



European
Commission

EU SECURE SOCIETIES OUTLOOK

Angelo MARINO

Head of Unit Security Research

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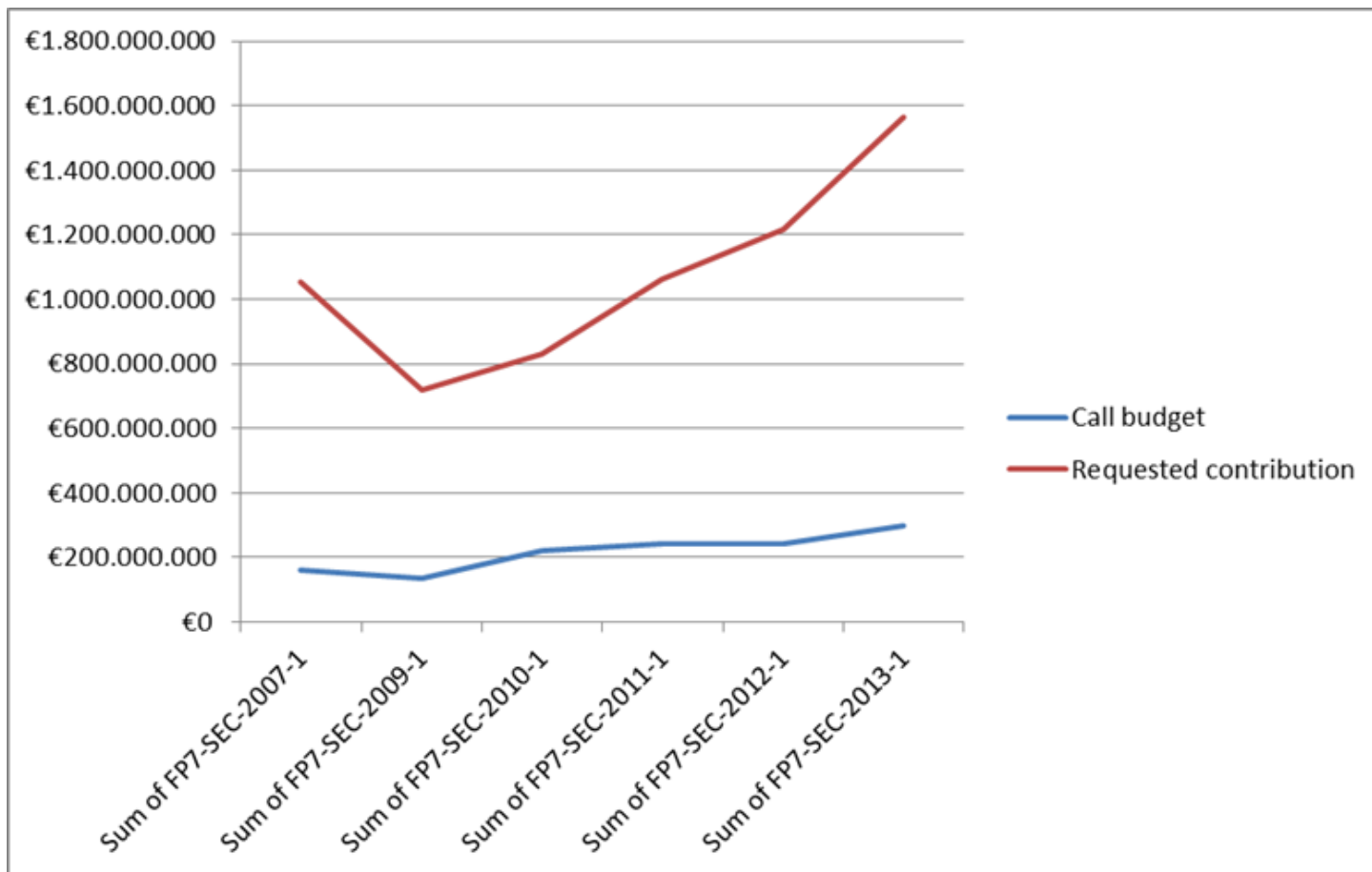
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NOT LEGALLY BINDING

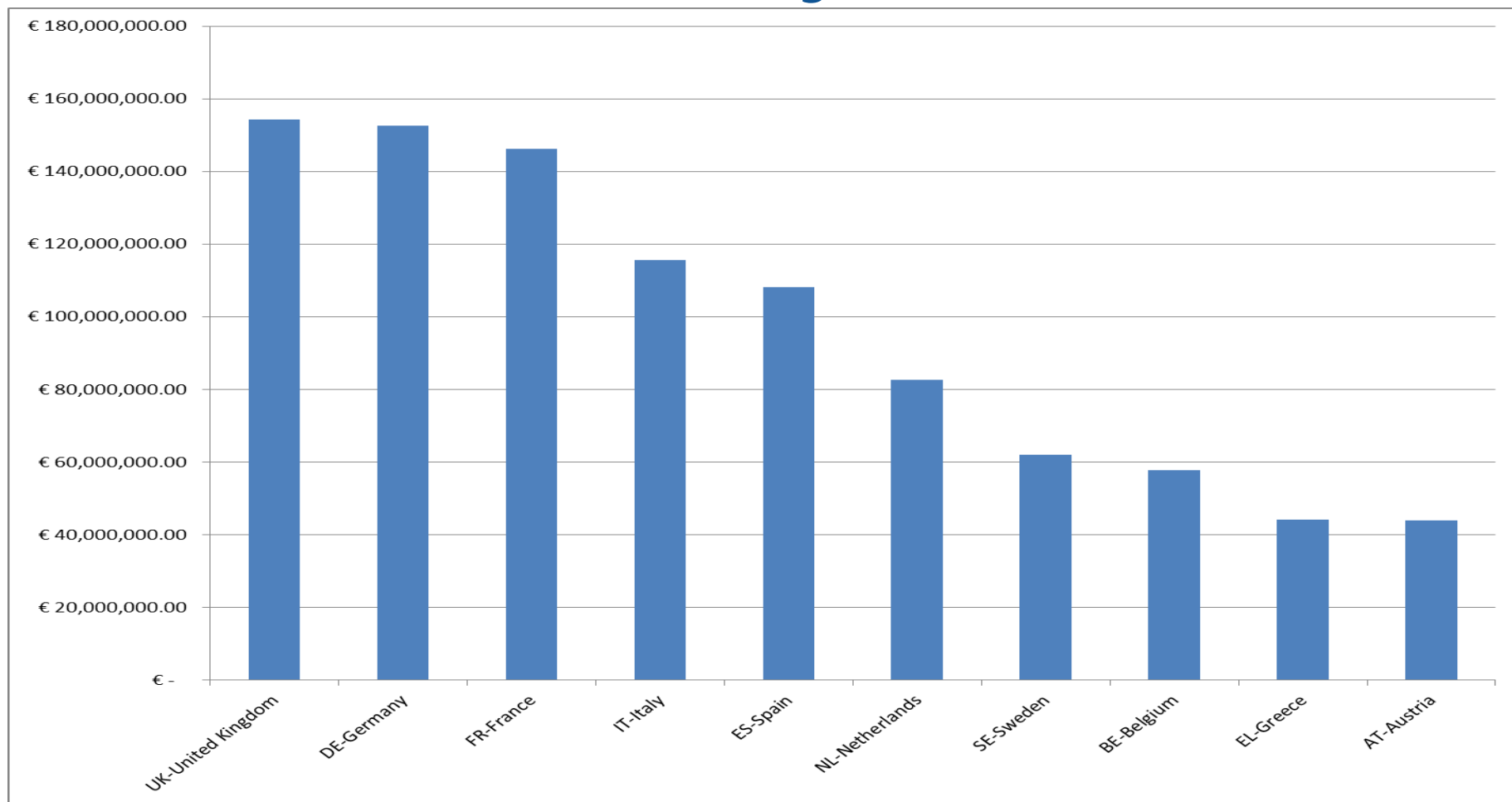
Outline

- What has been done and the policy framework
- H2020 secure societies
- H2020 and Cohesion policy

FP7 Security Research (I)



FP7 Security Research (II)



Interim evaluation FP7

- Strong link to relevant EU policy areas
- Strong structuring effect
- Strong participation of SME
- Strong focus on applications
>Demos, pre-normative activities, etc.
- Various patent applications, new technologies, products and data sets have been developed

Legal base

The Lisbon Treaty:

- *New or strengthened EU competencies relevant for security research:*
 - Introduction of an integrated management system for external borders (Art. 77)
 - Prevention of and enhanced measures to combat illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings (Art. 79)
 - Civil Protection (Art. 196)
 - Humanitarian Aid (Art. 214)
 - Solidarity Clause (Art. 222)

The political environment

- *European Security Strategy (2003)*
- *Internal Security Strategy (2010)*
 - Serious and organised crime
 - Terrorism
 - Cyber-crime
 - Border Security
 - Natural and man-made disasters
- *EU Cyber Security Strategy (2013)*

The approach

- *Group of Personalities (2003/2004)*
 - **"mission driven research"**
- *European Security Research Advisory Board (2005/2006)*
 - **Elaboration of the "mission driven research"**
- *European Security Research and Innovation Forum (2008/2009) & Horizon 2020*
 - **Confirmation of the "mission driven research"**

The involvement of end users

- *Involvement of end users*
 - **A difficult business, but indispensable**
- *Demos*
 - **A good approach, which however has its limits**
- *Pre-Operational Validation*
 - **A reverse approach**
- *Pre-Commercial Procurement*
 - **POV²**

The ethical/social component

- *In FP7 horizontal mission "Security and Society"*
 - **A necessary mission, but insufficient**
- *Integration into technological topics*
 - **A good approach, which however has its limits**
- *Societal Checklist*
 - **A further strengthening of the ethical/social component**
- *Integration of the horizontal dimension into the vertical mission level*

The Dual-Use Dimension

- *Exists already in FP7:* "However, as some areas include dual use technology, ie both civilian and military applications, an appropriate framework for the coordination with the activities of the European Defence Agency (EDA) needs to be created".
- *Conclusions of the European Council December 2012:* " To that end, the European Council underlines *inter alia* the following issues : [...] developing greater synergies between civilian and military research and development; "
- *Horizon 2020:* confirms FP7 and mentions the "European Framework Cooperation"

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The MFF 2014-2020

Key Challenge: stabilise the financial and economic system while taking measures to create economic opportunities

- *Smart & inclusive growth*
 - - **Education, Youth, Sport**
 - - **Connecting Europe**
 - - **Cohesion**
 - - **Competitive Business SMEs**
 - - **Horizon 2020**
- *Sustainable growth, natural resources*
- *Security and citizenship*
- *Global Europe*
- *Administration*

H2020 negotiations

Trilogue between Council, Parliament and Commission

Controversial issues:

- **Widening Participation**
- **SME Instrument and Fast Track to Innovation**
- **Funding Models**
- **Time to Grant**

Split of Challenges 6 and 7 uncontroversial

Forecast

- Political agreement July 2013
- Autumn deliberation of Work Programmes with Member States
- Winter Publication of the first H2020 Calls
- H2020 Security Research first call: spring 2014

H2020

MFF Council conclusions (8 Feb 2013):
funding for H2020 (around €70,2bn)

- I. Excellent Science 31.7%
- II. Industrial Leadership 22.6%
- III. Societal Challenges 39.6%

European Institute of Innovation and
Technology 3.6%

Joint Research Centre 2.5%

Societal Challenges

MFF Council conclusions (8 Feb 2013): funding for H2020 (around €70,2bn)

- Health, demographic change and wellbeing
- Food security, sustainable agriculture, forestry, marine, maritime, inland water and bio-economy
- Secure, clean and efficient energy
- Smart, green and integrated transport
- Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials
- Enabling and Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies
- Secure societies – protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens

Outlook for secure societies

- Enhanced support of the EU policies in the area of internal and external security
- Promotion of the competitiveness of EU Industries, to close security gaps
- Retention of the "mission driven" approach
- Enhanced involvement of end users
- Strengthening of the societal dimension

H2020 Secure societies

Fight against crime and terrorism

Protection of critical infrastructures

Strengthening security through border control

Strengthening computer and network security

Increase Europe's resilience to crisis and disasters

Insurance of privacy and freedom

Enhance standardisation and interoperability

Direction as regards content (I)

Strategic direction:

- 3 years period
- 2 years programme

Less descriptive

Fight against crime and terrorism

- Stronger focus on organised crime
- Cyber-crime important topic
- Forensic in its different dimensions

Protection of critical infrastructures

3 directions of impact:

1. Protection of "less visible" infrastructures (e.g. financial infrastructures, satellite infrastructures, etc.)
2. Stronger focus on cyber-crime particularly important in the area of "smart grids"
3. Stronger consideration of trans-European dimension

Strengthening security through border control

- Accompany Smart Borders-initiative of the Commission
- Accompany the further development of Eurosur

Increase Europe's resilience to crisis and disasters

- Resilience, including "Community Resilience"
- Stronger consideration of external dimension

Insurance of privacy and freedom

- Media and communication remain important issue
- Take up cultural/anthropological dimension

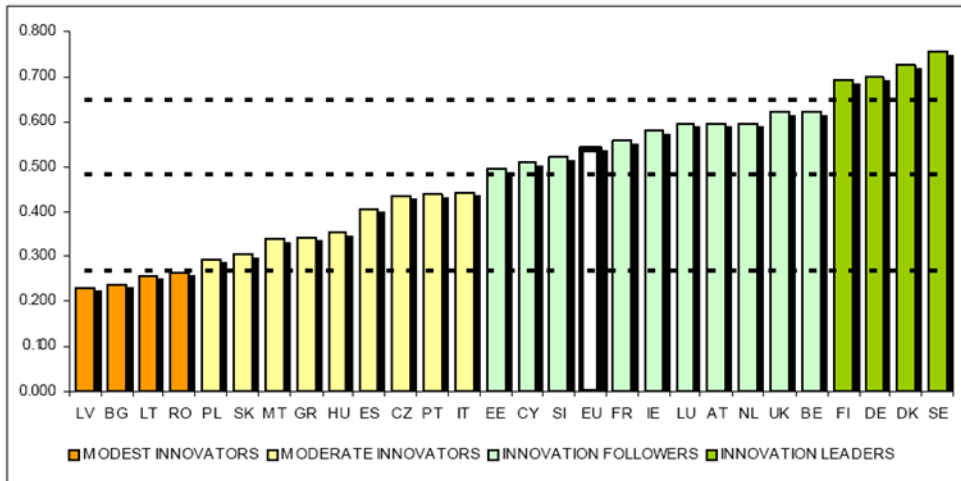
Enhance standardisation and interoperability

- Integrate standardisation and interoperability in all vertical missions
- Create stronger link with ERNCIP
- Important issue: future interoperability of radio communication systems (post TETRA/TETRAPOL)

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FIGURE 2: EU MEMBER STATES' INNOVATION PERFORMANCE



Note: Average performance is measured using a composite indicator building on data for 24 indicators going from a lowest possible performance of 0 to a maximum possible performance of 1. Average performance in 2011 reflects performance in 2009/2010 due to a lag in data availability.

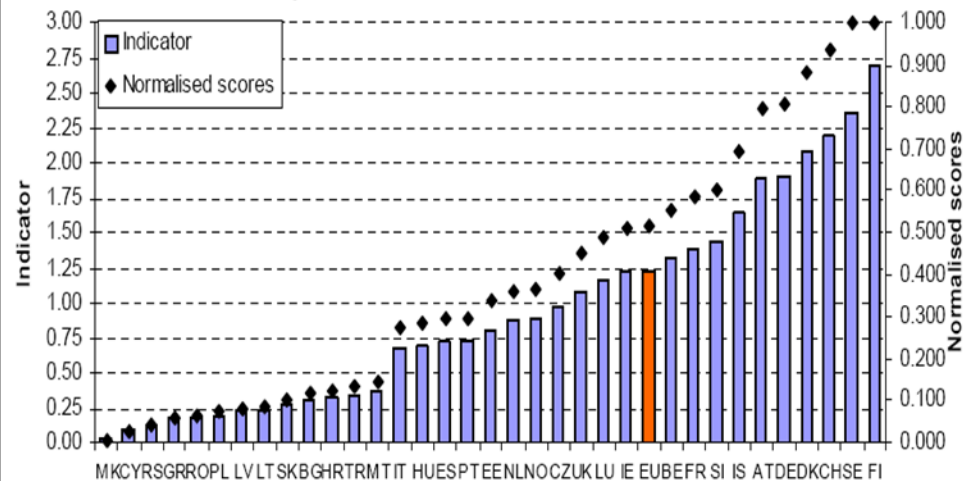
**Innovation
performance**



**R&D expenditure in
the business sector
as % of GDP**

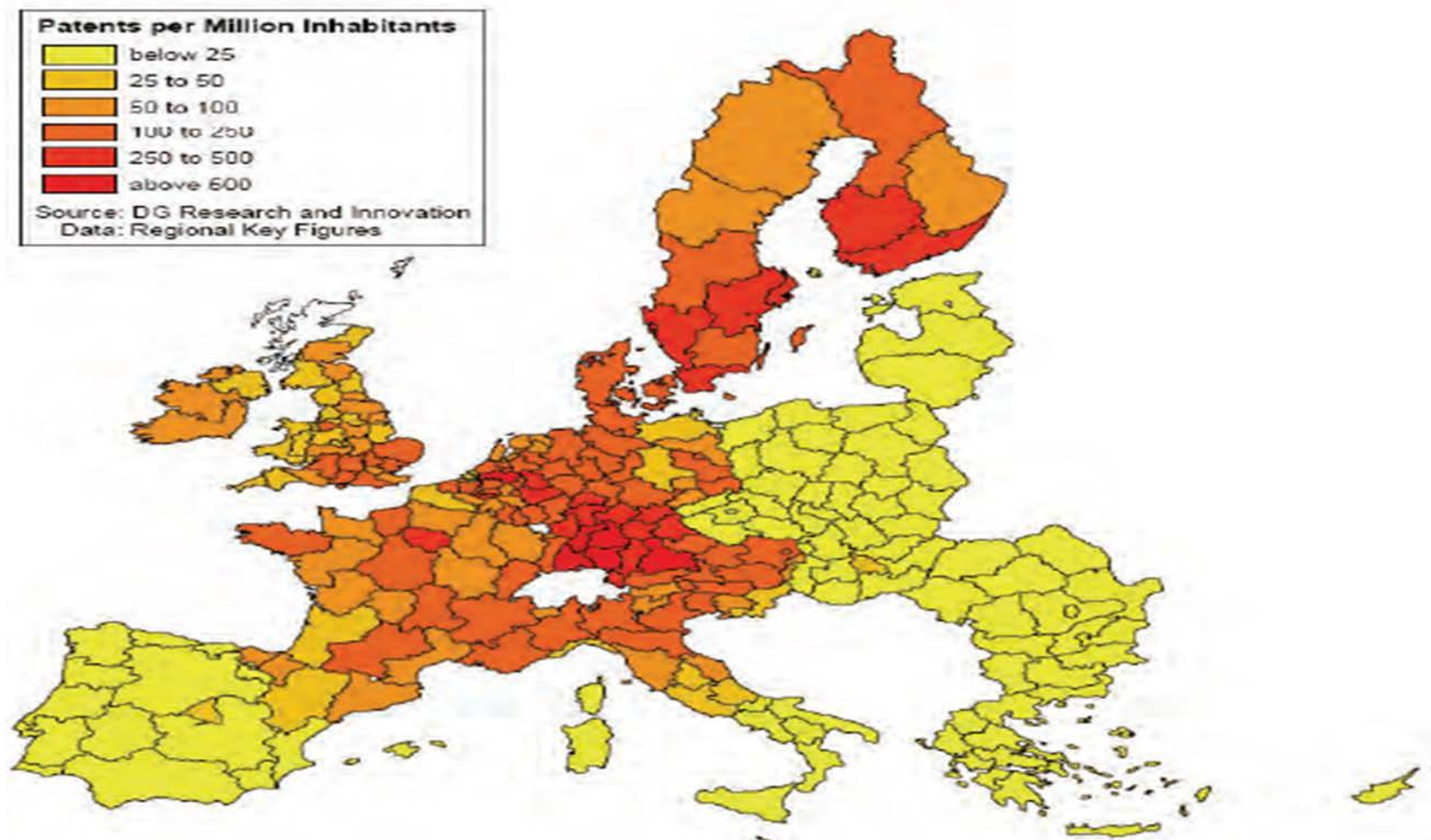


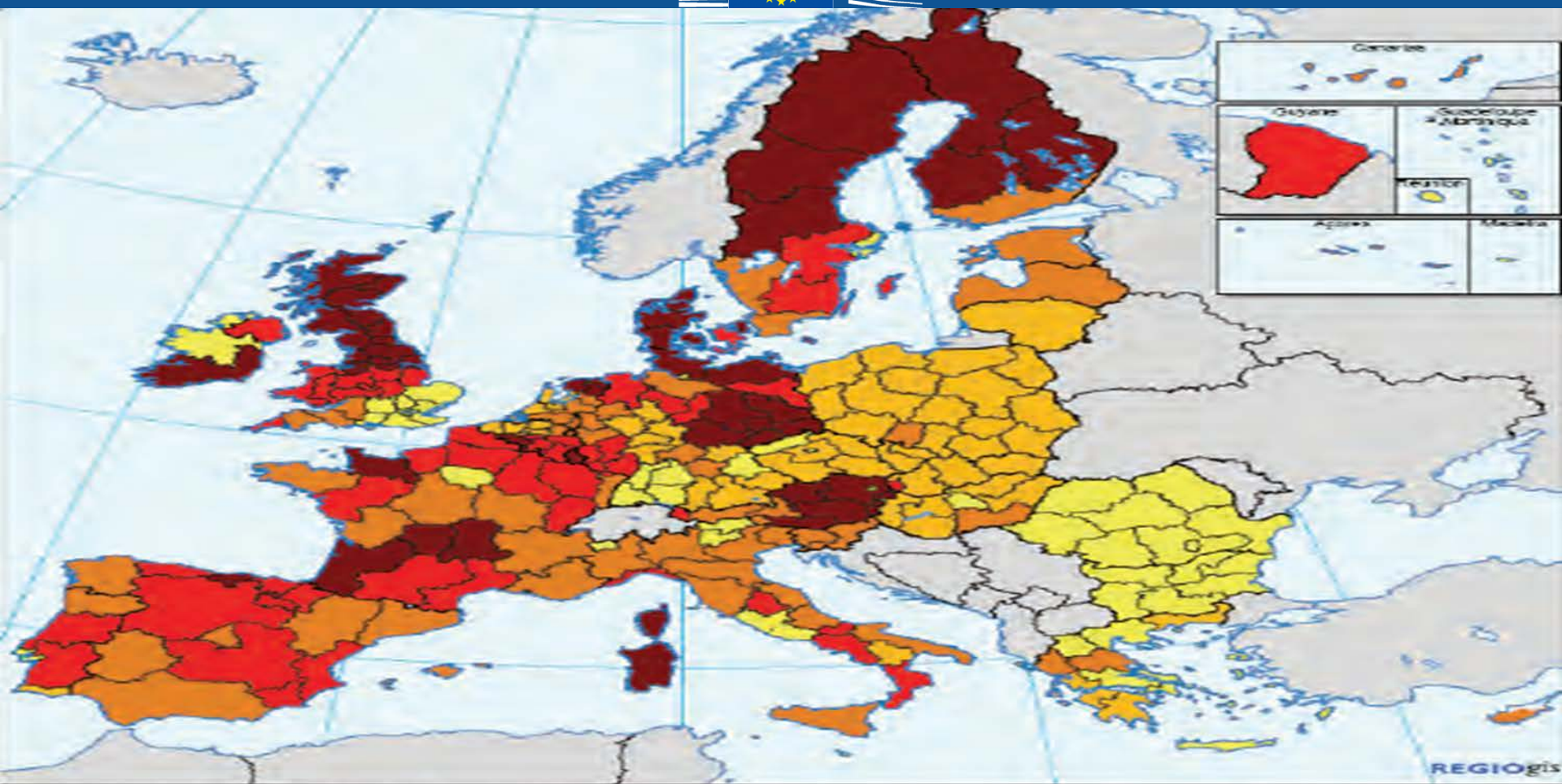
R&D expenditure in the business sector as % of GDP





Patent intensity in the EU, NUTS 2 region, 2007





Planned investments of Cohesion Policy in RTD, innovation, enterprise environment, 2007-2013

% of total funding



EU27 = 23.0
Funding for RTD, innovation and enterprise amounts
to some €79 billion
Source: DG REGIO

0 500 km

Cohesion policy and H2020

- Linking allocations of funds to the Europe 2020 objectives
- Inviting Member States to sign partnership contracts
- Focus resources on a small number of priorities
- Increase emphasis on innovation and smart growth specialization

Synergies

- Share strategic goals from Europe 2020
- Harmonisation of cost eligibility rules
- Possibility to combine SF and H2020
- Possibility to invest in other EU regions
- Development of research and innovation strategies (RIS3) for smart specialisation is a condition



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Thank you for your attention!

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