

3 MS. MONIQUE PARIAT: Good morning, everybody. I'm very
4 honored to be here today. And first of all I would like
5 to start by thanking, through Director General Helena
6 Lindberg, the organizers of the Euro-Atlantic
7 stakeholders conference for the invitation addressed to
8 Vice-President Jacques Barrot. And above all for
9 undertaking the organization of this major conference,
10 the first of its kind and hopefully not the last.
11 Unfortunately, Jacques Barrot couldn't be here today due
12 to other important commitments, but he asked me to
13 convey unto you his regrets, and also his best wishes
14 for a successful conference. I am honored for the
15 opportunity to address you today on his behalf.
16 European security research has reached today a very
17 important moment in its still very recent history. Of
18 course a number of the European Union member states have
19 for long had defense research programs already. Over
20 the last decade several of them have launched
21 significant civil security research programs. However,
22 it was only five years ago that the European Union
23 started considering whether to launch a European
24 security research program. We are now five years later
25 and the European Union, the European Commission has a
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1 significant program in place with an annual budget of
2 more than 200,000,000 Euros. We have gathered
3 experience in this field and we are gaining momentum.
4 We departed as regards security from research for the
5 sake of research, focusing our efforts in ensuring that
6 research results deliver innovative and applicable
7 security capabilities. It is time to reflect very
8 thoroughly on the way forward. What type of security
9 research do we want? Which security missions and
10 policies? What kind of resources, mechanisms and aims
11 should we define? The notion of security has evolved
12 and is still evolving at a quick pace. In the European
13 Union what used to be seen as the pure responsibility of
14 states in their internal order is today understood as a
15 shared responsibility. Internal security is now
16 perceived as interdependent with external security. Be
17 it violent radicalization or the fight against
18 trafficking in people and illegal substances or civil
19 involvement in peacekeeping activities abroad, internal
20 security cannot develop in isolation. The need for
21 greater interoperability of civil and military needs,
22 means and structures in maritime surveillance is
23 becoming more apparent everyday. Likewise, the role of
24 non-state actors in security is also evolving very fast.
25 Private actors such as the owners and operators of

1 critical infrastructures play an increasing role in
2 securing the economy and ensuring the provision of
3 critical services. And, most importantly, security
4 needs to be pursued today not only for the citizen but
5 together with the citizen. Our citizens have a
6 fundamental role to play. For instance in emergency
7 situation, and they are indeed concerned by security
8 risks, but they are also concerned about what they
9 sometimes perceive as a disproportionate and threatening
10 evolution toward a control model of security in which
11 security technology would insidiously destroy privacy,
12 render ineffective legal guarantees and growingly
13 threaten the whole of fundamental rights. We need to
14 recognize this and provide satisfactory answers to this
15 to their doubts.

16 The European Union is about to embark in its third
17 multiannual program for the field of justice and home
18 affairs. This program will be adopted here in Stockholm
19 in a few weeks time by our heads of state in government,
20 and is therefore already called in anticipation the
21 Stockholm Program. It follows ten years of efforts to
22 build the foundation of a European area of justice,
23 freedom and security that have allowed for the
24 suppression of the internal borders in the
25 [unintelligible] space, the creation of the FRONTEX

1 agency, the European arrest warrant, the basis of a
2 common immigration and asylum policy.

3 In the area of security the European Union has
4 strengthened its commitment and capacity to fight
5 terrorism. It gradually established a strategic
6 framework, specific priorities, detailed plans regarding
7 setting of priorities. It looked at how to prevent
8 terrorist acts whenever possible. More recently we have
9 been focusing on chemical, biological, radiological and
10 nuclear security. The European Commission has recently
11 adopted a set of proposals aimed primarily at insuring
12 that no efforts will be spared to prevent terrorists
13 from acceding for the means of mass destruction. We
14 know however that is not always possible to prevent
15 terrorist attacks or any other natural or man-made
16 disaster. It is also necessary to protect notably as
17 regard those infrastructures that are vital for the
18 functioning of our societies. The European program for
19 critical infrastructures protection provided a policy
20 framework and the means to launch European-wide
21 cooperation in this field. Almost 140,000,000 Euros are
22 being mobilized for this in the period between 2007 and
23 2013.

24 In spite however of all our efforts we will not be able
25 to prevent all possible disasters. There is clearly a

1 need to support the victims and their family, to restore
2 social and economic activities, to ensure resilience.
3 In this respect the civil protection mechanism assists
4 the participating states in preparing and responding to
5 any large scale disaster including a CBRN terrorist
6 attack. Controlled migration requires secure borders.
7 The European Union has laid down new milestones for
8 progress towards integrated border management, including
9 for the surveillance of the EU's external border. I
10 have mentioned the strategies, policies, action plans
11 which the union has established in the fight against
12 terrorism. The fact is that if some of the security
13 challenges which we face are [unintelligible] posed by
14 technologies, for instance as regards cyber crime and
15 terrorism, the fact is that all effective security
16 policies require the support of science if they want to
17 succeed. People want to live in a European Union that
18 is prosperous and peaceful where their rights are
19 respected and their security protected. They want to be
20 able to travel freely and to move temporarily or
21 permanently to another European country. Ensuring more
22 freedom in a safer environment requires an ambitious and
23 visionary strategy, placing the citizens at the center
24 of the future development of our policies. Our
25 responsibility is to build for them a Europe that
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1 protects them. In its communication for the Stockholm
2 Program, the European Commission proposed the
3 establishment of an internal security strategy that
4 would be comprehensive, covering all sectors of security
5 through border management, fight against terrorism,
6 CBRN, critical infrastructures protections, to crisis
7 management and civil protection. The strategy that
8 would reflect increasing participation of civil forces
9 in humanitarian and peacekeeping missions and be
10 interlinked with actions outside the European Union.
11 The strategy that would spread a common culture in
12 security and understanding that security is a common
13 responsibility of all stakeholders. It would embody
14 real solidarity among member states and improve
15 cooperation and coordination of the activities in the
16 field of security as well as security research.
17 We need science to generate the knowledge base to
18 support policy formulation and decision-making. We need
19 it to develop security technology capabilities which are
20 efficient, flexible, affordable and legitimate and
21 acceptable to our citizens. Research and innovation
22 need to serve security, but only by serving freedom and
23 justice will it be able to do so.
24 Meeting all these conditions is terribly challenging and
25 requires the convergent actions of public and private
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1 actors, of demand and supply, of researchers and
2 industrialists. This is why the European Commission
3 favors in the field of security research an approach in
4 which we start with the mobilization of all relevant
5 actors and an open public/private dialogue. We have
6 proceeded in such a way when looking at the ways and
7 means to improve the security of explosives and to
8 pursue biopreparedness. This insures that commission
9 proposals draw on the best possible advice how realistic
10 can therefore be implemented effectively when adopted.
11 The European Security Research and Innovation Forum,
12 ESRIIF, was established in September 2007, based on a
13 joint initiative of the European Commission and the 27
14 member states. Its plenary of 64 members from 31
15 countries includes independent representatives from the
16 industry, public and private end users, research
17 establishment and university, as well as nongovernmental
18 organizations and EU bodies. ESRIIF was supported by
19 more than 600 experts, first making it the only large
20 scale, high level initiative of its kind in Europe.
21 Mr. Mate, who is the president, the chair of the ESRIIF
22 hope, will be addressing this audience later on and will
23 explain to you more about their work, but ESRIIF recently
24 adopted its final report that we need now to examine in
25 detail and see how the commission will use the proposals
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1 made in this report. And actually the European
2 Commission should soon adopt a communication on this
3 report.

4 I would just like to underline three main aspects that I
5 consider as being very important that comes out from the
6 work of ESRIIF. One of them is the holistic approach
7 followed by ESRIIF, which is very important and very
8 coherent with what we have with our approach in the
9 Stockholm Program. The second aspect is its first and
10 foremost human and societal approach to security. And
11 the third aspect which is also worth underlining is the
12 entrepreneurial vision and sense of responsibility of
13 European industry to subscribe to a vision of security
14 research which looks for comprehensive security
15 solutions and not only for products.

16 I'm confident that ESRIIF's work will be inspiring for
17 the commission and future action for security research.
18 We are an international conference today and would like
19 now to address the international cooperation in this
20 context because, as it was mentioned before, security is
21 a global concept and we should address it in a global
22 way. Public and private international and notably
23 trans-Atlantic cooperation is indispensable. Our
24 research communities are part of a broader community
25 which is global. Our security industries often operate

1 on both sides of the pond, if I may say, establishing
2 alliances and competing at a global level. And we do
3 want them to compete, not least because our public
4 budget and our taxpayers deserve the best quality money
5 can buy. Of course I'm very happy when European
6 industries do well in Europe, in the U.S. and elsewhere.
7 It should however do well in a global level playing
8 field because of the excellence of the industry
9 capacities and of the underlying knowledge base. As far
10 as institutions are concerned, we believe that EU, U.S.
11 and other partners must all reinforce support for the UN
12 framework of conventions, resolutions and instruments
13 which sets the norms for counterterrorism action. We
14 must support those third countries which lack the
15 capacity to effectively fight terrorism and organized
16 crime. We welcome the participation of UN bodies such
17 as UNICRI in EU security research programs. On a
18 bilateral basis the EU will continue to foster an
19 intense dialogue with the U.S. so that fundamental
20 values are understood and that there is no security gap
21 between the EU and the U.S. Among the key measures in
22 which the EU and U.S. work together we should mention
23 the extradition and mutual legal assistance. The EU and
24 the U.S. have concluded agreements on extradition and
25 mutual legal assistance with resolutions and instruments
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1 which sets the norms for counter-terrorism action. The
2 EU and the U.S. have concluded agreements on extradition
3 and mutual legal assistance that will enter into force
4 in 2010. These agreements will speed up extradition
5 procedures through direct contacts between the U.S. and
6 EU member states authorities. Extradition will be
7 possible for more offenses. As regards mutual legal
8 assistance, new tools will be available. For instance,
9 video teleconferencing technology can be used in the
10 future to take testimony, and authorities will have
11 prompt response to requests on bank accounts of suspects
12 on the other side of the Atlantic for the investigation
13 of serious crimes. We should also mention cutting the
14 flow of terrorist financing. EU and U.S. have agreed to
15 common measures to fight financing of terrorist
16 activities, including the freezing of suspect assets,
17 increasing the scrutiny of alternative remittance
18 systems, wire transfers and cross-border cash movement.
19 The EU and U.S. have worked together to establish global
20 security standards such as the international ship and
21 port facility security code at the international
22 maritime organization. In the framework of the
23 international civil aviation organization, EU and U.S.
24 work closely with the common aim to set the standards
25 for secure passports. EU member states and U.S. have by
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1 now introduced biometric passports based on these
2 standards. Efforts are ongoing in the area of inflight
3 security at the international civil aviation
4 organization and container security at the World Customs
5 Organization. Especially in the field of security
6 research, we're moving ahead to -- but I will leave my
7 colleague Paul Weissenberg to address this issue in more
8 detail.

9 I have given you earlier an overview of our internal
10 efforts in areas such as explosives, CBRN and
11 radicalization. In some areas we already have
12 cooperation with our international partners. In some
13 this will develop once we have finalized our internal
14 preparations. It is clear that disrupting transnational
15 terrorist networks requires more international
16 cooperation and research, developing security
17 technologies and agreement to international standard to
18 allow interoperability where it is warranted. My
19 looking forward to the opportunity to exchange views,
20 learn from each other and perhaps identify opportunities
21 to cooperate further. And in the name of Vice-President
22 Barrot, I would also like to express our commitment to
23 an enhanced cooperation with the U.S. in the field of
24 justice and home affairs that Vice-President Barrot and
25 Mrs. Napolitano will meet at the end of October to sign
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1 a joint declaration on an enhanced cooperation in the
2 field of justice and homeland affairs. We consider on
3 our side, and I'm sure on the American side too, that it
4 is a very great opportunity to increase our cooperation
5 with a view to reinforce joint action in the field of
6 security on both sides of the Atlantic, and also for the
7 rest of the world.

8 Thank you for your attention. I wish you all a very
9 fruitful conference, and I'm very happy to be with you
10 today to share views and common experiences. Thank you
11 very much.