



European
Commission



Horizon 2020 Secure Societies WP 2017 - FCT -

DG Migration and Home Affairs



Fight against Crime and Terrorism

FCT

- overall ambition of this sub-call: to mitigate potential consequences of incidents, or to avoid them





Meaning of practitioners

A practitioner is someone who is qualified or registered to practice a particular occupation, profession in the field of security or civil protection. *Applicants are invited to identify clearly which members of the consortium they consider "practitioners" in the specific context of their proposal, and to include a clear description of their respective role and added-value as practitioners.*





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

Scope:

- *Proposals should contribute to the definition of a European Security Model which builds upon the analysis of the human factors (and includes societal factors)*
- *Only one sub-topic should be dealt with per proposal, mandatorily taking into account the societal dimension*

Expected impact:

- *Policy-making toolkit for security policy-makers*
- *Common approaches for assessing risks/threats and identifying relevant risk-based security measures, including acceptance tests and cost-benefit considerations*
- *Advancing understanding by LEAs of perception and feeling of security by citizens*
- *Toolkit for LEAs to improve perception and feeling of security by citizens*





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

Type of action:

Research and Innovation action (max 3M€)

Conditions:

- *Practitioners from various disciplines, including a minimum of 5 LEAs from 5 EU Member States or Associated Countries, must be beneficiaries of the grant agreement and should be directly involved in the carrying out of the tasks foreseen in the grant*
- *Any proposal must include a workpackage for practical demonstrations*





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

- The following sub-topic has been covered in the 2016 calls and is no longer open:
 - **Sub-topic 1. New methods for the protection of crowds during mass gatherings**
- *The following Sub-topics remain open:*
 - 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 EU (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*





SEC-09-FCT-2017: Toolkits integrating tools and techniques for forensic laboratories.

Scope:

- *Assessment of existing most promising forensic techniques to be brought up from TRL-4/5 to a toolkit (TRL-8) usable on a daily basis in forensics labs across Europe;*
- *to prepare and implement the call for tenders to build 2 prototypes of toolkits and benchmarking/validation methods and to benchmark and validate the two developed toolkits.*

Expected impact:

- *medium term: two prototypes of toolkit usable accross the EU and providing comparable results admissible in court;*
- *longer term: paving the way EU-wide certification mechanism based on common standards; preparation of the European Forensic Science Area 2020.*

Type of action: Pre-Commercial Procurement (max. 10M€); 5 Forensics labs/Institutes from 5 Member States





SEC-09-FCT-2017: Toolkits integrating tools and techniques for forensic laboratories (detailed 1/2)

Specific Challenge

The EU has developed a vision about European Forensic Science 2020 including the creation of a European Forensic Science Area and the development of forensic science infrastructure in Europe. See http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/126875.pdf

Forensic laboratories are scientific laboratories that examine physical evidence in criminal cases. After examination, they provide reports and opinion testimony.

A wide and heterogeneous variety of forensic tools are in use or being developed across the EU. This makes the comparison and exchange of information among forensic laboratories difficult and sometimes impossible, which limits the use of forensic data in cross-border investigations, and in foreign courts. Forensic data need to be quickly available, at an acceptable cost, across borders.

Expected Impact

Medium term: Advanced forensic toolkits usable across the EU and providing comparable results admissible in court;

Long term: Path towards an EU-wide certification mechanism based on common standards.





SEC-09-FCT-2017: Toolkits integrating tools and techniques for forensic laboratories (detailed 2/2)

Scope

The most promising forensic techniques need to be developed further, and brought up from experiment to a toolkit usable on a daily basis across Europe. This can be achieved if forensic laboratories from a broad variety of EU countries with diverse legal systems agree on common technical standards and join forces along the following steps:

- Phase 0: Prepare an inventory of forensic technologies already available at TRL 4-5 (prototype validated in lab / relevant environment), and identify, within areas covered by ENFSI working groups, a subset of technologies to be brought at TRL 8 (system complete and qualified);
- Phase 1: To prepare the tenders packages for calls for tenders to build prototypes of a toolkit integrating the above-mentioned subset of technologies, that can be used across Europe; To develop EU-wide benchmarks and validation methods for forensic technologies;
- Phase 2: To implement the calls for tenders to generate 2 prototype toolkits from 2 different sources;
- Phase 3: To benchmark and validate the 2 toolkits against the methods developed during Phase 1;
- Phase 4: To draft a curriculum for pan European training in forensic technologies, and to plan for its assessment across Europe; to initiate the EU-wide certification of the toolkits based on the results of Phase 3.

Forensic laboratories or institutes from a minimum of 5 EU Member States or international organisations must be beneficiaries and should be directly involved in the carrying out of the tasks foreseen in the grant (additional participation is encouraged).

Indicative EU contribution requested : 10 M €





SEC-10-FCT-2017: Integration of detection capabilities and data fusion with utility providers' networks

Scope:

- *Deployment of detection systems in large and medium cities, in existing networks, or a combination of such networks;*
- *A mobile platform equipped to ascertain the composition and location of suspicious measurements*
- *Prototype of a system controlling the detection systems and capable of fusing data provided by a variety of such networks, and of interfacing with other networks (attention to ethical issues).*

Expected impact:

- *short term: real-life demonstrations of the combination of systems detecting precursors of explosives and drugs; better understanding of the effectiveness of the combination of these technologies*
- *longer term: provision of a higher level of information/intelligence to those involved in counterterrorist and countering drugs activities*





SEC-10-FCT-2017: Integration of detection capabilities and data fusion with utility providers' networks

Demonstrations must take place in at least 2 agglomerations:

one of over 1 million inhabitants, and

one of between 100,000 and 300,000 inhabitants

located in 2 different MS and using different types of sewage systems.

Type of action:

Innovation Action (8M€ max)

TRL:

6 for the control and information system and the mobile platform

7 to 8 for the sensors deployed



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

Scope:

- *New knowledge and targeted technologies to combat crime and terrorism*
- *Test and demonstration by LEAs*
- *Innovative curricula, training and exercises to facilitate take-up of new technologies*
- *Only one sub-topic should be dealt with per proposal, mandatorily taking into account the societal dimension*

Expected impact:

- *Improved investigation capabilities*
- *Better technological tools for LEAs*
- *Better identification and understanding of criminal activities*

Type of action: *Research & Innovation action (max. 5M€) TRL 6*





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

- The following sub-topics have been covered in the 2016 calls and are no longer open:
 - 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
- *The Sub-topic "Others" remains open. (5 LEAs from 5 EU MS or Associated Countries. A workpackage for field demonstrations)*

Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)

- TRL 1 – basic principles observed
- TRL 2 – technology concept formulated
- TRL 3 – experimental proof of concept
- TRL 4 – technology validated in lab
- TRL 5 – technology validated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
- TRL 6 – technology demonstrated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
- TRL 7 – system prototype demonstration in operational environment
- TRL 8 – system complete and qualified
- TRL 9 – actual system proven in operational environment (competitive manufacturing in the case of key enabling technologies; or in space)