

STACCATO¹ Final Forum 24 April 2004

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Welcome on behalf of the European Commission and the European Programme

Mr. Gayet, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning and welcome also on behalf of the European Commission.

My colleague Khoen Liem sends you his greetings but unfortunately he is sick and could not come today.

But by inviting him for this opening you booked a “two-for-one package” immediately - which seems to be a popular offer these days - as the two of us are sharing the responsibility for STACCATO as project officers.

STACCATO was set up as support action of the Commission’s Preparatory Action for Security Research (PASR) and started on 15 January 2007.

I remember that when we met with the consortium to negotiate their contract, I asked whether they really wanted to carry out all the work they had proposed in only one year (!) – and we agreed to add two months to their planning.

The Work Programme of the PASR Call 2006 had very briefly suggested some “key activities for support actions”, and these two bullet points had obviously inspired STACCATO:

- “Coordination network between security technology stakeholders including research activities supported on the national and/or regional level”
- “Coordination network integrating security technology supply chains including small and medium enterprises (*SME*).”

The STACCATO proposal was highly strategic and comprehensive at the time, the evaluators appreciated that and the Commission selected it for funding.

At the time, the Commission was still preparing for the start of the FP7 security theme, and expectations were high.

WHAT WERE THE INITIAL EXPECTATIONS FOR STACCATO

Here you have to understand that the home of security research at the Commission is DG Enterprise and Industry – and there you have the answer immediately.

¹ Title: “STACCATO Stakeholders platform for supply Chain mapping, market Conditions Analysis and Technologies Opportunities”

- We needed to create a security research programme that would make real, meaningful contributions to the various areas of security policy and thus help to increase the security of the European citizens;
 - from demonstrating the value of such contributions a European Security Equipment Market (ESEM) would grow;
- and we needed to make this sustainable, we needed to strengthen the European Security Technological and Industrial Base (ESTIB) and its supply chains.

If this sounds familiar to you from the defence side – yes it is.

STACCATO promised to look in particular at the second two elements:

to propose methods and solutions and to identify appropriate implementation measures for

1. the creation of a security market
2. and a structured supply chain in Europe

STACCATO's core methodology for this was: to consult demand side and supply side actors on the European and national level in interviews and workshops (like today).

“Bringing the demand and supply side together” will remind many of you of the Commission's Advisory Group in 2005 and 2006: ESRAB (European Security Research and Advisory Group), that Mr. Gayet mentioned, and that had been tasked to provide recommendations for the first work programmes of FP7 security research.

You may also be reminded of the current strategy group ESRIF, the European Security Research and Innovation Forum.

STACCATO – ESRAB – ESRIF:

They seem to be similar but one has to understand their mandates to see the differences:

ESRAB

- Was set up for a stakeholder dialogue involving the demand, supply, and civil society side, plus European actors,
- Took a snapshot of the research needs to support security policies,
- And gave recommendations for a number of security research topics in a structured “building block approach”, on which the FP7 Security theme Work Programmes are built now, and for accompanying measures,
- ESRAB's mandate was to advise the Commission (only) on FP7 Security research.

ESRIF

- Has the same stakeholder dialogue approach, that will ensure that research really meets the needs of the demand side;
- And it will build upon ESRAB achievements everywhere;
- But a *broader scope*: In terms of time perspectives, coordination requirements, and proximity to policies and markets:
 - With its mandate for a mid and long term perspective it will link its research recommendations to concrete security policy references, and also look further into the future;
 - It will advise the European + national level;
 - And it will emphasize the “innovation” element – as you can tell from its title: it is no more “research only” – it is research + innovation.

“Innovation” in the ESRIF context can have different meanings: It covers

- turning research outcome into industrial products (equipment, systems etc.)
- the procurement and implementation of such products by the end users
- organisational changes, governance changes, changes in the way all stakeholders cooperate; etc.

ESRIF operates in an informal way, on a voluntary basis, with 63 members and some 500 further contributors to its 11 working groups. It has a lifetime of two years and a high workload.

It also has high political visibility, having been set up by the *Member States* and the *Commission* together, and involving other relevant European stakeholders from the *agencies* Europol, Frontex, EDA. ESRIF has the blessings of the European Parliament and was kicked-off in the presence and with the support of Commission Vice Presidents Verheugen and Frattini.

Now back to STACCATO

- It also has the stakeholder dialogue approach through interviews and workshops and in various political mission areas, to understand the user needs;
- It has a *more focussed scope*, fixed by a contract (whereas ESRIF has more freedom and flexibility to define its work);
- It can carry out additional studies like the mapping of existing competencies in the EU-27 MS (online data base) and the methodology for technology watch, that will set the factual basis instead of assumptions like in the days of ESRAB.

Altogether, we share similar experiences in ESRAB, ESRIF and STACCATO: this is not an easy area to make progress, but some great steps have indeed been made.

HOW DID STACCATO MEET THE INITIAL EXPECTATIONS

(1) Operational contributions and deliverables

Acting also as the Contact Point for ESRIF, I can report to you, that the ESRIF chairmen were actually quite happy when STACCATO coordinator Gloria Martini came to their 2nd Plenary meeting last November and said that STACCATO would like to make some results of its work available to ESRIF.

In particular she offered:

- The STACCATO taxonomy
- The map of existing competencies in the EU27 Member States - the European Security technological and industrial base (ESTIB)
- The findings of STACCATO regarding the European Security Equipment Market (ESEM)

I have to thank the STACCATO consortium for this generous contribution, as they are of course the owners of the results. However, they have understood very well, that the idea of a support action is to support the evolution of overall programme.

The leader of the ESRIF working group on innovation (Alois Sieber) will benefit most from these contributions, he will chair the afternoon panel debate.

- In addition several of the findings of STACCATO concerning the user requirements for research will probably make it to the ESRIF report via the people that are involved here and there.

So please use your chance to make your contribution today.

ESRIF's report will have a strong influence on future European + national security research programming.

(2) Complementary information

The Commission will also benefit from the STACCATO findings to complement similar work that is going regarding the defence side

- even the notions are the same:

EDEM (European Defence Equipment Market,

EDTIB (European defence technological and industrial base)

On the way forward, the cooperation between the civil security research and defence research will become closer and closer. Demonstration cases (SDR, UAV) already show how the joint programming can be beneficial for all sides.

EXPECTATION FOR TODAY'S EVENT

My expectations for today's event are to get a better understanding of our European situation, but in particular also the limitations of what can be done - and what has to grow – and where the difficulties lie.

The interaction between the demand and the supply side, also involving and taking into account civil society, is not an option - it is a must.

STACCATO has brought us some valuable experience here.

Some time after STACCATO, and ESRIF, we may well have a more institutionalised platform for public-private dialogue.

Before, we have to learn together on all sides and get used to this kind of cooperation.

Thank you.

Check against delivery.