H2020
&
THE FRENCH SECURITY RESEARCH

JANUARY 22, 2013 – WISG 2013 / TROYES

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European Organisation for Security

Main objectives:
- **Develop an harmonised Security Market across EU countries**
- **Develop activities, solutions and business in: Border Control, Cyber Security, Civil Protection, Protection of Critical Infrastructures, Urban Security, …**

EOS Members (42, from 13 European countries):
- **From all major sectors**: defence, civil security, ICT, energy, transport, services, research.
- **2 million employees worldwide**, more than 65% of the European security systems market

Leading European organisation Representing all the business cycle:
- **Technology R&D, Equipment Manufacturing, System Integration, Services Providers, Users.**
- **Created in July 2007, EOS** is a Belgian cooperative company with limited responsibility; it is managed as a **non-for-profit body.**

1. Excellence in Science

2. Industrial Leadership

3. Societal Challenges:

(specific) **challenge 7 – "Secure societies - Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens": main activities**

Under discussion:

- **Rules and Regulations**
- **Content**

EC "H2020 package" – 30 November 2011

(a) **Fighting crime and terrorism**

(b) **Strengthening security through border management**

(c) **Providing cyber security**

(d) **Increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters**

(e) **Ensuring privacy and freedom in the Internet and enhancing the societal dimension of society**

Priorities in the Horizon 2020 programme (2014-2020)

Council "H2020 Partial General Approach" - 31 May 2012

(a) fight crime, illegal trafficking and terrorism, including understanding and tackling terrorist ideas and beliefs;

(b) protect and improve the resilience of critical infrastructures, supply chains and transport modes;

(c) strengthen security through border management;

(d) improve cyber security

(e) ensure privacy and freedom, including in the Internet and enhance the societal, legal and ethical understanding of all areas of security, risk and management;

(f) enhance standardisation and interoperability of systems, including for emergency purposes.

EP "H2020 Compromise amendments: Madurel – 26 November 2012

a) fight crime and terrorism;

(aa) new protect and improve resilience of critical infrastructures;

(b) strengthen security through border management *and maritime security*

(c) provide cyber security;

(d) increase Europe's resilience to crises and disasters;

(e) enhance the societal dimension of security and ensure privacy and freedom of the Internet

(ea) Support the Union's internal and external security policies

(eb) enhance standardisation and interoperability

- Main themes in H2020 / Security (H2020/S): similar to FP7 with **increasing focus on cyber security and a new activity supporting Common Security & Defence Policy missions**

  – *In France: introduction of urban security (like in Germany), "breakthrough research", opening the dialogue for better civ / mil technology coordination*

- Better **define / harmonize across the EU H2020/S operational requirements and roadmaps** for the main priorities **in a public – private dialogue** (including users & suppliers), with link across the specific EC DGs and the Programme Committee.

  – *In France: meetings of the GTN and of the CSOSG (public – private actors), the future "filière industrielle"); proactive role in the Prog.Committee*

- **H2020/S moving towards market applications (higher TRL)** in an **end-to-end strategy,** to better use available resources and increase international competitiveness

  – *In France: request to specify the TRL level before and after the project to better follow progress; support to G6 "food for thought" paper envisaging roadmaps for main priorities in a capacity approach*

1. **EU Security Research & Innovation (R&I) must be a key pillar of the new EU Security Industrial Policy.**

➔ **Security is not like the other markets**: **rules and regulations**, particularly for R&I, **must be adapted to its challenges**.

➔ **Security R&I as part of an end-to-end approach**, not as a self-standing issue, to foster industry competitiveness, the excellence of research centres and improve users' and citizens' education on security and safety.

Security solutions and activities should be structured around:

- **Basic Research**;

- **Traditional R&D** projects (CP, IP): **research "as usual"**;

- **R&I projects coordinated in comprehensive Roadmaps for main / mature topics** (including definition of operational needs, research, integration, demonstration, PCP up to certification) commonly agreed in a **public – private dialogue**, to develop capabilities based upon **risks and impact evaluation**.

MARKET DEPLOYMENT

RESEARCH & INNOVATION

END-USER FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION

WORLDWIDE COMPETITIVENESS

END-USERS FUNDING

GUIDELINES & REGULATIONS

STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION

EU & NATIONAL SECURITY POLICIES

PRIVACY & LEGAL CHALLENGES

MARKET DEFRAGMENTATION

EU & NATIONAL SECURITY POLICIES

PRIVACY & LEGAL CHALLENGES

ENVIRONMENT INTEROPERABILITY

GUIDELINES & REGULATIONS

GOVERNANCE (PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION)

R & I FUNDING

COMMON STANDARDS

RISKS AND THREAT ASSESSMENTS CAPABILITY REQUIREMENTS

CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS & TECHNOLOGY ROADMAPS

SECURITY SOLUTIONS DEVELOPMENT R&D PROJECTS & DEMONSTRATION

INNOVATIVE PILOT PROJECTS: INTEGRATION, TEST & VALIDATION

MANUFACTURING & MARKET DEPLOYMENT CAPABILITY

END-USER PROCUREMENT

SECURITY USER & OPERATOR STAFF TRAINING

SECURITY SOLUTIONS IMPLEMENTATION OPERATIONS, SERVICES & MAINTENANCE

END TO END APPROACH

Pre Commercial Procurement

GATEWAYS TO MOVE TO THE NEXT DEVELOPMENT PHASE

PAN-EUROPEAN CERTIFICATION PROCESS

E S — European Organisation for Security

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2. **R&I Roadmaps in more mature or demanding sectors** (e.g. maritime surveillance, cyber security) needing to better focus objectives and resources, could evolve into **global approaches from development of capabilities to procurement and implementation of capacities with the creation of European Programmes in more mature sectors**, for instance via **European Innovation Partnerships** and the **Knowledge and Innovation Communities** linking business – users and suppliers, research and education.

3. **Security R&I must be User and Operator driven with an EU wide harmonisation of operational requirements** (technical, procedures) **supporting the development and implementation of EU and Member State (MS) Security Policies**

➔ **Sustain the definition of these operational requirements** (compliant with MS sovereignty), **specific guidelines, regulations and standards implementation in public-private expert Task Forces** (linked to the Programme Committee) coordinated by EC services, **capable to deal**, when needed, **with sensitive issues**.

4. Develop, when needed, **performance-oriented standards, technology neutral, allowing higher interoperability,** that can **better follow rapidly evolving needs**. Develop a **European approach for validation and certification of R&I results** to reduce costs and create strong **European references ("EU security label") for export (global market)**.

➔ **Use of Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP)** to **fill the gap from research to market** toward higher TRLs (up to 8 / 9), also for validation and certification.

5. Better consider the **societal, economic and legal acceptance of security solutions** to reduce uncertainties in market implementation:

   - **privacy & security by design** methodology;

   - R&I of **security technologies not hampering business operations** or even improving them (better business models);

   - **legal and liability issues**.

6. **Provide adequate financial means to the end-to-end approach: sufficient H2020/S budget and other EU funds** (e.g. ISF, EuropAid, Regional, CEF) for pilot actions and deployment of R&I results.

- **France** has many of the most important security industry in Europe and should continue **showing the way on Research and Innovation in the security sector**, if wants to maintain competitiveness at EU and international level

- Close coordination between national R&D and EU programmes is beneficial to helps steering strategy and procedures: **keep proactive role of France in the Programme Committee and EU bodies**

Question: Should France develop for its security research programme a **multi-annual vision to better coordinate with H2020 / S** and the (possible) future roadmaps on main priorities (also via the support from the "filière industrielle")?