Nr.	Title of document	Type of document	Date of document	Association/Organisation/Company concerned	Sender	Addressee	CC	Subject	Attachment(s)	Disclosure? (Y/N)	Exception	Comments
1.	Tajani Speech	Speech	20/11/2013	na	na	na	na	na	1	y	na	these are not the transcripts of the speeches themselves
2.	Brunet Speech	Speech	20/11/2013	na	na	na	na	na	1	y	na	these are not the transcripts of the speeches themselves
3.	GW Industry pol	Speech	21/11/2013	na	na	na	na	na	1	y	na	these are not the transcripts of the speeches themselves
4.	GW conclusions	Speech	21/11/2013	na	na	na	na	na	1	y	na	these are not the transcripts of the speeches themselves

Excellences, chers collègues, mesdames et messieurs,

je suis ravi d'ouvrir par ce message vidéo la ***première*** **Conférence sur la recherché dans le domaine de la sécurité** organisée par la Commission européenne dans le cadre du **18ème salon MILIPOL de Paris**.

Aujourd'hui je voudrais vous parler de la Politique industrielle de l'UE dans le domaine de la sécurité e de l'importance que revêt la recherche dans ce domaine.

Introduction

Tout d'abord, je souhaite remercier les organisateurs de MILIPOL – un événement d'envergure mondiale – pour l'opportunité qu'ils nous ont donné de présenter le travail de la Commission.

Je considère que le domaine de la sécurité est d'une très grande importance. C'est aussi un des secteurs à plus haute croissance dans le monde. En dix ans seulement le **marché mondial de la sécurité a connu une croissance spectaculaire, en passant de 10 milliards d'euros en 2001 à 100 milliards en 2011 !**

L'industrie de la sécurité emploie directement **180 000 personnes** dans l'UE et affiche un chiffre d'affaires de près de **30 milliards d'euros.**

Il s'agit d'un marché diversifié dans lequel quelques grands champions européens et un très grand nombre de PME se côtoient. C'est grâce au niveau de développement technologique de celles-ci que **beaucoup d'entreprises européennes de sécurité sont des leaders mondiaux.**

De nouveaux marchés apparaissent, ainsi que de nouveaux réseaux d'énergie, de communications et de transports dans le monde entier. Ces développements sont porteurs d'opportunités précieuses pour l'industrie européenne de la sécurité.

Et bien évidemment, puisqu'on parle d'opportunités, on ne saurait oublier les grands évènements tels que les Jeux Olympiques et la Coupe du Monde de Football.

Dans ce contexte dynamique, le secteur de la sécurité a un grand potentiel de croissance.

Politique industrielle

A la lumière de ces opportunités et en considérant les défis de sécurité que l'Union doit constamment gérer, la Commission a adopté l'an dernier la **Communication sur la Politique industrielle en matière de sécurité.**

L'objectif était et reste toujours celui **d'améliorer la compétitivité** de la sécurité européenne en **réduisant la fragmentation** des marchés et en assurant des conditions de concurrence équitables pour tous ses acteurs.

Une attention particulière est dédiée aux **PME** et je peux affirmer avec satisfaction que la mise en œuvre de cette initiative progresse de manière tout à fait satisfaisante.

Je suis certain qu'avec ces mesures nous pouvons construire un marché européen de la sécurité plus fort.

Synergies entre sécurité civile et de défense

Un secteur que je considère très prometteur est le **domaine des synergies** entre la sécurité (civile) et la défense (militaire).

Suite à l'adoption du Traité de Lisbonne, l'UE a exprimé sa volonté de jouer un rôle plus actif au niveau mondial dans la prévention des conflits, dans la pacification et dans les missions de paix.

Nous ne pourrons atteindre ces objectifs ambitieux que par le biais d'une coopération étroite entre les mondes civil et militaire. Bien sûr, cela demandera des technologies et des capacités nouvelles, mais aussi une nouvelle approche générale aux questions de sécurité.

Le premier grand pas à franchir devrait être **l'adoption de standards européens** et **l'harmonisation des systèmes de certification** pour certaines technologies de sécurité. Ces deux mesures relèvent de la Communication sur la sécurité et apparaissent également dans notre communication du 24 juillet

intitulée **"Vers un secteur de la défense et de la sécurité plus compétitif et plus efficace"**.

Horizon 2020

Nous lançons aujourd'hui **le défi** *"Sociétés sûres"* *d'Horizon 2020* et j'en profite pour souligner la relation d'interdépendance qui existe dans le secteur de la sécurité entre recherche, innovation et industrie.

Pour développer des solutions de sécurité innovantes il est indispensable que les responsables politiques, les utilisateurs finaux, les chercheurs, les autorités publiques et l'industrie coopèrent étroitement entre eux.

A ce sujet, je considère que le Programme pour la recherché dans le domaine de la sécurité, de la DG Entreprises et Industrie, a déjà fait un travail novateur et a réussi une très bonne performance.

Au cours du 7ème Programme Cadre, la Commission européenne a cofinancé **315 projets de recherche dans le domaine de la sécurité**, pour lesquels la

contribution totale de l'UE s'est élevée à 1,3 milliards d'euros. Ces projets concernent entre autres la sécurité des transports urbains, la lutte contre les catastrophes d'origine naturelle ou humaine ou encore la détection des explosifs.

Les concurrents industriels, les chercheurs et les utilisateurs finaux de toute l'Union européenne travaillent ensemble dans nos projets de recherche pour développer des technologies nouvelles et assurer la sécurité de nos concitoyens.

Et encore une fois la recherche dans le domaine de la **sécurité fait partie intégrante d'Horizon 2020**, le nouveau Programme Cadre pour la recherche et l'innovation.

Je ne voudrais pas anticiper la discussion que vous vous apprêtez à entamer aujourd'hui, mais je souhaite juste mentionner un instrument à mon avis très prometteur pour améliorer ultérieurement la coopération entre l'industrie et les utilisateurs finaux.

Il s'agit du **régime de financement des achats publics avant commercialisation dans la recherche sur la sécurité**.

La grande nouveauté de cet instrument consiste à mettre les utilisateurs finaux au centre du projet et de leur confier la tâche de définir exactement leurs besoins technologiques et les priorités à suivre.

Les achats publics avant commercialisation permettront aux industries participantes de développer les technologies voulues par les clients finaux.

Nous répondons ainsi aux besoins de ceux qui assurent quotidiennement notre sécurité en même temps que nous réduisons considérablement la distance entre la recherche et le marché.

Pour conclure, je suis persuadé que la Politique industrielle de l'UE en matière de sécurité et le soutien à la recherche dans ce domaine par le biais d'Horizon 2020 contribueront à renforcer davantage la protection des citoyens européens, à créer des emplois et à répondre aux besoins de la société.

Je suis certain que l'industrie jouera pleinement son rôle en reformulant ses stratégies et ses actions pour les orienter vers des objectifs ambitieux de croissance.

Ensemble et unis, nous saurons exploiter au maximum nos avantages, soient-ils nos capacités technologiques spécifiques ou les 500 millions d'habitants que compte l'Europe.

Je vous remercie pour votre attention et je vous souhaite une excellente conférence !

Let me thank the MILIPOL organisers for giving us the opportunity to present the work of the Commission at this year's MILIPOL exhibition.

Introduction

It is always a pleasure for me to come to Paris.

As Victor Hugo so fittingly said: "Breathing Paris preserves the soul".

(Respirer Paris, cela conserve l'âme)

But Paris is not only a symbol for culture, haute couture and savoir vivre.

Paris is also a cornerstone of the European integration.

This especially true in the field of security research.

French researchers and industry have been key to the success of the FP7 Security Theme.

What we have done so far

We are in the midst of a highly interesting transition period.

The Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Development is coming to an end after seven successful years.

We are about to launch the next framework programme for research of the Union: "Horizon 2020".

This gives us a good opportunity to reflect on the achievements and the future orientation of the "Secure Societies" Challenge in Horizon 2020.

Over the last years, European security research has experienced a quite impressive evolution.

From the humble beginnings of the Preparatory Action on Security Research in 2004, the Security theme has developed itself to an integral part of the European research community.

Since 2007, we have co-financed 316 security research projects for a total combined contribution of over 1.3 billion Euros.

Our projects address such diverse issues as the detection of explosives, post-disaster relief, the protection of transport networks or the development of interoperable technologies for police forces and first responders.

Nearly 2000 organisations from 49 countries have been working together to improve the security of the EU and its citizens.

All stakeholder groups are represented in our projects, be they research organisations, end-users, public authorities or industry.

At over 21% the participation of Small and Medium Enterprises comfortably exceeds the 15% target set by the European Parliament.

All these participants have helped to create what is now a true European security research community.

A further characteristic that defines security research is the need to constantly adapt itself to the new challenges, threats and needs.

Throughout FP7 we have tried to expand our activity fields and address new emerging challenges in a proactive manner.

Many of our crisis management projects have enlarged their scope to implement the goals set in the Union's Common Security and Defence Policy.

The way forward in Horizon 2020

What does this mean for the future of Horizon 2020?

It is of course essential to ensure the continuity of our FP7 projects.

We have to build on our first achievements and aim to bring our research closer to the markets and the end-users who depend on novel and innovative technologies.

To this end, an effective tool is the Pre-Commercial Procurement, or PCP, scheme, which has been formally introduced in Horizon 2020.

The novelty of PCP is that it puts the end-users at the core of the project.

It is they who define what exactly their technological needs are and what the project should thus focus on.

We want to empower public procurers to become agents of change.

PCP also ensures that the participating industry is developing a technology which is perfectly suited for the final customers.

By this, we address the needs of those who ensure our daily security and we considerably reduce the gap between research and market.

At the same time, we also have to adapt ourselves to ensure that we provide the scientifically and technological support for the policy goals of the Union.

With the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty, the EU has expressed its wish to play a stronger role in global conflict prevention, peace-building, and peace-keeping missions.

As a consequence, for the first time the external dimension of security will be a formal part of EU security research.

Another formal addition to the missions of security research in Horizon 2020 is the field of cyber security, which we have considered to be a prerequisite for people, business and public services in order to benefit from the opportunities offered by the Internet or any other additional data networks and communication infrastructures.

This effectively not only enlarges the scope of security research but also increases our responsibilities.

Civil military synergies

These new competences will require novel technologies and capabilities, but also a new approach on security matters in general.

It has to be clear to all of us that these ambitious goals can only be achieved if the civilian and military worlds work together hand in hand.

Long lasting peace building can only be achieved if we make full use of all our capacities.

Military intervention forces have to be accompanied by well trained and equipped first responders and police forces.

Educational programmes and medical services are key components of stabilisation efforts.

It is thus an absolute necessity that all our resources, be they civilian or military, can work together seamlessly.

A first crucial component which we will address will be to establish a new standard technology for interoperable secure communications.

The importance of this technology has been identified both in last years' "Security Industry Policy" Communication and the recent Communication "Towards a more competitive and efficient defence and security sector".

I am confident that this will only be the first step in a series of initiatives aimed at maximising civil-military benefits.

To this end, the Commission has proposed a series of actions in the recent Defence Communication, including in the area of standardisation.

Secure Societies challenge

After touching upon the more strategic and policy-related aspects of the Secure Societies challenge of H2020, I will now briefly go into the details of its structure.

First of all, let me reassure you, we have not tried to reinvent the wheel.

The know mission area structure of the FP7 Security Theme has been kept in essence.

The main difference is the addition of the cyber security and the support to the Union external security policies. In addition to the interoperability between civilian and military capabilities which I have already mentioned, the latter stresses the attention paid by the Commission to develop new technologies, capabilities and solutions in support of the Union external security policies in civilian tasks, ranging from civil protection to humanitarian relief, border management or peace-keeping and post-crisis stabilisation.

Moreover, some areas have been "rebranded", thus better reflecting the new evolving security challenges faced by the EU.

Finally, a specific area where we intend to intensify possible synergies concerns the cooperation with EU agencies such as EDA, represented here today by Mrs Claude-France Arnould, FRONTEX and EUROPOL.

The new modalities of Horizon 2020 allow us to involve these agencies closer in our research programmes and we intend to fully seize these opportunities.

Space applications

An area which has also considerable potential is the support to security research through space research and space applications.

Many security areas, such as border control and crisis management are already closely interlinked with space based technologies.

There is however still a considerable potential to maximise the synergies between security and space research.

A prime example for this is the European Earth Observation Programme Copernicus.

Conclusion

Through FP7 we have paved the way for a widened and deepened Secure Societies challenge in Horizon 2020.

It is now up to all of us to work together to ensure the continuity of our initial efforts to continue promoting a more secure Europe for its citizens and a stronger market for its security industry.

Thank you very much!

Structure of the speech

1. Introduction

2. What we have done so far

    2.1 Standards

    2.2 Certification

    2.3 Privacy by design

3. What we will do next/Conclusion

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. Introduction

I would like to first of all congratulate the organisers of Milipol for creating such a remarkable fair.

I have been impressed not only by the sheer numbers and the diverse background of the exponents but also by the very international character of MILIPOL.

This international dimension reflects very well the evolution of the global security markets.

The increase in prosperity among the emerging countries over the last decade has fundamentally altered the landscape of the security markets.

The economic progress made in countries such as Brazil, Russia, India or China lead directly to the creation of new markets and new industrial players in the security sector.

At the same time, the potential for growth in the EU in terms of security equipment is relatively limited.

The creation of new large scale transport networks will more likely take place in countries outside of the EU.

Global events such as the Olympic Games of the Football World Cup often take place outside Europe.

This evolution is, at the same time, one of the main challenges and a central opportunity for the European Security industry today.

We need to be fully aware of this evolution if we want to ensure that the European companies remain among the market leaders and keep the associated high tech jobs in the EU.

However, I believe that we should not consider this evolution as a threat but as an opportunity for our industry to conquer new markets and gain new customers.

I am convinced that the unique technological capabilities the EU security industry has to offer represents a very convincing sales argument.

Unfortunately, the European security industry is still suffering from disadvantageous market conditions in the EU.

Diverging national regulations have effectively led to the creation of 28 different security markets in the EU, with all the hurdles associated to such a fragmentation.

2. What we have done so far

The Commission is conscious of the need to overcome this anachronistic fragmentation.

It is for this reason that we adopted last year for the first time a industrial policy Communication focussed solely on the EU security industry, the:

"Security Industrial Policy - Action Plan for an innovative and competitive Security Industry"

The main goal of this initiative was to launch a series of initiatives for aimed at the creation of a true internal market for security.

I would like to seize the opportunity to give you an overview on the state of play of the central initiatives of our Communication.

2.1 Standardisation

A fundamental initiative of our Communication addresses the creation of harmonised standards for specific security technologies.

Those of you who had the pleasure of working on EU wide standards know that this is not necessarily one of the most straightforward processes.

Being aware of that, I am quite pleased to say that we have made some considerable progress together with the European Standardisation Organisations CEN/CENELEC and ETSI.

Following a thorough analysis and stakeholder consultation, we have identified three technological sectors for which standardisation mandates have been launched this year.

The three identified sectors are:

- CBRNE detection;

- Automated Border control; and

- Civil protection

We expect the Standardisation Organisations to deliver the results of these mandates over the course of 2014.

2.2 Certification

An initiative closely linked to the creation of standards is the establishment of harmonised certification procedures.

On the contrary to most other sectors, the producers of security technologies still need to have their product certified for each European country.

It is our aim to overcome these burdensome hurdles and establish single EU wide certification procedures for specific security technologies.

As announced in our Communication, the first two sectors which we want to address concern airport screening equipment and alarm systems.

For both these initiatives, we have already held public consultations this year which were met by a very encouraging feedback from all stakeholders.

We are currently planning to finalise the Commission proposals for the establishment of harmonised regulations for these both sectors in the first semester of 2014.

2.3 Privacy by design standard

A further initiative concerns the establishment of a "privacy by design" standard for security technologies.

This concept might seem a bit abstract for some at the first glance, but it addresses a very concrete issue which citizens, end-users and industry frequently face.

Security technologies often address very sensitive privacy issues.

A security technology which is perceived to be privacy invasive can risk to be rejected by the public and ultimately be useless.

Our aim in developing a "privacy by design" standard would be to ensure that all privacy related aspects are taken into account from the inception to the commercialisation phase.

This should ensure that security technologies are in line with societal requirements, thus guaranteeing the availability for the end-users and that the development investments made were not futile.

We expect this privacy by design standard to be presented by the end of 2014.

3. What we will do next/Conclusion

These initiatives are of course only the first steps in the creation of a true internal market for security.

We need to be aware that security is still a very sensitive area where Member States are often reluctant to give up their prerogatives.

It is for that reason that we have chosen a more prudent "step by step" approach.

The central benefit of this that it allows us to integrate the concerns of all the relevant stakeholders and thus ensure that no relevant actor feels disadvantaged through our initiative.

We will, once our first initiatives are adopted, further expand our activities on other specific technological sectors.

The tools currently at our disposal, such as the support through R&D, standardisation and certification, will remain the fundamental basis.

I am convinced that with your help we will be able to identify new sectors and mechanisms to enhance the competitiveness of the European Security Industry.

Thank you very much for your attention!

Concluding remarks for the closing of the MILIPOL conference

1. Introduction

- I would like to thank all the speakers and participants who made the lively discussions of the last two days possible.

- I think the different sessions we have over the course of our conference reflect very well the unique characteristics of the security sector.

- There no is other sector which depends so heavily on what I would call a symbiotic relationship between policy, research, ethics, society and industry.

- An efficient European security policy has to be built on novel and innovative solutions, which only state of the art research can provide.

- The optimal equipment of our police forces and first responders can only be guaranteed through a strong home home-based industry.

- At the same time, any security initiative has to developed in concordance with societal and ethical concerns or it will end up being a waste of time, energy and money

- This brings us to the question "What have we learnt during this conference?"

2. Recap of the session: "Horizon 2020: Meeting the Challenge of More Secure Societies"

- The central message I would like to emphasize is that the successful foundations laid by the FP7 Security Theme will not be lost.

- The Council, the Parliament and the Commission have recognised the value of a strong European Security research programme and even slightly increased the overall budget of the Secure Societies Challenge in Horizon 2020.

- At the same time our scope has been widened and deepened.

- We have now new areas of competence such as cyber-security and cyber-crime, as well as the external dimension of security.

- We also have the tools to go beyond the traditional dimension of research thanks to the introduction of Pre-Commercial Procurement.

- I also believe that a deepening of our relations with EDA will enable us to maximise the benefits of civilian-military synergies.

3. Recap of the session: "Many Stars for a Brighter Future: FP7 Flagships"

- MILIPOL also gave us the opportunity to present you with a more concrete insight into the results of our projects through the Commission stand.

- This is an excellent opportunity to present our work to a large public, of peers, policy makers and even possible investors.

- It is particularly encouraging to see the how many of our projects have established strong links with the policy initiatives, at EU and national level.

4. Recap of the session; "Ethically Compliant Technologies: an Opportunity or a Dream?"

- We should also be aware that security technologies and research has more than one dimension.

- While it is our duty to help ensuring high levels of security in the EU, we also follow the fundamental principle that this can under no circumstances be detrimental for the liberty of our citizens.

- I do however not consider this as a problem or a burden, but more as an opportunity for the EU and its industry.

- The respect of fundamental rights has always been a core value of the European Union.

- I believe that our Industry should embrace this heritage, which I am sure will prove to be a strong sales argument in the world.

5. A Security Industrial Policy at the Service of the Citizens and the Economy

6. Strengthening the International Dimension of Security. The Example of Major Events

- Excellent examples for my previous comments on the international dimension of security are the several large scale events taking place over the next years.

- Few events personify in a better way the merge of cultures than during the celebrations of the Olympic Games.