



FOREWORD

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Since the publication of the previous (2009) European Security Directory, we have seen significant changes in the European Security landscape.

Firstly, the **Lisbon Treaty** came into force in December 2009, providing a new legal basis for many facets of **security** and **civil protection** related activities.

Secondly, we have the **Europe 2020 strategy**, a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The Commission is proposing five measurable EU targets for 2020 that will steer the process and translate into national targets for employment, **research and innovation**, climate change and energy, education and combating poverty. They represent the direction we should take and our success will be measured against these. Clearly, security is a *conditio sine qua non* for a robust European Economy.

Thirdly, I would like to recall that since December 2009, the **Barroso-2** Commission is in place, of which I am proud to be the Industry and Entrepreneurship Commissioner. The new Commission has set its priorities for an ambitious Europe, ready to take on the challenges of today's interdependent world. We must work together to rise to these challenges and attain the critical mass needed. A number of priorities, including climate change - a factor that has major security implications - have been identified. Another important priority is that of 'Global Europe'. This is a commitment to ensure that Europe has an appropriate presence on the global stage: *external relations* are an integral part of how we achieve our internal policy goals.

The fact that 'Internal Security' and 'External Security' are two faces of the same coin is already reflected in a number of strategic documents such as the EU's Internal Security Strategy. The fact that the external dimension needs to be well coordinated with Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) actions is well recognized. In effect, the EU is already addressing many issues in the area of external security: peace keeping, conflict prevention and strengthening of international security in accordance with the UN-charter.

If Europe is to fulfil all of its security ambitions it must be able to depend on a solid knowledge base, and this must be reflected in the capability of European industry. Without establishing the necessary capabilities, we will not succeed in realizing our security ambitions, and our visions may remain nothing more than wishful thinking.

The key question is: "What means do I have to contribute to the process." I would like to address two actionable items:

1. Within the services of DG Enterprise and Industry, the competitiveness of the EU security industry is a priority. The *European industrial base for security technology* needs enhancement. This is the aim of the Security research theme within FP7 (Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development, 2007 - 2014). Halfway through the programme we are supporting many projects relevant to internal security, thereby bringing together users, suppliers and civil-society groups. 2010 is a special year for Security Research: Discussions on its continuation in the future FP8 (2014 - 2020) will need to be started this year. This should be initiated by a broad debate as to how it can support the more comprehensive security policies mentioned earlier.
2. Another important issue deserves our special attention: The fragmentation of the security market. Europe represents about one-third of the € 100 billion global security market. The public sector is unnecessarily fragmented. Standardisation is needed to open-up the market. This should also lead to EU companies becoming better and more competitive exporters.

I invite the readers of the European Security Directory to join us in preparing to improve the EU's capability to guarantee the security of its citizens.