

| Assessment CCC- Offer by Spain (ES) - León   |   |  |
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| GENERAL INFORMATION  | INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE APPLICATION   | COMMISSION ASSESSMENT  |
| Member State (applicant)   | Spain   |  |
| Person in charge   | Miguel Ángel Cañada - miguelangel.canada@incibe.es - 0034 660354563   |  |
| INFORMATION ABOUT THE FULFILMENT OF CRITERIA   |   |  |
| <p><b>Criterion 1: The date on which the Centre can become operational on site after the entry into force of the Regulation</b></p> <p><i>'This criterion concerns in particular the availability of appropriate office premises as well as the ability to redeploy and host the relevant staff, in time for the Centre to become operational. This should include the necessary logistics and sufficient space for offices, meeting rooms and off-site archiving, high-performing telecommunication and data storage networks as well as appropriate physical and IT security standards.'</i></p> | <p>León is offering to the organization one of its most emblematic buildings, ready to collect and implement all the requirements identified for the proper development of its activity, <b>with 2,000 + m2 available and located in the city centre</b>. In addition, the building enjoys an excellent location, a few meters away from the main means of transport, and digital connection to European investigation networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All the facilities' premises are in general compliance with the requirements set out in the Commission's Manual of Standard Building Specifications.</li> <li>- The Centre's facilities, available from <b>January 1st, 2021</b>, offer the possibility of carrying out all the additional refurbishment works that might be requested by the Commission.</li> <li>- The total cost of the set-up and Centre operativity (maintance, infrastructure, general costs, upgrading, and future extensions if needed) will be completely covered by the Spanish Government, as long as the Centre is operative.</li> <li>- The Centre's premises meet the Security and Safety Standards of the EU institutions, as well as the ones stated by the National Spanish Security Office (<a href="https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/">https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/</a>).</li> </ul>  |  |
| <p><b>1.1 Availability of appropriate office premises, including the proposed options of premises and estimated timeline of availability for each option (e.g. premises 1 to be finished in Q ....)</b></p>  | <p>The Centre's facilities will be available from <b>January 1st, 2021</b> to be enjoyed by the staff. The Government of Spain will handle any possible physical upgrades and further adaptation works that might be required by the Commission. The total cost of the set-up and Centre operativity (maintance, infrastructure, general costs, upgrading, and future extensions if needed) <b>will be completely covered by the Spanish Government, as long as the Centre is operative.</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b><br/>See Criterion 1 and Brochure on 'ready to go' p. 13, 24, 25, 26, 27</p>  | <p>The application indicates the availability of premises in a former train station of León from January 2021.</p>   |
| <p><b>1.1.1 Necessary logistics and adequate office space (indicatively, around 2000 m2 gross floor area above ground), corresponding to the scenario of up to 60 staff members (additional parking space for staff and visitors according to relevant local legislation)</b></p>  | <p>The building, designed on three levels, has a total built area of 2,000+ m2, and it is perfectly well planned to house 80+ workers. The facilities also have a vast parking area at street level, for the staff and for visitors.</p> <p><b>Additional information:</b><br/>See Brochure on 'ready to go' p.27</p>   | <p>The application indicates the availability of premises of 2 000 m<sup>2</sup>, which are designed on 3 levels and could host 80 staff members. The application indicates that parking facilities are available at street level with a capacity of 400 vehicles.</p> |
| <p><b>1.1.2 Common infrastructure and rooms to accommodate for meetings (space and logistics for meeting rooms, including the number and size of offered meeting rooms)</b></p>  | <p>The Centre is ready to enter in fuction, according to the requirements stated by the Centre's management as well as by the CE. In addition the Spanish Government will coordinate all the adaptations that might be needed to ensure that the building meets the requirements set by the Commission. The Spanish Government will also handle all the associated costs.</p> <p>The building has diverse spaces, closed as well as open, including many different types and levels of offices, meeting rooms, or conference calls rooms. In addition, all the spaces can be adapted according to the Centre's needs. The whole space is articulated through the common service modules (reception, coffee area and toilets). These are responsible for dividing the space and freeing up three large open-plan areas. Closed spaces (offices and meeting rooms) will be located at both ends.</p> <p>The whole building revolves around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Open work spaces</b>, with open areas. This use is the one that occupies the most in the distribution of the office and provides service to the majority of users.</li> <li>- <b>Enclosed workspaces</b>, for offices and meeting rooms that require a certain degree of privacy.</li> <li>- <b>Service spaces</b>, with the creation of toilet areas, coffee areas, reprographic support and lockers.</li> <li>- <b>Other spaces</b>. As an added value, there will be work support spaces, such as a "phone booth" for confidential work, a concentrated work room or a vending / club area for informal meetings.</li> </ul> | <p>The application indicates that the premises offer diverse spaces, closed and open, adjustable to the Centre's needs, including meeting rooms without specifying the number and size.</p>  |
| <p><b>1.1.3 Off-site archiving capacities</b></p>  | <p>The Centre will have off-site archiving facilities at INCIBE, the National Institute for Cybersecurity, based also in León. INCIBE is offering a <b>100+ m2 information storage space</b>, available to be adapted and refurbished according to the Centre's needs. Any of this actions will mean no additional cost for the Centre, as Spain will cover all of them.</p> <p>INCIBE meets all the Security and Safety standards of the EU institutions, as well as the ones stated by the National Spanish Security Office (<a href="https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/">https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/</a>).</p>  | <p>The application indicates the availability at no cost of off-site archiving facilities of 100 m<sup>2</sup> situated in the National Institute for Cybersecurity in León.</p>   |

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| <p><b>1.1.4 Security and safety standards of the offered premises, in particular cybersecurity standards, equivalent to those of the EU Institutions</b></p>  | <p>The Centre's Security and Safety Standards are legally backed up under the Norms stated by "Spanish National Authority for the Protection of Classified Information", stated by the National Spanish Security Office (<a href="https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/">https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/</a>). These standards are based on the implementation at the Centre of a series of operational compliance procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Facilities Report</b>, to describe the existing security environments, the physical spaces and the necessary technical measures, for the right degree of protection.</li> <li>- <b>Safety procedures</b>, to describe the organizational security measures, guaranteeing the protection of classified information and its proper handling.</li> <li>- <b>Emergency plan</b>, to describe the organizational security measures to protect classified information under extraordinary contingencies.</li> <li>- <b>Global security environment</b>, the outdoor area that surrounds the corporate headquarters.</li> <li>- <b>Local security environment</b>, the place where the information is located.</li> <li>- <b>Electronic security environment</b>, communications equipment.</li> <li>- <b>Restricted access area</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional information:</b><br/>See criterion 5</p>   | <p>The application indicates detailed information on safety and security standards related to the premises, without providing information as to cybersecurity standards.</p>          |
| <p><b>1.1.5 The financial terms for the Centre's use of the premises (whether the Member State would pay the rent for a given period of time or indefinitely)</b></p>   | <p><b>The total cost of the set-up and Centre operativity (maintance, infrastructure, general costs, upgrading, and future extensions if needed) will be completely covered by the Spanish Government, as long as the Centre is operative.</b></p> <p>Also, the Spanish proposal includes specific privileges and immunities for the staff.</p> <p><b>Additional information:</b><br/>See criterion 1.1.7</p>  | <p>The application indicates that the rent and general costs of the Centre will be covered by the ES Government, as long as the Centre is operative.</p>                              |
| <p><b>1.1.6 The terms concerning maintenance of the building including upgrading and future extensions if needed</b></p>  | <p><b>The total cost of the set-up and Centre operativity (maintance, infrastructure, general costs, upgrading, and future extensions if needed) will be completely covered by the Spanish Government, as long as the Centre is operative.</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b><br/>See Criterion 1.1.7</p>   | <p>The application indicates that the maintenance, upgrading, and future extensions costs of the Centre will be covered by the ES Government, as long as the Centre is operative.</p> |
| <p><b>1.1.7 Any special conditions offered with regard to all costs and dedicated infrastructures</b></p>   | <p>The total cost of the set-up and Centre operativity (maintance, infrastructure, general costs, upgrading, and future extensions if needed) will be completely covered by the Spanish Government, as long as the Centre is operative. This implies that of course, Spain will cover the rent and maintenance of the headquarters, as part of the privileges granted for the Centre.</p>  | <p>The application indicates that the total cost of the set-up and infrastructure costs will be covered by the ES Government, as long as the Centre is operative.</p>                 |
| <p><b>1.1.8 Estimated timeline for setting up an operational Centre on site after the entry into force of the Regulation, on the basis of the availability of appropriate office premises and the ability to redeploy and host the relevant staff</b></p> | <p>The Centre's facilities, available from January 1st, 2021, offer the possibility of carrying out all the refurbishment works that might be requested by the Commission. These adaptations are completely free of charge, as the Spanish Government will handle all the costs.</p>   | <p>The application indicates the availability of the Centre from 1 January 2021.</p>  |
| <p><b>1.1.9 The total estimated cost for set up and the expected annual average thereafter</b></p>  | <p>The Government of Spain will be responsible of covering the costs of the set-up, as well as the annual average of the Centre thereafter, as long as the Centre is operative.</p>  | <p>The application indicates that ES government will cover the annual average costs of the Centre, as long as the Centre is operative.</p>  |
| <p><b>1.2 General compliance with the requirements set out in the Commission's Manual of Standard Building Specifications</b></p>   | <p>The Centre's <b>building covers all the aspects stated on the Manual of Standard Building Specifications</b>, as well as the needed requirements. Therefore, the building confirms its compliance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Their <b>suitability</b> in terms of the Commission's requirements, both during public procurement procedures and when managing the building stock.</li> <li>- The <b>performance levels</b> to be achieved and the features to be incorporated during construction, renovation, redevelopment, repair or maintenance and during public procurement procedures involving prospection of real estate projects.</li> <li>- The <b>technical documents</b> which serve as a basis for defining and monitoring construction, renovation, redevelopment, repair or maintenance works (descriptions, specifications, etc.).</li> </ul>   | <p>The application indicates that the premises comply with the Commission's Manual of Standard Building Specifications.</p>   |
| <p><b>1.3 Other</b></p>   | <p>Spain provides an emblematic building, with proximity to the main means of transport and an excellent location in the city centre, where it can establish its headquarters. This building is currently included in the new urban transformation plan that aims to highlight the railway history of the city. The proposal includes a pedestrian walkway that, locally, they already call "El Paseo del Ferrocarril" and the building, currently in disuse, will be transformed and adapted to meet all the needs identified by the organization.</p> <p>As an emblematic symbol of the city, it will combine tradition and modernity, maintaining the spirit of the building and integrating those modern elements necessary to carry out any type of work with quality. Besides, the urban planning of the building's surroundings allows it to grow, up to 1.7 ha2 approximately, depending on the needs that may arise.</p> <p>The building in question dates back to 1863 and served as the city's main railway station until it ceased to function in 2011 as a result of plans for new high-speed lines.</p> <p>It also offers workers the possibility of enjoying their surroundings since, as it is centrally located, it presents different opportunities such as shops, restaurants and other leisure facilities (restaurants, gyms, shopping, green spaces...)</p> <p>Also, located at a short distance from the building, there is a Conference Centre with the possibility of hosting multiple kinds of events, fairs, congresses and exhibitions. The building has also a number of hotels nearby</p> |   |

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| SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF CRITERION 1   |   | The application indicates the availability of premises in the León city centre as from January 2021. The application indicates that the premises offer a surface of 2 000 m <sup>2</sup> on 3 levels will the possibility to host 80 staff members, with parking facilities available at street level for 400 vehicles. The application indicates that the premises are composed of closed and open spaces, adjustable to the Centre's needs, including meeting rooms, without indication of number or size. The application indicates the availability of 100 m <sup>2</sup> of off-site archiving facilities at no cost. The application provides detailed information on compliance with safety and security standards related to the premises, without providing information as to cybersecurity standards. The application indicates that the Spanish government will cover the costs of the set-up, rent, infrastructure and the general costs of the Centre as well as the costs of maintenance, upgrading and future extensions, as long as the Centre is operative. The application indicates that the premises comply with the Commission's Manual of Standard Building Specifications. |
| <b>Criterion 2: Accessibility of the location</b><br><br><i>'This criterion concerns the availability, frequency and duration of public transport connections from the closest airport to the location, as well as the quality and quantity of accommodation facilities. In particular, this criterion implies the capacity to allow for the expected meeting activities of the Centre.'</i> | <p>The Centre is accessible by any means of transport, as well as by foot. It offers visitors many accommodation options nearby, and it also presents different leisure opportunities such as shops, restaurants and other facilities. It also has excellent communications with both Spain and Europe, as it has the most widely used means of transport</p> <p>Well integrated with the different means of transport, the building is connected to the rest of the city and its surrounding, which makes the proposal worthwhile as it provides excellent access from anywhere inside and outside the city. It offers is connected with the following means of transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By <b>foot</b>, 10 mins walk from the city centre.</li> <li>- <b>Taxi</b> network, with one of its stops at the door of the Centre.</li> <li>- <b>Bus</b>, with access to up to 4 different city lines.</li> <li>- <b>Bicycle</b>, with a rental station right outside the door.</li> <li>- <b>Train</b>, located a few meters from the entrance</li> <li>- <b>Car</b> rental, with several car rental offices a few metres away.</li> <li>- <b>Parking areas</b>, both at street level at the Centre's building.</li> </ul> |   |
| 2.1 Public transport connections from the closest airport to the location  | <p><b>León has its own airport.</b><br/> Taxi: connected to the Centre by taxi. The Centre and the airport have both taxi stops.<br/> Bus: connected to the bus station by bus. The Centre is 400mts away from the bus station.</p> <p><b>Madrid International airport:</b><br/> Leon is high-speed rail connected to Madrid in less than 2 hours, which allows train users access to the Adolfo Suárez International Airport, the largest Spanish airport in terms of passenger traffic. The Centre is just a few metres away from the high-speed rail station.</p>  |   |
| 2.1.1 Availability   | <p><b>León's airport:</b><br/> Taxi: León's airport is just 6 km away from the city centre. It costs about 9euros to get there by taxi.<br/> Bus: there is a bus ride from the bus station to the airport. The bus station is a few meters away from the Centre's building.</p> <p><b>Madrid International airport:</b><br/> The high-speed rail network is just less than 2 minutes away (30 meters) from the building that will host the Centre, and it connects León with Madrid Airport.</p>  | The application indicates the availability of a bus station connected to the airport, close to the premises.  |
| 2.1.2 Frequency  | <p><b>León's airport:</b><br/> Taxi: both, the Centre as well as the airport have their own taxi stops.<br/> Bus: There is a bus ride every 30 minutes from the bus station to the airport.</p> <p><b>Madrid International airport:</b><br/> More than 5 connections in both ways every day (León-Madrid. Madrid-León), to get from the Centre to Madrid airport using the high-speed rail system.</p>  | The application indicates that the frequency of the bus, from the premises to the airport, is every 30 minutes.   |
| 2.1.3 Duration   | <p><b>León's Airport:</b><br/> Taxi: the ride from the city to the Airport is less than 10 minutes by car.<br/> Bus: it takes 20 min to get to the Airport by bus.</p> <p><b>Madrid International airport:</b><br/> The high speed train, takes less than 2 hours to get to Madrid Airport.</p>   | The application indicates that the duration of the public transportation to the airport is 20 minutes.  |
| 2.2 Accommodation facilities   | <p><b>The accommodation sector in León is very well developed, and has many different options for any kind of stay. There are numerous hotels right close to the Centre's location.</b></p> <p>León has a consolidated structure for hosting large events. It has a wide range of facilities and equipment (conference centres, auditoriums, unique event spaces and hotels, among others), as well as external services such as catering, transport, translators, shows or any other service which, together with its quality hotel and catering facilities, is capable of absorbing many of these demands under the best conditions.</p>  |   |
| 2.2.1 Quality (indication of type of hotels with available rooms, e.g. 3, 4, 5-star hotels)  | There are several types of premises to host visitors (and a good number of them) to please all kinds of tastes: Hotels (28); Country houses (46); Apartments (135). The hotel's quality in León is wide: 5-star hotel (1); 4-star hotels (9); and 3-star hotels (11).   | The application indicates the existence of different categories of hosting facilities, as well as the number and different types of the hotels: 1 5-star hotel, 9 4-star hotels, and 11 3-star hotels.  |
| 2.2.2 Quantity (number of rooms/hoter beds available)  | León has more than 206 establishments to stay overnight and just over 3,700 beds available in hotels, perfect for the city to host all kind of events, fairs, exhibitions and meetings. The Centre has many hotels nearby.  | The application indicates the availability of 3 700 beds in León, and of many hotels near the premises, without specifying a number.  |
| 2.3 Other  | León is connected in its 360 degrees with the rest of Spain by important highways.  | The application provides information on the availability of conference and event venues.  |

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|   | <p><b>Additional information:</b><br/>See criterion 2.2 and Brochure on connection facilities p.27</p>  |   |
| SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF CRITERION 2  |   | The application indicates the availability of a bus station connected to the airport, close to the premises. The frequency of the bus for the airport is every 30 minutes, and the duration of transportation is 20 minutes. The application indicates the existence of different categories of hosting facilities, as well as the number and different types of the hotels: 1 5-star hotel, 9 4-star hotels, and 11 3-star hotels, without specifying the hotels near the premises. The application indicates the availability of 3 700 beds in León.  |
| <p><b>Criterion 3: Existence of adequate education facilities for the children of the Centre's staff</b></p> <p><i>'This criterion concerns the availability of multi-lingual, European-oriented schooling that can meet the needs for education facilities for the children of the staff of the Centre.'</i></p> |   |   |
| <p><b>3.1 Detailed information about existing educational facilities and availability of multi-lingual, European-oriented schooling</b></p>   | <p>Spain has an education system with public, private, and public-private funded schools. <b>León has 68 schools, 50% of them offer bilingual education.</b> According to a PISA report 2019 published by The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), <b>León has one of the best indicators of Spain and is over the OECD average.</b></p> <p>In the region there are more than 1,000 schools, 500 of them bilingual. Some also offer multi-lingual based education in French, German, Italian or Portuguese, additionally to English. There are also 9 prestigious universities ensure quality education.</p>   |   |
| <p><b>3.1.1 Nursery</b></p>   | <p>There is a total number of 38 nurseries in the city of León. 8 of them are public, 10 of them are public-private funded schools; and 20 are private. In addition, many of them offer bilingual education.</p>  | <p>The application indicates the existence of 38 nurseries in León, of which 8 are public, 10 are public-private funded, and 20 are private. The application indicates that many of these establishments offer bilingual education, without specifying the linguistic offer.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.1.2 Primary education</b></p>   | <p>León has a total number of 68 schools, 50% of them bilingual. The region has more than 1,000 schools, 500 of them bilingual and multilingual.</p> <p><b>Additional information:</b><br/>See brochure on education p.78<br/>See criterion 3.1</p>   | <p>The application indicates the existence of 68 primary schools in León, of which 50% are bilingual, offering education in Spanish and English. The application indicates that some schools in the region offer multi-lingual education in English, French, German, Italian and Portuguese, without specifying the number of these schools and whether education is offered at primary level.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.1.3 Secondary education</b></p>   | <p>There are 26 secondary education institutions in León, 10 of them private and 15 of them public. Also, some of them offer bilingual education.</p> <p><b>Additional information:</b><br/>See brochure on education p.78<br/>See criterion 3.1</p>  | <p>The application indicates the existence of 26 secondary schools of which 10 are private and 15 public, indicating that some of them offer bilingual education, without specifying the linguistic offers. The application indicates that some schools in the region offer multi-lingual education in English, French, German, Italian and Portuguese, without specifying the number of these schools and whether education is offered at secondary level.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.1.4 Higher education</b></p>  | <p>The Spanish university system is made up of 84 universities, 50 public universities and 34 private universities. Spain is a member of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA), which complements a higher education system that is compatible and comparable with other European universities.</p> <p>León has the <b>León University with more than 12,000 students, 43 bachelor's degrees and 38 masters (some of them about cybersecurity in collaboration with the National Spanish Cybersecurity Institute)</b> According to the U-Ranking 2019 of the Spanish universities made by BBVA, the University of León ranks number 8.</p> <p>In the region, there are 9 traditional universities with more than 83,000 students. Some of them deserve special interest, such as Salamanca and Valladolid, as they are internationally famous for being two of the oldest universities in Spain and Europe.</p> | <p>The application indicates the existence of 9 universities in the region. The application indicates the existence of 1 University in León providing 43 bachelor's degrees and 38 masters, without specifying the linguistic offer.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.2 Other</b></p>   | <p><b>Additional information:</b><br/>See brochure on education p.78<br/>See criterion 3.1</p>  | <p>The application indicates the availability of multi-lingual schools in French, German, Italian or Portuguese, additionally to English, without mentioning the number. There are also 9 universities in the region. The application indicates that 34 schools offer bilingual Spanish- English education without specifying the category of the schools (primary or secondary)</p>  |
| SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF CRITERION 3  |   | The application indicates the availability of 38 nurseries, many of which offer bilingual education, without specifying the linguistic offer. The application indicates the existence of 68 primary schools of which 50% are bilingual, without specifying the linguistic offer. The application indicates the existence of 26 secondary schools, some of which offer bilingual education, without specifying the linguistic offers. The application indicates that some schools in the region offer multi-lingual education in English, French, German, Italian and Portuguese, without indicating the number of these schools and whether education is offered at primary or secondary level. The application indicates the availability of 1 University in León, which provides 43 bachelor's and 38 masters' degrees, without specifying the linguistic offer. The application indicates the existence of 9 universities in the region. |

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| <p><b>Criterion 4: Appropriate access to the labour market, social security and medical care for both children and spouses</b></p> <p><i>'This criterion concerns the capacity to meet the needs of the children and spouses of staff for social security and medical care as well as the availability to offer job opportunities for them.'</i></p> | <p>León is well known for issues such as the good quality of life it offers, political stability, currency security, the education system, and that it is an easily accessible destination. León offers the chance to improve the usual family residence, the possibility of having better access to quality medical care. <b>Leon perfectly combines technological and infrastructure needs with the vital objectives of sustainability and life quality</b></p> <p>The city of Leon is located in a strategic geographical point, where large national and international companies have established their logistics centres on the outskirts of the city. This means the creation of a considerable number of direct and indirect jobs.</p> <p>Its quality of life, since it facilitates the attraction and loyalty of talent and directly affects employee satisfaction and performance. More than 2 million foreigners have chosen Spain as a country to work in, 18,000 of them are in Leon. This means that the city represents new hope and is welcomed by the future workers of the Centre.</p> <p>Leon is a city that not only hosts national and international companies and entities but also already has <b>experience and success welcoming its employees, families and visitors</b> with total comfort and closeness, covering all their needs and ensuring their life quality in a quiet and historical environment.</p> <p><b>Why is living and working in Leon a great experience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Leon is a welcoming city;</b> it is a city to visit and to stay. It is extraordinarily well connected to the rest of Spain and has infrastructures and housing that guarantee well-being and quality of life</li> <li>- <b>You can grow professionally.</b> There is a wide network of national and international companies, as well as universities. It has an environment that facilitates mobility, family harmony and time management</li> <li>- <b>It helps you grow personally.</b> It combines tradition and modernity; proof of this are its monuments, its history, but also its commitment to the avant-garde in different areas.</li> <li>- In Spain we appreciate issues such as the <b>good quality of life</b> it offers, political stability, currency security, the education system, and that it is an easily accessible destination.</li> <li>- Among the reasons given by the interviewees for changing their home is the <b>improvement of their usual family residence</b>, followed by the possibility of having <b>better access to quality medical care</b> or the option of buying a holiday home in a sunny destination</li> <li>- The <b>mobility</b> allowed by a relatively flat city, <b>respect for the environment</b> - with very low levels of pollution -, and the <b>proximity of natural environments</b></li> </ul> |  |
| <p><b>4.1. Social security</b></p>   | <p>León and Spain provide social services to all their citizens to improve their quality of life and contribute to the reconciliation of workers or support for special needs. Among these services, stand out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Support for maternity and paternity</b>, providing paid leave of up to 16 weeks for mothers and 12 weeks for fathers, breastfeeding leave, tax relief, and possible reductions in childcare support.</li> <li>- <b>Social benefits for large or single parent families:</b> this status allows these families to receive preferential treatment in several institutions entities and commercial establishments. In general terms there many benefits: Economic, Housing, Education and culture, Transport.</li> <li>- Integration of people with <b>disabilities</b>.</li> <li>- Processing and special follow-up of complaints offers diverse social services for its senior citizens, dependent people and their families:</li> </ul> <p>(i) Personal care: support in personal hygiene, support in mobility within the home, help in taking medication, help in eating, occasional accompaniment outside the home, collection and management of prescriptions or document (ii) (ii) Domestic care: daily cleaning of the house, washing, ironing and sorting of clothes, preparation of meals, basic maintenance of domestic utensils.</p>  | <p>The application indicates access for the citizens to the ES social security system.</p> |
| <p><b>4.2 Medical care</b></p>   | <p>The National Public Health System has a wide network of primary care centres and hospitals. The Spanish health system is based on <b>universal access covering a complete portfolio of free health services</b>, and it is <b>ranked 1st in the world in system efficiency</b>. It has 112,346 doctors and 164,385 highly specialised nurses. The national health system, with 92% patient satisfaction in Castilla and Leon, makes <b>Spain the country with the highest life expectancy in the European Union, with its citizens living to 83.4 years on average</b>.</p> <p>León has many hospitals and primary care centres. These facilities provide excellent emergency service and medical treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The University Assistance Complex of Leon (CAULE) is known as the Health Complex consisting of 3 public hospitals.</li> <li>- 6 public primary care centres where citizens can receive face-to-face medical attention</li> <li>- 3 private hospitals out of the National Health System when citizens can be attended.</li> </ul> <p>These facilities provide <b>excellent emergency service and medical treatment</b>. They are staffed by some of the best professionals in the world and are equipped with the latest medical technology. This allows them to give a comprehensive response to patient requirements and enables successful treatment of health issues of varying degrees of seriousness</p> <p><b>Key figures in Spanish healthcare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spain has the highest life expectancy in the European Union: 83.4 years, compared to the EU average of 80.3 years</li> <li>- The system is composed of 112,346 doctors and 164,385 nurses</li> <li>- Spain has the highest rate of transplant patients in the world per million inhabitants, with 100.7</li> <li>- Spain has the lowest breast cancer mortality rate in the European Union: 176 cases per million inhabitants</li> <li>- 3 out of 4 women undergo a breast cancer screening test according to protocol</li> <li>- Childhood vaccination coverage is around 97%</li> <li>- The death rate from cardiac ischemia is among the four lowest in the EU (41.9%), with a 39.5% decrease in the risk of mortality in the 21st century</li> <li>- Spain has 21,832 pharmacies, with a wide geographical distribution</li> </ul>  | <p>The application indicates that the ES health system is based on universal access.</p>   |

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| <p><b>4.3 Information on the national job market and job opportunities</b></p> | <p>León has a large business network with more than <b>160,000 companies in the region</b>, many of them international. Given its privileged position, close to the industrial centre of northern Spain, as well as its good communications with Madrid and Barcelona, which also places it close to the rest of Europe, its citizens are eligible for different job opportunities. In addition, the University of León generates a wide range of job opportunities for research and superior education staff.</p> <p>Its excellent digital connections make it very attractive to develop a work activity by telepresence to any part of the world. León has become <b>the 3rd biotech and pharmaceutical node in Spain</b>, only behind Barcelona and Madrid. Now hosting recognized national and international leaders in the sector. This offers a wide range of high qualified professional opportunities. This is the reason why <b>18,000+ foreigner choose León to work</b>.</p> <p>León has a <b>16 minutes average to get to work timing</b> (while the European average is 42 mins).</p>  | <p>The application provides information on the ES job market and job opportunities. The application indicates the presence of international companies in the region of León, with an offer of a wide range of high-qualified jobs.</p> |
| <p><b>4.4. Other</b></p>   | <p><b>Housing</b><br/>Housing is a key feature of life in a new city: prices, availability. Now, there are more than 2,000 houses available to rent in Leon and another 2,100 to purchase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The average price of houses: 1,064 euros/m2</li> <li>- The average rental price of houses: 6 euros/m2</li> </ul> <p><b>Enjoyable city</b><br/>León was selected <b>World Capital of Gastronomy</b> in 2018.</p> <p>León is a very important part of the "<b>Camino de Santiago</b>". In just 11 stages and just over 300 km, pilgrims departing from Leon will be privileged witnesses to the wonderful places and cities that await them on their journey. If you are a bike lover in just 6 stages, you can complete your journey.</p> <p><b>A region to get lost in:</b> With more than 16,000 km2, Leon makes hiking a unique experience to know places, which by their characteristics are of universal interest and deserve protection. The <b>landscapes of Leon</b> showcase incredible differences according to their location, from Picos de Europa to the Ancares, both ecological and anthropological and historical. Upper Bernesga, Riaño, El Bierzo are some of the wonderful places where people can enjoy nature. San Isidro and Leitariagos are the two <b>ski resorts</b> in which lovers of this sport, can enjoy the snow within the province of Leon with more than 30 km of ski slopes.</p> <p>In Leon there are large green spaces, housing <b>the highest concentration of Biosphere Reserves (7)</b>, by UNESCO, of the world in a single province: Picos de Europa (in its surroundings, Leon has four Natural Parks and the Picos de Europa National Park can be reached in just over one hour by car). Stunning landscapes where you can disconnect from the city and get in touch with wild nature; valleys of Laciaña, Babia, Omaña and Luna, Los Ancares leoneses, Los Argoellos and Alto de Bernesga. In total it has more recognized spaces than many European countries</p> <p><b>A walk through history:</b> The history of the city of Leon dates back to the time when the Romans dominated Hispania. That history ran parallel to the development of the Sciences and the Arts in the capital of the Kingdom, which is reflected in its monumental and artistic wealth. Leon is a region full of medieval castles perfectly preserved; a few examples of its more than 14 are Ponferrada, Valencia by Don Juan, Laguna de Negrillos, Alja del Infantado or Grajal de Campos.</p> <p>In Leon, the exceptional stained-glass windows of its <b>Cathedral</b> offer striking lighting effects inside the temple and the walls seem replaced by the beautiful reflections. The Pulcra Leonina, a Latin qualifier that defines it as beautiful, was born in the 12th century with the vocation of being the largest cathedral of the time. It failed, but it is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful in Spanish Gothic and the most colorful cathedral of all</p> <p><b>Cultural activities:</b> Leon is a city with a broad range of cultural activities. For example, Leon's citizens can enjoy several museums with permanent and temporary exhibitions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MUSAC, which is the <b>Museum of Contemporary Art of Castile and Leon</b>, stands out as a place where you can find high value works and an extensive year-round calendar of cultural events</li> <li>- There's also room for music and performing arts in the city's cultural plans. The <b>City of Leon Auditorium's</b> calendar is packed with plays, concerts, stand-up comedy, etc. Its spacious and modern facilities make the Auditorium a must for national and international cultural tours</li> <li>- Nowadays, Leon is a vibrant city with numerous leisure activities. In the evenings, the centre is full of people filling the bars and restaurants in both the city centre and the outskirts</li> <li>- Leon holds more than 200 events of different types and interest each year</li> </ul> <p><b>Gastronomy:</b> There is also an ingrained leisure culture around the exquisite gastronomic offering of the city, with bars and restaurants in old neighbourhoods full of charm, with an intense atmosphere thanks to tourists and pilgrims of the Camino de Santiago.</p> <p><b>Spain, the country of light:</b> Leon has an average of more than 12 hours a day of natural light, allowing the population to reduce the energy cost of light.</p> <p><b>The Region of Castilla and Leon</b><br/>Castilla and Leon have a rich, cultural and artistic legacy that is second to none. Without doubt, the <b>11 World Heritage Sites declared by UNESCO</b> stand out: The French Camino de Santiago, the Cathedral of Burgos, the sites of the Sierra de Atapuerca (Burgos), the natural monument of Las Médulas in Leon, the cities of Ávila, Salamanca and Segovia, the archaeological sites of Siega Verde (Salamanca), the beech forests of Cuesta Fría and Canal de Asotín in Leon and the beech forest of Riofrío de Riaza in Segovia, in addition to the Mediterranean diet and falconry.</p> <p>But it also has a large number of castles, fortresses, fortresses, monasteries and unique ecclesiastical buildings. Centuries of history carved into its walls, facades, cathedrals and Jewish quarters. In addition Castilla and Leon treasures a large part of the Spanish cultural heritage, more than 300 castles, more than 400 museums, collections and interpretation centres that collect the artistic, cultural and ethnographic wealth of our Region as well as 23,000 archaeological sites.</p> <p>It also has more than a hundred festivals declared of regional, national and international tourist interest, of which Holy Week, one of the most deeply rooted and popular religious, cultural and popular manifestations, and of which <b>Castilla and Leon It has 8 of the 22 declared of international tourist interest in all of Spain</b>. Also, Castilla and Leon, known as the cradle of the Castilian language, is home to the Camino de la Lengua. A route that shows the traveller the milestones and places where one of the most important languages in the world sprouted. This route allows us to immerse ourselves in history, art and culture and to live with the birth and development of a universal language that is currently spoken by more than 400 million people around the world.</p> | <p>The application provides detailed information on the benefits, quality, and structure of the ES medical care and social security systems.</p>   |

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| SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF CRITERION 4  |   | The application provides information and indicates access for the citizens to the Spanish social security system. The application provides information on the quality and structure of the Spanish medical care system, which is based on universal access. The application provides information on the Spanish job market and job opportunities, underlining the presence of international companies in the region of León. |
| Criterion 5: Excellent connectivity, security and interoperability with IT facilities for handling EU funding<br><br><i>'This criterion concerns the possibility of seamlessly take over relevant IT processes relating to management of relevant EU funding, including access to the TESTA network. It also concerns solid capacities in terms of cybersecurity resilience of communication networks.'</i> | The Centre is well equipped to have excellent digital connectivity, security and interoperability, becoming a node in the Spanish research backbone network, guaranteeing contact with all research networks worldwide (TESTA & GÉANT).<br><br>In addition, the building that will host the Centre enjoys excellent infrastructures for all types of connections, extensive capabilities in terms of Cybersecurity and telecommunications, and tools to ensure interoperability with IT facilities all throughout the Union.<br><br>The city of Leon has a RedIRIS node (Spanish backbone network for research on optical transmission based on dark fibre) that will be in operation for the next few decades. Rediris offers the Spanish research community multiple circuits of up to 100 gigabits per second, coming from the main research centres. Rediris is directly connected to the SARA Network (the Spanish Administration network), and the connection between the SARA Network and TESTA currently enables the integration of the Spanish and European Administration |  |
| 5.1 High-speed connectivity   | The current coverage of 4G connections throughout Castilla and Leon is 99% and the whole country enjoys a 75% of 5G coverage.<br><br>Currently, the aggregate coverage in Spain of all operators and technological platforms for ≥ 30 Mbps speeds (Wireless ≥ 30 Mbps, VDSL, HFC, and FTTH) is 94.3% and for ≥ 100 Mbps (HFC and FTTH), it is 83.6%. <b>Spain is the country with the most FTTH fibre in the EU.</b><br><br>Spain has a strategic connectivity plan that ends in 2025, which guarantees that it will achieve 100% implementation of optical fibre throughout its national territory.<br><br><b>Additional information:</b><br>See brochure, p. 55. information regarding the network infrastructure in Spain.   | The application provides information on the availability of a high-speed connectivity infrastructure.  |
| 5.2 High-performing telecommunications and data storage networks in line with physical and IT security standards (including the possibility of supporting document management up to SECRET UE/EU SECRET level)  | The building High-performing telecommunications and data storage networks are settled according with the Physical and IT Security Standards. The Centre's premises meet security and safety standards of the EU institutions, as well as the ones stated by the National Spanish Security Office ( <a href="https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/">https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/</a> ). Therefore, the Centre has the possibility of supporting document management up to SECRET EU level.<br><b>Information provided here also relevant for the assessment of 1.1.4.</b>   | The application indicates the availability of high-performing telecommunications and data storage networks in the premises in line with physical and IT security standards, including the possibility of supporting document management up to SECRET UE/EU SECRET level.   |
| 5.3 Security of the connectivity infrastructure of the Centre in line with the principles agreed by MS such as in the 5G cybersecurity toolbox  | <b>Spain is committed to comply with all the provisions included in the 5G Cybersecurity Toolbox.</b> Also, Spain has worked strongly on the risk analysis of 5G with all the national telecommunication service providers.<br><br>The building that will host the Centre has all the required security of connectivity infrastructures to protect electronic communications networks, including the norms as regulated on:<br><br>- The EU telecommunications framework,<br>- The NIS Directive (Directive on Security of Network & Information Systems)<br>- The Cybersecurity Act<br><br>In addition, Spain is very advanced in terms of Security Network Systems maturity, and the NIS directive has already been adapted and transposed into a Spanish law (12/2018). The Security norms are the ones following the National Security Office directions ( <a href="https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/">https://www.cni.es/en/ons/introduccion/</a> ).   | The application indicates that security measures are in place in the premises regarding connectivity infrastructure. It also indicates that ES is committed to comply with the principles set out in the 5G cybersecurity toolbox.   |
| 5.4 Compliance of the security of premises and IT infrastructure for handling information up to SECRET UE/EU SECRET with the relevant rules for classified information  | The future Centre will have the requirements to match the security of premises and IT infrastructure for handling confidential information with the relevant rules for classified information .   | The application indicates compliance of the security of premises and IT infrastructure for handling confidential information with the relevant rules for classified information.   |
| 5.5 Ability to seamlessly take over IT processes relating to management of relevant EU funding, including access to TESTA network where possible  | The excellent digital connectivity, security and interoperability, which makes León a node in the Spanish research backbone network, guarantee contact with all research networks worldwide (TESTA & GÉANT).  | The application indicates availability of tools in the premises that will ensure interoperability with IT facilities throughout the Union, including access to TESTA network; it does not indicate the ability to seamlessly take over IT processes relating to management of relevant EU funding.   |
| 5.6 Regarding the meeting rooms, high-quality fixed and wireless (4G or higher) connectivity, as well as audio and video conference facilities  | All the meeting, conference rooms and offices will have high-quality fixed as well as wireless connectivity, and all the required infrastructure to enjoy high-quality calls, e-conferences and e-meetings.<br><br>Also, Spain is working with all the telecommunication services providers to guarantee digital sovereignty.   | Regarding the meeting rooms, the application indicates the availability of high-quality fixed and wireless connectivity, as well as audio and video conference facilities (high-quality calls, e-conferences and e-meetings).  |
| 5.7 Other   |   |  |

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| SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF CRITERION 5  |   | The application provides information on the availability of a high-speed connectivity infrastructure. It indicates the availability of high-performing telecommunications and data storage networks in the premises in line with physical and IT security standards, including the possibility of supporting document management up to SECRET UE/EU SECRET level. The application indicates that security measures are in place in the premises regarding connectivity infrastructure. It indicates commitment to comply with the principles set out in the 5G cybersecurity toolbox. The application indicates compliance of the security of premises and IT infrastructure for handling confidential information with the relevant rules for classified information. The application indicates availability of tools in the premises that will ensure interoperability with IT facilities throughout the Union, including access to TESTA network; it does not indicate the ability to seamlessly take over IT processes relating to management of relevant EU funding. The application indicates availability of high-quality fixed and wireless connectivity in the meeting rooms, as well as audio and video conference facilities. |
| <p><b>Criterion 6: Existence of a cybersecurity ecosystem</b></p> <p><i>'This criterion concerns the existence of a relevant ecosystem of organisations active in the field of cybersecurity in the host city, such as other cybersecurity (research) institutions, knowledge institutions or relevant companies and/or communities.'</i></p> | <p>According to the GCI (Global Cybersecurity Index) published by the ITU (International Telecommunications Union), Spain is the <b>4th European country and the 7th in the world in terms of Cybersecurity maturity</b>. During the last two decades, Spain, with Leon as the Spanish capital of Cybersecurity, established strong foundations, based in four pillars: our cybersecurity framework, our cybersecurity public &amp; private sector, our research ecosystem and innovation, entrepreneurship and high-quality facilities.</p> <p>The Cybersecurity Spanish law, our cyber-strategy, the technology, the size and critical mass that enables our ability to execute, and our culture of cooperation with all the European countries and institutions, make Spain and Leon the most realistic candidate to host the Centre</p> <p>León meets all the requirements regarding its extensive cybersecurity ecosystem, sustained not only on cybersecurity public institutions based in León, but also on a solid research and private-sector companies to foster the cyber sector.</p> <p>The adoption of the NIS directive and its transposition became an important milestone in the harmonization, coupling and synchronization of already an existing framework in Spain.</p> <p><b>Spain is the 1st country in the EU in number of CSIRTS, with 54 CSIRTS, the highest according to ENISA.</b> Spain makes regular contributions to European interests, especially in crisis management models, regarding National Security and Cybersecurity.</p>   |  |
| 6.1 Description of the existence of a relevant cybersecurity ecosystem in the host city (such as other cybersecurity (research) institutions, knowledge institutions or relevant companies and/or communities)  | <p>Since 2006, <b>Leon has been named the Spanish "capital" of cybersecurity</b> through the implementation of its competence centre, which acts in a similar way to the proposed European project. The Spanish National Cybersecurity Institute (INCIBE), as a centre of excellence based in León, is a service offered by the Government of Spain to work towards the development of cybersecurity as an instrument for social transformation and for developing new fields of innovation. Additionally, 100% of the Spanish citizens have cyber assistance from León. León's technological Park, and the Centre for Technology-Based Enterprises (ILDEFE CEBT) are also in León, contributing to strenght its cybersecurity ecosystem.</p> <p>Spain is also the <b>1st country in Research and Development project leadership</b>, and the 3rd country in presentation of proposals, with more than 50,000, There are more than 1,650 companies catalogued services of Cybersecurity, and the spanish government has +15 years promoting and disseminating cybersecurity in all types of business. In total terms, Spain has generated 4,700+ M euros obtained to carry out research and inovation activities. According to Gartner, global cybersecurity spending in 2019 was \$124 billion. Activity in the Spanish market is estimated at 1,300 million euros and growth of between 10 and 15% is expected by 2020. INCIBE has an updated catalogue of security companies and services in Spain, which includes more than 1,600 entities. The private sector is the driving force behind the cybersecurity business and the one which drives its annual growth with double-digit percentages. With the implementation of the Centre in Leon, the European and international presence of large Spanish companies <b>will accelerate the expansion of cybersecurity culture and maturity in the European environment.</b></p> <p>The Spanish business fabric is characterised by the predominance of micro-enterprises. The budgetary aspects and the lesser culture of cybersecurity in this area make its improvement one of the Centre's objectives. The government and <b>INCIBE, based in Leon, have launched several programmes to promote cybersecurity in EMS business</b>, such as "Activa Seguridad" and "Protege tu empresa". Another important initiative of INCIBE from Leon is the incubation and support to the entrepreneurship of startups specifically dedicated to cybersecurity, with its incubator CyberEmprende that counts with the collaboration of the central, regional and municipal governments. Also, <b>Leon host the ENISE event</b>, an International Business Forum with participants from 20 countries in America, Europe, Asia and Oceania, virtual meetings between 30+ international buyers (sophisticated demand) and Spanish sellers.</p> <p><b>Research Ecosystem</b><br/>Spain has a strong cybersecurity research area which is mainly made up of two entities: RENIC and RNLI</p> <p>- <b>RENIC</b>, the National Network of Excellence for Research in Cybersecurity, is made up of 104 research teams and more than 1,300 researchers dedicated to the entire spectrum of the subject. The centres (94 centres affiliated to universities, 9 technology centres and 1 research centre) are distributed throughout the country and <b>coordinated from León</b>, with 11 teams in the Community of Castilla and León. RENIC's founding partners are the main Spanish universities with the greatest experience in cybersecurity research and has a constant relationship with equivalent research centres in Europe and internationally, and most of its members are regularly involved in European innovation initiatives.</p> <p>- <b>National Network of Industrial Laboratories (RNLI)</b><br/>As Industry is digitally transforming (4.0), the Cybersecurity of Industrial Control Systems becomes critical and a path for transforming the ME economies and improve their competitiveness. Aware of this, in 2015 the <b>RNLI was created, coordinated by INCIBE from Leon</b>, which has 25 laboratories, 6 of which are located in Leon. Each of them is specialised in one of the industrial sectors and Critical Infrastructures that use these industrial systems (ICS).</p> <p><b>Spain's commitment to innovation in cybersecurity and digital transformation in the EU</b> has not ceased to grow in recent years, both in terms of return and leadership of projects. In Horizon 2020, 25% of all proposals participating in the EU have at least one Spanish representative, which translates into third place in terms of participation. A total of some 11,000 Spanish entities have participated so far, submitting 50,113 proposals. Furthermore, this grant applies to the entire ecosystem: companies (36.5%), universities (20.5%), public research centres (11), technology centres and public administrations (5.7%).B67</p> | The application provides information on the relevant cybersecurity ecosystem in León including cybersecurity (research) institutions, knowledge institutions and relevant companies and communities.   |

According to The Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), Spain leads the way in terms of projects achieved. Ninety-seven agreements have been signed involving Spanish beneficiaries in the period 2014-2019. CEF Telecom funding (EUR 31.5 million) is earmarked for Spanish beneficiaries, corresponding to a total cost of EUR 43 million, the highest in the EU.

**International cooperation** is also a key element of our cybersecurity environment. The CSIRT of the MCCE (Spanish Joint Cyberspace Command) constitutes, together with the CCN-CERT and INCIBE, one of the pillars of national cyber defence, and collaborates actively, in coordination with the CCDCOE (NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre Of Excellence) in Tallinn, with large Spanish companies that develop cyber defence products that could be applied to the civilian environment. Spain's commitment to international cooperation through INCIBE in Leon, is strategic and is materialized in various initiatives that have already opened the way to European cybersecurity.

The cornerstone of cybersecurity is the **legislative framework** and the strong commitment of Spanish public administrations, which have created the appropriate conditions to promote the maturity of our current ecosystem. Spain is one of the few countries that has a Cybersecurity Code of Law, a compendium of laws that apply to cybersecurity and updated in August 2020. A complete set of laws and regulations it's been implemented during the past 20 years, made the Spanish Cybersecurity Framework with the maturity and the appropriate volume to make Spain the most appropriate candidate to host the Centre

Spain established in 2013 its first **National Cybersecurity Strategy (ENCS)** and after seven years of experience and the new goals due to advances of digitalisation, Spain has a new updated edition in 2019, published by the Government of Spain through the Department of National Security (DSN). Aligned with the objectives of the Centre, it establishes the principles of governance, entities and Spain's commitment to the EU and NATO Cybersecurity framework. It includes five **strategic objectives** and seven lines of action, including internationalisation, the seed of this candidacy:

- General Goal: Spain will guarantee the secure, reliable use of cyberspace, protecting citizen's rights and freedoms and promoting socio-economic progress
- Goal 1: Security and resilience of information and communication networks and systems for the public sector and essentials services.
- Goal 2: Secure and reliable use of cyberspace to ward off illicit or malicious use.
- Goal 3: Protecting the business and social ecosystem and citizens.
- Goal 4: Culture and commitment to cybersecurity and strengthening human and technological skills.
- Goal 5: International cyberspace security.

#### **National Security Framework**

The National Security Framework is established by Law 11/2007 and defines a framework of obligatory compliance for the Public Administrations, which has made the maturity of cybersecurity evolve throughout the national territory. It requires the implementation of 75 security controls including organisational, operational and technological. The ENS and its certification scheme with more than 10 years experience have led to the high maturity of cybersecurity of the Spanish Public Administration

#### **Critical Infrastructures Law**

Spanish law 8/2011 establishes the legal framework and the architecture of national agencies necessary for the protection of critical infrastructure. The transcript of the Council Directive on the identification and designation of European Critical Infrastructure (CI), establishes a Spanish model based on trust and cooperation of public administration and private critical infrastructure operators, initially without a penalty regime. This has led to the significant improvement of the protection of CI and the creation of the National Centre

#### **General Data Protection Regulation**

The first Spanish law for the protection of personal data dates from December 1999, (LOPD) and had very high levels of compliance, which has put Spain in an advantageous position. The law 8/2011 establishes the legal framework, and the architecture of agencies to enhance privacy and therefore cybersecurity. The Spanish Data Protection Agency is the public organization in charge of the overall management of personal data for public and private sectors

#### **Cybersecurity architecture**

For centralised decision-making concerning cybersecurity, it is crucial to have an architecture of hierarchical and specialised bodies, with the capacity to act from a political, strategic, operational and technical point of view at the Spanish national level, coordinated from Leon, and whose superior hierarchy will be the Centre. Some relevant bodies of this architecture are the **National Security Council, the National Cybersecurity Council, and the Permanent Commission for Cybersecurity, and the National Cybersecurity Forum.**

At the political level, authority emanates from the Government of Spain, from the Department of National Security with the National Security Council, chaired by the President of the Government. At the strategic level, the Strategic Committee will act following the politicalstrategic guidelines adopted by the National Security Council for crisis management. On the operational level, the highest body is the National Council of Cybersecurity which consists of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation. Based on the collaboration of these three Ministries, the main bodies supporting operational cybersecurity in Spain are:

- The National Cryptographic Centre (CCN), responsible for cybersecurity in central, regional and local public administrations
- The Joint Command of Cyberspace (MCCE), responsible for cybersecurity in the Armed Forces
- The National Centre for Critical Infrastructure Protection (CNPIC), responsible for cybersecurity in Spanish Critical Infrastructures
- The National Institute for Cybersecurity (INCIBE), responsible for cybersecurity for Spanish citizens, enterprises, academia and private operators of essential services

The National Institute for Cybersecurity (INCIBE), responsible for cybersecurity for Spanish citizens, enterprises, academia and private operators of essential services. This network has been constituted **following the recommendations of the NIS directive**, which establishes the creation of a

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|  | <p>network of European CSIRTs supported by ENISA</p> <p>One of the most important and updated initiative is the <b>National Cybersecurity Forum</b> that has recently been established to respond to one of the lines of action of the <b>National Cybersecurity Strategy</b>. This is the best practical example of public-private collaboration in Cybersecurity already in taking place in Spain, with several working groups that reunite stakeholders. One of these groups is focused on fostering industry and innovation + research development, leaded by INCIBE and The Spanish Chambers of Commerce.</p> <p><b>Military and civil cooperation</b><br/>Spain is one of the EU countries with the greatest military tradition and has several large companies with high technology in defence, not only in Europe but also worldwide. It also has a powerful ecosystem between the Ministry of Defence and private enterprise. The CSIRT of the MCCE (Spanish Joint Cyberspace Command) constitutes, together with the CCN-CERT and INCIBE, one of the pillars of national cyber defence, and collaborates actively, in coordination with the CCDCOE (NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre Of Excellence) in Tallinn, with large Spanish companies that develop cyber defence products that could be applied to the civilian environment</p> <p><b>Spain, a cyber-bridge to Latin America and North Africa</b><br/>Spain's commitment to the Defense of Europe and our NATO allies remains one of our national strategic objectives</p> <p><b>The Spanish industry leads the European projects of Defence and Cyber Defence</b><br/>The Spanish defence and cyber defence industry is among the top European players in terms of technological innovation and execution capacity. Our country leads large European programs in close collaboration with the Spanish Ministry of Defence. In the first call of the EDIDP (logo), the Spanish industry is the one that leads more projects (3 of the 16) assuming more than 50% of the total budget. The three EDIDP projects that Spain leads in this call, are centred around the development of Command and Control (C2) capabilities, electronic defence and cybersecurity.</p> <p>Spain is currently leading probably the most important cyber defence project in EU: the Development of the European Cyber Situational Awareness Platform (ECYSAP) will offer integrated and real-time imaging of cyber threats to which a defence system may be subjected. It will enable immediate reaction capabilities, as well as smart support tools for decision-making. The European Strategic Command and Control (ESC2) System, and the Responsive Electronic Attack for Cooperative Task (REACT), are the other two important projects where cybersecurity is critical, and will give the EU essential C2 capabilities and prevents or denies access to airspace, so that all European countries can act in unison and coordinate with their allies in international missions for peacekeeping.</p> <p><b>Maximum involvement of Spain in the European Defence Agency (EDA)</b><br/>Appointed in December 2019, spaniard Mr. Josep Borrell is the Head of the European Defence Agency (EDA). The Spanish defence industry plays one of the main roles in the EDA by participating and leading many of its critical projects, especially those related to cybersecurity in military environments (ECYSAP), that are called to play an important role regarding the project's dual-use for civil or military cybersecurity. EDA's 'CySAP' project aims to do just that. Launched in early 2019 and led by Spain with partner countries Germany and Italy, its goal is to develop a prototype architectural design for a fully-fledged C2 system for cyber operations.</p> <p>Since 2007, Leon has a Centre of Excellence in Security (CES-Leon), with more than 100 people dedicated to R&amp;D projects in defence and security for the Armed Forces, Defence and Air Traffic. From the CES-Leon, in collaboration with the University of Leon and partially subsidized by the Regional Government of Castilla and Leon, complex secure digital systems are designed and implemented in more than 130 airports, European defence systems, or help train Eurofighter pilots. State-of-the-art technologies in Defence and Security, such as Command and Control and communications systems for Defence, air navigation simulators, cyber-physical systems for fire detection by means of AI, or nuclear emissions, will make it possible, through appropriate cooperation, to build an ecosystem of civil and military cybersecurity in Leon with the latest available technologies.</p> |  |
| 6.2 Other  |  |  |
| SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF CRITERION 6   |  | The application provides information on the relevant cybersecurity ecosystem in León including cybersecurity (research) institutions, knowledge institutions and relevant companies and communities. |
| <p><b>Criterion 7: Geographical balance</b></p> <p><i>'This criterion concerns the geographical balance in the distribution of seats of Union bodies and agencies; having due regard to the conclusions of the Representatives of the Member States, meeting at Head of State or Government level in Brussels on 13 December 2003, reiterated in the conclusions of the European Council of 19/20 June 2008, while taking into account the specific status of the Centre.'</i></p> | León, as well as Castilla and León do not have any European headquarters or agencies, which could be positive in the sense of reinforcing the territorial cohesion with small and medium-sized cities as hubs for innovation, in opposition to big cities that are becoming the preferred option for strong investment and innovation.   |  |
| 7.1 Agencies and EU bodies currently hosted in the Member State  | European Union Intellectual Property Agency - Alicante<br>Work Safety and security European Agency - Bilbao<br>European Union Satellite Centre - Torrejón de Ardoz<br>Fishing control European Agency - Vigo<br>Other organisations: Fusión4Energy - Barcelona   | The application indicates that Spain hosts 3 EU agencies (EUIPO, OSHA, EFC) , and 2 joint undertakings: EUIPO, OSHA, EFCA, Fusion'Energy, SatCen.  |
| SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF CRITERION 7   |  | Spain hosts 3 EU agencies (EUIPO, OSHA, EFC) and 2 joint undertakings: EUIPO, OSHA, EFCA, Fusion'Energy, SatCen.   |

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| <b>GENERAL RULE for submitting an application:</b>  |  |   |
| <b>Member State's commitment to confirming the conditions included in the offer in a headquarters agreement with the Centre</b>                                       | Spain, as the applicant member state is committed to confirm the conditions included in the offer in a headquarters agreement with the Centre.   | The application indicates the commitment of ES to confirm the conditions included in the application in a headquarters agreement with the Centre. |
| <b>SPECIFIC ISSUES to be addressed in the application</b>   |  |   |
| <b>Any benefits that would be granted to the Centre and/or its staff in addition to those following from Protocol No 7 on the Privileges and Immunities of the EU</b> | <p>According to Recital 8 of the proposed Regulation, the European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre (hereinafter, the Centre) should be the Union's main instrument to pool investments in cybersecurity research, technology and industrial development and to implement relevant projects and initiatives together with the cybersecurity competence network.</p> <p>Article 33 of the proposed Regulation provides that Protocol no.7 on the privileges and immunities of the European Union annexed to the TEU and TFEU, shall apply to the Centre and its staff. Article 44 deals with the Agreement on the headquarters and another type of support that the member State may provide where the Centre is set up.</p> <p><b>Exemption from taxation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The assets, income and other movable and immovable property of the European Union or the Centre that are used for the Centre's official purposes shall be exempt from any direct taxes, levies, fiscal obligations and other charges.</li> <li>2. The Centre and the European Union shall be exempt from indirect taxes or sales taxes included in the price of goods and services when the Commission or the Centre make purchases for official use as part of their mission including such taxes.</li> <li>3. The Centre and the European Union shall be exempt from the Value Added Tax (VAT) included in the price of goods and services purchased for official use as part of their duties when such purchases exceed 300 euros.</li> <li>4. The Centre and the European Union shall be exempt from VAT related to the delivery or lease of buildings, or parts thereof, and annexed properties used by the Centre as premises as well as construction, refurbishment or repair work in the aforementioned buildings, as long as the amount of each individual operation is greater than 751 euros.</li> <li>5. The exemptions mentioned in sections 1 to 4 of this article shall not be applicable to taxes and charges which, according to Spanish legislation, must be settled by a natural or legal person entering into a contract with the Centre or the European Commission for the purposes of the Centre's mission.</li> <li>6. The exemption from Value Added Tax must be applied according to Spanish legislation regulating the rules and procedures applicable to other international organizations and the Diplomatic Corps accredited in Spain.</li> <li>7. The request for the exemptions set out in this article must be signed by the Executive Director of the Centre, or by an authorized representative, and it shall be processed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and International Aid.</li> <li>8. When goods or services are sent to Spain or are provided in that country from another EU Member State, the VAT exemptions shall be granted according to the corresponding EU Directives.</li> <li>9. The Centre and the European Union shall be exempt from the Tax on Vehicles of Mechanical Traction and any other taxes on motor vehicles, including those levied on the spare parts and supplies required for their official use in Spain, irrespective of whether they were imported or purchased in the country. These vehicles will be assigned special registration plates. They may freely dispose of these vehicles when one year has elapsed since their registration in Spain, according to Spanish law.</li> <li>10. No exemption shall be granted from taxes, fees and duties that are merely remuneration of public interest services.</li> </ol> <p><b>Frequency reservation fees</b></p> <p>The Centre and the European Union shall be exempt from paying fees to reserve frequencies in the public radioelectric domain need to perform their duties.</p> <p><b>Fiscal and non-fiscal restrictions on imports and exports</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The European Union and the Centre shall be exempt from prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports of goods and services for official use as part of the Centre's activities.</li> <li>2. The European Union and the Centre shall not be subject to customs duties and/or levies of equivalent effect, nor to any connected taxes or economic or fiscal prohibitions and/or restriction, concerning imports and exports of goods and services to be used for official purposes in the context of the Centre's activities.</li> <li>3. To perform its functions, the Centre may hold funds, loans or currencies of any kind, and keep its accounts in any currency. The Centre may also freely receive and transfer its funds or currencies and convert the currencies it owns into any other currency.</li> <li>4. The articles imported according to section 3.1 may not be sold or transferred in Spain, without the approval of the Spanish Tax Agency (Agencia Estatal de Administración Tributaria), processed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and International Aid.</li> </ol> <p><b>Personnel of the Centre</b></p> <p>Notwithstanding the rights conferred in chapter V of the Protocol, the Centre's staff shall enjoy the following privileges and immunities in the host State:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Immunity from any court action related to acts he/she may perform in his/her official capacity, including oral or written expressions, even when he/she is no longer on the Centre's active staff;</li> <li>b) Immunity from the seizure and inspection of their official bags, in terms similar to those applicable to diplomatic missions;</li> <li>c) Inviolability of all writings, documents (whatever their form) and materials related to the performance of their official functions;</li> <li>d) Exemption from taxes on wages, salaries, pensions, emoluments and benefits paid by the European Union or the Centre;</li> <li>e) Exemption (in his/her case and in that of the members of his/her family unit) from any restrictions on immigration and official procedures for registering foreigners;</li> <li>f) Concerning monetary or exchange regulations, to enjoy the facilities normally recognized for officials of international organizations;</li> <li>g) Exemption (in his/her case and in that of the members of his/her household) from VAT and import duties and any other restrictions applicable to their furniture and personal effects, including motor vehicles for personal use, for one year as from the date he/she initially takes up his/her post at the Centre. Tax- and duty-exempt imported goods may only be transferred to third parties, for valuable consideration or free of charge, subject to compliance with the customs and tax provisions that are applicable to diplomatic mission staff in Spain.</li> <li>h) Exemption where appropriate from taxes and duties, with the exception of staff who were already resident in Spain for tax purposes when they took up their post at the Centre, concerning a motor vehicle purchased within one year prior to taking up their post at the Centre, according to Spanish legislation on the benefits and exemptions granted to diplomatic and consular staff and the staff of international organizations;</li> </ol> | The Centre shall be exempt from paying fees to reserve frequencies in the public radioelectric domain needed to perform its duties.               |

i) Exemption from taxes and duties where appropriate, with the exception of staff resident in Spain for tax purposes on the date they take up their position at the Centre, as regards the furniture and personal effects purchased within one year from the date on which they initially took up their post at the Centre.

g) Exemption (in his/her case and in that of the members of his/her household) from VAT and export duties and any other restrictions applicable to their furniture and personal effects, including motor vehicles for personal use, for three years as from the date he/she leaves his/her post in the Host state.

k) Where appropriate, and in the case of members of his/her family unit, to enjoy the same protection and repatriation facilities that would be granted, in the event of an international crisis, to comparable staff at diplomatic missions accredited to the host State;

l) The director of the Centre must enjoy, besides the aforementioned privileges, the privileges and immunities granted to the Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Spain. These privileges and immunities shall not extend to traffic violations or damage caused by a vehicle owned or driven by said director.