

8 PROF. BENGT SUNDELIUS: Thank you, Starnes. Have a seat
9 and see if we have some comments or questions from the
10 audience. While they ponder that, let me ask you the
11 first question. Starnes, were you struck by "trust" on
12 the guiding principles? There was a lot of discussion
13 that underlying resilience and so forth is trust as an
14 important thing. So we need to do research on how to
15 build trust. And as a scientist I wrestle with this.
16 How do we conduct serious systematic research on how to
17 build trust in societies? How do you deal with that at
18 DHS?

19 DR. STARNES WALKER: Well, I think within the scientific
20 processes of review, of course peer review is one way in
21 which we have outside activities under way across the
22 domain of researchers in many fields of physics and
23 chemistry. So I think the peer review process and the
24 process of publications where we find within a given
25 challenge area of science there are international

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1 contributors on papers. This has been going on for, you
2 know, decades and decades. So I think just the peer
3 review process in the areas of publications where you
4 have international collaboration, if we look to the
5 future with such grand experiments such as the Large
6 Hadron Collider, at CERN, this is going to be a great
7 opportunity to share in the fields of grand unified
8 field theory and nuclear physics. Eater (phonetic) in
9 terms of energy research. There are many grand large
10 programs that certainly emphasize the importance of
11 international collaboration and trust. I think we
12 continue to build on those.

13 PROF. BENGT SUNDELIUS: Questions, comments? Yes, sir.

14 AUDIENCE QUESTION: Yes, my name is Brooks Tigner. I'm
15 chief analyst for Security Europe in Brussels, which
16 covers EU security research and technology. Question
17 for Mr. Walker: To what extent do you foresee that the
18 two sides of the Atlantic will agree on a division of
19 research, division of labor in that field with the U.S.
20 doing certain sorts of security research projects and
21 leaving the EU to do others? And, secondly, in the long
22 term, medium or long term, do you envision any common
23 funding across the Atlantic for S&T? Thank you.

24 DR. STARNES WALKER: Well, in terms of division of
25 projects, I don't see any a priori partitioning in terms

1 of some ratio, but rather that whatever makes sense, and
2 it's probably established on a program-to-program or
3 project-by-project basis. So I can't say that there's
4 any specific formula other than the fact that we have a
5 common set of threats that we have to address globally.
6 We have certainly a cyber-enabled world where business
7 is done globally. Industry has international
8 relationships and partnerships and structures, corporate
9 structures that reach well beyond the domain of any one
10 country. I see that this is something that, in terms of
11 both programs and research agenda, as being something
12 that's very flexible. The funding that we have within
13 DHS S&T is that we are able to fund things on an
14 international basis. It requires a collaboration across
15 both sides, and that can be both in in-kind
16 contributions as well as fiscal contributions. We have
17 the sharing of ideas that knows no bounds in terms of
18 capability, so I see this as something that is only a
19 very open opportunity for all of U.S.. we also have a
20 BAA process in place within our web page where people in
21 the international community can submit ideas to our
22 program managers, and those program managers can look at
23 this and embrace that upon the things that they fund
24 today and the things they wish they could do today,
25 overlaying with the discoveries that are going on in

1 science globally. So I think this is something that
2 we're very flexible and we have no specific formula in
3 terms of how we'll make these investments. So it's very
4 open and structured to the future.

5 PROF. BENGT SUNDELIUS: Mr. Mate, maybe you could
6 elaborate on Part 2. There were 11 expert working
7 groups that will present their reports, all together
8 some 250 pages. And there's a priority list of research
9 topics, very specific research topics, 95 such topics
10 that we agreed upon. And for guiding the research
11 agenda in more detail, more concretely, I would think
12 that this Part 2, which was more in depth, is more
13 specific, is even more useful to the community than the
14 Part 1, which has more of a policy frame approach. Can
15 you elaborate perhaps on how that will come to use, Part
16 2.

17 MR. DRAGUTIN MATE: I must say why we decided that we
18 have two parts of the report. Decision-makers, if I am
19 saying it that way, usually don't have time to read 300
20 pages of text. They have people who do that for them.
21 But we believe in ESRIIF when we create the structures,
22 how to present our work, we believe that we must have
23 one part where we can send the key messages, the
24 recommendations of ESRIIA, to the people who really make
25 decisions: To the politicians in all levels that I

1 mentioned before and to the very, very high senior
2 advisors who also don't have usually enough time to read
3 everything. And because so many people were involved in
4 ESRIFF, in 11 working groups, and because of such
5 specific themes that they dealt over two years with
6 them, we decided we will have that second part of the
7 report and the second part of the report will be much
8 more useful for all of you who are here in the room and
9 for all the research innovation community and for the
10 industry too, because there are really details. There
11 are really answers for what is coming out from the
12 discussions inside of the working groups. And they
13 dealing from all different questions that we have. When
14 I looked before at the big screen at that picture of
15 which areas you are doing in the United States, it's
16 very similar to how we organized our working groups.
17 Some of them are not the same, but actually behind
18 they're talking about the same questions and they try to
19 find the answers for that. And the exercise of so many
20 people who are working inside of ESRIFF really has given
21 U.S. the full picture of possibilities and the full
22 picture of answers for the questions that we have.

23 PROF. BENGT SUNDELIUS: Thank you very much for that.

24 And the full report will be available on the web so it
25 can be accessed globally around the first of the year or

1 the end of this year. It could be a guideline for
2 further collaboration across the Atlantic, more
3 concrete, more specific. Thank you very much,
4 gentlemen. You have earned your lunch.