

Draft preliminary TAG conclusions on Steps 1, 2, 3 & 5 of the CISE Roadmap

Preliminary findings

TAG reaffirms the need to enhance data exchange or sharing across sectors and borders throughout Europe. TAG underlines that an important step towards this data sharing is not linked to technical details only but also to a cultural change, procedures, principles and governance. It is for this reason that TAG invites Member States representatives to facilitate as much as possible the creation of a favourable environment to the sharing of relevant information.

Under Step 1 of the Roadmap towards establishing the *Common Information Sharing Environment* (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain, Member States and the Commission so far identified over 400 CISE relevant maritime authorities across the EU. Part of these authorities already exchange maritime surveillance relevant data via more than 20 identified existing networks.

Under Step 2 the TAG so far identified over 500 data sets relevant to CISE. A number of these data sets might further decomposed into sub-sets, but not at this stage. The 500 data sets have been organised in three categories:

1. Maritime Traffic Data
2. Maritime Geospatial Data
3. Maritime Events Management Data

For each of these 500 data sets, the TAG verified whether there is any unsatisfied *cross-sectoral* demand from one or more of the 7 CISE user communities. Doing so for the 500 data sets, the TAG identified more than three thousand demands from one or the other User Community not satisfied by supply. This result points towards a substantial '*gap*' between current cross-sectoral demand and supply for maritime surveillance related data across the EU and hence towards a '*business case*' justifying the creation of CISE.

Further, combining Steps 1 and 2, it appears that only about 50%, of these 500 above-mentioned data sets, are currently exchanged or shared through one or the other of the existing networks identified above. Data can however not be exchanged between these networks as they are not interoperable today. This finding further points towards the need for CISE to go beyond merely connecting these existing networks, as CISE shall allow satisfying the important remaining demand for cross-sectoral data exchange. For this reason CISE could also connect any relevant upcoming systems or networks with existing ones and should aim at allowing the exchange of the remaining information and data not yet available through existing or future system/networks.

Under Step 3 the TAG verified for each of the 500 data sets at which security level they should be exchanged through CISE and observed that most of these data sets are of unclassified nature. As a result, the TAG recommends that most of the 500 data sets be safely exchanged through CISE at 'unclassified' data protection level. Only few data sets require 'restricted', 'confidential' or 'secret' data protection levels. Proper means to exchange such information within CISE shall be foreseen. The whole process has to take into account the various conditions of confidentiality where applicable. Of course existing legal restrictions and provisions on data protection that prevent misuse or public

disclosure of many data sets need to be strictly respected. (To be further examined under step 6 of the Roadmap)

Under Step 5 the TAG verified for each of the 500 data sets whether the various demands for cross-sectoral and cross-border data exchange or sharing should be satisfied. As a result the TAG *recommends* that appropriate access rights shall be granted as regards all such demands within prescribed restrictions if any. No decision will be taken at present with regards to granting access rights in particular not without involvement of data owners / Member States / relevant authorities.

Under Steps 4 and 6 the TAG is further examining the technical and legal feasibility for cross-sectoral and cross-border data exchange and sharing via CISE as well as its cost and benefits.

Steps forward: The TAG will continue its work to fine tune the 'Information availability matrix' and the related gap analysis, finalise terms of reference and accompany the process for studies (technical, legal, cost benefit, social and environmental) in view to elaborate the functional concept to establish CISE.