



European Conference on Security Research

What can the European citizen expect from European security research?

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Berlin, 26.03.2007





European Council - 2003

EUROPEAN SECURITY STRATEGY

Major threats for EU:

- **Terrorism**
- Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Regional conflicts
- State failure
- **Organised crime**





European Commission - 2004

SECURITY RESEARCH: NEXT STEPS

- Diversified and emerging threats
- **Need to enhance citizens security throughout EU**
- Addressing these challenges on European scale





European Commission - 2004

SECURITY RESEARCH: NEXT STEPS

European approach to security research:

- **Respect of individual rights, democratic values, ethics and liberties**
- **Balance between control and respect for human rights, privacy, social cohesion, integration**





European Parliament - 2005

SECURITY RESEARCH: NEXT STEPS

Great public interest in all aspects of security research

**Fight
against
terrorism**

**Territorial
monitoring**

**Civil
defence**

**External
frontiers**

**Protection
of critical
infrastructure**





Renewed Lisbon Strategy

The Wim Kok Report has identified as one of the top five areas of the **development of a knowledge-based society** policy.

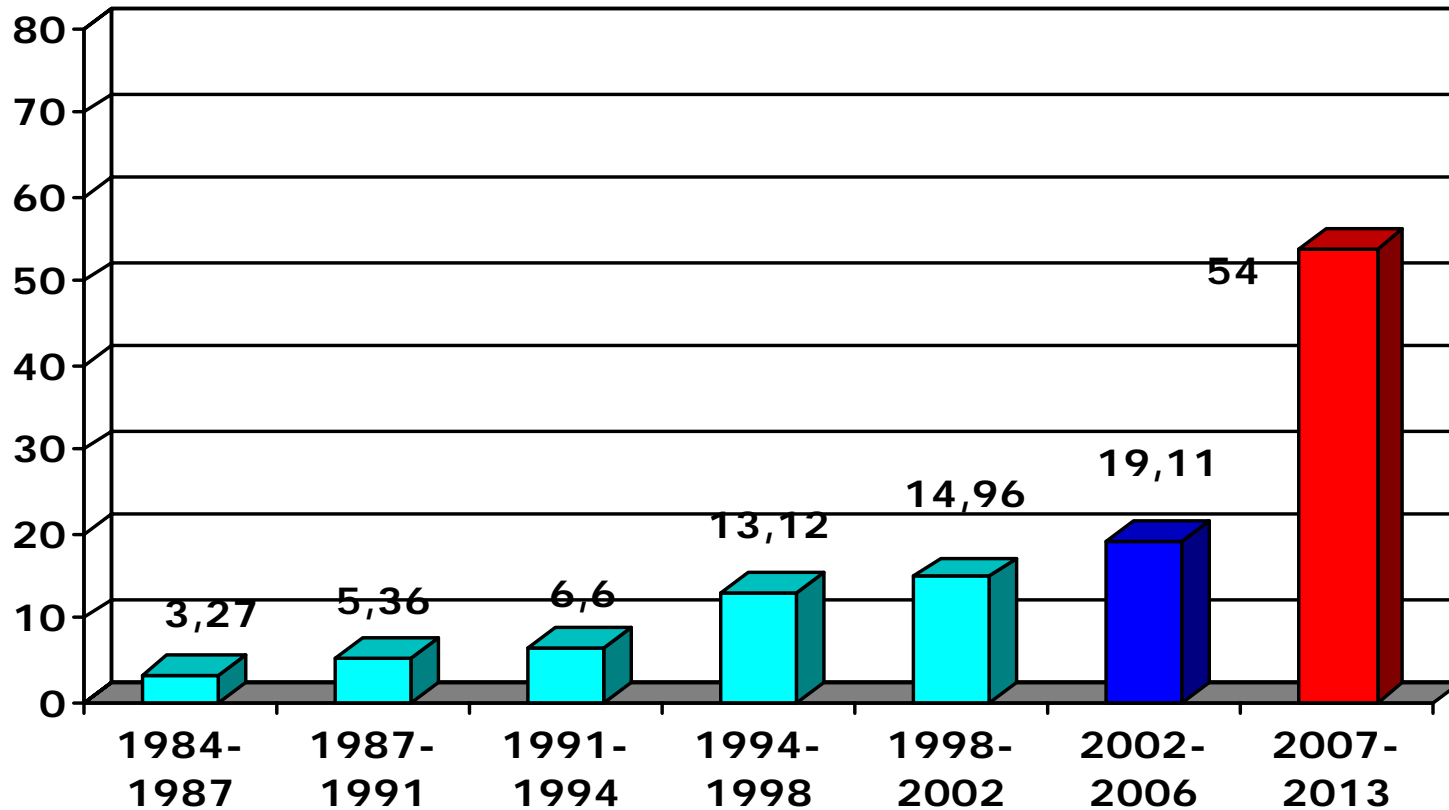
The following actions were recommended:

- boosting spending on **R&D - 3% of GDP**
- promoting **new technologies**
- setting up of an **area of research and innovation**





Growing Budget of the Framework Programmes





7th Framework Programme

Cooperation

	health	bio food agri	ICT	nano materials production	energy	environ	transport	socio-econom	security	space
budget billion euro	9.0	1.9	9.1	3.5	2.3	1.9	4.2	0.6	1.4	1.4

Ideas

People

Capacities

JRC

	ERC	Marie Curie	infrastr.	SMEs	regions of knowledge	research potential	science & society	INCO	JRC
budget Billion euro	7.5	4.7	2.0	1.3	0.13	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.8





Security in FP7

OBJECTIVES

- Ensuring security of citizens while respecting fundamental human rights
- **Stimulating cooperation of providers and users**
- Improving competitiveness
- Ensuring optimal and concerted use of available technologies





Security in FP7

ADDRESSING CIVIL SECURITY MISSION AREAS

Preventing

Identifying

Protecting

Responding

Preparing

Recovering





Security in FP7

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Area of freedom, security and justice

Civil protection

Transport

Energy and environment

ICT

External policies





Security in FP7

ACTIVITIES

- Security of individual citizen
- Security of infrastructures and providers
- Intelligent surveillance and border security
- Restoring security and safety in case of crisis
- Security Systems Integration, interconnectivity and interoperability
- Security and society
- Security Research co-ordination and structuring





New pan-European approach needed

Security as a separate thematic priority in the 7th Framework Programme

It is impossible to combat effectively economic and organised crime without the support of highly advanced technologies

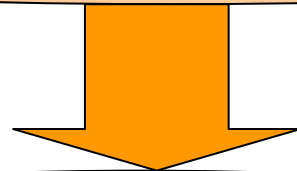




Strategy for success

Financing, technologies, management

Almost unlimited resources of organised crime



Key factor for success
INNOVATIVE APPROACH FOR MANAGEMENT





Strategy for success

Example - Polish Platform for Internal Security

- It should be noted, that the effectiveness of the PHSP idea, which corresponds to the high usefulness of the projects is based on the assumption, that the group of policemen, prosecutors and judges systematically consults the real usefulness of all their actions. This will allow us to develop solutions, which will be directly useful for combating crime and terrorism and the results of which may be effectively used in a trial.
- Active involvement of industry



Strategy for success

- The projects allow an effect of synergy to be achieved, both in national and European research
- Financial means from various national and European sources are not wasted on the same objectives.



European Baltic States Security Congress Jurata, 28-29.09.2006

Declaration

“Scientific community, commercial actors, law enforcement bodies responsible for citizens safety should act together in order to stand up to the challenge of merging scientific results with everyday law applications”





EU Security research until now

ESRAB (European Security Research Advisory Board), 2005-2006

ESRIF (European Security Research and Innovation Forum), 2007 -





Multidisciplinary use of security applications

EU 2007* DE

Technologies of voice recognition and elaboration in internal security systems

- **Main users:** police, prosecutors, justice department
- **Collateral applications:** multimedia communication, machine control (from transport to household), medical facilities (voice control of wheelchair moves)





Multidisciplinary use of security applications

EU 2007* DE

Integrated network systems supporting operational police tasks

- Mobile and wireless devices create a coherent information system on the whole territory
- **Multiple applications:** urban transport, vehicle navigation, fleet management, ICT mobile services, environmental protection (climate change monitoring, fire protection)





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Thank you
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