

10 MR. DRAGUTIN MATE: First of all, I want to welcome you
11 to the conference as everybody before has said. I'm
12 very glad that I have opportunity to be with you today
13 and share some findings that we created during last two
14 years. First I must say maybe a few words about me that
15 you will know my previous experience. I'm Dragutin
16 Mate. I come from Slovenia and my background is quite
17 interesting. I have military background and I have
18 experience as the Minister of Interior in last four
19 years in Slovenia. And formally it's during that I had
20 some experiences of how to lead European community as
21 presidency and some very interesting negotiations with
22 American friends about [unintelligible] program during
23 our presidency. All these exercises were very
24 interesting and very useful for me personally.
25 I must say that I was not inside of ESRIIF from the very
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1 beginning days. I come to the chairmanship of ESRIIF
2 about year ago. Before me my Dutch colleague, Gijs
3 de Vries, was in charge of ESRIIF, and I started to work
4 after when we lost the elections in Slovenia and then I
5 have the possibility to do that job.

6 We have inside of ESRIIF organizations which Monique
7 very, very nicely expressed to U.S., but I must say that
8 in the top of the organization we have a chair and two
9 co-chairs, and my two co-chairs are Professor Giancarlo
10 Grasso, senior advisor in Finmeccanica, from Italy, and
11 Professor Jurgen Stock, the vice-president of the German
12 Federal Criminal Police. From that part we are very
13 interestingly organized even in the top of the
14 organization.

15 I must say if I go further where Monique expressed how
16 many people are working, and I'm not talking again about
17 the numbers, I must say that that is a very unique
18 exercise in Europe. Maybe in the world. I don't know
19 any other exercise where so many experts, more than 600
20 people, are working together from all different fields
21 to find the answers. And what we are doing in ESRIIF in
22 the last two years, we're dealing with security
23 questions and we want to contribute through our work to
24 a more secure Europe. But not only Europe, a more
25 secure world and other areas. And what do I mean that
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1 we want to contribute to a more secure Europe? We try
2 to find the way how to more efficiently to use all our
3 resources for innovation, research and at the same time
4 including these results to the final industrial
5 products. And we want to conclude the whole circle that
6 we provide that final product to the end users.
7 Industry must provide the best technology equipment for
8 the end users that they can do the best job. As was
9 mentioned before in the previous explanations, a lot of
10 times the end users have the equipment, but it's not
11 right or appropriate. And our responsibility is that we
12 are doing that.

13 During our process we didn't search the balance between
14 industry, innovation and research, and between the
15 fundamental rights and freedoms that we have in Europe
16 for open society and special respect to the data
17 protection and so on. We didn't even try to do that.
18 But we tried to find the way that innovation, research
19 and industry will go further, but they will not anyhow
20 offend our basic values what we have in Europe. And you
21 know, my friends from the United States, that we are
22 very sensitive on those questions in Europe, some
23 countries even more than some others, but generally that
24 is the issue in the European Union: The protection of
25 data basis and fundamental rights and freedoms. Our
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1 society, all our society in Europe, in the United
2 States, is very dependent on our technological things
3 and infrastructure as is our internet, public
4 transportation, aviation, telecommunication and many
5 others. With very small efforts, often using crude
6 methods, it is relatively easy to disrupt the
7 infrastructure that we use for our daily lives and
8 disrupt our habits what we have and how we are living.
9 At the same time we cannot ignore that are we are
10 living, not only in Europe, but that we are living on
11 the planet of Earth and that we must cooperate with each
12 other, and at the same time that other problems that are
13 around Europe have influence on our security. We
14 listened yesterday in the conference to a lot of
15 questions and the problems about moving people because
16 climate is changing and so on. And all these things
17 have tremendous influence on the security in Europe, and
18 I'm sure in United States too. We tried to find the
19 answers on all these questions and many others that I
20 didn't mention here because we have so limited time to
21 present our work. We tried to find answers. And we put
22 our answers in the first part of the report that is
23 already possible to see via internet, and you have an
24 executive summary that you can pick up in front of the
25 conference hall and you can see what is inside. And we
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1 put the answers in three areas. We have made the key
2 messages. We made recommendations. And we made I think
3 the most important part: European Security Research and
4 Innovation Agenda. We call it ESRIA. We are still in
5 the process that we will finalize the visualization of
6 the road map, and I will talk a little later about that.
7 We see ESRIA taking a perspective for the next 20 years,
8 and we want to provide the strategic concepts and
9 practical processes too. It's not enough that we find
10 out through our work that we are talking only about the
11 threats and what we need in the next 5, 10, 20 years.
12 It's not enough. We must have some answers for the
13 problems what we have today already. And from that way,
14 the ESRIA concept is talking about strategic concepts
15 and practical processes too.

16 ESRIIF identified several years of key capabilities and
17 research needs and organized these into five content
18 clusters. The first cluster is security circle of
19 preventing, protecting, preparing, responding and
20 recovery. Basically that is focused on the security of
21 the people, civil preparedness and crisis management.
22 And you can see details about that inside of our report.
23 The second cluster deals with the countering of
24 different means of attack. We are very aware that we
25 know some means of attack and even worse what could
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1 happen that we have some unknown future risk, and
2 unknown and known conventional possible attacks that we
3 cannot even think today that they can happen, and we
4 must deal with all these questions if we want to give
5 the right answers in the right time for security.

6 The third cluster aims at securing critical assets such
7 as energy, transport and other critical infrastructure,
8 and we are specially attendant about the security and
9 securing of our key manufacturing capabilities in
10 Europe. All this is one circle and we must go much
11 further than we are in this moment.

12 In the fourth cluster is about securing identity, access
13 and movement of people and goods. As you know, one of
14 the basic fundamental things in the European Union is
15 free movement of people and free movement of goods, and
16 that means a lot of problems for the people who are
17 responsible for security. And we don't want the
18 European borders, outside borders -- that means
19 [unintelligible] borders -- to be as a wall to the other
20 world. We must do all the best and find technologies
21 who will help U.S. so that we can do our job and in the
22 same time that we will be friendly and open to the other
23 societies near to U.S.. we are in a little bit
24 different position than our friends from the United
25 States. They have two neighbors. One is a relatively

1 open border, if I say it that way. Another border is a
2 little more problematic, but in other parts that you
3 have seen. We have much more neighbors, and sometimes
4 it is not easy to deal with old questions that we have
5 and the Mediterranean Sea is not really the Atlantic
6 Ocean. It's very easy to come from northern Africa to
7 the first islands that are part of Italy. That is the
8 shortest distance between Africa and Europe. The fifth
9 cluster is cross-cutting enablers of special interests.
10 And one of the special interests in Europe is security
11 implications of European space programs. We are
12 specially talking about that, and I think it's very
13 important that we have that. However, this agenda
14 cannot be employed without guiding principles, and for
15 that reason we create the key messages. The key
16 messages are so important that we can organize ourselves
17 in right way and that we have all the time in front of
18 U.S. what are our main goals. Enhancing the social
19 security is a means to respect and build up European
20 social values and individual liberties. That is the one
21 very important point that I actually raised a few times
22 today. We cannot protect completely against each and
23 every known and unknown threat or those that maybe exist
24 today or in the future. We must be aware of these.
25 Nevertheless we need to build strong protection against
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1 some clear and present dangers. That we must do right
2 now. We need also to prepare our society for facing the
3 effects of any yet unknown dangers. The public can
4 understand that we are not fully prepared for
5 everything, because we don't know what can happen in
6 some cases in the future. But it would be unacceptable
7 in Europe and the United States not to be ready for the
8 quick, efficient recovery under any circumstances. That
9 means that we need the special concepts, and we say that
10 we need the concept of social resilience against any
11 kind of impact. A key for this resilience is the
12 building of trust between the public and government
13 institutions. The resilience of critical infrastructure
14 is obtained through interoperability in all aspects.
15 The benefit of new technologies developed is a
16 systematic approach to capabilities developed across
17 Europe, and that is the true point if we want to be
18 successful in that field. The resilience of emergency
19 organizations needs to be assured by means of
20 operational interoperability. And they must do it
21 through education and training, and we must look forward
22 so that we will have a similar educational process and
23 similar training in all member countries inside of the
24 European Union. In that way we can easily react on the
25 threats that we have on the border areas between member
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1 countries.

2 Europe has a strong industrial capability and knowledge
3 base about that but represents a fragmented security
4 market. Our market is too fragmented in different
5 places. Common efforts and research to develop
6 solutions for a more European security market are needed
7 supported by as we call European industrial policy.
8 This industrial policy should encourage innovation. At
9 the same time security must be integrated by design in
10 the earliest stage of system designed processes. A lot
11 of times we have situations where the end users and
12 innovations and everything are not connected in the
13 right way and that we are not connected in the beginning
14 of the processes. That is necessary if we want to have
15 the right equipment and if we want to have then the
16 right responses. We recommended, because we must make
17 some recommendations in our field, and we conclude our
18 report with recommendations for achieving stronger
19 security research and innovation results. The
20 recommendation encompassed the following themes. Common
21 European capabilities, new policy initiatives, an
22 integrated approach to security, the global dimension,
23 the future of security research. We put inside of these
24 five areas all different recommendations. We have a lot
25 of different recommendations that if I start talking
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1 about that we will then lose the lunch and everybody
2 will be angry at me. Just give me the opportunity to
3 say just one recommendation that we put. I chose
4 something maybe somebody will not be very happy with,
5 because we always must be talking about money too.
6 ESRIA recommended that you maintain the current rate of
7 growth of security research program with the aim of
8 reaching the annual budget of 1,000,000 Euros, and we
9 recommended the national programs. That means the
10 national programs of all 27 member countries should
11 reflect this degree of ambition. I know that in a time
12 when we have recession that it's a very ambitious
13 proposal, but we believe that we must go further in that
14 area too.

15 I have given you a very brief overview of the main
16 conclusions of ESRIIF, what we have been doing in the
17 last two years. We have inside of our work 11 working
18 groups. You can find the contribution of those 11
19 working groups inside of all different parts of the
20 ESRIIF report. You have a short four-page executive
21 summary that you can read where also you have a complete
22 report of the first part of our work, about 40 pages,
23 and that is possible to see in our internet page. But
24 we are still preparing and finalizing the road map. The
25 road map is the huge matrix with research priorities.

1 We will create visualization of that road map, and that
2 will be easy for the decision-makers to see what we
3 believe are the research priorities in the next 10,
4 20 years. All these reports will be concluding in the
5 next weeks, and I believe that it will be possible to
6 see that report in the end of this year.

7 Ladies and gentlemen, if I briefly conclude my speech, I
8 think that ESRIIF prepared complex answers for the
9 challenges that we have in front of U.S.. I believe
10 that with this report we give the answers that
11 decision-makers, especially politicians, in all levels,
12 in European Parliament, in European Commission, in the
13 level of counsels -- that means the member states, the
14 ministers -- as well in industry can make the right
15 decisions for a more secure Europe. And if Europe is
16 more secure, then our friends in the United States are
17 more secure, and if we are more secure, I believe the
18 world will be more secure. Thank you very much.