European Commission

#HorizonEU

THE EU RESEARCH & INNOVATION PROGRAMME

2021 – 2027

Cluster 3

Christoph Castex, REA
C2. Secure Society

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Research and Innovation

Overview

CERIS

WP2022 – POLICY BACKGROUND PER DESTINATION

SYNERGIES WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES

European Commission

CERIS - Community for European Research and Innovation for Security

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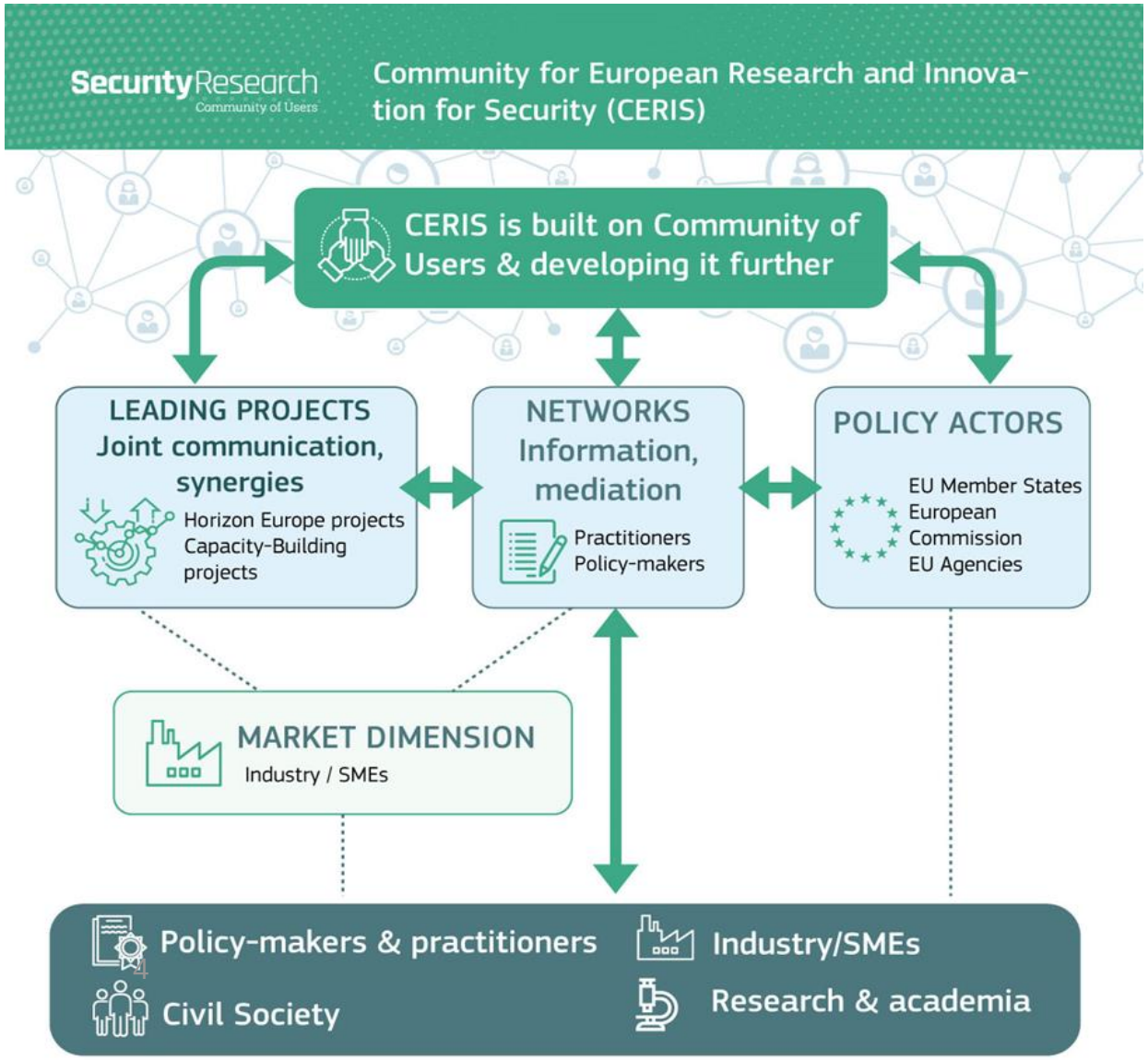
Community for European Research and Innovation for Security (**CERIS**)

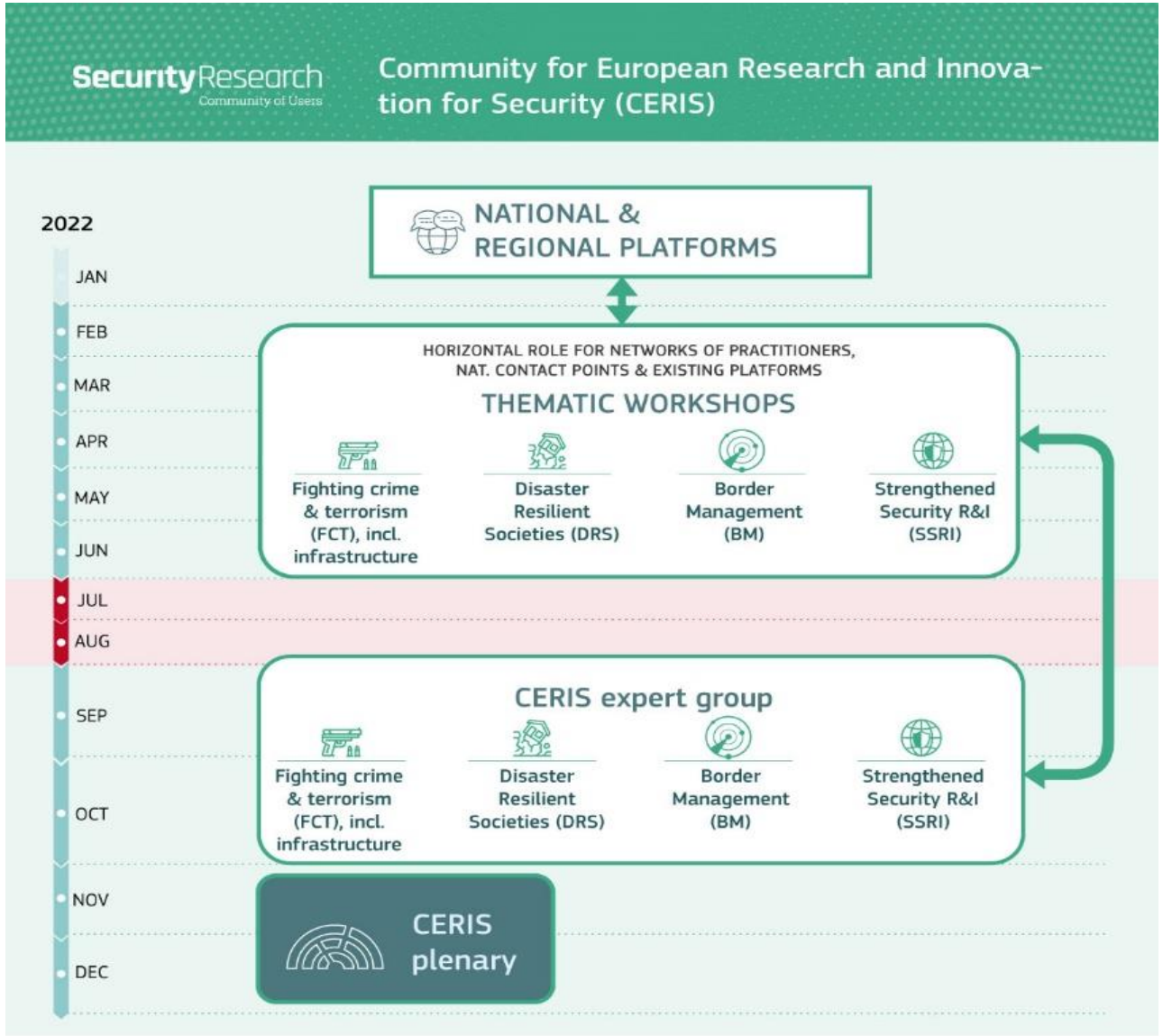


Since 2007, >€3bn invested in security research, leading to >700 projects.

2014: *Community of Users for Safe, Secure and Resilient Societies* (**CoU**) - 1400 stakeholders (policy makers, end-users, academia, industry, civil society), holding regular thematic workshops.

2021/22: CoU enlarges its scope and mission to become the *Community for European Research and Innovation for Security* (**CERIS**), bringing together all stakeholders & activities under one umbrella.

CERIS tools: workshops, expert group, reports



Dozens of **workshops & events** per year in **four thematic areas**:

1) Fighting crime & terrorism, incl. infrastructure
2) Disaster resilient societies
3) Border management
4) Strengthened security research and innovation

CERIS expert group assists DG HOME in:

a. Determining capability gaps & research needs;
b. Synergies among projects & networks;
c. Promoting testing & validation of results;
d. Faciltiating the uptake of innovation;
e. Analysing impact on society & market.

CERIS annual reports (2022)

Destination “Better protect the EU and its citizens against Crime and Terrorism” (FCT)

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Main features of the Destination

- Related policy: Security Union Strategy, Counter-Terrorism Agenda, EU Strategy to tackle organised crime, EU Drugs Strategy, EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings… - stay up-to-date: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/policies/internal-security_en
- Synergies with other projects &/or calls: an asset whenever relevant and applicable
- Complementary instrument: Internal Security Fund
- ! This Destination will promote, whenever appropriate and applicable, the proposals with:
  - the involvement of the Police Authorities in their core,
  - a clear strategy on how they will adapt to the fast-evolving FCT environment,
  - a minimum-needed platform, i.e. tools that are modular,
  - tools that are developed and validated against practitioners' needs and requirements,
  - a robust plan on how they will build on the relevant predecessor projects,
  - the (active) involvement of citizens, voluntary organisations and communities,
  - education and training aspects, especially for Police Authorities and other relevant practitioners,
  - a clear strategy on the uptake of the outcomes,
  - a well-developed plan on how
    - research data for training and testing will be obtained and
    - the specific TRL will be measured.

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Main impacts

- Modern information analysis for Police Authorities, allowing them to efficiently fight criminals and terrorists who use novel technologies;
- Improved forensics and lawful evidence collection, increasing the capabilities to apprehend criminals and terrorists and bring them to the court;
- Enhanced prevention, detection and deterrence of societal issues related to various forms of crime, including cybercrime, and terrorism, such as violent radicalisation, domestic and sexual violence, or juvenile offenders;
- Increased security of citizens against terrorism, including in public spaces (while preserving their quality and openness);
- Improved intelligence picture and enhanced prevention, detection and deterrence of various forms of organised crime;
- More secure cyberspace for citizens, especially children, through a robust prevention, detection, and protection from cybercriminal activities.

A few other points

- In the context of this Destination, ‘Police Authorities’ means public authorities explicitly designated by national law, or other entities legally mandated by the competent national authority, for the prevention, detection and/or investigation of terrorist offences or other criminal offences, specifically excluding police academies, forensic institutes, training facilities as well as border and customs authorities.
- Each topic requires the active involvement, as beneficiaries, of some practitioners.

  ! For these participants, applicants must fill in the table “Eligibility information about practitioners” in the application form with all the requested information, following the template provided in the submission IT tool.

- security sensitive results, gender
- “all” vs. “contribution to some or all of the following outcomes”
- “If projects use satellite-based, positioning, navigation and/or related timing data and services, beneficiaries must make use of Galileo/EGNOS (other data and services may additionally be used). The use of Copernicus for earth observation is encouraged.”

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Destination “Effective management of EU external borders” (BM)

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Main features of the Destination

- Related policy: Security Union Strategy, border management and security dimensions of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, EU Maritime Security Action Plan, EU Customs Union Action Plan
- Frontex and eu-LISA were closely associated defining capability requirements and will be interested in research results
- Synergies with other projects &/or calls: an asset whenever relevant and applicable
- Main complementary instrument: IBMF (BMVI and CCEI)
- Other instrument to consider complementarity: EDF, EDIDP, DIGITAL, etc
- ! This Destination will promote, whenever appropriate and applicable, the proposals with:
  - active involvement of Border and Coast Guards and/or Customs,
  - tools that are developed and validated against practitioners' needs and requirements,
  - a robust plan on how they will build on the relevant predecessor projects,
  - a clear strategy on the uptake of the outcomes.

Main impacts

- Improved security of EU land and air borders, as well as sea borders and maritime environment, infrastructures and activities, against accidents, natural disasters and security challenges such as illegal trafficking, piracy and potential terrorist attacks, cyber and hybrid threats;
- Improved border crossing experience for travellers and border authorities staff, while maintaining security and monitoring of movements across air, land and sea EU external borders, supporting the Schengen space, reducing illegal movements of people and goods across those borders and protecting fundamental rights of travellers;
- Improved customs and supply chain security though better prevention, detection, deterrence and fight of illegal activities involving flows of goods across EU external border crossing points and through the supply chain, minimising disruption to trade flows.

A few other points

- Each topic requires the active involvement, as beneficiaries, of some practitioners.

  ! For these participants, applicants must fill in the table “Eligibility information about practitioners” in the application form with all the requested information, following the template provided in the submission IT tool.
- Frontex and/or eu-LISA may be interested in observing projects from successful proposals.
  - Applicants do not need to engage or involve the Agencies in the project proposals: Agencies have access to projects anyway
  - Applicants can submit questions through the Research Inquiry Service and, if relevant, Agencies will also be consulted for the answers.
- For 2022-BM-01-03: involment of Customs is mandatory, involvement of (also) Police Authorities is encouraged and will be an asset.
- 2022-BM-01-04 (Open Topic RIA) and 2022-BM-01-05 (Open Topic IA)
  - Designed to cover disruptive and other aspects that may not have been covered by the defined topics of this Work Programme.
  - Proposals should not cover the same topics that are already in this Work Programme (either 2021 and 2022!) or resubmit proposals.
  - Proposals have to address one or more of the Destination’s general impacts.

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Destination “Resilient Infrastructure” (INFRA)

European Commission

Main features of the Destination

- Related policy: Security Union Strategy, Counter-Terrorism Agenda, Union Civil Protection Mechanism, EU Adaptation Strategy, Joint Framework on Countering Hybrid Threats, Joint Communication on Increasing Resilience and Bolstering Capabilities to Address Hybrid Threats, Directive on security of network and information systems and its revision on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union, Proposal for a revised Network and Information Systems Directive (NIS2), Proposal for a Directive on the resilience of critical entities (CER Directive) … - stay up-to-date: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/policies/internal-security_en
- Synergies with other projects &/or calls: an asset whenever relevant and applicable
- Complementary instrument: Internal Security Fund

Main impacts

- Ensured resilience of large-scale interconnected systems infrastructures in case of complex attacks, pandemics or natural and man-made disasters;

- Upgraded infrastructure protection systems enable rapid, effective, safe and secure response and without substantial human intervention to complex threats and challenges, and better assess risks ensuring resilience and strategic autonomy of European infrastructures;

- Resilient and secure smart cities are protected using the knowledge derived from the protection of critical infrastructures and systems that are characterised by growing complexity.

Destination “Disaster-Resilient Society for Europe” (DRS)

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Main features of the Destination

- Related policy: international policy frameworks (e.g., the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals, EU disaster risk management policies tackling natural and man-made threats (either accidental or intentional), in particular the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM), European Green Deal priorities including the new EU Climate Adaptation Strategy, as well as the Security Union Strategy and the Counter-Terrorism Agenda…
- Synergies with other projects &/or calls: an asset whenever relevant and applicable
- Complementary instrument: Internal Security Fund

Main impacts

- Enhanced understanding and improved knowledge and situational awareness of disasterrelated risks by citizens, empowered to act, thus raising the resilience of European society;
- More efficient cross-sectoral, cross-disciplines, cross-border coordination of the disaster risk management cycle (from prevention, preparedness to mitigation, response, and recovery) from international to local levels;
- Enhanced sharing of knowledge and coordination regarding standardisation in the area of crisis management and CBRN-E;
- Strengthened capacities of first responders in all operational phases related to any kind of (natural and man-made) disasters so that they can better prepare their operations, have access to enhanced situational awareness, have means to respond to events in a faster, safer and more efficient way, and may more effectively proceed with victim identification, triage and care.

Destination “Strengthened Security Research and Innovation” (SSRI)

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Main features of the Destination

- Related policy: all security policies mentioned in the previous destinations + cross-cutting, capability-based innovation uptake process.
  - Facilitate uptake of innovative technologies developed thanks to EU R&I investment, i.e. industrialization and commercialization by EU industry and/or acquisition and deployment by end users, thus contributing to the development of security capabilities.
  - Development of tools and methods to reinforce the innovation cycle itself from a process standpoint, thus increasing its effectiveness, efficiency and impact.
- Synergies with other projects &/or calls: an asset whenever relevant and applicable.
- Main complementary instruments: Internal Security Fund, Integrated Border Management Fund.
- Other instrument to consider complementarity: EDF, EDIDP, DIGITAL, etc

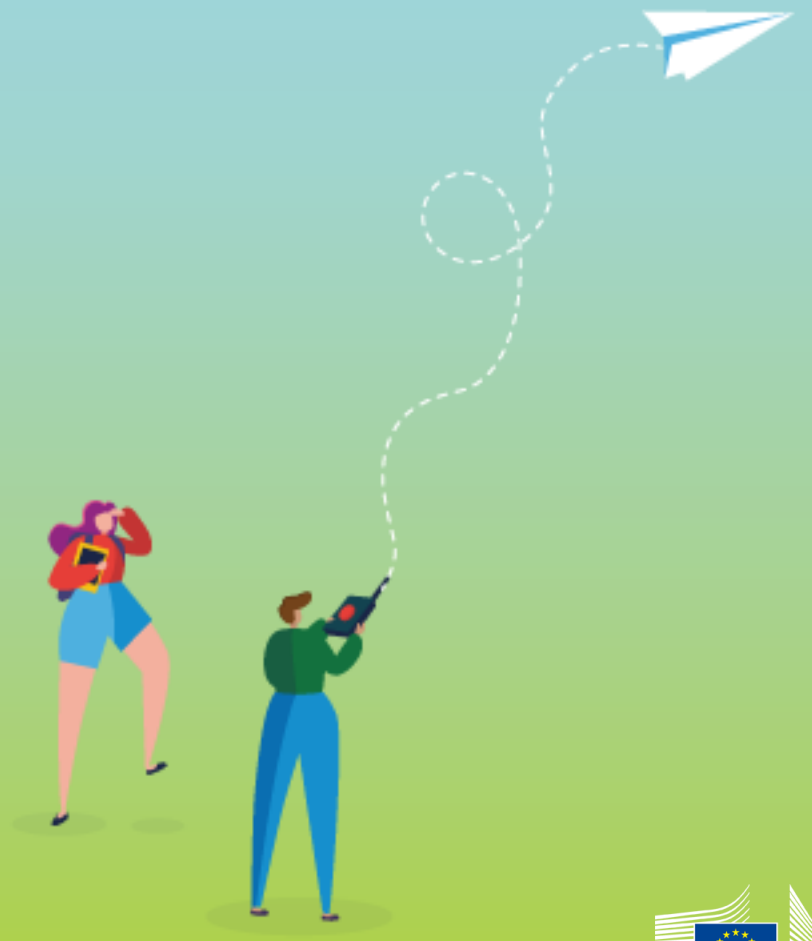
Main impacts

- A more effective and efficient evidence-based development of EU civil security capabilities built on a stronger, more systematic and analysis-intensive security research and innovation cycle;
- Increased industrialisation, commercialisation, adoption and deployment of successful outcomes of security research reinforces the competitiveness and resilience of EU security technology and industrial base and safeguards the security of supply of EUproducts in critical security areas;
- R&I-enabled knowledge and value in cross-cutting matters reduces sector specific bias and breaks thematic silos that impede the proliferation of common security solutions.

A few other points

- Area SSRI 01 - Stronger pillars of security Research and Innovation
  - HORIZON-CL3-2022-SSRI-01-01: Increased foresight capacity for security
  - HORIZON-CL3-2022-SSRI-01-02: Knowledge Networks for security Research & Innovation
    - An “evolution” of the Networks of Security Practitioners for Innovation funded under H2020
    - Applicants will have to choose between two Options
      - Option A: Disaster Resilience
      - Option B: Fighting Crime and Terrorism
- Area SSRI 02 - Increased Innovation uptake
  - HORIZON-CL3-2022-SSRI-01-03: Stronger grounds for pre-commercial procurement of innovative security technologies
    - A CSA to study and prepare future Innovation Procurement (PCP) action(s) in civil security
- Area SSRI 03 - Cross-cutting knowledge and value for common security solutions
  - HORIZON-CL3-2022-SSRI-01-04: Social innovations as enablers of security solutions and increased security perception
    - Proposals should map and analyse a social innovation in one or more distinct social spheres (see examples)

Synergies with other programmes



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Synergies with the ISF and IBMF

- Internal Security Fund (ISF) 2021-2027 – 1,93 billion euros
- Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF) 2021-2027, Border Management and Visa Instrument (BMVI) – 6,38 billion euros
    - About 60%: national Member States programmes, programmed and implemented by national Managing Authorities
    - About 40%: Thematic Facility, programmed and implemented by the Commission, + mid-term review by Member States
- Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF) 2021-2027, Customs Control Equipment Instrument (CCEI), 1,00 billion
    - Calls for funding eligible for national customs authorities

Synergies Horizon Europe Cluster 3 with ISF and BMVI- Legal bases

Horizon Europe provisions

- "Synergies with the Internal Security Fund and the instrument for border management as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund will ensure that:
  - (a) the research and innovation needs in the areas of security and integrated border management are identified and established during the Programme's strategic research and innovation planning process;
  - (b) **the Internal Security Fund and the Integrated Border Management Fund support the deployment of innovative new technologies and solutions, in particular those resulting from the Framework Programmes for research and innovation in the field of security research."**

Internal Security Fund provisions

- “Synergies will be sought in particular with … **the security research part of the Horizon Europe programme**… . Synergies should be sought in particular on security of infrastructure and public spaces, cybersecurity and the prevention of radicalisation. Effective coordination mechanisms are essential to maximise the effective achievement of policy objectives, exploit economies of scale and avoid overlaps between actions.”
- “actions developing innovative methods or deploying new technologies with a potential for transferability to other Member States, **especially projects aiming at testing and validating the outcome of Union-funded security research projects”**

Border Management and Visa Instrument provisions

- “actions developing innovative methods or deploying new technologies with a potential for transferability to other Member States, especially projects aiming at testing and validating the outcome of Union-funded security research projects
- “actions developing innovative methods or deploying new technologies with a potential for transferability to other Member States, **in particular deploying the results of security research projects** where such deployment has been identified by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, acting under Article 66 of Regulation [EBCG], as contributing to the development of operational capabilities of the European Border and Coast Guard”

Customs Control Equipment Instrument provisions

- Testing in operational conditions should **follow up in particular on the outcomes of research of customs control equipment** in the framework of Regulation [Horizon Europe]

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Scopes

Internal Security Fund

- Information Systems
- Terrorism
- Cybercrime
- Organised Crime
- Anti-Corruption
- Migrant Smuggling
- Firearms
- Prevention of radicalisation
- Protection of critical infrastructure
- CBRN-E
- Combating terrorist financing
- Protection of public spaces
- Law Enforcement Cooperation
- Prevention of child sexual abuse
- Fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment
- Trafficking in human beings
- Drugs
- Training
- …

Integrated Border Management Fund

Border Management and Visa Instrument

- Strong and effective European integrated border management at external borders
- Safeguarding free movement of persons within Union's borders
- Facilitate legitimate border crossings
- Prevent and detect illegal immigration and cross-border crime
- Effectively manage migratory flows
- Border checks
- Border surveillance
- Situational awareness
- …

Custom Control Equipment Instrument

- Customs equipment at BCPs
- Equipment for customs laboratories
- Mobile customs laboratories
- Non Intrusive inspection equipment
- Detection equipment
- Scanners
- Automated number plate detection systems
- Sniffer dogs
- Indication of hidden objects on humans
- Radiation detection and nuclide identification
- Sampling and field analysis of samples
- Handheld search
- …

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A few other points

- Member States which participate in EU civil security R&I projects are expected to **programme and use ISF and IBMF to take up new technologies and innovation** coming from research, when research is successful and arrived to a high TRL.
- ISF and IBMF should be exploited through
  - Union Actions (programmed and managed by the Commission)
  - Specific Actions (programmed by the Commission but managed by Member States)
  - National programmes (programmed and managed by Member States)
- This needs a capability-based planning, **beyond the individual research project**, and **coordination at national level**.

Thank you!

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