Report for European Engineers

Subject: Report on the activities of Eng. Mattia Siciliano within the Business at OECD (BIAC) Cybersecurity Working Group in support of European Engineers
To: European Engineers (ENGINEERS EUROPE)
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1. Introduction

This report illustrates the main activities, participations, and contributions of Eng. Mattia Siciliano within the Business at OECD (BIAC) Cybersecurity Working Group. The work carried out by Eng. Siciliano is part of a strategic framework of fundamental importance for the protection and development of the engineering profession in Europe, placing a strong emphasis on cybersecurity, the adoption of new technologies (such as Artificial Intelligence), and the reduction of international regulatory fragmentation.

2. Contribution to strategic initiatives and programmatic documents

The role of Eng. Siciliano has been decisive in the drafting and revision of key documents aimed at directing OECD policies, with direct repercussions on the regulatory framework that European engineers face daily.

Report on Cybersecurity Regulatory Fragmentation: Eng. Siciliano actively contributed to the work that led to the drafting of the document "Rev9_ Cybersecurity Regulatory Fragmentation Report Draft". This report highlights how the fragmentation of regulations imposes significant operational costs on companies, diverting critical resources from active cyber defense to mere bureaucratic compliance activities. Siciliano's work in this area supports European engineers and their companies by promoting a simplification that allows professionals to focus on innovation and real security. The report identifies incident reporting, supply chain compliance, and overlaps between sectoral regulations as critical areas.

Adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and "AI Secure": Eng. Siciliano actively participated in the contributions related to the project proposal "01-2026 BIAC Project Proposal: Fostering AI Innovation Playbook". His contribution focused in particular on the surveys regarding the adoption of AI in the private sector. A crucial aspect of his contribution concerned the "AI Secure" pillar, underlining the need for organizations to have practical frameworks that combine the robustness of the models, data protection, and the security of the underlying infrastructures. He also highlighted the vital importance of aligning AI governance (e.g., the requirements of the European AI Act) with horizontal regulations on cybersecurity, such as the NIS2 Directive and the Cyber Resilience Act, in order to avoid compliance fragmentation.

3. Institutional participation and decision-making tables

The representation of the interests of European engineers was guaranteed by Eng. Siciliano through his constant presence at the highest-level institutional working tables:

- **April 14 - OECD Working Party on Digital Security Meeting (Paris):** The on-site presence in Paris allowed Eng. Siciliano to bring the technical and pragmatic perspective of engineers directly to the attention of the OECD working group on digital security. In this context, he was able to promote the importance of standardization and interoperability of regulatory frameworks to protect the critical infrastructures designed and managed by engineers.
- **May 11 - Business at OECD Digital Policy Committee Meeting:** Eng. Siciliano participated in this strategic session where digital policy directions for the private sector are outlined. His participation ensured that the recommendations on digital infrastructures, including the investments necessary for the construction of data centers and broadband networks, adequately took into account the needs of engineering design and "by design" security.
- **October 6 - OECD Working Table on Technology Transfer (Paris) [NEW ACTIVITY]:** Eng. Siciliano represented European engineers at the working table dedicated to technology transfer, supported by Business at OECD, ENGINEERS EUROPE, and the National Council of Engineers. During the dialogue, the focus was placed on the dynamics of technology transfer, with particular attention to Artificial Intelligence, cybersecurity, and digital resilience. It was reiterated that we cannot talk about technology transfer without prioritizing security in complex supply chains. To scale innovation, it is essential to create an integrated ecosystem between startups, universities, companies, and institutions. The need also emerged to overcome the competitive gap between a Europe fragmented into 27 micro-markets, burdened by divergent regulations, and global competitors who benefit from large and homogeneous markets. To concretely support technology transfer and protect intellectual property, three essential proposals for governments were shared:

    - Regulatory Harmonization and Interoperability: Urgency to streamline the European regulatory framework and promote shared global standards for cybersecurity.
    - Targeted Tax Relief and Incentives: Introduction of super/hyper-amortization regimes for cyber investments, structural tax credits to absorb certification costs, and harmonized European Patent Boxes.
    - Strategic Support for Intellectual Property: Establishment of dedicated consulting desks and funds to protect know-how during international technology transfer processes.

4. Conclusions

The activity of Eng. Mattia Siciliano within Business at OECD represents a strategic presence for European Engineers and for the entire category at the European level. Through his participation in the committees in Paris and his fundamental technical contribution in

complex dossiers (from Artificial Intelligence to the defragmentation of cyber directives such as NIS2), Eng. Siciliano is actively promoting a more coherent regulatory environment favorable to innovation, which is indispensable for the future of engineering in Europe. The recent intervention on technology transfer on October 6 further strengthens this vision, pushing for targeted incentives and shared global rules necessary to compete on an international scale.