



National Coordinator for Security and
Counterterrorism
Ministry of Security and Justice

Annual plan 2015

**Our national security is the
priority of the National
Coordinator for Security and
Counterterrorism or NCTV.**

Main objective

The organisation's main objective is to prevent and limit social disruption by means of protecting vital interests.

Main tasks

NCTV's main tasks are:

- indicating and ensuring the reduction of identified threats;
- providing protection and security for persons, property, services and events, as well as for vital sectors;
- expanding and strengthening cyber security;
- making governments (including the security regions), citizens and business and industry more resistant to threats;
- ensuring the best possible crisis management and crisis communication.

In the past few years, the NCTV and its partners have made every effort to tackle this main responsibility effectively and in a joint effort. While significant progress was made in 2014, the task is not yet completed and there are still relevant issues that have yet to be solved. More current and urgent social issues have even emerged.

National Council
Counterterrorism

Priorities in 2015

NCTV will give top priority in 2015 to:

- 1 Combating the threat of jihadism**
- 2 Cyber security**
- 3 Protecting vital interests**
- 4 Economic security**
- 5 Improving emergency response and crisis management**
- 6 Aftercare of family and relatives of the MH17 air disaster**
- 7 Optimising protection and security systems**
- 8 Roll-out of Smart Aviation Security**

This annual plan sets out the objectives that the NCTV wants to achieve in 2015 in respect of its priorities. In addition, we intend to continue the many ongoing concern activities that are not listed in this annual plan, no matter how important they may be. We are already aware that the threat of the Ebola virus demands our full attention in 2015 and the Minister of Health, Welfare and Sport is in charge in this matter.

You can find more information about the tasks of the NCTV on its website, www.nctv.nl.



1 Combating the threat of jihadism

Jihadism poses a substantial threat to national security and the international legal order. International developments have an impact on the Netherlands. On the one hand, because jihadis try to link up with international terrorist organisations and on the other, because supporters of a violent jihad are openly active in our country and tensions are developing in our society, resulting in a jihadist threat that is developing into a long-term security problem.

The threat posed by jihadism requires a firm, integrated approach. To this end, the Minister of Security and Justice and the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment drew up a programme of action entitled 'Integral Approach to Jihadism' that was presented to the Dutch Second Chamber on 29 August this year.

In the action plan, all available means will be employed to reduce the risks posed by the jihadists, to obstruct their movement out of the country and to counteract jihadist radicalisation. Greater effort will be expended on tackling jihadis in the criminal and administrative law sphere, on a firmer approach to recruiters and those preaching hate, and the online distribution of jihadist propaganda. The availability of and access to all possible means of mounting an attack will be reduced, and there will be greater vigilance as regard to possible preparatory activities and their detection.

Targets for 2015

In 2015, all possible effort will be invested in collaboration with all our partners in tackling this threat, and this will include the following measures from the action programme being put into effect.

Increasing expertise, support and communication

1. Making experts available to local authorities to support early detection, to help in the deployment of intervention opportunities and to strengthen the appropriate networks.

2. Establishing an accredited specialist training course for employees of organisations and institutes involved in combating jihadism.
3. Establishing a support unit for families and others who are directly involved with jihadis and radicalising individuals.
4. Opening a reporting point where worried citizens and primary professionals can report their serious concerns over radicalisation, recruitment and jihadism anonymously.
5. Intensifying communication regarding counterterrorism in general, and the terrorist threat and ways of tackling the jihad in particular. This is done in close collaboration with all relevant partners. Sharing knowledge and information are elements in the total communication approach with regard to jihadism and threats, and restricting its further development by guiding the tenor of the debate. In addition, society will be given a repertoire of possible responses in the event of a terrorist threat.

Preventing possession of means of mounting an attack

6. Adoption and implementation of the Explosives Precursors Act [Wet precursoren explosieven]. In addition, 2015 will see the start of the Approach to Means of Mounting an Attack Programme. This programme will make it more difficult for those with malicious intentions to acquire the means of mounting an attack and will detect possible preparatory activities in good time or earlier.

Additional powers

7. Introduction of a new legislative proposal before the Dutch Parliament to provide new administrative powers to make it possible to reduce the risks of jihadists leaving the country. It involves, among other things, the statutory regulation of the power to impose a contact ban or an exclusion order. The same applies to a legislative proposal to take away a person's nationality under administrative law if that person represents a danger to national security.
8. An expansion of the statutory possibilities of airline companies to provide the authorities with reservation and check-in data on a structural basis. This will enable closer monitoring of the travel movements of jihadis.

Dutch operations in an international context

9. Exercising co-leadership of the *Foreign Terrorist Fighters* workstream with Morocco in connection with the *Global CounterTerrorism Forum* (GCTF). If required, the NCTV can exercise the co-leadership of the EU Foreign Fighters workstream, together with Belgium. In 2015, the activities in the EU context will be intensified in the run-up to and in the preparations for the EU Presidency of the Netherlands in 2016, during which combating terrorism will be a prioritised theme. At international level, the Netherlands will remain a frontrunner by stimulating effective cooperation and exchanges, both bilaterally and multilaterally (such as in EU and UN context).



2 Enhancing cyber security

Increasing dependency on ICT renders our society and economy vulnerable. Cyber attacks on vital sections of our society show that increasing digital resilience is necessary in the Netherlands. The NCTV is guided by the National Cyber Security Strategy in increasing the ICT resilience of organisations and, in this way, wishes to contribute to a safe, open and stable information society. It means that the Netherlands can take maximum advantage of the possibilities offered by ICT to promote societal growth.

NCTV does this by detecting digital threats and offering insight, advice and perspectives for action to parties within central government and the vital infrastructure. In addition, support and encouragement are given to partnerships focussing on citizens, business and industry, and local and regional authorities. The NCTV also forms the central hub from which coordinating policy responsibility takes shape and cooperation between public-private parties facilitated. NCTV's role will be that of coordinator in ICT crises and includes responsibility for the national response to ICT incidents. NCTV's activities centre upon contributing to bringing about security, freedom and societal growth that will result in the Netherlands being a safe place to do business.

Targets for 2015

Implementing the Second National Cyber Security Strategy

1. Implementation of the multi-year action programme entitled the Second National Cyber Security Strategy (published at the end of 2013) at interdepartmental level and, where possible, through public-private cooperation. The promotion of security, freedom and societal growth will be the guiding factor underpinning the implementation of the strategy.

Statutory basis for strengthening cyber security

2. Submitting a legislative proposal to Parliament entitled Data Processing and Notification Requirement (Cyber Security).
The proposed bill sets out a stronger statutory basis for the tasks of the National Cyber Security Centre. In addition, the *European Network Information Security Directive* will be implemented.

Alert Online Campaign

3. At the end of 2015, the Alert Online campaign will start up again. There will also be an assessment of the possibility of anchoring the Alert Online organisation in a public-private partnership on a permanent basis.

Increasing insight into threats

4. The fifth Cyber Security Assessment Netherlands will be published in 2015. In addition, there will be the introduction of incidental short-cycle threat analyses and threat analyses of specific threats as a regular product for NCSC's target groups. There will also be collaborations with public and private partners.

Strengthening national and international cooperation and partnerships

5. Organisation of the *Global Conference on Cyber Space*. The NCTV is responsible for coordinating the preparation of the content of this conference.
6. Intensification of the activities at EU level in preparation for the Dutch Presidency of the EU in 2016 during which cyber security will be a prioritised theme.
7. Enhancing the bilateral and multilateral partnerships in the *National Computer Emergency Response teams (CERTs)* within Europe, such as the NCSC.
8. Professionalisation of stakeholder management: public-private partnerships remain crucial for an adequate approach to cyber security. The introduction of a Client Relation Management System in the shape of a pilot will be part of this, together with the continued development of the NCSC Council and the extension of the various networks with vital partners. Mutual trust is an essential precondition for good cooperation, which demands investing in relationships both within the NCTV and with external public and private parties. Confidential information-sharing about incidents, near-misses and best practices is

essential if our joint goals are to be reached. This is a vital part of stakeholder management. In this context, attention will also be paid to the further development of the NCSC as a public-private platform for cooperation and as a centre of expertise.

Enhancing the NCTV's cyber security capability

9. Finalising the strengthening of NCSC. In addition to a CERT, the NCSC will also have access to a Cyber Security Operations Centre that operates on a 24/7 basis, monitoring the cyber security status of Dutch interests, central government and the vital infrastructure on a permanent basis. The NSCS provides support to partnerships aimed at citizens, business and industry, and regional and local governments, where necessary with knowledge and expertise.

Enhancing NCTV's readiness and proficiency and crisis structures

10. Consolidation of the operational coordination during a crisis through extending the agreements on cooperation with the partners, applying them in practice situations and embedding them in the generic crisis structure. This applies to both the internal partnerships with the National Academy of Crisis Management (NAC) and the partnerships with our vital partners.

Building and extending a National Detection, Response and Expertise Network

11. Building and extending the National Detection and Response Network (NDREN), by linking up new organisations from central government and the vital infrastructure with the network. This will improve the detection capability of digital threats and enhance response capacities.
12. Extending the National Expertise Network into a knowledge network that is not only operational at a critical threat level but also at a low threat level, which would enable the NCSC to operate continually as the hub of the web of cyber security.



3 Protecting vital interests

The NCTV bears a coordinating responsibility for the protection of Dutch vital interests in order to prevent social disruption. To provide this protection, the NCTV focuses on tackling threats and increasing resilience.

The Reassessment of the Vital programme has created greater clarity about what we understand by the vital infrastructure (processes, products, services, organisations and objects):

- this is the first time that an integral analysis has been undertaken in which the infrastructure was examined from the perspective of possible social disruption and the natural and deliberate threats and risks are assessed in their mutual connectivity;
- the new Vital list has a stronger focus and comprises 22 vital processes;
- a distinction is made as to how vital a process is to allow for greater pinpointing of priorities, and the available instruments can then be used as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Targets for 2015

The work has not yet been completed. The following objectives are planned for 2015.

1. Implementing the agreements on measures to be taken for each process as set out or included in roadmaps.
2. Identifying possible new vital processes.
3. Introducing coherence in preventing the breakdown of vital processes that depend on the operations of other chain partners for their uninterrupted continuation.
4. Linking the vital sectors to national crisis decision-making. Participation in study programmes, training courses and exercises are all part of this process.

5. Intensifying activities at EU level in preparation for the Dutch Presidency of the EU in 2016 during which specific attention will be paid to the theme of the Vital in Civil Protection in addition to the main priority of cyber security and the prioritised theme of counterterrorism. The implementation of the national programme of the EU Instrument for Stability will also be put into effect.
6. Implementation of the joint national continuity and society objective (see also the chapter on Improving emergency response and crisis management).



PLUS in de GEDRAGENVERBODEN

Verkeers Zuid

Zuid

4 Enhancing economic security

A correct balance between economic interests and aspects of national security is important. This implies that it is also important that the NCTV takes into account the potential risks to national security posed by a changing geopolitical balance of power and by the economic policy considerations for vital sectors. The development of policy in the field of economic security (EV) is therefore one of NCTV's priorities for 2015. In this connection, the NCTV will be involved in the adoption of a statutory proposal put forward by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 2015. It will give the Minister of Economic Affairs the power to judge whether acquiring authority over the vital telecommunications infrastructure would violate the interest of national security. The Minister's assessment will also be based on a security advice from the Ministers of the Interior and Kingdom Relations and Security and Justice.

Targets for 2015

The interdepartmental working group on Economic Security, under the leadership of NCTV, will be carrying out three action points in 2015, together with the Netherlands Confederation of Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW).

Ex ante analyses of vital sectors

1. Assessing the current range of government instruments for the protection of national security with regard to foreign investments in sectors regarded as vital.

Establishing a public-private dialogue

2. Identifying the expectations and requirements of vital companies during the EV seminar that took place on 26 November 2014. It will form the basis for organising small-scale public-private consultations in 2015.

Exploring economic security

3. Examination of the broader theme of EV for specific policy application. Guiding principle here will be the prioritised individual topics: foreign investments in vital sectors, limited access to raw materials, and protection of trade routes and counteracting espionage, including digital espionage.



5 Improving emergency response and crisis management

Proper organisation and maintenance of crisis management and emergency response is essential. In 2015, further efforts will be put into the introduction of measures to improve crisis management, emergency response and the fire services, as announced in the Dutch Cabinet's response to the Hoekstra Committee's recommendations. Further moves will be made on the recommendations of the Netherlands Court of Audit in its report entitled 'Report of authorities on protection of citizens and industries'. The programme that was set up in 2014 to achieve this will be continued in 2015.

Targets for 2015

Strategy on national security

1. Developing the National Security Strategy, including the definition of a new National Risk Profile, further detailing of a capability overview and the development of a new system for the capability programme. The capability programme will consist of three parts:
 - a. perception of which generic capabilities are required – as a minimum and under all circumstances – for each cluster or set of risks and threats. These will act as controls which can be adjusted according to the level of risks and threats;
 - b. where necessary, organising additional capabilities for specific security themes;
 - c. developing an approach to be able to implement 'interim capability analyses' in the event of suddenly developing – possibly temporary

– threats. This would enable the flexible use of the capability analysis instrument.

Introduction of joint objectives

2. Implementation of project plans: from 2014 joint long-term objectives will be established for the security regions and the central government in the field of water security and evacuation, nuclear security, and the continuity and resilience of society. The latter refers to the prevention of social disruption as a result of the breakdown of telecommunications, ICT, gas, drinking water and electricity. The results of the Vital programme will be employed here. The objectives will be set at the end of 2014 in consultation with the line ministries involved, and implementation will start in January 2015 and continue into 2016 and beyond. In this way, there will be greater alignment between central government and the security regions as to risk management and preparations for emergency response and crisis management.

Insight into quality and performance, adjustment of regulations and supervision

3. Adjusting the secondary regulations falling under the Security Regions Act [*Wet veiligheidsregio's*]. This relates to the completion of the first phase started in 2014: the review of the Security Regions Decree and the Personnel Security Regions Decree and Regulations. The second phase of the review of secondary regulations will start in 2015, as well. Vital input in this second phase will be the results of the reassessment of the Broad Special-Purpose Grant (Emergency Response) (BDUR), the outcome of the study of indicators for the performance capability of the security regions and the results of the RemBrand project. The draft proposals are expected to be ready for consultation in the summer of 2015.
4. Further professionalisation of population care and increasing insight into the quality and reciprocal comparability of the performance of the individual security regions. It concerns the priorities as formulated in the Strategic Agenda of the Dutch Safety Consultative Body.
5. The adjustments to the supervision and enforcement instruments aimed at the execution of security region's tasks will come into effect.
6. Further simplification and flexibilisation of the generic national crisis and decision-making structures, based on recent experience.

The knowledge and advice structure will be harmonised and incorporated in a generic model. The NCTV will be responsible for coordinating the structuring and implementation of this model starting from 2015. Efforts will also be made to find better ways of aligning the vital infrastructure with the national structure and ways of improving the national crisis structure will also be examined. The way in which central government plays its part in Coordinated Regional Incident Management situations (or GRIP Rijk situations) will be set out in national crisis plans.

The generic agreements will be defined in an amended version of the National Handbook of Crisis Decision-making and, if necessary, in an amended decree of the Ministerial Committee on Crisis Management (MCCb).

Departments will start to bring emergency legislation up to date including the structure of deputy ministers, on the basis of the framework to be drawn up at that time.

7. Reinforcement and extension of information management in the central government's crisis structure. The Information Management Section or SIM, which comprises departments and security regions at the moment, will be expanded to include other vital partners and operational services, among other bodies. An instruction and training module will be set up for this.

Enhancing civil-military cooperation (VCMS)

8. Enhancing civil-military cooperation (VCMS) VCMS's objective is to work on embedding the position of Defence more deeply as a structural security partner, for which trust and support are important factors. A number of activities will be initiated during the low-level-threat phase.
 - a. Making the facilities available from Defence more widely known.

In 2015, a new version of the digital and interactive Civil-Military Cooperation Catalogue will be ready.
 - b. Training/instruction/exercises: the specially constituted Taskforce will organise activities to promote cooperation in 2015, such as network meetings, defining a joint doctrine, the establishment of a coordinating centre for training and assessment coordination.

Extending the scope of the National Academy for Crisis Management

9. The National Academy for Crisis Management (NAC) will extend its target groups. The national crisis management organisation must find closer alignment with other partners, other than those within central government. The vital infrastructure, the security regions, the national police and international partners are important factors in the ability to manage a crisis, which means that the NAC will also focus attention on these partners. By developing a safe learning environment, experience can be gained in the joint management of a crisis at various levels, van team to individual. In the 2015 training programme the themes of cyber, water and flooding will form the basis for the organisation of courses of instruction and training, exercises and assessments. This will improve the quality of the national crisis organisation.

Extending NL-Alert

10. In 2015 there will be a central focus on the further development of NL-Alert as an independent means of alarm.
 - a. At present, NL-Alert is transmitted in 2G and 3G. More and more citizens have a 4G contract. 4G transmission is essential if direct reception of NL-Alert is to expand further: this will be achieved in 2015.
 - b. Publicity campaigns will be held to make the test messages known nationally. Their aim is to increase the level of knowledge and to encourage a positive attitude towards NL-Alert among citizens.
 - c. Extending NL-Alert into a more independent means of alert will be the main focus in 2015. This will be shaped by a standard national framework for the security regions, a pilot to achieve closer cooperation with the Amber Alerts (NL-Alert can profit from the greater public familiarity of Amber Alert). Market consultation will also be undertaken to enable NL-Alert to be available for reception on more appliances (possibly not mobile) and finally a permanent test environment will be developed for NL-Alert.



6 Aftercare of family and relatives of the MH17 air disaster

After the acute crisis phase of the MH17 air disaster, it was decided that responsibility in the follow-up phase would fall on the NCTV again, involving the coordination of the twelve subprocesses. One important process is coordinating communication with the next of kin, the press and the general public. Subjects include the progress of the identification process, the repatriation of the human remains and personal possessions, and the progress of the ongoing investigations into the cause and the criminal investigation. The NCTV also bears political accountability for coordination to the Second Chamber.

Targets for 2015

1. Coordination of all the processes within the interdepartmental project, *MH17 Follow-up Phase*.
2. Appropriate communication with the next-of-kin and the general public.
3. Coordination – also at interdepartmental level – on parliamentary accountability



7 Optimising Protection and Security System

A review of the current Protection and Security System was carried out in April 2014 and it was found that the structure of the system was sufficient. Despite this, it is important that continued improvement is sought together with the partners involved. The focal points for improvement include control and management and information provision at central government level, uniformity at decentralised level and the further professionalisation of ways of dealing with attackers.

There is close consultation with the system partners on refining, adjusting and consolidating working methods and agreements, and the further development of the system. One result is the setting up of a Protection and Security System Steering Group which includes representatives from the partners involved in this system. This steering group will draw up an overview of specific improvements and ensure that measures to improve the system are put in place.

Targets for 2015

Defining and implementing a development road map to promote improvement in quality, effectiveness and future-proof security in the Protection and Security System.



8 Roll-out of Smart Aviation Security

International security incidents have resulted in the introduction of various, new, expensive and time-consuming measures at airports in recent years. Continually responding to incidents by introducing new measures cannot go on forever without the security at airports seizing up completely at some time and the costs becoming prohibitive. What is required is a security system that is future-proof and can be relatively easily adapted in the face of a current threat. NCTV developed the SURE! concept (*Smart, Unpredictable, Risk-Based Entry*) for this reason. It is a security concept in which security measures can be applied in an unpredictable, flexible and risk-based manner. It makes it more difficult for those with malicious intentions to plan an attack.

In 2014, NCTV, Schiphol, KLM and the manufacturers of security equipment worked together in a public-private partnership on developing various innovative techniques that are necessary to implement risk-based screening according to the SURE! concept. There is worldwide interest in the Dutch innovations that were first introduced at Schiphol in 2014. These efforts have led to the Netherlands now being seen as the leader in the field of *smart aviation security*.

Targets for 2015

In 2015, further development of the various innovative security solutions will continue. The focus will be on integrating the current pilots in the new security service lanes and the central security concept at Schiphol. And trying to get more international exposure and support for the SURE! concept. The following activities will support this.

1. Continued development of current innovative projects (such as laptops and liquids in bags, dynamic security scanners, clear-bag software, behaviour detection) with the aim of making these innovations suitable for daily routine operation. The projects focus on making the screening

of people and carry-on luggage more future-proof, and developing passenger differentiation techniques.

2. Several pilot projects that have been listed at point 1 will be brought together in a *security lane* that will act as a proof of concept. In addition, innovations that have been developed fully (security scanner and remote screening) will be incorporated in Schiphol's central security concept and slotted into the operational process.
3. International support for risk-based security according to the SURE! concept by working for amendment of European regulations, playing a leading role in developing European standards and procedures, facilitating working visits to Schiphol, participation in the IATA Smart Security Management Group and bilateral cooperation on research and development with countries including the United Kingdom, Germany, France and the United States.

References

You can find more information on the subjects discussed in this annual plan on the websites below:

Crisis management, security regions, cyber security, national security, counterterrorism, protection and security	www.nctv.nl
Cyber security	www.ncsc.nl www.alertonline.nl
Information in an emergency	www.nl-alert.nl (in Dutch)
Information in a disaster or emergency	www.crisis.nl (in Dutch)
Security regions, fire services, emergency response, crisis management at decentralised level	www.veiligheidsberaad.nl (in Dutch)
Security regions, fire services, emergency response, crisis management, National Physical Safety Institute	www.ifv.nl (in Dutch)



Postal address **Postbus 20301, 2500 EH Den Haag** | Visiting address **Turfmarkt 147, 2511 DP Den Haag** | Telephone **070 751 50 50** | E-mail **info@nctv.minvenj.nl** |
Twitter **@nctv_nl** | Website **www.nctv.nl**