

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am Lt. Colonel (HAF) Georgios Kanterakis and, further to an assignment by the General Secretariat for Research and Technology, I am since September 2013 the National Representative to the Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Programme Committee. The subject of my presentation will be HAF Participation in EU Research and Development Projects: Challenges and Opportunities.

I would like to start with some terms that we frequently use such as “Dual use applications” “Civ/Mil synergies” – “Common Security and Defence Policy - CSDP”. As you can see on the screen, according to the December 2013 summit “Defence Matters”! At the same time, EU leaders recognized that “Defence Budgets are shrinking”, jeopardizing the sustainability and competitiveness of Europe’s defence and security industry. To this end, EC identified a number of priority actions in order to enhance the development capabilities and strengthen EU industry.

Let’s see now how these “civ/mil” synergies are practically applied. Here is an example of what happens in Greece when the so-called “Xenocrates” Operational Plan for disaster response actions is applied. Practically speaking defence resources are “slaved” to civil security tasks, thus implementing security missions.

According to the same text, civilian and defence research should reinforce each other. To this end a Preparatory Action on CSDP related research will be set-up. Let’s make it clearer: when we speak of “Security” one usually has in mind Civil Protection, while speaking about “Defence” brings to our mind National Sovereignty issues. But when a fighter aircraft performs a “Renegade” mission, to escort a non-replying to radio calls or a hi-jacked aircraft, is it a defence or a security mission? And who should pay for this mission? Defence or security budget? Now I will make it a little more difficult for you: talking about counter measures systems one thinks of hi-tech systems applied on fighters, funded and procured by defence authorities. But when it comes to the missile warning and counter-measures system of this B747, is it defence or security??? Making a long story short, we need to shift from the ill-posed question: “How to share money between civil and defence research” to the right question: “How can we achieve economies of scale, through combined civil & defence research (i.e. dual use applications) and civ/mil synergies, to support the CSDP”?

Let’s review the current situation in Europe in terms of funding. EU has launched the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020. The key challenge is to stabilise the financial and economic system while taking measures to create economic opportunities. To this end, five priorities have been set with the following budgets:

1. Smart & inclusive growth (€491bn), among which H2020 operates
2. Sustainable growth, natural resources (€383bn)
3. Security and citizenship (€18.5bn)
4. Global Europe (€78bn)
5. Administration (€62.6bn)

Horizon 2020 is the Commission proposal for a 80 billion euro research and innovation funding programme (2014-2020). It is a core part of Europe 2020, Innovation Union & European Research Area:

- Responding to the economic crisis to invest in future jobs and growth
- Addressing people’s concerns about their livelihoods, safety and environment
- Strengthening the EU’s global position in research, innovation and technology

Horizon budget allocation is presented in the slide. Among societal challenges, ~1.7bn Euro will go to security R&D. More specifically, the priorities of H2020/Secure Societies are:

- Develop technologies and produce knowledge to reduce capabilities gaps
- Overcome fragmentation of markets
- Stimulate collaboration between technology providers and users

The main objectives include:

- Fight crime, illegal trafficking and terrorism, including understanding and tackling terrorist ideas and beliefs
- Protect and improve the resilience of critical infrastructures, supply chains and transport modes
- Strengthen security through border management
- Improve cyber security
- Increase Europe's resilience to crises and disasters
- Ensure privacy and freedom, including in the Internet and enhancing the societal legal and ethical understanding of all areas of security, risk and management
- Enhance standardisation and interoperability of systems, including for emergency purposes
- Support the Union's external security policies including through conflict prevention and peace-building

30 topics will be launched during the two coming years at a Budget of €382 million (2016 = M€185; 2017 = M€197), within the following areas of activity:

- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Disaster-resilience: safeguarding and securing society
- Fight against Crime and Terrorism
- Border Security and External Security
- Digital Security

Now we will examine HAF Previous Experience in EU funded R&D, focusing on FP7/PERSEUS, FP7/AF3.

PERSEUS is the biggest demonstration project launched under FP7, at a budget of approximately 40MEuro. An overview of HMOD participation in PERSEUS Eastern Campaign is presented in the slide. More specifically, HAF has participated with its PEGASUS II UAV, while hosting INDRA MRI airport at 115CW.

On the other hand, AF3 is a 3 year project of ~20MEuro budget, with the participation of 19 partners. Its main concept is presented in the slide. HAF will participate with its fire-fighting aircraft and the PEGASUS II UAV. Expected results include better methods for fighting mega fires, having a comprehensive tool for the management of mega fires, increase the efficiency of the management of this type of incidents, build preventative measures, enable better response, address issues of standardization, interoperability across users (solve current interoperability issues faced)

Going towards the end of the presentation, I would like to inform you about the Preparatory Action, which maybe the last Opportunity to get some funding for the Armed Forces. The scope is to foster Defence research, being complementary to research activities under other EU and/or MS civil or military research programmes. It will start by 2017 and last 3 years, i.e. end in 2019, while a Defence Research Programme will be launched in 2021-2027 framework programme. In terms of Governance, the comitology rules are now specified. The Implementing Agency will be EDA while the modalities will be adapted to Defence

specificities. To this end workshops with MS and industry are currently performed and a group of Personalities has been assembled. Moreover a Working Group focuses on IPRs and the Pilot Project on CSDP research is now prepared in cooperation to EDA. The next steps include conclusion on governance and modalities and a detailed budget request from EC. Moreover, a report of the governing procedures will be prepared and the form and the rules of the defence research under the PA will be communicated to Member States.

We will close this presentation with some final remarks! What needs to be performed is the so-called Complementarity of EU financial instruments, i.e. H2020, Structural funds and other sectorial funds such as: DG HOME: AMIF-ISF, DG MARE: CISE and DG ENV: Climatic change (LIFE). In fact the so-called “smart specialization” will be the clamp among those funds, however having different principles.

An example of complementarity of EU financial instruments is shown in the slide, concerning the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE), which one could say that is the equivalent to the “single European sky”. Once again, the target is “Complementarity” of funding, achieving Smart Specialization in Security & Defence. In any case the big challenge remains the setting up within Structural Funds of a “Homeland Security” Operational Programme, as an equivalent to H2020/Secure Societies, funding the development of capabilities and the procurement of equipment within the areas shown in the slide. This Operational Programme will encourage dual use research and dual use procurements in the areas of civil protection, disaster resilience, crisis management, critical infrastructure protection, fight against crime and terrorism, urban security, cyber-security, border surveillance, external security and so on and so forth... This Operational Programme (i.e. EU and national funds made readily available for the fulfillment of security related operational needs) would be closely interconnected, through the famous “smart specialization”, with the H2020/Secure Societies funds, so as to create regional, initially, and then, as a result, pan-European prosperity and competitiveness in this very sensitive field of EU citizens security.

As the last slide, I have selected to present you this aircraft, corresponding to “Flight 702 of Ethiopian Airlines, which has been hi-jacked February 2014 en route from Addis Ababa to Rome. The co-pilot (who hi-jacked the aircraft) directed it to a non-EU country, in order to ask for asylum. However, what is really interesting to know is that, when the traffic controllers of that country asked for the launch of Quick Reaction Aircraft, to escort the hi-jacked airplane to the indicated central European airport, according to standard operational procedures, they received a reply that there were no QRA available, because QRA only operate during normal working hours: 9am to 5pm!!! Fortunately, QRA from neighboring countries were launched and the whole thing ended without major problems. Could you imagine the situation if all central EU countries decided that, as there is no real threat to their national sovereignty (i.e. for defence reasons) during non-working hours, stopped having QRAs? Who would then perform the “security” missions, like the one just discussed, frequently allocated to them? The main conclusion therefore is that “Security” largely depends on “Defence” resources, BUT defence budgets are continuously shrinking... We have to find ways to work together with the civil sector in order to ensure adequate funding for security / defence R&D, operations and infrastructures!

Thank you for your attention.