Communiqués de presse

Les conclusions du premier débat en ligne sur la Sécurité, grâce à une technologie participative d'IBM qui a permis à 4000 experts de partager leurs idées et actions pour répondre aux défis liés à la sécurité mondiale.

Paris - 11 mai 2010: IBM et le Security & Defence Agenda (SDA), un important think-tank basé à Bruxelles, dévoilent les conclusions du tout premier « Security Jam », brainstorming mondial en ligne qui a rassemblé, pendant cinq jours en février 2010, près de 4 000 experts militaires, diplomatiques et civils issus de 124 pays. Ces participants dont le Général Stéphane Abrial, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Transformation ou le Général Hakan Syren, Chairman, EU Military Committee, ont pu discuter des défis liés à la sécurité mondiale dont la préparation aux situations de crise, les droits de l'homme, la sécurité environnementale, ou encore la montée en puissance des pays émergents.

Le nouveau rapport SDA remis à l'OTAN et à l'Union Européenne met en avant 10 recommandations issues de ce Jam, parmi lesquelles la nécessité d'une collaboration plus étroite entre l'OTAN et l'Union européenne, ainsi qu'une participation et une collaboration plus importantes des civils avec les militaires pour préserver la sécurité mondiale.

IBM a fourni les technologies de « jam » et d'analyse, ainsi que les outils de collaboration qui ont permis la mobilisation de milliers de personnes afin de discuter en ligne et d'en extraire les principales conclusions. Contrairement à un réseau social, un forum, ou un blog, qui vivent dans la durée, le JAM est un événement ponctuel qui se déroule sur quelques jours. L'intelligence collective est son moteur. Il est le point de départ d'une histoire à bâtir collectivement ; avec définition d'un plan d'actions à mener. Il mobilise, selon les cas, de **300 à + de 100 000 participants identifiés.** Grâce à une analyse en temps réel des discussions, les organisateurs d'un Jam peuvent identifier et détecter facilement les grandes tendances ainsi que des propositions d'action.

Security Experts Cite Need for Major Policy Changes to Protect Global Security in Report to NATO and the European Union

New report by the Security & Defence Agenda, compiled in collaboration with IBM, presents recommendations on security challenges from global on-line brainstorming session.

findings from the first ever Security Jam, a global on-line brainstorming session on the challenges facing global security.

The new SDA report to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) outlines 10 recommendations from the February Security Jam, which brought together nearly 4,000 military, diplomatic and civilian experts from 124 countries during a five-day period to discuss topics ranging from crisis preparedness and human rights to environmental security and rising world powers. Central themes resulting from the Security Jam were the need for closer collaboration between NATO and the EU, and more civilian involvement and collaboration with the military in protecting global security.

The top recommendations were:

- Create a civilian unit within NATO to handle the non-military aspects of operations, including planning and coordinating activities involving civilian experts, such as police, judges, and others.

- Recommend a set of security goals to the United Nations, comparable to the UN Millennium Development Goals, that would protect human security.

- Considering the growing interdependence of nations, expand NATO and EU regional security through mutual assistance agreements with neighboring states that will build mutual trust.

- Establish a European Intelligence Agency to serve as an information broker to monitor and provide early warning on complex and hybrid security threats, including environmental change and cyber attacks.

- Expand the EU's public diplomacy and use of new media to enable greater collaboration interaction and dialogue with a global security community, including security experts, business leaders and academics, on important issues and policy initiatives.

- Establish a European Security Academy that trains EU civilian and military staffs and other international parties to work together and helps improve collaboration in the field.

- Form a combined EU-NATO advisory group made up of senior military and political authorities to evaluate current approaches to capability planning and promote cross-border collaboration.

- Develop an inventory of scarce natural resources within the EU, with a mandate to protect them for future generations.

- Publish a joint EU-NATO quarterly journal where senior officials from both organizations can highlight new collaborative efforts between the two bodies.

- Establish a UN-managed International Crisis Preparedness Fund that would set aside five per cent of all donations to crises for future disaster preparedness.

"Finding viable solutions to today's security challenges requires new thinking and collaboration on a global scale," said SDA Director Giles Merritt. "The Security Jam provided a forum for open debate and generated ideas that will provide both NATO and the EU significant food for thought at a moment when both institutions are looking for ways to tackle global security challenges within more cooperative frameworks."

The recommendations came from on-line discussions led by top military officials and senior policy makers, including: Admiral James Stavridis, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; General Hakan Syren, Chairman, EU Military Committee; Lt. General David Leaky, Director General EU Military Committee; General Stephane Abrial, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander, Transformation; Kai Eide, UN Ambassador to Afghanistan; Josette Sheeran, UN World Food Programme; Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, former NATO Secretary General; Anne-Marie Slaughter, Director of Policy Planning in the U.S. State Department; and Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, Secretary General, Organization for Security and Co-Operations in Europe.

"The Security Jam opened the door to new thinking," said Robert Hunter, former US Ambassador to NATO. "It reached out to people who have truly original ideas and a range of analysis that goes to the heart of today's and tomorrow's security issues."

The Security Jam and the published recommendations are part of a joint initiative supported by NATO and the EU. Organizers included the Security and Defence Agenda; Chatham House; The Atlantic Council of the United States; the Global Humanitarian Forum; the Open Society Foundation; Stockholm International Peace Research Institute; Carnegie Europe; Barcelona Centre for International Studies; the Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique; Bertelsmann Stiftung; the Geneva Centre for Security Policy; and Friends of Europe. IBM, the Munich Security Conference, and Europe's World collaborated on the initiative, which was supported by the Governments of France, Sweden and the United States, as well as by Thales.

IBM provided Jam technology, advanced analytics and services to enable the global on-line discussions and extract findings.

"The goal of the Jam was to generate as many new ideas as possible and build on the creative synergies of many minds focused on a single topic," said Leendert van Bochoven, IBM's NATO and European Defence Leader. "The Security Jam brought together people from different backgrounds and with diverse global perspectives. It offered a unique way of having conversations and sharing ideas and experiences that can help make this a better, safer, more secure planet for us all."

Participants called on NATO, the EU and the organizers to make the Security Jam an annual event on the security policy debate agenda.

The full report on the Security Jam recommendations can be at http://www.securitydefenceagenda.org/Portals/7/2010/IBM/SDA_JAM_Report_highres.pdf .

About the Security & Defence Agenda

The Security & Defence Agenda (SDA) is the only Brussels-based security and defence think-tank. Its activities span monthly roundtables, reports and discussion papers, international conferences and special press briefings and debates. It regularly brings together senior representatives from the EU institutions and NATO, with national government officials, industry, the international and specialised media, think-tanks, academia and NGOs. Additional information is available at www.securitydefenceagenda.org.

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