



ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS



Informal Meeting of the Justice and Home Affairs Ministers

**Nicosia,
23-24 July 2012**

DISCUSSION PAPER – SESSION III (23/7/2012)

Security Industrial Policy / Security Related Research

Confronting the evolving threats not only from terrorism but from different areas of crime demands the use of modern technology. Asymmetric threats need new and different responses. Private industry is investing 300 million Euro p.a. in Security Related Research. The EU is spending on average 200 million Euro p.a. via the 7th Framework Programme on security research alone. In addition Member States are investing about 200 million Euro p.a. in this area. They are already cooperating in the European Network of Law Enforcement Technology Services (ENLETS) group, created during the French Presidency. Relevant projects in the field of Security Related Research are also being carried out in the areas of Transport Security, Border Security, Critical Infrastructure Protection, Cyber security and various other fields.

Researchers, experts and industry need more input and steering by the Justice and Home Affairs community to develop sustainable and practical tools and solutions that will provide for our future security. They await a better expression of needs from the relevant authorities to support their investments as developments are costly and often aimed only at the public market. Information and feedback on future trends and threats, what kind of technology is needed on at operational level, and what scenarios have to be addressed in the coming years is needed to provide a solid base for an EU security industrial base providing the security apparatus with state of the art solutions that fulfil their operational demands and are also in line with EU human rights and privacy standards.

The Security Industry in the EU faces several challenges. A key problem is the fragmentation of EU security markets. Possible consequences are a loss of competitiveness, or dependence on foreign products that imply either security risks or are not in conformity with EU values and regulation.

The agenda item aims at presenting an overview of recent initiatives in the field:

Commission Vice President Tajani will present his Communication on Security Industrial Policy at the end of July.

The main topics of this Communication will be:

1. Overcoming market fragmentation, through: the creation of EU wide/international standards, the harmonisation of EU certification/conformity assessment procedures for security technologies.
2. Reducing the gap from research to market, by: aligning the funding programmes, as well as the full use of Pre-commercial procurement (PCP) in the context of security research in the 8th Framework Programme "Horizon 2020"¹.
3. Better integration of the societal dimension, by thoroughly assessing social impacts including impacts on fundamental rights, and by creating mechanisms to test the societal impact during the R&D phase.

In addition Ministers should get a state of play of the ongoing discussion on Horizon 2020". The Competitiveness Council of 30/31 May adopted a partial general approach on the Horizon 2020 Framework Regulation. In this approach Council opted for a separate Security Challenge, entitled "Secure Societies – Protecting Freedom and Security of Europe and its Citizens". This should provide a solid basis for future security research activities.

Possible involvement and areas of activity for the JHA Ministries are in the following fields:

- Support the definition and implementation of an EU Industrial Security Policy, responding proportionately to security threats, by means of Research and Innovation and timely discussion of the Communication in due time.
- Develop ways to overcome fragmentation of the security market in the EU.
- Increase work on standardisation and certification.

¹ COM (2011) 809 final.

- Developed a better dialogue between public and private partnerships.
 - Ensure that the necessary appropriation for Security Related Research will be earmarked in "Horizon 2020".
 - Examine the need to establish a "Technology Forecasting capability" to exchange knowledge and experience gathered by national centres.
-