



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

Committee on Foreign Affairs

2011/0402(CNS)

19.9.2012

OPINION

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the proposal for a Council Decision establishing the Specific Programme
Implementing Horizon 2020 - The Framework Programme for Research and
Innovation (2014-2020)
(COM(2011)0811 – C7-0509/2011 – 2011/0402(CNS))

Rapporteur: Sophocles Sophocleous

PA_Legam

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following amendments in its report:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a decision

Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) International cooperation is essential to achieve the stated aims of all parts of the specific programme, and international cooperation projects targeted at countries or groups of countries on horizontal or priority issues should be implemented under each part.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a decision

Article 3 - paragraph 3 - point f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(f) fostering inclusive, innovative and ***secure European*** societies in a context of unprecedented transformations and growing global interdependencies.

(f) fostering inclusive ***and*** innovative societies in a context of unprecedented transformations and growing global interdependencies;

Amendment 3

Proposal for a decision

Article 3 - paragraph 3 - point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) fostering secure European societies in a context of unprecedented transformations and growing global interdependencies and threats, while strengthening the European culture of freedom and justice.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a decision

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The Scientific Council shall be composed of scientists, engineers and scholars of the highest repute and appropriate expertise, ensuring a diversity of research areas and acting in their personal capacity, independent of extraneous interests.

Amendment

The Scientific Council shall be composed of scientists, engineers and scholars of the highest repute and appropriate expertise, ***subject to gender and geographical balance***, ensuring a diversity of research areas and acting in their personal capacity, independent of extraneous interests.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a decision

Annex 1 – point 1 – point 1.1 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Priority setting will equally be based on a wide range of inputs and advice. It will include, where appropriate, groups of independent experts set up specifically to advise on the implementation of Horizon 2020 or any of its specific objectives. These experts group shall show the appropriate level of expertise and knowledge in the covered areas and a variety of professional backgrounds, including industry and civil society involvement.

Amendment

Priority setting will equally be based on a wide range of inputs and advice. It will include, where appropriate, groups of independent experts set up specifically to advise on the implementation of Horizon 2020 or any of its specific objectives. These experts group shall show the appropriate level of expertise and knowledge in the covered areas and a variety of professional backgrounds, including industry and civil society involvement ***and should also be subject to geographical and gender balance***.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a decision

Annex 1 – section 1 – point 1 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Independent researchers of any age, including starting researchers making the transition to being independent research

Amendment

Independent researchers of any age, including starting researchers making the transition to being independent research

leaders in their own right, from any country in the world will be supported to carry out their research in Europe.

leaders in their own right **and researchers at the stage of consolidation of their own research career (consolidators)**, from any country in the world will be supported to carry out their research in Europe.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a decision

Annex 1 – section 1 – point 3 – point 3.4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

This will be achieved by co-funding new or existing regional, national, private and international programmes to open-up to and provide for international, intersectoral and interdisciplinary research training, as well as cross-border and cross-sector mobility of researchers and innovation staff at all stages of their career.

Amendment

This will be achieved by co-funding new or existing regional, national, private and international programmes to open-up to and provide for international, intersectoral and interdisciplinary research training, as well as cross-border and cross-sector mobility of researchers and innovation staff **of any nationality** at all stages of their career.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a decision

Annex 1 – section 1 – point 3 – point 3.5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

To efficiently meet the challenge it will be essential to monitor progress. The programme will support the development of indicators and the analysis of data related to researchers' mobility, skills and careers with a view to identifying gaps in the Marie Curie actions and to increasing the impact of these actions. These activities will be implemented seeking synergies and close coordination with the policy support actions on researchers, their employers and funders carried out under 'Inclusive, innovative and secure societies'. Specific actions will be funded to support initiatives to raise awareness on the importance of the research career, and to disseminate

Amendment

To efficiently meet the challenge it will be essential to **further develop EURAXESS network as well as to** monitor progress. The programme will support the development of indicators and the analysis of data related to researchers' mobility, skills and careers with a view to identifying gaps in the Marie Curie actions and to increasing the impact of these actions. These activities will be implemented seeking synergies and close coordination with the policy support actions on researchers, their employers and funders carried out under 'Inclusive, innovative and secure societies'. Specific actions will be funded to support initiatives to raise

research and innovation results emanating from work supported by Marie Curie actions.

awareness on the importance of the research career, and to disseminate research and innovation results emanating from work supported by Marie Curie actions.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a decision

Annex 1 – section 3 – point 4 – point 4.4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Actions to support policy analysis and development including on socio-economic aspects of transport are necessary to promote innovation and meet the challenges raised by transport. Activities will target the development and implementation of European research and innovation policies for transport, prospective studies and technology foresight, and strengthening of the European Research Area.

Amendment

Actions to support policy analysis and development including on socio-economic ***and geographic*** aspects of transport are necessary to promote innovation and meet the challenges raised by transport. Activities will target the development and implementation of European research and innovation policies for transport, prospective studies and technology foresight, and strengthening of the European Research Area.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a decision

Annex I - Part III – point 6 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Inclusive, innovative and ***secure*** societies

Amendment

6. ***Europe in a changing world*** - inclusive ***and*** innovative societies

Amendment 11

Proposal for a decision

Annex 1 – section 3 – point 6 – point 6.1 – point 6.1.3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Europe's distinct historical, political, social and cultural system is increasingly confronted with the impact of global

Amendment

Europe's distinct historical, political, social and cultural system is increasingly confronted with the impact of global

changes. In order to further develop its external action in its neighbourhood and beyond and its role as a global actor, Europe has to improve its capacities for defining, prioritising, explaining, assessing and promoting its policy objectives with other world regions and societies to further cooperation or prevent or solve conflicts. In this regard, it also has to improve its capacities for anticipating and responding to the evolution and impacts of globalisation. This requires a greater understanding of the history, cultures and political-economic systems of other world regions, as well as of the role and influence of transnational actors. Finally, Europe also has to contribute effectively to global governance in key domains like trade, development, work, economic cooperation, human rights, **defence** and security. This implies the potential to build new capacities whether in terms of tools, systems and instruments of analysis or in terms of diplomacy in formal and informal international arena with governmental and non governmental actors.

changes. In order to further develop its external action in its neighbourhood and beyond and its role as a global actor, Europe has to improve its capacities **and knowledge base** for defining, prioritising, explaining, assessing and promoting its policy objectives with other world regions and societies to further cooperation or prevent or solve conflicts. In this regard, it also has to improve its **knowledge base regarding conflicts, the transformation of conflict and cooperation and the** capacities for anticipating and responding to the evolution and impacts of globalisation. This requires a greater understanding of the history, cultures and political-economic systems of other world regions, as well as of the role and influence of transnational actors. Finally, Europe also has to contribute effectively to global governance in key domains like trade, development, work, economic cooperation, human rights, **conflict prevention, peace-building** and security. This implies the potential to build new capacities whether in terms of tools, systems and instruments of analysis or in terms of diplomacy in formal and informal international arena with governmental and non governmental actors.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a decision

Annex 1 – section 3 – point 6 – point 6.1 – point 6.1.4 – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

– Linking in a competition emerging institutions, centres of excellence and innovative regions in less developed Member States to international leading counterparts elsewhere in Europe. This will involve teaming of excellent research institutions and less developed regions, twinning of staff exchanges, expert advice and assistance and the development of joint

Amendment

– Linking in a competition emerging institutions, centres of excellence and innovative regions in less developed **and less experienced** Member States to international leading counterparts elsewhere in Europe. This will involve teaming of excellent research institutions and less developed regions, twinning of staff exchanges, expert advice and

strategies for the establishment of centres of excellence that may be supported by the Cohesion policy funds in less developed regions. Building links with innovative clusters and recognising excellence in less developed regions, including through peer reviews and awarding labels of excellence to those institutions that meet international standards, will be considered.

assistance and the development of joint strategies for the establishment of centres of excellence that may be supported by the Cohesion policy funds in less developed regions. Building links with innovative clusters and recognising excellence in less developed regions, including through peer reviews and awarding labels of excellence to those institutions that meet international standards, will be considered.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a decision

Annex 1 – section 3 – point 6 – point 6.1 – point 6.1.4 – indent 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- Supporting the participation of additional partners located in countries not already present in the existing consortium, in on-going projects with the aim to increase the level of expertise, broaden the scope and speed up developments.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a decision

Annex I – part III – point 6 – subpoint 6.3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6.3. Secure societies

deleted

The European Union, its citizens and its international partners are confronted with a range of security threats like crime, terrorism and mass emergencies due to man-made or natural disasters. These threats can span across borders and aim at physical targets or the cyberspace. Attacks against Internet sites of public authorities and private entities for instance not only undermine the citizen's

trust but may seriously affect such essential sectors as energy, transport, health, finance or telecommunications. In order to anticipate, prevent and manage these threats, it is necessary to develop and apply innovative technologies, solutions, foresight tools and knowledge, stimulate cooperation between providers and users, find civil security solutions, improve the competitiveness of the European security, ICT and services industries and prevent and combat the abuse of privacy and breaches of human rights in Internet.

The coordination and improvement of the security research area will thus be an essential element and will help to map present research efforts, including foresight, and improve relevant legal conditions and procedures for coordination, including pre-normative activities.

Activities will follow a mission-oriented approach and integrate the relevant societal dimensions. They will support the Union's policies for internal and external security, defence policies, and the relevant new provision of the Lisbon Treaty, and ensure cyber security, trust and privacy in the Digital single Market. The following specific objectives will be pursued:

6.3.1. Fighting crime and terrorism.

The ambition is both to avoid an incident and to mitigate its potential consequences. This requires new technologies and capabilities (including against cyber crime and cyber terrorism) for the support to health, food, water and environmental security which are essential for the good functioning of society and economy. New technologies and dedicated capabilities will help to protect critical infrastructures, systems and services (including communications, transport, health, food, water, energy, logistic and supply chain, and environment). This will include

analysing and securing public and private critical networked infrastructures and services against any type of threats.

6.3.2. Strengthening security through border management

Technologies and capabilities are also required to enhance systems, equipments, tools, processes, and methods for rapid identification to improve border security, including both control and surveillance issues, while exploiting the full potential of EUROSUR. These will be developed and tested considering their effectiveness, compliance with legal and ethical principles, proportionality, social acceptability and the respect of fundamental rights. Research will also support the improvement of the integrated European border management, including through increased cooperation with candidate, potential candidate and European Neighbourhood Policy countries.

6.3.3. Providing cyber security

Cyber security is a prerequisite for people, business and public services in order to benefit from the opportunities offered by the Internet. It requires providing security for systems, networks, access devices, and software and services, including cloud computing, while taking into account the interoperability of multiple technologies. Research will prevent, detect and manage in real-time cyber-attacks across multiple domains and jurisdictions, and to protect critical ICT infrastructures. The digital society is in full development with constantly changing uses and abuses of the Internet, new ways of social interaction, new mobile and location-based services and the emergence of the Internet of Things. This requires a new type of research which should be triggered by the emerging applications, usage and societal trends. Nimble research initiatives will be undertaken

including pro-active R&D to react quickly to new contemporary developments in trust and security.

6.3.4. Increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters

This requires the development of dedicated technologies and capabilities to support different types of emergency management operations (such as civil protection, fire fighting and marine pollution, humanitarian aid, civil defence, conflict prevention, development of medical information infrastructures rescue tasks and post-crisis-stabilisation) as well as law enforcement. Research will cover the whole crisis management chain and societal resilience, and support the establishment of a European emergency response capacity.

Activities across all mission areas will also address the integration and interoperability of systems and services including aspects such as communication, distributed architectures and human factors. This also requires integrating civilian and military capabilities in tasks ranging from civil protection to humanitarian relief, border management or peace-keeping. This will include technological development in the sensitive area of dual-use technologies to guarantee interoperability between civil protection and military forces and amongst civil protection forces worldwide, as well as reliability, organisational, legal and ethical aspects, trade issues, protection of confidentiality and integrity of information and traceability of all transactions and processing.

6.3.5. Ensuring privacy and freedom in the internet and enhancing the societal dimension of security

Safeguarding the human right of privacy in the digital society will require the development of privacy-by-design frameworks and technologies since the

conception of products and services. Technologies will be developed allowing users to control their personal data and its use by third parties; as well as tools to detect and block illegal content and data breaches and to protect human rights online preventing that people's behaviours individually or in groups is limited by unlawful searching and profiling.

Any new security solution and technology needs to be acceptable to the society, comply with Union and international law, be effective and proportionate in identifying and addressing the security threat. Better understanding the socioeconomic, cultural, and anthropological dimensions of security, the causes of insecurity, the role of media and communication and the citizen's perceptions, are therefore essential. Ethical issues and protection of human values and fundamental rights will be addressed.

6.3.6. Specific implementation aspects

Whereas research will have a civil security orientation, coordination with the activities of the European Defence Agency (EDA) will be actively pursued in order to strengthen cooperation with EDA, notably through the already established European Framework Cooperation, recognising that there are areas of dual use technology relevant for both civil and military applications. Coordination mechanisms with relevant Union Agencies, such as e.g. FRONTEX, EMSA and Europol, will also be further strengthened in order to improve the coordination of Union Programmes and policies in the field of both internal and external security, and of other Union initiatives.

Taking into account the particular nature of security, specific arrangements will be put in place with regards to programming and governance, including arrangements

with the Committee referred to in Article 9 of this Decision. Classified or otherwise sensitive information related to security will be protected and particular requirements and criteria for international cooperation may be specified in work programmes. This will also be reflected in the programming and governance arrangements for Secure Societies (including the comitology aspects).

Amendment 15

Proposal for a decision Annex I - Part III - point 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6a. Secure societies - Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens

The European Union, its citizens and its international partners are confronted with a range of security threats such as crime, terrorism and mass emergencies caused by man-made or natural disasters. These threats can span across borders and aim at physical targets or the cyberspace. Attacks against internet sites of public authorities and private entities, for instance, not only undermine the citizen's trust but may seriously affect such essential sectors as energy, transport, health, finance or telecommunications.

In order to anticipate, prevent and manage these threats, it is necessary to develop and apply innovative technologies, solutions, foresight tools and knowledge, stimulate cooperation between providers and users, find civil security solutions, improve the competitiveness of the European security and services industries and prevent and combat the abuse of privacy and breaches of human rights.

The coordination and improvement of the security research area will thus be an essential element and will help to map present research efforts, including foresight, and improve relevant legal conditions and procedures for coordination, including standardisation activities.

Activities will follow a mission-oriented approach and integrate the relevant societal dimensions. They will support the Union's policies for internal and external security, defence policies, and the relevant new provision of the Lisbon Treaty, and ensure cyber security, trust and privacy. The following specific objectives will be pursued:

6a.1. Increasing security and protection of citizens - Fighting crime and terrorism.

The ambition is both to avoid an incident and to mitigate its potential consequences. This requires new technologies and capabilities (including against cyber crime and cyber terrorism) for supporting health, food, water and environmental security which are essential for the good functioning of society and the economy. Additional topics aimed at improving the protection of citizens will foster the development of secure civil societies.

6a.2. Protecting and improving the resilience of critical infrastructures

New technologies and dedicated capabilities will help to protect critical infrastructures, systems and services (including communications, transport, health, food, water, energy, logistic and supply chain, and environment). This will include analysing and securing public and private critical network infrastructures and services against any type of threats.

6a.3. Strengthening security through border management - maritime security

Technologies and capabilities are also required to enhance systems, equipment, tools, processes, and methods for rapid identification with the aim of improving border security, including both control and surveillance aspects, while exploiting the full potential of EUROSUR. These will be developed and tested considering their effectiveness, compliance with legal and ethical principles, proportionality, social acceptability and the respect of fundamental rights. Research will also support the improvement of the integrated European border management, including through increased cooperation with candidate, potential candidate and European Neighbourhood Policy countries.

The full range of maritime security aspects will be addressed. This includes blue border management aspects as well as protection and control of water transport.

6a.4. Providing and improving cyber security

Cyber security is a prerequisite for people, business and public services in order to benefit from the opportunities offered by the internet. It requires providing security for systems, networks, access devices, and software and services, including cloud computing, while taking into account the interoperability of multiple technologies. Research will prevent, detect and manage, in real-time, cyber-attacks across multiple domains and jurisdictions, counteract misuse of cyber technologies, prevent privacy violations and protect critical ICT infrastructures.

6a.5. Increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters

This requires the development of dedicated technologies and capabilities to support different types of emergency management operations (such as civil protection, fire fighting and marine

pollution, humanitarian aid, civil defence, conflict prevention, development of medical information infrastructures, rescue tasks and post-crisis-stabilisation) as well as law enforcement. Research will cover the whole crisis management chain and societal resilience, and support the establishment of a European emergency response capacity.

Activities across all mission areas will also address the integration and interoperability of systems and services, including aspects such as communication, distributed architectures and human factors. This also requires integrating civilian and military capabilities in tasks ranging from civil protection to humanitarian relief, border management or peace-keeping. This will include technological development in the sensitive area of dual-use technologies to guarantee interoperability between civil protection and military forces and amongst civil protection forces worldwide, as well as reliability, organisational, legal and ethical aspects, trade issues, protection of confidentiality and integrity of information and traceability of all transactions and processing.

6a.6. Enhancing the societal dimension of security and ensuring privacy and freedom in the internet

Any new security solution and technology needs to be acceptable to society, comply with Union and international law and be effective and proportionate in identifying and addressing the security threat. A better understanding of the socioeconomic, cultural and anthropological dimensions of security, the causes of insecurity, the role of the media, communication and citizens' perceptions are therefore essential. Ethical issues and protection of human values and fundamental rights will be addressed.

Safeguarding the human right to privacy in the digital society will require the development of privacy-by-design frameworks and technologies as of the conception of products and services. Technologies will be developed allowing users to control their personal data and their use by third parties as well as tools to detect and block illegal content and data breaches and to protect human rights on-line, preventing that people's behaviour, individually or in groups, is limited by unlawful searching and profiling.

6a.7. Strengthening the capability to conduct missions and operations under the Common Security and Defence Policy

Since the dividing line between external and internal security is increasingly blurred, conflicts outside Europe and their consequences can rapidly have a direct impact on Europe's security. Furthermore, the interface between civil and defence-oriented activities and policies requires particular attention as there is ample opportunity to exploit synergies between civil protection, situation assessment, conflict management and conflict prevention, peace-keeping and post-crisis stabilisation operations. Investment in the development of crisis management capabilities shall be encouraged where complementarities have been identified, so as to quickly close capability gaps whilst avoiding unnecessary duplication, creating synergies and supporting standardisation.

6a.8. Specific implementation aspects

Whereas research will have a civil security orientation, coordination with the activities of the European Defence Agency (EDA) will be actively pursued in order to strengthen cooperation with the EDA, notably through the already established European Framework Cooperation, recognising that there are areas of dual use technology relevant for

both civil and military applications. Coordination mechanisms involving relevant Union Agencies such as FRONTEX, EMSA and Europol will also be further strengthened in order to improve the coordination of Union programmes and policies in the field of both internal and external security and of other Union initiatives.

Taking into account the particular nature of security, specific arrangements will be put in place with regard to programming and governance, including arrangements with the Committee referred to in Article 9 of this Decision. Classified or otherwise sensitive information related to security will be protected and particular requirements and criteria for international cooperation may be specified in work programmes. This will also be reflected in the programming and governance arrangements for Secure Societies (including the comitology aspects).

Amendment 16

Proposal for a decision

Annex 2 – part 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – indent 1 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- share of addicted alcoholics in Europe / per participating State,

Amendment 17

Proposal for a decision

Annex 2 – part 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – indent 1 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- share of poverty in Europe / per participating State,

Amendment 18

Proposal for a decision

Annex 2 – part 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – indent 1 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

*- share of unemployment in Europe / per
participating State.*

PROCEDURE

Title	Specific Programme Implementing Horizon 2020 - The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)		
References	COM(2011)0811 – C7-0509/2011 – 2011/0402(CNS)		
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ITRE 17.1.2012		
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	AFET 15.3.2012		
Rapporteur Date appointed	Sophocles Sophocleous 4.9.2012		
Previous rapporteur	Kyriakos Mavronikolas		
Discussed in committee	21.6.2012	11.7.2012	17.9.2012
Date adopted	18.9.2012		
Result of final vote	+: 36 -: 7 0: 0		
Members present for the final vote	Jerzy Buzek, Tarja Cronberg, Arnaud Danjean, Michael Gahler, Marietta Giannakou, Anna Ibrisagic, Liisa Jaakonsaari, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jelko Kacin, Ioannis Kasoulides, Tunne Kelam, Maria Eleni Koppa, Eduard Kukan, Vytautas Landsbergis, Krzysztof Lisek, Sabine Lösing, Mario Mauro, Francisco José Millán Mon, Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, Norica Nicolai, Raimon Obiols, Kristiina Ojuland, Justas Vincas Paleckis, Ioan Mircea Pașcu, Alojz Peterle, Cristian Dan Preda, Fiorello Provera, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, György Schöpflin, Werner Schulz, Sophocles Sophocleous, Charles Tannock, Inese Vaidere, Geoffrey Van Orden, Sir Graham Watson		
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Christian Ehler, Diogo Feio, Kinga Gál, Norbert Neuser, Alf Svensson, Indrek Tarand		
Substitute(s) under Rule 187(2) present for the final vote	Martin Ehrenhauser, Judith Sargentini		