFE, BRUXELLES, BE
- UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS PUBLICS – UITP, BRUXELLES, BE
- EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF TRANSPORT USERS, BRUXELLES, BE
- EURNEX E V, BERLIN The EUropean rail Research Network of EXcellence DE
- STUDIENGESELLSCHAFT FUR DEN KOMBINIERTEN VERKEHR EV, BERLIN, DE
- INSTITUT FRANCAIS DES SCIENCES ET TECHNOLOGIES DES TRANSPORTS, DE L'AMENAGEMENT ET DES RESEAUX, MARNE LA VALLEE, FR
- BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES CONTAINERS ET DU TRANSPORT INTERMODAL, PARIS, FR

Illustrative examples: UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS PUBLICS – UITP, BRUXELLES, BE[9]
UITP is the only worldwide network to bring together all public transport stakeholders and all

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[9] Information has been taken from the official website: www.uitp.org

sustainable transport modes. It supports and promotes sustainable transport in urban areas worldwide. One example of UITP advocacy activities is the Initiative Y4PT (Youth for Public Transport), which acts as the voice of young people in transport planning and policy making and acts as a bridge between young people and public transport professionals. Events are also organized in which the participation of civil society representatives is highly welcomed, for instance the "Capacity Building Program: Building Leaders in Urban transport"-18.-24.04.15, Dubai organized jointly with the World Bank. UITP engages and develops partnerships with different organisations around the world. It works closely with the United Nations and its agencies (UNEP, UNHABITAT, WHO, UNFCCC, UNCSD, UNESCO), with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Transport Forum (ITF) and the G20 amongst others. It also engages with the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the World Bank.

The EURNEX Association, Berlin, DE[10]

The EUropean rail Research Network of EXcellence, is a European transport research provider for SME & industries, which has successfully turned into a self-standing legal entity by November 2007. It comprises of some 47 scientific institutes in the area of transport with particular expertise in rail research all over Europe.

Activities: post graduate training, incl. short training courses, Neutral support for harmonised product qualification methods, railway testing and simulation, Initiating and developing R&D projects on European scale, etc. EURNEX is an association according to the German law (e. V. = "eingetragener Verein"). The international railway and transport associations and CSOs UIC, UNIFE and UITP are members of EURNEX and integrated in the Advisory Board.

STUDIENGESELLSCHAFT FUR DEN KOMBINIERTEN VERKEHR EV, Berlin, DE[11]

As a neutral and non-profit organization SGKV (German Promotion Centre for Intermodal Transport) brings together over 100 members under one roof: from terminal operators on operators to universities and trucking companies meet different opinions on intermodal transportation, pursuing a common goal: make the transport in Germany and Europe with intelligent intermodal transport chains more environmentally friendly, efficient and sustainable.

Activities:
- Production and publication of scientific stocktaking, market survey, studies, and the carrying out of research projects
- National and international norm preparations
- Consulting and information for members, government agencies and the public
- Organization, coordination and the carrying out of training courses and further education programs.

They also represent the Bureau International des Containers (BIC) as a National Registry organization for Germany and Austria and participate in standardization bodies (DIN, CEN, and ISO). SGKV lists on their website many of their contacts and several of them are CSOs involved in EC FP7 Security projects. Important actors in the area of transportation: transport operators, research institute and associations, harbour terminal operators, relevant ministries and governmental departments, national and international transport associations, shipping and dispatch companies, hauliers, freight vehicles and trailers manufacturers, rail transport

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[10] Information has been taken from the official website: http://www.eurnex.net/docs/EURNEX_6Newsletter_080430.pdf
[11] Information has been taken from the official website: http://www.sgkv.de/de/

undertakings, consulting companies and freight exchange. SGKV engages with civil society. Its website mentions that "consulting and information for members, government agencies and **the public"**, belongs to its activities.

Analysis:
This cluster gathers 12 various CSOs with more than half of them being "borderline" CSOs. It is not a surprise considering the large number of Security research projects addressing the security of critical infrastructures like road traffic and railway transportation. Transport organizations and associations cooperate among each other as well with specialized R&T institutes like Fraunhofer, customs & police organizations or services, transport & logistics companies, security services companies, post services and associations, ministries of transport, etc. In the area of maritime transportation, specific actors like harbour operators, container transporters, hauliers, etc. also join in activities and projects.

Several European or international transport organizations are located in Brussels, probably due to their advocacy/lobbying activities requesting proximity to political institutions and actors. They seem to frequently cooperate together as they address complementary aspects of transportation (railway, multimodal, containers, transport security, etc.) We list below three major international transport associations located in Europe:
UIC: International Union of Railways, Paris, http://uic.org/
UNIFE: The Association of the European Rail Industry, Brussels, http://unife.org
UITP: International Association of Public Transport AISBL, Brussels , http://www.uitp.org

5.5. Security Associations

- FORUM EUROPEEN POUR LA SECURITE URBAINE, PARIS, FR[12]

- European Forum for Urban Security-efus, A European network of 250 local authorities (cities, other local elected governments and associated institutions and partners) from 16 countries.
  A unique body of know-how, competences, and field reports on a wide array of themes linked to crime prevention and urban security.
  Involved in many EU-funded projects: "Security & Tourism" – for a safer environment in tourist cities-DG Home, "Citizens, Cities and Video-Surveillance"- "Fundamental rights and citizenship programme" of the European Commission/DG, Justice, Freedom and Security, SURVEILLE – research project on ethics and efficiency of surveillance technologies- FP7 Security

- HAUT COMITE FRANCAIS DEFENSE CIVILE, SAINT DENIS LA PLAINE, FR

- GERMAN EUROPEAN SECURITY ASSOCIATION EV-GESA , BERLIN, DE
  Lobby organisation for German interests in EU research.

Illustrative Example: HAUT COMITE FRANCAIS DEFENSE CIVILE, SAINT DENIS LA PLAINE, FR[13]
The HCFDC "French high committee for civil defence" is a non-profit organisation ("association loi 1901") with a for profit subsidiary, the company - HCFDC Services SARL (hybrid status). It is an

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[12] Information has been taken from the official website: www.efus.eu
[13] Information has been taken from the official website: https://www.hcfdc.org/asso/activites.php

independent think tank dealing with doctrine, organisation and solutions on homeland security and domestic preparedness issues in France. It is a sharing platform for all stakeholders. The list of members is long: large companies (transportation, electricity, banks, energy, water, etc.), associations' national (civil security) and international (UIC, ECSA European Corporate Security Association), security fairs, ministries & state organization. On the website of the HCFDC, one of the two topics of interest mentioned is the analysis and monitoring of risks, and threats to people and companies and particularly public health and **major societal risks**. They also regularly organize events and training sessions opened to experts but also interested citizens. A majority of the HCFDC members are from national security institutions, first responder's organizations, local authorities and industry. Only a few can be considered to be CSOs like the SFMC, the French Society for Disaster Medicine.

Analysis:
A majority of Security associations are designated as "borderline" CSOs as they have industrial companies as members and act as lobbyists. Several important Europe-wide active actors are located in Brussels (like ASD & EOS) and national associations have their office in the capital city of their respective countries (i.e. GESA in Berlin, HCFDC in Paris).
They cooperate in projects with political institutions, security & defence companies, Think Tanks & International Policy Institutes, Security Research Institutes, ministries of the interior, police organizations, health organizations, forensic institutes, standards associations, R&T institutions, local authorities, etc. Their members usually represent a large variety of stakeholders active in their sector of activity.

5.6. Human rights organisations

- THE INTERNATIONAL LA STRADA ASSOCIATION, AMSTERDAM, NL

- INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION, GENEVE, Bruxelles Office, BE

- COMITE CONTRE L'ESCLAVAGE MODERNE, PARIS, FR

- STIFTELSEN FLYKTNINGERADET, OSLO, NO   Foundation for refugees

Illustrative Example: THE INTERNATIONAL LA STRADA ASSOCIATION, AMSTERDAM, NL[14]
LSI is a European NGO network against trafficking in human beings comprising eight member organisations in Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Macedonia (FYROM), Moldova, The Netherlands, Poland and Ukraine and an international secretariat based in Amsterdam. LSI also set up a NGO Platform in 2005. Its aim is to strengthen the cooperation in Europe (both EU and Non EU) between civil society organisations that combine practical work with trafficked persons and affected groups with political advocacy for human rights based policies to eradicate trafficking in human beings.

They work in close relationships with relevant government and inter-governmental institutions and non-government organisations. In addition, LSI is a member of the OSCE Alliance Expert Coordination Team, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency Platform, has a participatory status with the Council of Europe, and an observatory status with the UN Economic and Social Council. LSI is an independent international association, a typical philanthropic CSO. LSI members consist of

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[14] Information has been taken from the official website: http://lastradainternational.org

CSOs representing the civil society engagement against trafficking in human beings in 8 countries in Europe. The LSI NGO Platform[15] is active since 2005 and aims at strengthening the cooperation in Europe (both EU and Non EU) between civil society organisations to eradicate trafficking in human beings. It also aims to encourage the anti-trafficking debate among civil society and the exchange of best practices and lessons learnt.

LSI is also a member of the NGO networks Global Alliance against Traffic in Women (GAATW), the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), the Human Rights and Democracy Network and the European NGO Platform against Trafficking, Exploitation and Slavery (ENPATES).

Analysis:

Human rights organizations collaborate with law & social science institutes or university departments, political bodies, ministries of internal affairs, national governmental administrations, police authorities, other CSOs or NGOs, etc. We could find several networks of CSOs existing in the field of human rights protection. We list below important Human Rights Associations working at European and international level:

ECRE – European Council on Refugees and Exile - http://ecre.org/

UNITED – The international network against nationalism, racism http://www.unitedagainstracism.org

EAPN - European Anti-Poverty Network - http://www.eapn.eu/en

ELENA – The European Legal Network on Asylum http://www.ecre.org/topics/elena/introduction.html

JUSTITIA ET PAX– a network dedicated to human rights and democracy http://en.justitiaetpax.nl

International Detention Coalition

European Union Fundamental Rights Platform, the network of (300) civil society organizations of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights-FRA   http://fra.europa.eu

5.7. Law associations

- VEREIN FUR RECHTS-UND KRIMINALSOZIOLOGIE, WIEN, AT

- CONSEIL DES BARREAUX EUROPEENS AISBL, BRUXELLES, BE (Example) - www.ccbe.eu

Illustrative Example: CONSEIL DES BARREAUX EUROPEENS AISBL, BRUXELLES, BE[16]

The Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE) represents the bars and law societies of 32 member countries and 13 further associate and observer countries, and through them more than 1 million European lawyers. Committees and working groups research and report on a wide range of areas affecting the European legal profession. Through its close relationships with the European Commission and European Parliament, the CCBE is able to influence legislation in a number of areas of law, such as criminal law and company law. The CCBE cooperates with various law and professional associations in Europe (lawyers, attorneys, legal assistance, etc.) and outside Europe (like the International Bar Association) as well as many of the European Institutions, the OECD and the United Nations. Important European and international law associations are listed below:

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[15] http://lastradainternational.org/ngo-platform

[16] Information has been taken from the official website: http://www.ccbe.eu/index.php?id=12&L=1

European Association of Lawyers (AEA) http://www.aea-eal.eu
European Bars Federation (FBE) http://www.fbe.org
European Company Lawyers Association (ECLA) http://www.ecla.org
European Criminal Bar Association (ECBA) http://www.ecba.org
International Bar Association (IBA) http://www.ibanet.org

5.8. ICT Security Organizations

- GLOBAL CYBER SECURITY CENTER, Roma, IT - www.gcsec.org

- EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR CYBER SECURITY COOPERATIEF UA, DEN HAAG, NL - www.encs.eu

Illustrative Example: EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR CYBER SECURITY COOPERATIEF UA, DEN HAAG, NL[17]

The European Network for Cyber Security (ENCS) is an independent, non-profit member organization that brings together critical infrastructure stake owners and security experts to deploy secure European critical energy grids and infrastructure. ENCS uses its network in academia, government and business to provide cyber security solutions and counsel dedicated to the needs of national Distribution System Operators (DSO) and regulators. The organisation is building a network in academia, government and business, organizing training activities and has just joined the ENCS (European Network for Cyber Security- www.encs.eu) as a new member.

Analysis:

ICT Security centres cooperate with energy research institutes, electricity companies, ICT companies, national & international ICT agencies & companies, police authorities & associations, cyber security companies & public bodies, etc. However they show a limited engagement with civil society and we could not specify their involvement in networks comprising CSOs. List of important ICT Security European organizations:

ENISA - European Union Agency for Network and Information Security
https://www.enisa.europa.eu/
EGC – European Government CSIRTs Group
http://www.egc-group.org/
Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-EU) for the EU institutions, agencies and bodies
http://cert.europa.eu/cert/filteredition/en/CERT-LatestNews.html
CERT-Verbund (Germany) http://www.cert-verbund.de/
European Crime Task Force – ECTF

5.9. Climate change and Environmental Organisations

- FOUNDATION - GLOBAL RISK FORUM GRF DAVOS STIFTUNG, DAVOS PLATZ, CH

- REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE –REC, SZENTENDRE, HU

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[17] Information has been taken from the official website: www.encs.eu

Illustrative example: REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE –REC, SZENTENDRE, HU[18]

The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) is an international organisation with a mission to assist in addressing environmental issues (12 topic areas). The REC fulfils this mission by promoting cooperation among governments, non-governmental organisations, businesses and other environmental stakeholders, and by supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision making. The REC was established in 1990 by the United States, the European Commission and Hungary. Today, the REC is legally based on a charter with over 30 signatories. The REC has an office network in 17 countries.

The REC is an international "expert CSO", supported by donations of supporting countries, inter-governmental and private institutions. The Mission Statement of the website explains that: "the REC fulfils this mission by promoting cooperation among governments, non-governmental organisations, businesses and other environmental stakeholders, and by supporting the free exchange of information **and public participation in environmental decision making**."

One of the 12 activity topics, "Participatory Governance", "puts participatory governance into practice in the field of environmental and sustainable development by supporting public access to information, **public participation** in decision making and access to justice."[19] The topic area's goals are "**strengthen participatory approaches and facilitates public/stakeholder consultations** at the European, regional and national level in various processes and sectors (e.g. nuclear energy issues, transportation, urban planning, sustainable consumption and production, climate change and waste)."

Moreover projects in this topic and the topic "Environmental Management" aim at building networks involving the civil society: the project "SECTOR-**Supporting Environmental Civil Society Organisations in South Eastern Europe**"[20] which helps environmental CSOs from South Eastern Europe (SEE) to fulfil their role as important drivers of community development in the field of environmental protection, the project "Civil Society Platform on Sustainable Consumption and Production". As seen above the REC helps to build networks. It has also many partners, which can be considered as networks with participation of CSOs like large European or international development organizations, foundations and initiatives. An example of such a network is the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative in which the UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, UNECE and REC have joined forces to offer countries their combined pool of expertise and resources.

Analysis:

Environmental organizations joining security research projects collaborate with environmental research centres, institutes, universities, plant research organizations, ministries, governments, cities, national or supranational agencies, foundations, etc.
Networking is essential for success of the activities of CSOs in the area of environment protection and sustainable development.

The main European and international environmental organizations are listed below:
EEA - European Environment Agency http://www.eea.europa.eu/
IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change http://www.ipcc.ch/index.htm

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[18] Information has been taken from the official website: http://www.rec.org/about.php?section=mission
[19] http://rec.org/topicarea.php?id=13
[20] http://rec.org/project.php?id=120

The Climate Group http://www.theclimategroup.org
CSCCC - The Civil Society Coalition on Climate Change http://csccc.info/about/
GCF - The Global Climate Forum http://www.globalclimateforum.org/
ECF - The European Climate Foundation http://europeanclimate.org/
PEDDR - Alliance Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction http://www.pedrr.net/
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability http://www.iclei.org/

5.10. Development & International Cooperation Organisations

- STICHTING PRACTICA, PAPENDRECHT, NL - http://practica.org/
  The PRACTICA foundation started in 2001 as an initiative of a group of professionals working with low-cost technologies for water supply, irrigation and renewable energy in developing countries.
  Project S(P)EEDKITS - Rapid deployable kits as seeds for self-recovery

- EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT, MAASTRICHT, NL

Illustrative example: EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT, MAASTRICHT, NL[21]
The ECDPM is a non-partisan, strategic "think and do tank" which main goal is to link policy and practice in European development and international cooperation and to act as an independent broker between Europe, Africa and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). The long-term strategic objectives of the Centre are to enhance the capacity of public and private actors in developing countries and to improve cooperation between development partners in Europe and the ACP regions.
The Centre receives strategic and financial support from Foreign Ministries in various EU countries. They work out several thematic and support programmes aiming at promoting cooperation and development mostly in African countries.

On its website presentation the ECDPM states the following:

> *"Formal and informal actors including governments, regional and international institutions, **NGO's, civil society** and the private sector all have a part to play in how we shape policy for a more prosperous and equitable world."*

One of the ECDPM's key characteristics is "Strong partnerships and networks with different stakeholders and organisations. We closely work with governments, multilateral organisations and **non-governmental organisations (NGOs)**".
A search with the key words "Civil Society" resulted in 216 hits, "CSOs" 24 hits mainly reporting about events and documents of the EC. The ECPM works with key institutional partners in Europe (esp. national development and cooperation agencies, the EU presidencies and other research institutes in Europe, the United States, Africa and the ACP countries. Their major partners include: Overseas Development Institute (ODI), European Think Tank Group (ETTG), Europe-Africa Policy research network (EARN), Centre for Strategic and International Studies of the Higher Institute for International Relations (CEEI/ISRI), Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IEEI), Instituto Marques de Valle Flor (IMVF), NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), South African

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[21] Information has been taken from the official website: http://ecdpm.org/about-ecdpm/#

Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), Mwanawasa Centre, Africa Governance Institute (AGI).

Analysis:
The organisations operating in the field of international cooperation and sustainable development are diverse: The European Union, bilateral organizations (national agencies), multilateral (international) organizations like Red Cross, regional development banks, international networks, national implementing organizations, foundations and funds, non-governmental organisations, networks and church organizations, political foundations. Development and cooperation CSOs are cooperating with many similar organizations like those listed below. The following national and international CSOs could be identified in the sector of Development cooperation:

AFD - Agence Francaise de Développement http://www.afd.fr
EUNIDA - The European Network of Implementing Development Agencies http://www.eunida.eu
PNEDC - Practitioners Network for European Development Cooperation http://www.dev-practitioners.eu
OFID - The OPEC Fund for International Development http://www.ofid.org

5.11. International policy Think Tanks

- FONDATION POUR LA RECHERCHE STRATEGIQUE, PARIS, FR (Example)

- CENTRE DETUDES SUR LES CONFLITS, PARIS, FR

- THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS-RIIA, LONDON, UK
  www.chathamhouse.org

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES (IISS), LONDON, UK

Illustrative example: FONDATION POUR LA RECHERCHE STRATEGIQUE, PARIS, FR[22]
The FRS is a Think Tank which operates independently and is funded primarily by the services and work it carries out on a contractual basis for its public and private partners: French ministries (Ministries of Defence, Foreign and European Affairs and the Interior, of the Prime Minister), public agencies, European institutions, NATO, UN and French/foreign companies. The FRS, a profit-oriented non-governmental recognized foundation of public utility participates in two EU-funded FP7 security research projects. The FRS aims at developing information on defence and security and organizes each year dozens of conferences and small seminars. "The FRS Study Days" brings together every two months an audience of several hundred people around fifteen French high-level speakers and foreign policy officials, military, academics **and representatives of civil society.**"[23]

Another example of their engagement with civil society is their Nordika research program dedicated to the Baltic region and Northern. "It is articulated around publications, seminars and conferences, and the establishment of a network of experts and think tanks. It will focus on the study of national issues, regional, European and international economic, political **and societal** related to the region. Network meetings will take the form of scientific and presentations at

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[22] Information has been taken from the official website: http://www.frstrategie.org
[23] http://www.frstrategie.org/barreFRS/frs/frsPresentation.php

conferences and scientific symposia releases, as well as roundtable discussions with political and economic leaders, regional and local media **and civil society**."[24] The Foundation for Strategic Research is part of a network of European and international research institutes, which comprises CSOs. It has established partnerships based on regular cooperation around autonomous research programs supported by international institutions.

Analysis:

Think tanks seem to participate mostly in large EC funded security projects like Demo projects and in association with other institutes. They are used to cooperate with many international institutions, which can be other CSOs. However we could not identify any network of think tanks active in civil security research.

6. CSOs and international networks

6.1. Inter-CSO collaboration in security research

After clustering in 11 categories a significant number of the CSOs engaged in EC FP7 Security projects and after identifying their specific activities we could describe their collaboration partners and participations in associations and organizations.

Type of CSO: The CSOs involved FP7 Security projects that we reviewed belong predominantly to **two types**:

- "Philantropic" CSOs such as the Red Cross societies, Human Rights organizations and Development cooperation foundations
- "Expert CSOs" acting in sectors, which require some scientific/technical expertise like transportation, environment, ICT, medical and law associations or organisations.

Participation in EU-funded security research: About 50% of the CSOs we studied were involved in their respective projects with at least another CSO partner. About 40% of the CSOs we selected as examples are also involved in more than one EC FP7 project. We noticed for instance that the Red Cross is - often solicited for participation as "end user" partner by project leaders. They also frequently join projects with another Red Cross Society.

Engagement with civil society: We could not always find precise or relevant information about this essential issue on the website of CSOs, such as Transport associations, Security associations, ICT Security organizations and Law organizations. The ordinary counterparts of such "technical" CSOs are usually institutions and not the civil society. The Red Cross Societies, Emergency Services have in the frame of their activities a strong contact and engagement with civil society. Environmental CSOs are in favour of public participation in environmental decision-making.

Networks - comprising CSOs: As a matter of fact, many of the CSOs involved in Security Research are members of various national and international organizations, which correspond to the CSO definition. In those various bodies they can cooperate with participants having similar profiles and/or complementary activities. We also found a few research projects in which several CSOs of the same sector of activities participated as well as the same CSOs involved in various projects.

We found that Red Cross societies are involved at local, regional, and national level in many

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[24] http://www.frstrategie.org/specifique/activitesEuropeennes/nordika/nordika.php?p=reseau&l=fr

cooperation's and alliances with other rescue/aid/humanitarian/relief organizations and authorities. The German Red Cross GRC is for instance at the national level a member of the German Association for Public and Private Welfare - but also internationally it cooperates with large CSOs networks like CARE, CARITAS, Doctors without Borders, Oxfam, IOM (International Organization for Migration), and United Nations organizations like UNICEF, UNHCR.

Within the cluster "Emergency Services" the **EENA** (European Emergency Number Association) has in its advisory board several CSOs like the Balkans Institute for Risk Assessment and Emergency Management, the NG9-1-1 Institute, the FEU- Federation of the European Union Fire Officer Associations, the iAEM-International Association of Emergency Managers, the TCCA-TETRA+Critical Communication Association and the World Association for Disaster and Emergency Medicine.

Medical associations like the French society for disaster medicine-S.F.M.C. cooperate with other similar CSOs active at the European and international levels.

Transportation associations seem to frequently cooperate together with other CSOs, which address complementary aspects of transportation (railway, multimodal, containers, transport security, etc.). They engage with the civil society by organizing discussion events with the citizens and activities directed to the youth.

Security organizations do not seem to have many contacts with CSOs but to prefer close links with local and national authorities, the European institutions, the security industry and their associations.

Human rights organizations collaborate with many CSOs & NGOs. For instance the LSI NGO Platform aims at strengthening the cooperation in Europe (both EU and Non EU) between civil society organisations to eradicate trafficking in human beings. LSI is also a member of the NGO networks Global Alliance against Traffic in Women (GAATW), the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), the Human Rights and Democracy Network and the European NGO Platform against Trafficking, Exploitation and Slavery (ENPATES). Such "philanthropic" CSOs (associations for refugees, human rights, environment, development aid & cooperation, etc.) are affiliated and strongly cooperate with national and international networks of similar organizations.

Cooperation also takes place between the various **law and professional associations** in Europe (lawyers, attorneys, legal assistance, etc.) and outside Europe (like the International Bar Association).

ICT Security centres have networks in academia, government and business however, their engagement in civil society is limited and we could not specify their involvement in networks comprising CSOs.

Networking is essential for success of the activities of **CSOs in the area of environment protection and sustainable development.** They build networks involving the civil society and cooperate locally, nationally and internationally with governments and NGOs.

Development aid organisations closely work with governments, multilateral organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). An example is the ECPM. Their key CSO partners include: Overseas Development Institute (ODI), European Think Tank Group (ETTG), Europe-Africa Policy research network (EARN), Centre for Strategic and International Studies of the Higher Institute for International Relations (CEEI/ISRI), Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IEEI), etc.

Think tanks are conscious of the importance of civil society and societal issues. They are actors in

the network of similar CSOs, European and international research institutes.

Nevertheless, in our analysis we could **not** identify networks or platforms of CSOs dedicated **per se** to Civil Security research issues. Such platforms could be established to promote CSOs involvement into Security projects and in order to better take into account the concerns of the Civil Society.

6.2. Factors influencing inter-CSO networks and alliances

Departing from the above observations, SecurePART commissioned its partner ENNA, which is itself a meta-CSO, that is, an overarching European CSO with national CSO members, to circulate a survey among its members on the question **"Under which circumstances (at which costs/benefits) enter CSOs overarching, meta-organisations?"**

The professionalization of consultation, lobbying, and project participation has also promoted in some cases the degree of the CSO internal organization and association with similar CSOs.[25] At the next level of aggregation of civil society actors after the national level there can be found the meta–CSOs (civil society meta-organisations), defined as 'organizations that include other organizations as members and not individual members'. A meta-CSO is

> '*where other civil society networks go to for interaction, strength in numbers and transnational access to EU institutions. The purpose of meta-CSOs is to aggregate information from member networks and to interact on that basis with the EU level. On the other hand meta-CSOs also disseminate information to their network members, feeding back information into their networks.*'[26]

While there is not yet a common conceptualisation of the transnational civil society, the term invites to see these organisations as operating in 'a social sphere that transcends national or local civil societies'. There are identified two drivers that shaped, and will continue to do it in the future, the structure and function of the meta-CSOs. The endogenous one is represented by the need to fill in the structural gap between national level and European level in the decision-making process.

The exogenous is represented by the EU institutions approach to reinforce the clustering of the civil society interest so as it becomes more manageable in terms of representative and participatory democracy. The literature review provides at least three theories that can be used to understand the way the meta-CSOs are functioning: resource mobilisation approach, political opportunity structure and social network theory approach. They are considering **internal factors**: membership size, professionalization, budget amount and its sources, and **external factors**: policy area, institutional design, issue specific factors (salience, complexity, conflictuality), and interconnectedness: network structure and shape, communication within the network.[27]

The theoretical approach that presents all these factors born several hypotheses (under the concept of 'bridging function' of the meta - CSOs) that need further exploration: 'How much do they interact with the EU (frequency), How they interact (consensus vs. conflict), What do they do when they interact (what do they exchange: information, expertise, dissemination), How does information travel within the network (adaptability, communication paths, ties strength, core –

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[25] Kohler-Koch, Beate; Buth, Vanessa 2009, 'Civil society in EU governance: lobby groups like any other?' TranState working papers, No. 108.

[26] Udrea, T. 2014, 'Building bridges. Approaching the Transnationalizing Civil Society in the EU' –Under http://www.ecpr.eu/Filestore/PaperProposal/eb6a5771-9491-4c80-b088-f7a2244e5dae.pdf

[27] Udrea 2014, p. 16, op.cit.

periphery)'.

To provide a reality check from the field, an exploratory survey (21 questions, with filters) was conducted aiming to give some hypotheses related to networks within CSOs. Why do CSOs enter such meta-structures, with what costs and what are their benefits and effects on their functioning? A population of individuals, experts in the CSO field (members of CSOs), was asked to complete the survey. 32 answered the survey, representing CSOs from 14 EU member states and 1 CSO from a candidate country, with a good mix of 'old' and 'new' MS. More than half of the respondents represent organisations with more than 10 employees and around one third represents small organisations with employed staff counting between 1 and 3. Almost half of responses came from organisations that are themselves networks, other respondents being think tanks, federations, grassroots organisations and foundations.

The current situation of the respondents' membership shows that almost half are members in not more than 3 networks. In the last three years, two from the respondents reduced the number of networks in which they are members (1 to 3 networks) and there were 3 increases to the immediate superior number of networks.
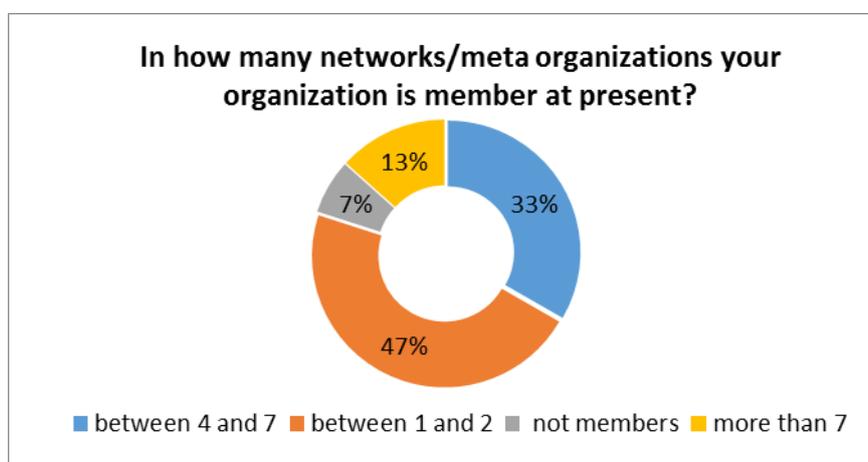

Figure 1 - In how many networks/meta organizations your organization is member at present?

With one exception, all organisations that increased their network memberships were big organisations (with more than 10 employed staff), and the majority of those members in up to 7 networks are also the same type of organisations.

More than half of the networks that completed the survey are members in between 4 - 7 networks and even in more than 7 networks. *Networks of networks are a frequent meta-organisation that CSOs favour.* More than half of the respondents are members in at least 2 types of networks, at least one being a European network. Almost all networks are members of a European network.

Concerning the reasons making CSOs entering meta-organisations, questions were asked about the perceived value of being members in network(s), effects of this membership on the functioning and effectiveness of the organization. More than half consider that the most important aspect of being member of their networks is the power that partners have together, their joint initiatives. Second ranked aspect was information that is shared among the members, and on the third place were knowledge and skills shared.

Figure 2 - What does your organization value the most, as return of being member in network(s)?

In terms of effects on the organization, 'more engaged members/stakeholders' and a better reputation are equally mentioned. Other aspects mentioned are: 'Identify opportunities for funding, collaboration, partnerships, etc.', 'Maintaining a good networking, up-to-date information on specific topics', 'Opportunities to learn from international examples and share good practice to enhance own knowledge base', 'Increased knowledge and experience'.

Over 83% of the organisations members of at least a network enjoy the benefit of full membership, having all rights as member, and one quart benefits from both full and associate memberships (only part of the members' rights) depending on the number of networks they are member in. The majority is represented by organisations, which are members in at least 4 networks.

One quarter do not pay any membership fee for being member of their networks, 33% pays fees only for part of the networks and another quarter pays membership fees to all the networks they are members in. The majority of the organisations members in 1 to 3 networks pay membership fees for all those networks. Those that are members in 4-7 or more than 7 networks pay fees only for part of these networks or no fee at all.

Out of those that pay fees for all the networks in which they are members, three quarters consider the fees as being slightly high for their organisations budgetary capacities, struggling to pay it in time. In case of those organisations that pay fees only for part of the networks where they are members, they find fees as affordable for their organization.

Therefore the membership fee appears as the most important reason took into consideration when an organization decides not to join a (another) network. Second ranked important aspect is related to unclear obligations as member (all obligations which the membership could bring are sometimes not clear). Nevertheless, more than 70 % of the respondents are interested in joining another network.

What do you see as the main reasons not to join (other) network(s)?

Membership fee

Unclear obligations as a member

Complicated bureaucratic procedure

Possible loss of autonomy

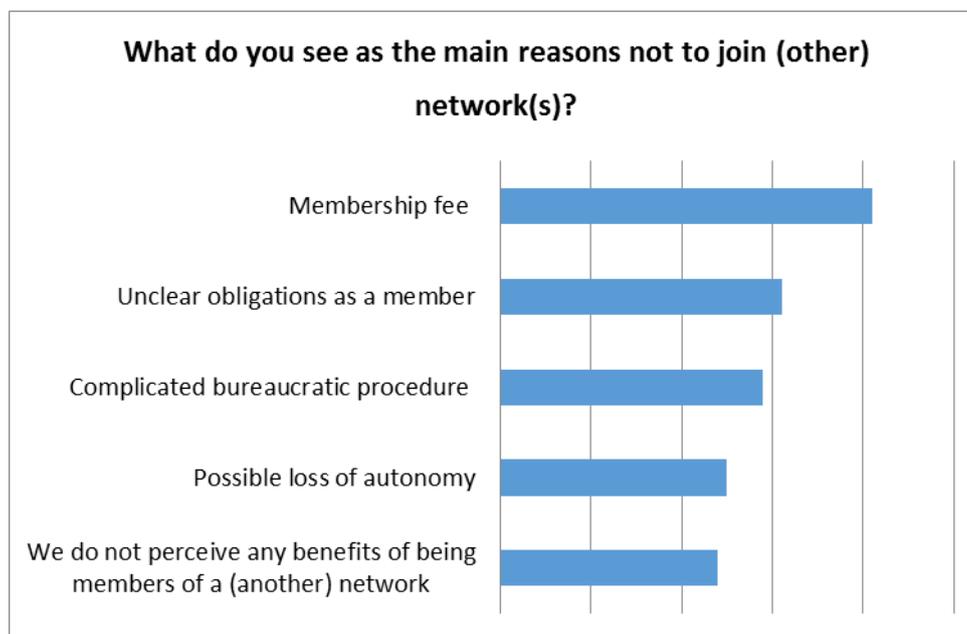We do not perceive any benefits of being members of a (another) network

Figure 3 - What do you see as the main reasons not to join (other) network(s)

Regarding the interest of the organisations in influencing EU policies, almost 3 quarters declared that this is among the principal objectives their organisation.

79% initiated activities in this respect or took part in such initiatives, more than half of them partnering to other CSO and the remaining as partner with other organisations/institutions. In 87.5% of the cases of those CSOs active in influencing EU policies the network(s) contributed with shared information, common statements, common projects, networking coordination, and/or advocacy /lobbying capabilities.

More than half of them mentioned at least one aspect in which their network membership helped in their initiatives. First placed aspect was related to the 'shared information', the second being 'networking coordination'. On the last rank was placed the provision of advocacy/lobby capabilities by the networks they are members in.

More than half of the respondents declared that their organisation is interested in issues related to security and research (hints were given[28] as appendix to the question[29]). Out of those answering 'yes' more than half declared that their organization initiated or took part in initiatives related to security and /or research. Those answering 'no', mentioned the most, as reasons that prevented them to take action, the fact that it was not a priority for their organisation for the time being. Other reasons mentioned, in a lesser extent, were 'not having dedicated/experienced staff', the bad timing ('too late to react'), and the 'low level of involvement of CSO's in security research by other stakeholders'.

Concerning the role of the networks they are members in their initiatives related to security and research, almost half said the network(s) played no role at all.

Where the network(s) were involved, their involvement was mainly related to the shared

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[28] http://itlaw.wikia.com/wiki/Security_research
[29] http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/security/files/esrab_report_en.pdf

information. Other types of involvement (common statements, common projects, networking coordination, and/or advocacy /lobbying capabilities) were mentioned in a lesser extent.

Possible interpretations:

- CSOs are interested in taking part in various networks/meta-organisation, especially those at the European level. They are willing to pay full membership fees, even in the case of budgetary constraints, as they perceive the returns (e. g. the most valued benefit is the information shared) as worthy.

- Network(s) tend to provide advocacy/lobby capabilities in a lesser extent to their members in view of influencing EU policies. This interpretations is in line with the findings of the Final Report ex ante feasibility study on European House of Civil Society (p. 10):

- "Note that organisations of campaigns such as awareness raising activities do not constitute the main type of activities of EU-level initiatives: only 19% of the initiatives develop such activities. Services thus concentrate more on overall awareness raising, via the production of reports and research/studies".

- Network(s) play limited role when speaking about CSOs' initiatives related to research and security.

Complementing the literature review and the exploratory survey, case studies were developed based on extensive interviews with a main representative of the organization and on data available about the organization. The organizations were chosen based on the relations that ENNA and ENNA's members have with these organizations, their level of influence at EU / national level, and their expertise in influencing public policies.

The interviewed organizations chose to be part of different structures as a need to raise more awareness on specific issues (cyber security, volunteering), to be better represented at national, EU (e.g., CSISAC – Civil Society Information Society Advisory Council - the voice of civil society at OECD ICCP) and international level (e.g., IICANN At Large – European Regional At-Large Organization (EURALO) - The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), to better share information with partners from the field, to be more visible. And, as one of the interviewees was mentioning "An active core is being created in these networks (…). You can contribute, you get to be consulted, you learn about different information from top-down"

6.2.1. The Institute for Electronic Participation (INEPA), Slovenia

INEPA is an independent, not for profit, non-governmental organisation professionally oriented on eDemocracy, eParticipation, eGovernance and eInvolvement. The organization's mission is to contribute to development of democracy with socially innovative use of Internet by citizens, civil society, institutions and decision-makers. The organizations activities: digital democracy activities, with a focus on political informatics, active citizenship, political participation, democratic challenges of digital society, open government and civic dialogue by means of consultation, studies, lectures, advocacy, networking, web solutions, participatory design, citizens sourcing, facilitation, stakeholders involvement, results delivery and dissemination.

Building a network for the greater public involvement

INEPA is a member of the Pan European eParticipation Network (PEP-NET), the Central and Eastern Europe Citizens Network (CEE CN), the Centre for Information Service, Co-operation and Development of NGOs in Slovenia (CNVOS) and is listed among key actors in eParticipation developments (the European eParticipation Study 2009).

At national level, it is the coordinator of the Slovenian National Network of NGOs active in information society (OGP – open government partnership, open data, cyber security). Among the reasons for creating the network were: a need for a greater public involvement in research and application of information and communication technologies, as they are bringing many digital risks for everyday lives of people such as digital control, privacy, surveillance etc.

6.2.2. National Resource Centre for Volunteerism - Pro Vobis, Romania

Pro Vobis is an association founded in 1992 as a social services provider. Following the experience gathered in managing volunteers, in 1997 Pro Vobis laid the foundations of the first Volunteering Centre in Romania, as an internal department. The demand of services in the field of volunteering determined us to redirect our mission and set up the first professional and independent Volunteering Centre in the country, which contributed immensely to the promotion of this concept in Romania. In 2002, Pro Vobis became the National Center for Volunteering, and in 2010, the organization chose to align its name to our new activities, by becoming Pro Vobis – The National Resource Center for Volunteering.

Pro Vobis[30] is a member (and founders of VOLUM Federation) in 5 networks: 3 at national level (Federation of National Organizations for Development – **FOND,**[31], The Federation of Organizations that Supports the Development of Volunteering in Romania – **VOLUM, Social Network "Acting Responsible")**, and 2 at international level (European Volunteer Centre – **CEV** and CSR 360°[32] - network of not-for-profit organisations working with businesses to improve their positive impact on society). ProVobis case illustrates the perceived costs and benefits for being part of different level of networks.

What's in it to be member in a network?

FOND was a place or more exactly offered the context for ProVobis to develop the international level activities in the development area. Whenever there is a need for ProVobis support, expertise, getting involved on specific topics, they are there, considering themselves as an active member.

As for VOLUM, ProVobis is the one of the founders, being also member in their board of directors

Membership fees are paid for these two national networks. Usually members are covered costs to big events, workshops, summer schools, and trainings. National level networks brought some important visibility benefits, opened ways to cooperate with other partners of the networks themselves (i.e. national government agencies), faster access to relevant information and a consolidated position as expert in the field regularly consulted in relation with national development policies.

Being member in EU level networks makes a difference

Most of the opportunities came through EU level networks. Big partnerships are built with the support of these networks, which are run in partnership with the networks themselves. This helps in benchmarking and in sharing best practices: similar concepts for events and services are translated to the national specific and implemented at national level (i.e., National Week of Volunteering). Other benefits are sharing articles in the networks newsletter, support in connecting with private sector members (CSR 360°).

The 'invisible' and underrated benefits of being part of a network (either national or international) become manifest when in need for various key stakeholders contacts details, access to different resources that can be shared (i.e., an office), involvement, taking part in consultations, learn about different relationships with various top level stakeholders.

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[30] http://www.provobis.ro/about-us/
[31] http://www.fondromania.org/eng/p
[32] http://www.csr360gpn.org/

Being part of a European network is good, on one side because the organization is being represented, at a certain level, at Brussels, counting on having faster access to different information. On the other side, at national level, it gives a different level of notoriety.

6.2.3. European Citizen Action Service (ECAS), Brussels based

Serving rather than representing own constituency

The European Citizen Action Service (ECAS) is an international non-profit organization based in Brussels with a pan-European membership and 24 years of experience. It provides services to a network of about 100 civil society organizations and citizens on EU citizens' rights enforcement and civic participation in the EU decision-making process.
ECAS is a strong and serious dialog partner present in many environments when it comes to civil society, citizens' rights, EU regulations which impact, affects the citizens, alliances with other European level networks.

One important clarification brought by this case is that ECAS states that they do not represent members, but serve them through the services they propose and provide. So this becomes one of the main drives for members to join ECAS. Currently, one of the successful services is the provision of information on funding opportunities in a form of guides on public European funding opportunities for the CSOs, monthly alerts on the funding opportunities, and this brings along a package of tailored made services: training on how to plan for EU applications, on how to start your own European Citizens' initiative, etc.

Their philosophy is that members do not need to be represented, but they need ECAS support in specific issues, so in this way, ECAS put on the hat of an EU resource centre. ECAS provides services to its members, but also to EU citizens directly (about 25.000 citizens a year) that are supported through the service on free movements rights, called "Your Europe Advise" that ECAS is managing it on behalf of the EC.

ECAS as member of other meta - CSOs

ECAS is itself member of other meta – CSOs (European Movement, Europe+, Civil Society Europe and Liaison Group from the Social Economic Committee) and emphasise the added value of working together with other organisations that undertake similar or complementary initiatives. The return on working together is information shared, building coalitions that influence the public policies at EU level, strengthening the civil society positions in their negotiations with the policy makers.

Formal identified costs of entering other networks are represented by the membership fee, but this is seen, in the end, as no relevant cost, the most relevant being those informal costs: the dedicated staff and time costs, together with commitment and efforts to get the maximum out of being a network member. As some organizations and alliances work better than others, the need for considering the balance between costs and returns appears clearer.

On the effectiveness of the policy influencing initiatives within the civil society sector, the final report of the *Ex ante feasibility study on European House of Civil Society* offers important data to work on regarding the networking at European level and its influence on involving civil society in EU policy processes. As results of the mapping exercise carried out during the above mentioned

study, organisations/institutions implementing activities at EU level were assessed and it was found that they develop services focused mainly on 'information/ awareness raising/knowledge sharing' (67%) and 'networking/partnership/lobbying' (43%). 'Capacity building/training' services, 'advocacy/fundraising' and 'dialogue/debate' activities also constitute an important share of the services provided (31%, 27% and 21% respectively).'[33]

At the level of activities undertook by these organisations/institutions, it is to be noted that they are mainly focusing on general awareness - rising and in a lesser extent on campaigning (the campaigning remains an activity carried out mainly at the national level by national level organisation).

The above results provide a solid basis will be instrumental for designing the multi-stakeholder simulation workshop and will help explore and validate the SecurePART recommendations focusing on increasing the engagement of CSO in security research.

7. The multiplicity of the term 'Civil Society Organization'

7.1. The challenge of fuzzy definitions

The second major challenge identified for the present study and in the course of the first months of the SecurePART project is the *fuzziness of definitions* of 'CSOs', and the *factual multiplicity* of forms of CSOs in the policy landscape. While it did not belong to the original scope of SecurePART to deal with operational definitions, it emerged as a necessity to explore the challenges and consequences of dealing with 'CSO' a concept and as actor in society.

To be sure, this is not merely a theoretical exercise, but a consequential policy-relevant decision by a public policy making authority about whom to include, whom to exclude, particularly when it comes to consultations and funding support. Those issues will be further problematized and elaborated in the activities and studies of work package 5, both with regard to legitimacy and rules of representation, but also with regard to recommendations for increasing CSO participation in security research.

A reduction in the research approach undertaken already in the application proposal of the SecurePART project has been to focus not generally upon the "civil society", but take the organized civil society, in the form of CSOs, to be the addressees of research and as the agents within the ESRP. Taking CSOs as a reliable "proxy" for analytical reasons has, nevertheless, not made things much easier, since the fuzziness of "CSO" as a concept, and the multiple personalities of the CSOs in practice posed new challenges during the SecurePART project which questioned the generic operational definitions used by international organizations and administrative agencies, the European Commission included.

The European Commission, in a definition proposed in the Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on *"The role and contribution of civil society organisations in the building of Europe"*, asserts that civil society encompasses the trade unions and employers' organisations ("social partners"), nongovernmental organisations, professional associations, charities, grass-roots organisations, and organisations that involve citizens in local and municipal life, including churches and religious communities. These are supposed to lend a voice to the needs of excluded

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[33] Final Report ex ante feasibility study on European House of Civil Society, p.10.

and discriminated citizens, and provide a communication channel for them to policy makers.[34]

In a more recent formal operationalization of the term for practical reasons, the European Commission proposed that Civil Society Organizations include

> *"…all non-state, not-for-profit structures, non-partisan and nonviolent, through which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals, whether political, cultural, social or economic."* [35]

We started in the SecurePART project to operationalize CSOs along the lines laid out above (see Deliverable 1.1) yet, we realized that, in policy reality there is a lot of vagueness surrounding the questions of *who, when, and why* are invited by public authorities, or project leader to participate as representatives of the "civil society".

A policy officer at the EC (DG RTD) responsible for public engagement in the 'Science with and for Society' work programme of Horizon 2020 stated that

> *"…as far as we are aware there is no precise legal definition of CSO in Horizon 2020. It is likely to depend on the context and how the entity is described. There ought to be an intention of acting for the common good, but this too seems not to have a real legal basis."*

Political scientist Beate Kohler-Koch, on the background of an extensive research project on "Democratization of the EU through engaging society" (DEMOCIV), has clearly pointed to the problems of using definitions based upon formal criteria, which fail to capture the actual motives, functions, and goals of CSOs:

> *"It is agreed that CSOs are distinguished from other politically active organizations by six essential features: They are nongovernmental, not-for-profit, and voluntary associations which peacefully and publicly operate for implementation of their goals and do not run for office. This definition reveals nothing about their functional contribution to politics and society and also nothing about the membership and purpose of the organization. However, this marks an exact parting of the ways. In common parlance, civil society organizations conjure up the idea of citizen associations which champion interests of general importance."*[36]

While policy analysts and academics habitually demand rigorous and crispy definitions, one should show empathy with the fact that for decision makers this "slack" around generic and imprecise definitions may give them the flexibility to take action in different policy environments and changing political contexts.

7.2. The shifting societal and political context of civil society actors

It would take wizard powers to be able to see their true colours when it comes to studying, working with or trying to engage the Civil Society Organisations, given the large diversity of their forms, interests, capacities, constituencies, and intervention instruments. This becomes more important when it comes to initiatives of EU decision-making and EU policy influencing.

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[34] European Commission (1999,) *Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the role and contribution of civil society organisations in the building of Europe*, Brussels. CES 851/99 D/GW.

[35] European Commission (2012), *The Roots of Democracy and Sustainable Development. Europe's Engagement with Civil Society in External Relations,* Brussels, 12/9/2012. COM(2012) 492 final.

[36] Kohler-Koch, B. 2013, Civil Society and Democracy in the EU. High expectations under empirical scrutiny. In: id. (Ed.) De-Mystification of Participatory Democracy. EU Governance and Civil Society, Oxford University Press, p. 5.

Whenever it comes to engaging European citizens in their policy and operational work, EU institutions largely rely upon Civil Society Organisations for consultations,[37] hearings, pilot projects and preparatory actions[38] that could translate into operational decision making and financial support for certain initiatives that proves their relevance to the EU programming.

However, EU institutions do not dispose of or apply a clear cut, or singular 'Civil Society' definition, nor one for 'Civil Society Organisation':[39] 'Problems can arise because there is no commonly accepted - let alone legal – definition of the term 'civil society organisation. So 'civil society organisations' are the principal structures of society outside of government and public administration, and in-between the market, including economic operators, - generally considered to be the 'third sector' or 'NGOs'. The term has the benefit of being inclusive and demonstrates that the concept of these organisations is deeply rooted in the democratic traditions of the Member States of the EU.

Moreover, it is well documented that the civil society sector evolved fast during the past decades.[40] A recent report regarding the future of CSOs towards 2030 provides more in-depth analysis of this evolution. The last two decades represent a shift in the evolution of CSOs: thanks to the development of new communication technologies, especially the internet, CSOs have become more and more global and have become a new regulation agent both at a national (or regional) and global levels.[41]

However, as 'Civil society today is recognised as a diverse and ever-wider ecosystem of individuals, communities and organizations' [42] when dealing with CSOs various working definitions are used by all interested parties, their large majority relying on several guiding principles. According to those, CSOs have to be: *organised* (have a certain structure, not necessarily formalised), *private* (be separate from the state public bodies), *non-profit* (and/or distributing an eventual profit towards its non-profit scope), *self-governing* (independent from state or economic sector- firms), and *voluntary* (no obligation to join).

At a closer look, the civil society field is very divers in terms of typology. It encompasses: NGOs/NPOs/CSOs, faith based organisations, labour unions/organisations, social entrepreneurs, cooperatives and grassroots associations. Additional to these more or less formal structures, there can be find social movements/collective actions, and recently developed online groups/communities, online activities, characterised by more loose or inexistent physical structures.

Recently under another research initiative, a common conceptualisation for the third sector at the EU level is sought. The Third Sector Impact researchers team proposed a common version and launched a stakeholder consultation on this: "The third sector consists of private associations and foundations; non-commercial cooperatives, and social enterprises; Also individual activities undertaken without pay or compulsion, primarily in order to benefit society or persons outside of

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[37] Your voice in Europe Portal - http://ec.europa.eu/yourvoice/consultations/index_en.htm
[38] http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/budg/working-documents.html
[39] Communication from the Commission 704/11.12.2002
[40] The Future Role of Civil Society – World Economic Forum - http://www.plataformaong.org/ARCHIVO/documentos/biblioteca/1366208020_073.pdf
[41] The Role and Structure of Civil Society Organizations in National and Global Governance Evolution and outlook between now and 2030 - http://www.augurproject.eu/IMG/pdf/cso_note_provisional_draft5_june_2012.pdf
[42] The Future Role of Civil Society – World Economic Forum http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_FutureRoleCivilSociety_Report_2013.pdf

one's household or next of kin."[43]

Such a vibrant environment and diversity of forms that civil actions could take should highlight also the difficulties encountered when trying to report back from the field, a "reality check" regarding *Representativeness, Relevance, Authenticity and Genuineness*.

Al local level, legal structure of some CSOs might well be a mix between not for profit organisations and businesses and/or local administrations bodies, leading to altered perceptions of their representativeness and authenticity. Another issue that these blurred boundaries could rise is related to financing sources: 'an organisation can have at least 2 budgetary sources: local administration budget and funds available for the CSOs/NGOs'.[44]

NGOs in general, when interacting with international governmental organisations (IGOs), such as the EU, may well perform two fundamentally different functions: On the one hand, they are engaged in advocacy along the lines of their agenda, while, on the other, they can be service providers to the IGO, or on the ground in their constituency.[45] This is one of the developments in the evolution of the CSO sector: boundaries tend to be effaced and there are not anymore clear-cut relationships and influences among policy level stakeholders (see figure).
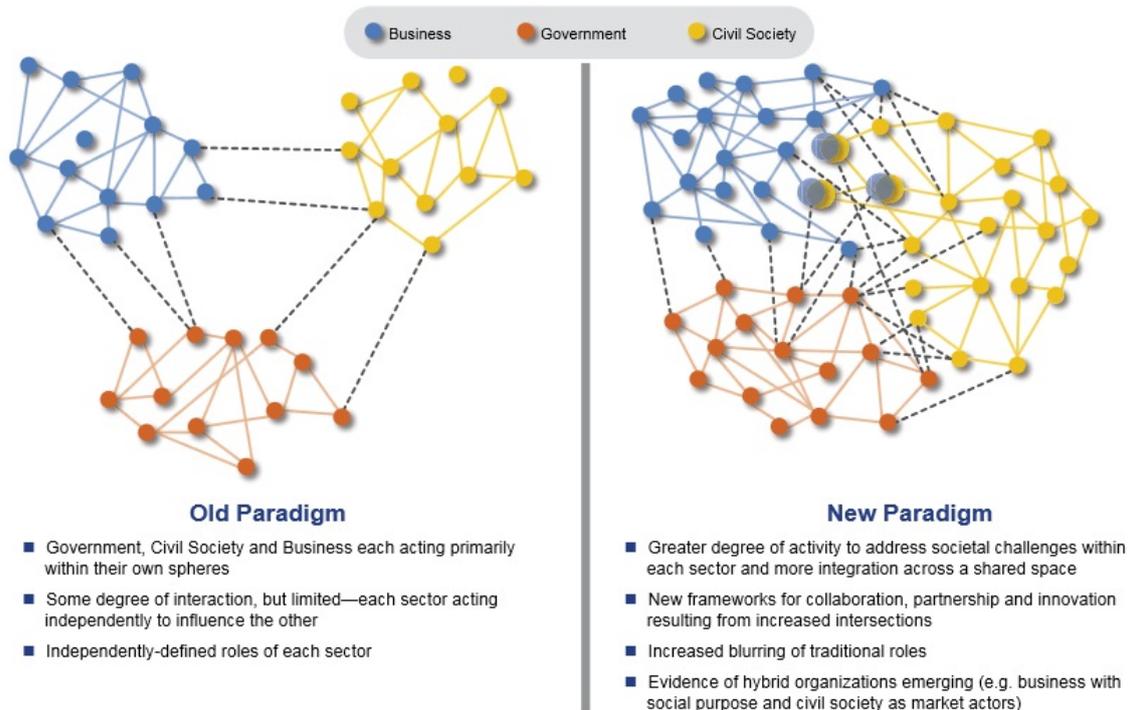

Figure 4 - Source: The Future Role of Civil Society – World Economic Forum 2013 (p. 10)

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[43] http://thirdsectorimpact.eu/consultations/concept-towards-common-conceptualization-third-sector-europe/

[45] Steffek, J. 2013: Explaining cooperation between IGOs and NGOs – push factors, pull factors, and the policy cycle. *Review of International Studies* 39, p. 993-1013.

The study by the World Bank clearly demonstrates the blurred boundaries among sectors, also as a middle-term consequence of public-private partnerships, but also as diversification of actors adjusted to respond to complex societal problems

More attention should be paid from the SecurePART perspective on security research policy to those so called "hybrid" organisations: businesses interested in social issues through their Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives and organisations (e.g., Erste Foundation[46], Vodafone Foundation[47], Petrom Foundation[48]) or CSOs entering the service providers market (e.g., Goodmoves recruitment service, Scotland[49]), private education actors established as NGOs (Spiru Haret University[50] in Romania) or Foundations aiming at gathering funds for medical research (Foundation of Universite Catholique Louvain[51], Belgium). What is more, the 11 clusters of hybrid CSO organizations in security research identified and documented above testify for that development. In the last section of this study, a more formal classification of the CSO field will be undertaken in order to structure the conceptual field.

When dealing with policy work and engagement of civil society in influencing EU policies (and moreover in policies related to research and security), it becomes nearly impossible to distinguish between advocacies and lobby organisations, due to the blurred landmarks of the organisations that carry out such initiatives in this respect. For instance, European Organisation for Security is a non-profit association of interested stakeholders, although when considering its membership modalities, they are 'European private sector providers from all domains of security solutions and services'[52]. However, at the EU policy-making level, there is no explicit legal distinction (yet) among these new types of organizations and associations. The European Commission states clearly that what counts in its consultation procedure is the manifested intention:

> *"It should be noted that in its policy of consultation, the Commission does not make a distinction between civil society organisations or other forms of interest groups. The Commission consults "**interested parties**", which comprises all those who wish to participate in consultations run by the Commission".[53]*

Little attention has been paid so far to the extent an organization corresponds to a set of "basic" or "core" requirements and conditions in order to qualify as a 'civil society organization' one. Paper exercises to obtain a definition of CSO remain often too theoretical, and it is therefore difficult to apply them reliably to a real situation and check if a certain CSO is "genuine" or "fake".

7.3. Revisiting the criteria for "Civil Societiness" of organizations

As it is stated above, SecurePART has just compiled the main existing definitions, and kicked off its activities guided by the operational *de minimis* definition proposed by the European Commission.

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[46] http://www.erstestiftung.org/inside-the-foundation/mission-and-vision/
[47] http://www.vodafone.com/content/index/about/about-us.html
[48] http://www.omvpetrom.com/portal/01/petromcom/petromcom/OMV_Petrom/Sustainability/Our_initiatives/
[49] http://www.goodmoves.org.uk/Search/CMS/recruiting
[50] http://www.spiruharet.ro/en/prezentare.html
[51] http://www.uclouvain.be/cps/ucl/doc/fondationlouvain/documents/Brochure_de_Notoriete_2013.pdf
[52] http://www.eos-eu.com/files/Documents/Membership/2015/EOS%20description_membership_2014%20achievements_%202015%20envisaged%20activities_without%20price.pdf
[53] http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/civil_society/general_overview_en.htm

Having said that, we observed that there are CSOs with a clear and undisputed profile at the European landscape. There are also organizations clearly related to other types of stakeholders (industry, researchers, governmental agencies, etc.). In-between there is a grey zone. Depending on the definition used each time this grey zone will be larger or shorter. "Crispy" narrow definitions usually create a lot of exceptions and ambiguous cases. Broad definitions are more encompassing, but the price for that is that they lack sharpness.

Our intention here is not to obtain an objective definition of CSOs but a pragmatic taxonomy template to help recognize the multiple manifestations of CSOs and their roles in public policy, and consequently in security research.

In many cases the fulfilment of the condition of 'civil societiness' is stated by the involved organization. It is the same organization, who says that wants to be taken as an organization of the civil society without specific criteria established or third instance recognizing this condition. On the other hand, whenever a third party wants to designate an organization as a CSO and examines whether it fulfils the criteria to be taken into account as 'civil society', the type of analysis performed is usually limited to: *a) checking the legal form* or orientation to specific organizational goals, and b) *the adherence to public interest considerations* in the mission statement the organization declares as foundational.

What is more, and despite the above two criteria, in many cases it seems impossible to come up with a dichotomous clear answer: *yes* or *not.* That is, an organization can respond more fully than another to be considered as such, moving from a core area, which corresponds to a clear-cut identity, towards four different societal domains: The **Administration** domain, the **Industrial** domain, the **Research Organization** domain, and the **Consultancy** domain. In the figure below, this field of the multiple identities of CSOs is depicted as a grey area which is resided by a large number of civil society organizations bearing *different degrees* and *qualities* of "civil societiness", closer or farther away from the core!
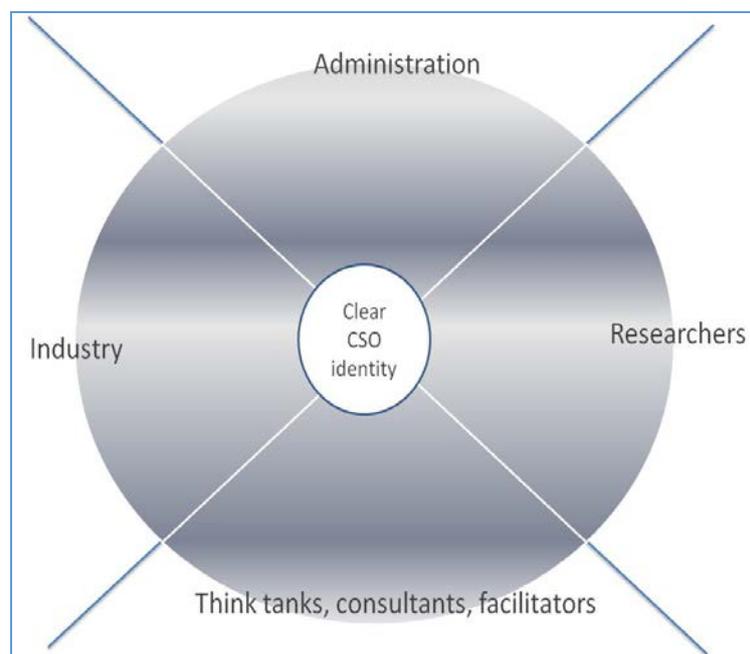

Figure 5 - CSO landscape with core and grey area with four domains

Few of the organizations of the civil society have a clearly identifiable profile that can be clearly distinguished. In these organizations, in addition to the above requirements, we appreciate characteristics such as a large basis of members (including a part of them assuming tasks in volunteering), bottom-up, transparent and democratic decision-making, implementation of actions to the general public, etc. However, many of the organizations of the civil society manifest more confusing traits. We are here in shades of grey: Genuine CSOs are in fact a minority in the European scene. Most of the CSO move within a less clearly defined landscape.[54] When the magnifying glass on civil society organizations is approached we see broad and diverse cases.[55]

7.3.1. 'Civil societiness' elements

When analysing this presence of 'civil societiness' in an organization, as a first step we should examine their legal form, and identify its *non-for-profit, or its profit orientation*. In a second step, we should appreciate the following two requirements: a) *orientation toward public interest* formed in common and b) independence from other societal actors (Administration, professional associations, and companies). Both the common purpose and the independence criteria resist a clear 'yes' or 'no' conclusion. They require a more qualitative analysis. However we do believe it is possible to identify and isolate the criteria that make a civil society organization exist. It should come as no surprise that such an assessment cannot always be easily done easily or quickly from the outside. Necessarily, it will be important to know in detail the following additional aspects: a) bottom-up decision making system, b) usual activities in which the CSOs are involved, c) forms of collaboration established, d) members composition and e) sources of funding. We hold following three-stage screening to be a heuristic fit to the purpose of discerning the "personality" and the behaviour of an organization as a CSO:

1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage
Pre-requisites	**Public interest**	**Further details**
Legal form	Common purpose	Grass-root decision-making
		Social dialogue, awareness, engagement
		Involvement of non-professional staff
Mission / objectives	Independence	Diversity of members
		Fund-raising activity

Table 1 - Stage-model for a CSO definition

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[54] According to the quantification of active CSOs in FP7 done in deliverable 1.2: *Background Report.*
[55] Casuistry is presented in the case study *CSO split personality* of deliverable 1.7.

At a *first stage*, legal form and the orientation toward then common interest should be examined:

Legal form

It includes a review of the legal form adopted by an organization, and particularly the checking of the civil or the not-for-profit-making status. A CSO does not need legal personality; some of them are simply informal networks that can perform their activities under an agreement or a chart making them 'de facto' but legal associations. Exceptionally, according to the law of different several Member States such as Germany or Austria, there are profit-making organizations with a social purpose whose status can be assimilated to an organization of civil society.

Legal form is considered at a first stage because it cannot clearly discern the existence of a CSO; it just establishes the starting point. Many academic institutions, research centres, not to mention other groupings of stakeholders, also adopt legal forms based on associations or foundations as CSO does.

Mission - objectives

It includes a review of the mission and / or objectives of the organization, found in its statutes and/or its official website or brochures, in order to find a justification for the public interest in this gathering of individuals. At this stage, we will simplify the research and understand by 'public interest' the emphasis on collective service versus personal gain. Regarding this inclusion of 'public interest' considerations, it should be noted that not only CSOs include them; also in public administrations, academia or research centres these reference to the public interest are commonly used. We therefore consider that a further level of analysis is needed.

Having said that, qualitative considerations about what kind of mission can be considered as being in 'public interest' are entirely left out. To prejudge or assess the level of public interest in certain organizational objectives, calls for a close examination. Usually, the mission can give us information about who is the other type of actor to which hybridity is shared. In a quick analysis for example of the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) we read that it

> "*is an independent research institution known for its effective synergy of basic and policy-relevant research. In addition to such research, PRIO conducts graduate training and is engaged in the promotion of peace through conflict resolution, dialogue and reconciliation, public information and policymaking activities*."[56]

PRIO can be considered a CSO because of the mission to inform and enrich the public debate by promoting interest in and knowledge in peace-related research; however it strongly shares features with an academic research organization.

In some more extraordinary cases, we can even find the German European Security Association's (GESA) mission that, at least nominally, responds to the CSO requirements, although it is a lobby group of security R&D developers:

> "*GESA supports and promotes the civil security architecture of Germany and Europe with regard to its content and structural development to protect the democratic society and value system. The association was established in the context of national and European research programmes on civil society*."[57]

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[56] http://www.prio.org/About/
[57] https://gesa-network.de/en/aims.html

We shall see that despite the mission, there are important elements of hybridity that need further analysis. At a *second* stage, the analysis includes:

Common purpose

Public interest should be a central motivation in the reasons why a number of individuals decide to gather themselves in a structured basis. This purpose cannot be complementary to an individual gain but the main aim of the gathering. When the provisions of specific and remunerated services take the central role of the organisation, the consideration of the 'public interest' should be additionally checked. This can be the case for the *Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique*, which is an "independent research centre, it carries out studies for the French ministries and agencies, European institutions, international organizations and businesses".[58] This organization is a well-reputated think tank dynamizing debate about security and defence in society; however the organization is mostly oriented to provide technical assistance to different governmental organizations and companies.

Independence

The definition of common purpose for the public good should be examined without considering the concurrence of other interests that the parties may have because of their link to others organizations in the spheres of the Industry, Administration or professional body associations. It is usual in hybrid CSOs that participants are acting "on behalf of" or responding to their condition as representatives of other organizations. An example can be *Security & Defence Agenda* (SDA)[59], which is a dedicated security and defence think-tank in Brussels. Its activities include debates, international conferences and a range of publications with its sister think tank, *Friends of Europe*.

At a *third* stage, the analysis should be refined and finalized in a conclusive manner. The criteria below are selected as decisive for the quality of the CSO "personality", although they are not the only plausible ones. They help modulate the incidence of the common purpose, and the independence of the organization. At this third screening level, we can consider the following five criteria:

Grass-root decision-making

The organization is run bottom-up by gathering of citizens, not top-down from government, administrative or corporate structures, which define the mandate and the mission of the CSO from the outside. Only a minority of the CSOs fulfil this feature. We can consider as a prototype example the case of the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI)[60] that is "*an independent, non-profit organisation that innovatively promotes and works for sustainable security. CMI works to strengthen the capacity of the international community in comprehensive crisis management and conflict resolution.*" However this organization was set-up by the Finnish ex-prime minister Martti Ahtisaari and other high level policy-makers. The European Commission included this organization as a CSO representative at the European Security Research Advisory Board (ESRAB) and was represented in the European Security Research and Innovation Forum (ESRIF).

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[58] http://www.frstrategie.org/barreFRS/frs/frsPresentation.php
[59] http://www.secdef.eu/
[60] http://www.cmi.fi/en/

Social dialogue, awareness, engagement

The organization maintains the contact with the mainstream or parts of civil society through awareness raising actions or via mobilization campaigns. Also, the organization is committed to the increase of public engagement and the pursuit of dialogue and influence with the public sphere. An example of CSO that keeps an important social dialogue dimension is Fonden Teknologirådet (The Danish Board of Technology)[61]. Its role is the promotion of engagement in technology assessment, in inclusive public dialogue about challenges arising from technology development, application, and knowledge production, in the face of conflicting values in society.

Involvement of non-professionalized staff

Although many CSOs employ professional permanent staff, some functions of the organizations are carried out by volunteers, who devote their free time and even pay a fee as a member for the activities of the organization. This can be the case of the Red Cross national organizations. Although they perform their activity in close collaboration with public authorities, they always reserve part of the activities to be performed by volunteers in key service activities and fundraising. For instance, in the Austrian Red Cross division[62] the relation between staff (8.300 employees) and volunteers (57.000) diverges significantly.

The case of Statewatch,[63] bringing together a large number of volunteering journalists, researchers, activists, lawyers and academics, who monitor civil liberties and the state in Europe, is also a good case in point since they collaborate for free.

Diversity of members

Members of the organization respond to a wide profile. The organization does not restrict members' registration only to certain profiles, or a group of private sector industries, or a type or level of political or administrative staff in the public sector. One common type of hybrid CSOs is composed of multi-stakeholder associations such as the European Materials Research Society, the European transport research provider for SME & industries network (Eurnex). We understand that a multi-stakeholder platform is not necessarily an organisation of the civil society, but in this case, a forum representing the different interests in society, albeit those of the best-positioned stakeholders (industry, researchers).

When an organisation is created by and for a certain qualified profession, such as the Union of Managers of Professional Fire Brigades, or the IT engineers, and this organization restricts membership to other professions, it should be considered to be mostly a professional association, and only acting as a CSO in case its activities go beyond to the narrow professional interest.

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[61] http://www.tekno.dk/ydelser/?lang=en
[62] http://www.roteskreuz.at/i18n/en/arc-research/
[63] http://www.statewatch.org/

Fundraising activity

The organization does not depend primarily upon funding from other societal actors, or public bodies, although it may occasionally be the case. Their operating costs are not linked to the general budget of an administration or a corporation. The organization is funded to a substantial degree through the contribution of its members and develops a crucial fundraising activity to collect money from/for their activities. An example of relevant fundraising activity is provided by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) that is organised as an independent, private foundation. The NRC relies on diverse sources of funding that express an intensive activity of fundraising and independency from specific donors. About 63% of the funding comes from their fundraising activity carried out at international level (ECHO, UNHCR, DFID, UNICEF, etc.).[64]

7.3.2. Hybrid CSOs

Organisations that cannot meet the entirety of the above requirements should be considered as hybrid CSOs, moving within the grey area of the figure above, closer or farther away from the core, and towards the one of the four directions or the other. The fact that they are of hybrid character does not make them less legitimate, or effective. Often the opposite is the case, with some of the most influential CSOs having a mixed, multiple personality. Accordingly, following types of hybrid CSOs may be discerned:

1) CSO/Administration domain: Often public administrations create agencies organisations of private law in order to fulfil a very specific role at implementing policies on the ground. For instance the FONDEN TEKNOLOGIRADET, which was founded top-down by the government. The Danish Ministry of Research provides a substantial part of the funding and prescribes the mission on behalf of the administration and the parliament. However, Technologiradet is a key actor in the dialogue with public authorities and other societal actors, assuming a non-governmental, societal viewpoint.

2) CSO/Research organization domain: A research institute is an organization of researchers by definition with a mandate to advance knowledge production through scientific inquiry. However in certain cases, such as the IFRC REFERENCE CENTRE FOR PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT, we can consider it as a CSO because of the close interdependence with the Danish Red Cross. As the parent organization is a CSO, the research activity is connected to this dependency.

3) CSO/Think tank & consultancy domain: Consultancy is an ambiguous concept that can cover different specializations: public affairs (influencing oriented activity such as EDRi -European Digital Rights), public relations (communication oriented activity such as the FOUNDATION - GLOBAL RISK FORUM GRF DAVOS STIFTUNG), strategic advice (such as CRISIS MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE), etc. A CSO has hybrid consultancy features when the provision of services is very technical and instead of "members", they have more "shareholder" or "client" oriented relationships, while they have a public common interest orientation, and voluntary membership.

4) CSO/Academia domain: In this grey zone there are organizations with citizen-oriented activities, with open membership, and with active presence in public dialogue (databases, position reports, documentation centre, information tools, etc.), complementing university work and broadening its impact in society. Characteristic is the case of Science Shops, which provide a

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[64] http://www.nrc.no/?aid=9127672

'broker', bi-directional function between academic research and the citizens. Additionally, organizations such as the CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION IN BARCELONA (CIDOB), which play a more significant societal role in the provision of service of clearer public interest (dialogue activities, high visibility in public opinion making, etc.) can be categorized as CSOs.

Beyond the four domains of hybrid CSOs presented above, three generic kinds of CSOs which can be found in all domains, are:

Stakeholder associations

Stakeholders groups bring together actors with different profiles: industry, researchers, experts, policy-makers, even some CSOs. Members in such associations can be individuals or organizations. An example can be found with the *EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF TRANSPORT USERS,* in which industry, providers of technology, researchers, public planners, end-users are all represented.

Professional associations

Professional associations should be distinguished from 'professional bodies'. In the former case, the link of the organization to the profession is flexible, membership is free and open, and the organization has not a mandate to protect or regulate the conditions for the exercise of a profession. When membership is compulsory, restricted to precise conditions and the organization assumes a public mandate, we consider this organization as a top-down 'body'. A professional association can be the *SECCION ESPAGNOLA DE LA ASOCIACION EUROPEA DE FERROVIARIO* (Spanish Section of the European Association of Railwaymen). In this case membership is not restricted to the profession members and a substantial part of the activities are cultural and recreational. Fans of railways or retired railwaymen can also be active members of this association. In this way, the association has a large bottom-up basis; in spite of it, it is associated to the regulation process and plays a specific role in the representation of the sector.

Meta-CSOs

They are federations or 'umbrellas' of CSOs at European or international level. The *FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT-ROUGE* composed of national organizations of the Red Cross can be considered to be a meta- or 2nd-level CSO. Hierarchically speaking, such organizations are top-down conceived as networking umbrellas of a group of associations, and are not necessarily directly linked to the civil society.

The classification template sketched out above should build the base for further elaboration in the context of tasks 5.2 ("Ensure stakeholder involvement"), and 5.3 ("Devise rules of representation with CSOs and European Institutions and Initiatives"), and be validated in a multi-stakeholder interactive workshop. From a policy perspective, knowing the quality, capacities, and mission orientation of a CSO, is one of the parameters for consideration when their engagement within the European security research regime should be increased in the function or the other.

8. Conclusions

The scope of the present study has been to document the diversity and multiplicity of the CSO landscape, and explore the dynamics of their interrelations in the face of their engagement in the European security research context. The study drew from a diverse set of sources, such as institutional policy documents, academic literature, EU project reports, online websites of CSOs and civil society initiatives, and it also based upon a SecurePART analysis of the CORDIS research database. This study is the second of three integral parts examined by Work package 3 ("Societal and CSO analyses"), focusing respectively upon the internal capacity dimension (3.1 "Intra-CSO Analysis"), the relationships among various types and scale of activity of CSOs (3.2 "Inter-CSO Analysis"), and the interaction among CSOs and other stakeholders in the current institutional and organisational EU research landscape (3.3 "Trans-CSO Analysis").

The results of the three WP3 studies will serve as a base and inform the design of communication activities under WP4 ("Development of a communication plan about potential benefits"), but most of all, help design the interactive multi-stakeholder simulation workshop and the foresight exercise planned under WP5 ("Strategy for increasing CSO participation & Action plan"). The latter will, vice versa, provide the chance to fill the informational gaps of the WP3 studies, help expand, validate, or critically modify the insights in Work package 3, particularly in the face of the final policy recommendations of SecurePART.

The present study first, examined and systematized the diversity of CSOs in the research landscape, second, examined precedencies and conditions for effective networking among CSOs from other policy areas, and third, opens up the issue of definitions of genuine and hybrid CSOs, since this seems to be consequential for policy decisions about inclusion and exclusion of CSOs from participation. Below the main findings and insights are summarised:

Relationship and networks of CSOs in the European security research context: A documentation as inclusive and complete as the analysis of the CORDIS database in Work package 1 allowed, served as the background for listing and categorizing the CSO participants in security research actions. The typology proposed here is based upon a broad CSO definition, and clusters CSO participants in 11 categories: 1) Red Cross associations; 2) Emergency Services (Fire brigades, first aid & rescue services, etc.); 3) Medical associations; 4) Transport associations; 5) Security associations; 6) Human rights associations; 7) Law associations; 8) ICT Security organisations; 9) Climate change and environmental organizations; 10) Development cooperation organizations; and 11) International policy Think Tanks. It has to be stressed at this point that there is no shared understanding, let alone commonly accepted definition of which organization can count as CSO, and many cases can be viewed as hybrid, at best, and controversial, at worst. A short profiling analysis of illustrative cases under each of the eleven categories elucidated the scope of activities, and the roles of the respective CSOs in security research.

A reliable statement is that, in general, the CSOs involved FP7 security projects belong predominantly to two types of CSOs: Firstly, "philantropic" CSOs, such as the Red Cross societies, which are also take to be "end users" of security research, since they are first responders and crisis management organisations. Similarly human/civil rights, privacy organizations, and international development foundations those are similarly important, because of their capacity to provide specific services to citizens and to public authorities. Secondly, specialized "expert" CSOs acting in sectors which require some scientific/technical expertise like transportation, environment, ICT, medical and law associations or organisations.

CSOs and international networks: The circumstances under which various CSOs enters alliances and networks of CSOs have been documented in the state-of-the-art literature, and a dedicated survey conducted by the SecurePART ENNA among its pan-European CSO members was conducted in order to explore the question "Under which circumstances (at which costs/benefits) enter CSOs overarching, meta-organisations?" The links among CSOs participating in European security research, some exceptions notwithstanding, are rather weak. About 50% of the CSOs we studied were involved in their respective projects with at least another CSO partner. About 40% of the CSOs we selected as examples are also involved in more than one EC FP7 project. We noticed for instance that the Red Cross is often solicited for participation as "end user" partner by project leaders. They also frequently join projects with another Red Cross Society. The methodological limitation that the above findings entail is a selection bias of the most motivated, and the most successful CSOs.

The multiplicity of the term 'Civil Society Organization': As a consequence of the findings so far, it seemed necessary to re-open the issue of how to define a CSO, and how to recognize and differentiate "genuine" from "hybrid" CSOs. CSOs have often multiple personalities due to the several roles they are called to perform under varying circumstances, whenever they interact with other stakeholders. This applies to their engagement in European security research. CSOs have dramatically grown in number and have evolved out of their classical role by transforming themselves, as societal challenges and political contexts of action have changed in past couple of years. Most generic, "fuzzy" definitions of CSOs, used by public policy actors nowadays, are inclusive, yet they do not help discern "real", public-interest CSOs from organizations and associations with a particularistic, for-profit agenda. Narrow definitions, on the other hand, may be better at the operative policy level, when it comes to selecting relevant CSOs for consultations, project funding, etc., but they create many deviations from the rule, and a lot of exclusion of organizations which do not completely correspond to the ideal core. A tentative core-periphery model with four hybrid "grey areas" with CSOs of varying degree and quality of "civil societiness" has been developed as a heuristic template in order to help differentiate among CSOs. These hybrid CSOs expand toward the domains of research organizations, the industry, consultancies and think tanks, and not least, public administration. In the last part of this study, a 3-stage model for CSO verification and classification is presented, premised upon criteria, such as legal status, public interest orientation, funding sources, governance structure, etc. The above should be validated and complemented during the activities in work package 5.

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