

FCT i H2020 Säkra samhällen 2016

Fight against Crime and Terrorism

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Sammanställning FCT

ID -deadline: 160825	Topic	Tänkt EU- contribution	TRL -mål	Action -typ
SEC-06-FCT-2016	Developing a comprehensive approach to violent radicalization in the EU - from early understanding to improving protection	3 M€		RIA
SEC-07-FCT-2016-2017	Human Factor for the Prevention, Investigation, and Mitigation of criminal and terrorist acts; Only the sub-topics not covered in 2016 will remain eligible in 2017.			
Sub-topic 1	New methods for the protection of crowds during mass gatherings;	3 M€		RIA
Sub-topic 2	New methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate cybercriminal behaviours;	3 M€		RIA
Sub-topic 3	New methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate corruption and financial crime to fight the infiltration of organised crime in the European Union (licit) economy;	3 M€		RIA
Sub-topic 4	New methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate high impact petty crimes;	3 M€		RIA
Sub-topic 5	New methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate high impact domestic violence.	3 M€		RIA
SEC-08-FCT-2016	Forensics techniques on:			
Sub-topic a	trace qualification	5 M€	5	RIA
Sub-topic b	broadened use of DNA	5 M€	5	RIA
SEC-11-FCT-2016	Detection techniques on explosives: Countering an explosive threat, across the timeline of a plot	5 M€		RIA
SEC-12-FCT-2016-17	Technologies for prevention, investigation, and mitigation in the context of fight against crime and terrorism: Only the sub-topics not covered in 2016 will remain eligible in 2017.			
Sub-topic 1	Cyber-crime: virtual/crypto currencies des-anonymisation/tracing/impairing where they support underground markets in the darknet.	5 M€	6	RIA
Sub-topic 2	Detection and neutralization of rogue/suspicious light drone/UAV flying over restricted areas, and involving as beneficiaries, where appropriate, the operators of infrastructure	5 M€	6	RIA
Sub-topic 3	Video analysis in the context of legal investigation	5 M€	6	RIA
Sub-topic	Proposals in other areas, provided that they involve a sufficient number of LEAs (see eligibility criteria).	5 M€	6	RIA

SEC-06-FCT-2016:Developing a comprehensive approach to violent radicalization in the EU from early understanding to improving protection

- **Expected Impact**:As a result of this action, security policy-makers and law enforcement agencies should benefit from a full set of policy recommendations and tools aimed at improving their ability to prevent and detect radicalisation by national and local security practitioners in a timely manner, i.e. before individuals turn towards violent, criminal or terrorists acts, including:
 - Comparative analysis of different types of policies (e.g. preventive vs. legal and administrative measures) including counter-propaganda techniques;
 - Improved description of competencies, skills and characteristics of the various types of practitioners involved in preventing, detecting or countering violent extremism;
 - Improved information exchange between the different actors involved, including security practitioners, family of the radicalised individual, school/workplace of the radicalised individual;
 - Field-validation of new approaches to anti-radicalisation directly applicable to support practitioners.

SEC-07-FCT-2016-2017:Human Factor for the Prevention, Investigation, and Mitigation of criminal and terrorist acts

- Sub-topic 1.New methods for the protection of crowds during mass gatherings;
- Sub-topic 2.New methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate cybercriminal behaviours;
- Sub-topic 3.New methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate corruption and financial crime to fight the infiltration of organised crime in the European Union (licit) economy;
- Sub-topic 4.New methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate high impact petty crimes;
- Sub-topic 5.New methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate high impact domestic violence.
- **Expected Impact:**The EU law enforcement agencies will benefit from improving and consolidating knowledge about security problems and their remedies.
- In detail, and for each sub-topic:
 - A policy-making toolkit, for security policy-makers, to advance towards a future European Security Model applicable by European law enforcement agencies and/or
 - Common approaches, for the long-term, for assessing risks/threats and identifying relevant risk-based security measures, including through acceptance tests (that take due account of legal and ethical rules of operation) and cost-benefit considerations and/or
 - Complementing the relevant work of Eurobarometer, better understanding of how the citizens perceive security and how it affects their feeling of insecurity, and in connection with potential limitations to, or risks of violations of privacy, and the consequent challenges for LEAs;
 - Toolkits for law enforcement agencies, based and validated against the needs and requirements expressed by practitioners, and improving the perception by the citizens that Europe is an area of freedom, justice and security.
- The societal dimension of fight against crime and terrorism must be at the core of the activities proposed within this topic.

SEC-08-FCT-2016:Forensics techniques on: a) trace qualification, and b) broadened use of DNA

- **Expected Impact**:All proposals should contribute to:
- Short/medium term:
- Solving crimes more rapidly to reduce societal distress, investigative costs and the impact on victims and their relatives;
- Improving forensic capabilities to evaluate different hypotheses used in criminal investigation and prosecution;
- Providing forensic experts with instruments to avoid unnecessary analysis costs and time spent by forensic labs, and thus render the forensic process more efficient;
- Long term:
- Preventing miscarriage of justice due to the misinterpretation of forensic findings by the courts.
- In addition:
- Those proposals addressing a) should contribute to the better identification and understanding of crime related traces and the activities that have led to the deposition of the traces;
- Those proposals addressing b) should contribute to the enhancement of the ability to obtain reliable information from DNA samples.

SEC-11-FCT-2016:Detection techniques on explosives: Countering an explosive threat, across the timeline of a plot

- **Expected Impact**:Short term:
- Better knowledge of the effectiveness of the supporting methods and techniques and of the combination of technologies used to detect and locate an explosive and to counter the terrorist use of an explosive threat.
- Better understanding of the weakness of current defences against IED.
- Medium/Long term:
- Stronger involvement of practitioners in the field of counter-terrorist activities (e.g. Law Enforcement Agencies, bomb disposal units, Security & Intelligence Agencies, and Government Laboratories) in making assessing and selecting new tools and technologies through reliable management plans.

SEC-12-FCT-2016-2017:Technologies for prevention, investigation, and mitigation in the context of fight against crime and terrorism

- Sub-topic: 1.cyber-crime: virtual/crypto currencies des-anonymisation/tracing/impairing where they support underground markets in the darknet.
- Sub-topic: 2.detection and neutralization of rogue/suspicious light drone/UAV flying over restricted areas, and involving as beneficiaries, where appropriate, the operators of infrastructure
- Sub-topic: 3.video analysis in the context of legal investigation
- Sub-topic: Others. Proposals in Sub-topic: “Others” are welcome, provided that it involves a sufficient number of LEAs (see eligibility criteria).
- **Expected Impact**:Short term:
 - Improved investigation capabilities;
 - Medium/Long term:
 - Crimes solved more rapidly, to reduce societal distress, investigative costs and the impact on victims and their relatives;
 - Prevention of more terrorist endeavours;
 - LEA officers provided with better tools to help them on their (specialized) daily work;
 - Better identification and understanding of criminal activities

BES i H2020 Säkra samhällen 2016

Border Security and External Security

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Sammanställning BES

Identifierare (deadline: 160825)	Topic	Tänkt EU- contribution	TRL- mål	Action- typ
SEC-14-BES-2016	Towards reducing the cost of technologies in land border security applications	5 M€	6	RIA
SEC-19-BES-2016	Data fusion for maritime security applications	8 M€	7	IA
SEC-20-BES-2016	Border Security: autonomous systems and control systems: The proposed action should cover one of the following sub-topics:			
Sub-topic 1	Autonomous surveillance	8 M€	6 till 7	IA
Sub-topic 2	Enhanced command and control systems for the surveillance of borders in a 3D environment Autonomous surveillance	8 M€	6 till 7	IA

SEC-14-BES–2016:Towards reducing the cost of technologies in land border security applications

- **Expected Impact**: Short/Medium term:
- Novel technologies, tools and systems (higher TRLs) demonstrating very substantial cost-reduction compared to existing technologies, tools and systems.
- Cost-reduction shall be assessed through the comparative testing of technologies, tools and systems in quasi-operational scenarios. Cost vs. benefit analysis must take account of functional needs, conditions of use, maintenance costs, performance and quality, impact on operating procedures, impact on travellers, training requirements for new skills, etc.

SEC-19-BES-2016:Data fusion for maritime security applications

- **Expected Impact**:Description of how to integrate the knowledge on data fusion originating from pre-existing EU-funded R&D cooperative projects;
- Contribution to the further development of EUROSUR and to the implementation of the 2nd work strand of the EUMSS Action Plan dealing with "Maritime awareness, surveillance and information sharing";
- Improved and extended maritime border situational awareness;
- Improved operational support to search-and-rescue activities;
- Improved border surveillance systems in terms of information exchange, situational awareness, and decision-making and reaction capabilities;
- Solutions better fitting the existing systems and the actual concepts of operations set for missions involving the assets of several Member States maritime border surveillance, security and search-and-rescue organisations;
- Pre-standards to be followed by standardization procedures with the ESO;
- Solutions demonstrated in the context of interagency and cross-border cooperation;
- Solutions interfaced with existing infrastructure (systems, platforms and networks of sensors.).

SEC-20-BES-2016:Border Security: autonomous systems and control systems

- **Sub-topic: 1.Autonomous surveillance**
- **Sub-topic: 2.Enhanced command and control systems for the surveillance of borders in a 3D environment Autonomous surveillance**
- **Expected Impact**:Further development of the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR);
- Provision of more information that may be exchanged across sectors and borders through the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE);
- New technologies for autonomous surveillance systems;
- Improved, cost-effective and efficient unmanned platforms for border surveillance systems, and the detection of marine pollution incidents;
- Adaptation of long-tested technologies to the specific requirements of borders control area;
- Agents and command and control systems interoperable with existing, multi-country European infrastructure.