

EU security research and innovation programme and the role of practitioners

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EU R&I on civil security: overview



Horizon Europe structure





HE CLUSTER 3: Civil Security for Society

• A work programme structured in 6 destinations



Synergies and market creation

Societal dimension



EU-funded Security Research: Then and now





EU-funded Security Research: Then and now





EU Security R&I funding

- 3+ billion EUR and 700+ projects since 2007
- Supports the implementation of EU policy priorities and provides feedback to EU policy on security, including cybersecurity, and disaster risk reduction and resilience
- Tech and methodologies for law enforcement, border management, civil protection, customs, disaster risk management, pandemic preparedness, maritime security, protection of critical infrastructures...
- Much of today's civil security tech from European companies and users (dark web crawlers, automated border gates, fingerprint readers, cargo scanners, CBRN detectors, sensors, early disaster warning etc) come from this programme
- Five pillars: researchers, practitioners (police, forensic institutes, border and coast guards, customs authorities, civil protection, firefighters, emergency units...), civil society and industry (incl. SMEs)



Community for Research and Innovation for Security (CERIS)



CERIS - Community for European Research and Innovation for Security

Aiming to facilitate interactions within the security research community and users of research outputs, in 2014 the Commission established the Community of Users for Safe, Secure and Resilient Societies (CoU), which gathered around 1,500 registered stakeholders (policy makers, end-users, academia, industry and civil society) and regularly held thematic events with the security research community. Now named the Community for European Research and Innovation for Security (CERIS), this platform continues and expands the work of the CoU, in light of the forthcoming Horizon Europe developments between 2021-2027.

The objectives of CERIS are to

- · analyse identified capability needs and gaps in the corresponding areas
- · identify solutions available to address the gaps
- · translate capability gaps and potential solutions into research needs
- · identify funding opportunities and synergies between different funding instruments
- · identify standardisation research-related needs
- · integrate the views of citizens



Thematic areas



Projects and Results



EU security market study







About CERIS







The role of practitioners in the "Fighting Crime and Terrorism" (FCT) overall research process



Pursuing a forward-looking capability-driven approach in security

MS and EU practitioners, policy makers Is a solution **ISF/BMVI** national available in programmes, MS YES market? procurement NO ISF/BMVI thematic facilities, Can a solution be MS development developed with SoA programmes technology? YES NO **Could R&I lead** to solutions? NO YES EU R&I FP, national R&I programmes Success YES NO

European Commission

- Research is not stand-alone; it is part of a wider Capability Development Process
- How can we be better prepared when addressing current & future security challenges?
 - \rightarrow Move from a reactive to a **proactive approach** in security, based on foresight, prevention & anticipation.
 - \rightarrow Enable police authorities, forensic institutes and other relevant practitioners to identify & develop the capabilities they need for the future. **R&I** is key here.
 - \rightarrow Use adequate funding instruments to acquire & implement innovative solutions.

FCT Capability-based Approach

- Five main actors:
 - Researchers
 - Policy makers
 - Industry
 - o Citizens
 - Practitioners:
 - mandatory participation
 - practitioners' needs in the core of projects
 - networks of practitioners
 - JHA agencies: EMCDDA (EUDA) & Europol mandates, CEPOL
 - EU Innovation Hub for Internal Security



Critical role of the practitioners in:

- Understanding the users' needs and the state of the art
- Strengthening cooperation among practitioners at the EU level and with other FCT actors
- Testing, providing feedback and validating solutions, including training materials
- Disseminating results
- Uptaking outcomes
- Identifying the next step



EU security research and the Hub/Agencies*



* if clearly for some area: individual Agencies having that possibility in their mandate (EUDA, Europol, Frontex, eu-Lisa); if cross-cutting: the Hub



Key messages

- Increased relevance of civil security research
- EU Security R&I
 - provides support to the implementation of EU policy priorities and feedback to policy
 - is part of a wider ecosystem
- Practitioners' involvement in the security R&I cycle is a key for strategic innovation
- Anticipation of a later uptake is crucial



Thank you

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