




Societal
Security
Network

VIRTUAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR RESEARCH SUPPORT AND COORDINATION ON SOCIETAL SECURITY

D9.4

CROSS-SECTOR AND POLICY BRIEFS

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Abstract: The objective of this Deliverable was to organize and publish up to 21 societal security reports aimed at the general public, industry actors, policy makers and end-users. Cooperation with network participants from others sectors will make the outcome of this task more efficient and dynamic. 'Translating' academic reports into the language of other sectors will open up for dialogue and cooperation.

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1. Objectives

The objective of this Deliverable was to organize and publish up to 21 **societal security reports** aimed at the general public, industry actors, policy makers and end-users.

A total of **18 Policy Briefs/Reports and a Collective Volume** have been published during the course of the project. CEPS, as leader for this task, has ensured that the policy briefs and policy insights provided timely and rigorous analysis which contributed to understand and assess several societal security concerns raised by ongoing Justice and Home Affairs policy and normative developments at the EU and international level.

Policy briefs and insights produced by CEPS have tackled different issues, including the implications that EU policies on migration, visas, border control, and asylum have on fundamental rights and personal freedoms, and in particular on the rights to personal liberty and security, the right to privacy and data protection, but also on the freedom of movement within the Schengen Area, and the freedom against discrimination.

The policy briefs and insights have also contributed to scrutinise relevant EU and international policy developments in the field of police cooperation in criminal justice and the impact of the EU Agenda on Security thereof. Specific attention has been given to policies adopted at the EU and member state level and aimed at countering terrorism and crime. The briefs have contributed to the assessment of the EU's efforts to support cross-border investigations, as well to foster the exchange of information within the EU and in cooperation with third countries.

Particular attention has been paid to opportunities and risks associated to the creation and strengthening of EU Justice and Home Affairs agencies, and in particular Frontex and the new European Border and Coast Guard, as well as the European Public Prosecutor Office. The development of interagency-cooperation and EU external relations with third countries in the fields such as border surveillance and information sharing have also been extensively analysed. Most recently, attention has been paid to the implications of Brexit on the future cooperation between the EU and the UK in the domain of security and criminal justice.

This body of work well reflect the dramatic developments that the EU Justice and Home Affairs acquis witnessed during the past five years. The Source policy briefs and insights thus contributed to the overall understanding of the EU security policies developed in reaction to terrorists attacks and the refugee crisis that affected Europe during the duration of the project.

The policy briefs are open access and free downloadable from the SOURCE website (<http://www.societalsecurity.net/source-publications/policy-papers>). Furthermore, their dissemination has been made widely having at the end a range of **400 to more than 11,000 downloads**.

Within this task, SOURCE has also accomplished the publication of a **Collective Volume**, which counts with various chapters drafted by high-level experts on security and leaders of well-known other EU funded research projects.

Furthermore, the Volume benefits with the Foreword from **Commissioner Julian King**. This publication has clearly had an impact at the policy-making process, as the discussions and outputs stated in the document has been quoted and taken into account in the European Commission’s 2017 Comprehensive Assessment of EU Security Policy.

Finally, CEPS has also encouraged all the partners to produce Policy Briefs in order to obtain a stronger impact and visibility among policy makers. The task of producing a Policy Brief in the Thematic Working Groups to enhanced its visibility and exchange has been included in the timelines.

2. Summary of Cross-sector and policy briefs

During **2015** there were a total of **three Policy Briefs** published following up the discussions on EU-US data transfers after the Schrems judgment and the various developments that took place after the terrorist’s attacks in Paris and the impacts that it had in the Schengen borders and security policies.



The EU and its Counter-Terrorism Policies after the Paris Attacks

Author(s): Didier Bigo, Sergio Carrera (CEPS), Elspeth Guild (CEPS & QMUL), Emmanuel-Pierre Guittet (University of Manchester), Julien Jeandesboz (Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)), Valsamis Mitsilegas (QMUL), Francesco Ragazzi (University of Leiden) and Amandine Scherrer (CCLS)

Date of Publication: November 2015

Downloads: 7,220

This paper examines the EU’s counter-terrorism policies responding to the Paris attacks of 13 November 2015. It argues that these events call for a re-think of the current information-sharing and preventive-justice model guiding the EU’s counter-terrorism tools, along with security agencies such as Europol and Eurojust. Priority should be given to independently evaluating ‘what has worked’ and ‘what has not’ when it comes to police and criminal justice cooperation in the Union.

Current EU counter-terrorism policies face two challenges: one is related to their efficiency and other concerns their legality. ‘More data’ without the necessary human resources, more effective cross-border operational cooperation and more trust between the law enforcement authorities of EU member states is not an efficient policy response. Large-scale surveillance and preventive justice techniques are also incompatible with the legal and judicial standards developed by the Court of Justice of the EU.

The EU can bring further added value first, by boosting traditional policing and criminal justice cooperation to fight terrorism; second, by re-directing EU agencies’ competences towards more coordination and support in

cross-border operational cooperation and joint investigations, subject to greater accountability checks (Europol and Eurojust +); and third, by improving the use of policy measures following a criminal justice-led cooperation model focused on improving cross-border joint investigations and the use of information that meets the quality standards of ‘evidence’ in criminal judicial proceedings. Any EU and national counter-terrorism policies must not undermine democratic rule of law, fundamental rights or the EU’s founding constitutional principles, such as the free movement of persons and the Schengen system. Otherwise, these policies will defeat their purpose by generating more insecurity, instability, mistrust and legal uncertainty for all.

Download the publication at: <https://www.ceps.eu/publications/eu-and-its-counter-terrorism-policies-after-paris-attacks>



Safe Harbour or into the storm? EU-US data transfers after the Schrems judgment

Author(s): Sergio Carrera and Elspeth Guild (CEPS)

Date of Publication: November 2015

Downloads: 4,338

In its recent *Schrems* judgment the Luxembourg Court annulled Commission Decision 2000/520 according to which US data protection rules are sufficient to satisfy EU privacy rules regarding EU-US transfers of personal data, otherwise known as the ‘Safe Harbour’ framework. What does this judgment mean and what are its implications for EU-US data transfers? In this paper the authors find that this landmark judgment sends a strong message to EU and US policy-makers about the need to ensure clear rules governing data transfers, so that people whose personal data is transferred to third countries have sufficient legal guarantees. Without such rules there is legal uncertainty and mistrust. Any future arrangement for the transatlantic transfer of data will therefore need to be firmly anchored in a framework of protection commensurate with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the EU’s data protection architecture.

Download the publication at: <https://www.ceps.eu/publications/safe-harbour-or-storm-eu-us-data-transfers-after-schrems-judgment>



What is happening to the Schengen borders?

Author(s): Elspeth Guild (CEPS & QMUL), Evelien Brouwer (VU University Amsterdam), Kees Groenendijk (University of Nijmegen) and Sergio Carrera (CEPS)

Date of Publication: December 2015

Downloads: 9,281

What is happening to the Schengen borders? Is Schengen in ‘crisis’? This paper examines the state of play in the Schengen system in light of the developments during 2015. It critically examines the assertion that Schengen is ‘in

crisis' and seeks to set the record straight on what has been happening to the intra-Schengen border-free and common external borders system. The paper argues that Schengen is here to stay and that reports about the reintroduction of internal border checks are exaggerated as they are in full compliance with the EU rule of law model laid down in the Schengen Borders Code and subject to scrutiny by the European Commission. It also examines the legal challenges inherent to police checks within the internal border areas as having an equivalent effect to border checks as well as the newly adopted proposal for a European Border and Coast Guard system. The analysis shows that the most far-reaching challenge to the current and future configurations of EU border policies relates to ensuring that they are in full compliance with fundamental human rights obligations to refugees, effective accountability and independent monitoring of the implementation of EU legal standards. This should be accompanied by a transparent and informed discussion on which 'Schengen' and which 'common European Border and Coast Guard Agency' we exactly want within current democratic rule of law and fundamental rights reverts.

Download the document at: <https://www.ceps.eu/publications/what-happening-schengen-borders>

During the **2016**, WP9 produced five Policy Briefs focusing on themes related with the European Refugee Crisis, such as Migration and Asylum statistics, Readmission Agreements, Borders and Search and Rescue. The policy briefs are open access and free downloadable from the SOURCE website. Each of them having between **3.000-11.000 downloads**; being these documents the most downloaded. CEPS also encouraged all the partners to produce Policy Briefs in order to obtain a stronger impact and visibility among policy makers. For instance, the VUB produced one Policy Brief during this timing.



'EU-Morocco Cooperation on Readmission, Borders and Protection: A model to follow?'

Author(s): S. Carrera, L. den Hertog, J-P. Cassarino, N. El Qadim and M. Lahlou

Date of Publication: January 2016

Downloads: 11,492

Greater cooperation with third countries is one of the EU's core responses to the refugee crisis. This cooperation is focused on the readmission of individuals irregularly staying in the EU, on border surveillance and control, and on the reception of refugees in third countries.

This paper poses the question of what kind of cooperation the EU should pursue with third countries. As the current approaches are not new, the authors present the lessons from the EU's long cooperation with Morocco to inform the current debate. They argue that the lessons learnt from the cooperation with Morocco show the limited feasibility and appropriateness of EU approach towards third countries, and that cooperation with third

countries should not come at the expense of migrants' rights. They should instead open up regular channels for asylum-seekers and not link readmission to other fields of EU external action under the 'more-for-more' principle.

You can download the document at: <https://www.ceps.eu/publications/eu-morocco-cooperation-readmission-borders-and-protection-model-follow>



A European Border and Coast Guard: What's in a name?

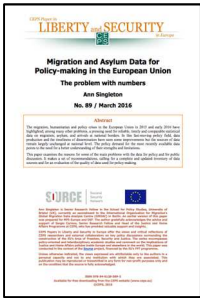
Author(s): Sergio Carrera and Leonhard den Hertog (CEPS)

Date of Publication: March 2016

Downloads: 11,601

This paper assesses the Commission's proposal presented in December 2015 to set up a European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG), based on the responses made by the EU border agency Frontex to the 'refugee crisis' that began in 2015 and continues unabated. It explores the extent to which this proposed new body will be capable of remedying the EU's shortcomings in meeting established border and asylum standards and related institutional needs on the ground and concludes that it is unlikely to do so. The paper argues that the EBCG proposal does not establish a true European Border and Coast Guard. Instead it would revamp Frontex into a Frontex + Agency. The EBCG would expand the current logic of national border guards to be committed to the Frontex Agency 'pools' and therefore does not solve the 'dependency' of Frontex on member states. More importantly, the EBCG would do too little to ensure that member states comply with EU border and asylum standards, which has constituted the central deficiency throughout 2015 and earlier. We find that it will also fall short of establishing a professional culture in border control cooperation to be shared across the Union. Revamping and re-labelling Frontex will create expectations that will be difficult to fulfil if compliance with EU border, reception, and asylum standards remains weak on the ground. The paper calls on the EU to give higher priority to policies dealing with the structural compliance with EU border and asylum standards by all member states, moving beyond the EU Dublin system and including an enlarged role for the European Asylum Support Office (EASO).

Download the Publication at: <https://www.ceps.eu/publications/european-border-and-coast-guard-what%E2%80%99s-name>



Migration and Asylum Data for Policy-making in the European Union – The problem with numbers

Author(s): Ann Singleton

Date of Publication: March 2016

Downloads: 4,899

The migration, humanitarian and policy crises in the European Union in 2015 and early 2016 have highlighted, among many other problems, a pressing need for reliable, timely and comparable statistical data on migration, asylum, and arrivals at national borders. In this fast-moving policy field, data production and the timeliness of dissemination have seen some improvements but the sources of data remain largely unchanged at national level. The policy demand for the most recently available data points to the need for a better understanding of their strengths and limitations.

This paper examines the reasons for some of the main problems with the data for policy and for public discussion. It makes a set of recommendations, calling for a complete and updated inventory of data sources and for an evaluation of the quality of data used for policy-making.

Download the Publication at: <https://www.ceps.eu/publications/migration-and-asylum-data-policy-making-european-union-%E2%80%93-problem-numbers>



How to reconcile the EU border paradox? The concurrence of refugee reception and deterrence

Author(s): Christof Roos and Giacomo Orsini

Date of Publication: June 2016

The refugee crisis that unfolded in Europe in the summer of 2015 questions the effectiveness of European border and refugee policies. The breakdown of the Dublin and Schengen rules due to chaotic situations at the borders in the Balkans marks a critical juncture for the EU.

This Policy Brief analyses EU policy and politics and argues that plans for refugee relocation and reception centres as well as the use of qualified majority voting in the Council can unfold a dynamic that helps to solve the co-operation crisis. However, underlying the problems of co-operation and effectiveness is the EU's border paradox: while EU border policy works towards refugee deterrence, EU asylum policy aims at refugee protection. The EU's approach in regulating borders and asylum can be understood in terms of 'organised hypocrisy' (Brunsson, 1993). Reconciling the paradox calls for overcoming such hypocrisy.

Download the Publication at: <https://www.ies.be/policy-brief/how-reconcile-eu-border-paradox-concurrence-refugee-reception-and->

[deterrence?utm_source=Institute%20for%20European%20Studies%20Mailinglist&utm_campaign=aa7e8fa8f3-Policy_Brief_November2015&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_88a4af7824-aa7e8fa8f3-292447873](https://www.ceps.eu/publications/whose-mare-rule-law-challenges-field-european-border-surveillance-mediterranean)



Whose Mare? Rule of law challenges in the field of European border surveillance in the Mediterranean

Author(s): Sergio Carrera and Leonhard den Hertog

Date of Publication: June 2016

Downloads: 10,151

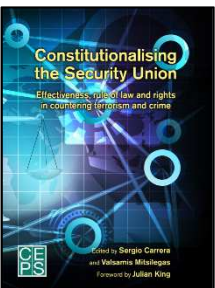
This paper examines key developments in the field of European border surveillance in the Mediterranean. By asking, ‘Whose Mare?’, we focus on rule of law challenges

stemming from these developments in a post-Lisbon EU. The developments examined are the Italian Navy-led Mare Nostrum operation, the debates over European ‘exit strategies’ for this operation and the ensuing launch of the Frontex Triton joint operation (JO). The recently adopted Regulation on Frontex sea border surveillance operations is also presented as a key development to understand the rule of law challenges. Moreover, the adoption of the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (MSS) and the development of several maritime surveillance systems in the EU highlight that a wide range of actors seeks authority over this field.

Download the Publication at: <https://www.ceps.eu/publications/whose-mare-rule-law-challenges-field-european-border-surveillance-mediterranean>

During 2017, CEPS produced **six Policy Briefs** focusing on themes related with the European Refugee Crisis, EPPO, Borders and Security. Each policy brief has had between 700- 5.000 downloads.

Furthermore, following up the organization of the **policy meeting with DG HOME**, a **Collective Volume** gathering the all the contributions from the various speakers and with the foreword of Commissioner **Julian King** was published under the title ‘Constitutionalising the Security Union’.



Constitutionalising the Security Union: Effectiveness, Rule of Law and Rights on Countering Terrorism and Crime

Editor(s): Sergio Carrera (CEPS) and Valsamis Mitsilegas (QMUL)

Date of Publication: November 2017

Downloads: 2,754

This collective volume offers a multidisciplinary examination of the critical issues and challenges associated with the EU’s initiative to build a Security Union, particularly in relation to common policies adopted at the member state level aimed at countering terrorism and crime. It delves into the EU’s efforts to

support cross-border investigations, the exchange of information and international cooperation, taking stock of the effects on freedom and privacy. The various authors offer key research findings, which contributed to the European Commission’s 2017 Comprehensive Assessment of EU Security Policy. They identify and explore the main constitutional dilemmas facing the Security Union concerning EU standards enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty and the commitments undertaken in the context of the EU Better Regulation agenda. Hence, this timely examination of EU security policies sheds light on their effectiveness, proportionality, fundamental rights and societal implications.

Download the Publication at: <https://www.ceps.eu/publications/constitutionalising-security-union-effectiveness-rule-law-and-rights-countering>

The titles and Abstracts of the Policy Briefs published during 2017 are provided below:



The European Public Prosecutor’s Office: King without kingdom?

Author(s): By Fabio Giuffrida (QMUL) - supervised by CEPS.

Date of Publication: February 2017

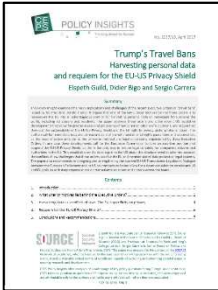
Downloads: 4,798

In July 2013, the European Commission issued a Proposal for a Council Regulation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO), i.e. a European body to be

empowered to investigate and prosecute crimes affecting the financial interests of the EU. This contribution analyses the most relevant features of the (probably) forthcoming Office, as it is envisaged in the text currently under negotiation in the Council.

Being the first European body assigned the competence to adopt decisions vis-à-vis individuals in the sensitive field of criminal law, the EPPO could represent a Copernican revolution in the history of EU (criminal) law. The analysis shows, however, that this potentially revolutionary leap forward has turned out to be quite complicated. It is questionable whether the Office – under the currently envisaged structure and powers – will enhance the fight against crimes affecting the financial interests of the Union. Hence, the need to establish such a new body should be carefully assessed.

Download this Publication at: <http://www.societalsecurity.net/sites/default/files/eppo-22017.pdf>



Trump's Travel Bans: Harvesting personal data and reequiem for the EU-US Privacy Shield

Author(s): Elspeth Guild (CEPS), Didier Bigo (KCL) & Sergio Carrera (CEPS).

Date of Publication: April 2017

Downloads: 2,421

This Policy Insight examines the main implications and challenges of the recent Executive Orders or 'travel bans' issued by US President Donald Trump. It argues that one of the key ulterior motives behind these orders is to manoeuvre the US into an advantageous position for harvesting personal data on individuals from around the world, including EU citizens and residents. The paper analyses these orders and other recent US legislative developments that allow for greater access and processing of raw communications of EU citizens, and argues that they put the sustainability of the EU-US Privacy Shield and the EU right to privacy under profound strain. The authors call for more diplomacy and democratic rule of law with fundamental rights guarantees and cooperation, as the most effective antidote to the pervasive mistrust and legal uncertainty engendered by these Executive Orders.

Download this Publication at: http://www.societalsecurity.net/sites/default/files/pi_2017-13trumpexecorders.pdf



It wasn't me! The Luxembourg Court Orders on the EU-Turkey Refugee Deal

Author(s): Sergio Carrera Leonhard den Hertog Marco Stefan (CEPS).

Date of Publication: April 2017

Downloads: 5,935

It wasn't me! This was in essence what the European Council, alongside the Council and the Commission, answered to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) when asked about the authorship of the EU-Turkey Statement. This is surprising, as the Statement – often referred to as the EU-Turkey Refugee Deal – was widely celebrated by the EU institutions themselves as the main EU response to the 'refugee crisis'.

In this contribution the authors argue that the EU institutions purposefully – and unfortunately, successfully – circumvented the democratic and judicial checks and balances as laid down in the EU Treaties. We find this problematic, especially as the Statement constitutes a measure that produces severe legal effects for the rights of asylum seekers and fundamentally alters the course of EU external migration policy. By choosing to conduct major policy decisions through press releases and refusing to take legal responsibility for the Statement, the EU institutions themselves jeopardise the Treaty-based framework that aims to ensure democratic rule of law and fundamental rights.

Download this Publication at: http://www.societalsecurity.net/sites/default/files/eu-turkey_deal.pdf



The Transatlantic Dispute over Visas: The need for EU action in the face of US non-reciprocity, moving targets and the harvesting of EU citizens' data

Author: Marco Stefan (CEPS)

Date of Publication: July 2017

Downloads: 1,270

This Policy Insight investigates the multiple policy, legal and inter-institutional ramifications of the dispute arising from the persisting lack of visa reciprocity between the EU and the US. The ever-stringent US requirements for member states' admittance and stay in the Visa Waiver Programme discriminate against European passport holders on the basis of nationality and justify preventive policing through the harvesting of EU citizens' personal data.

Download the publication at: http://www.societalsecurity.net/sites/default/files/pi2017-27_ms_eu-us_visa_controversy-2.pdf



Reflections on the Terrorist Attacks in Barcelona: Constructing a principled and trust-based EU approach to countering terrorism

Author(s): Sergio Carrera (CEPS), Elspeth Guild (CEPS) & Valsamis Mitsilegas (QMUL).

Date of Publication: August 2017

Downloads: 2,365

This Policy Insight examines EU counter-terrorism policies in the aftermath of the recent terrorist attacks of 18 August 2017 in Catalonia and explores what more the EU can do to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of those policies. The conclusions outline a set of recommendations for the next phases of the European Agenda on Security aimed at implementing a principled and trust-based EU approach in countering terrorism.

Download this Publication at:

http://www.societalsecurity.net/sites/default/files/pp_jha_terrorism_and_barcelona.pdf



Raising the bar? Thoughts on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office

Author(s): Valsamis Mitsilegas & Fabio Giuffrida (QMUL)

Date of Publication: November 2017

Downloads: 1,310

The creation of a European prosecuting authority is a historic achievement for the European Union, especially at a time when populism, as epitomised by Brexit, has undermined the

process of integration. This paper looks at the main provisions of the Regulation and the challenges it poses, focusing on the structure, powers, and competence of the EPPO. It also considers the judicial review of its acts, the protection of the rights of suspects and accused persons, and relations between the Office and its partners. The analysis shows that the Commission’s innovative vision of a centralised prosecution at EU level, with its echoes of federalism, has been watered down in negotiations in the Council and replaced with the usual intergovernmental, collegiate vision that underpins numerous EU judicial cooperation structures and instruments.

Download this Publication at: http://www.societalsecurity.net/sites/default/files/pi_2017-39_mitsilegas_giuffrida.pdf

Finally, **2018** has been mainly focused on the conclusion of the project and to promote other partners to produce a Policy Brief based on the research results and outcomes reached during the progress of the SOURCE Network. Thus, leaders from the different Working Thematic Groups, such as PRIO and VICESSE, produced two briefings aiming at presenting their results in an accessible and visual manners and providing recommendations.



Societal Ethics and Biometric Technologies (Briefing Paper from D6.2)

Author(s): Nina Boy, Elida K. U. Jacobsen, Kristoffer Lidén (PRIO)

Date of Publication: November 2018

This report addresses the widespread Brief Points ethical issues raised by the increasing use of biometric technologies. It concentrates on the social and political effects of novel governmental schemes of policing, surveillance and identity management that combine biometric information with cloud based computing and the automated analysis of big data.

In doing so, the report aims in particular to analyse the implicit value assumptions in the deployment of biometric technologies and the legal and rights issues these are raising.

To date, ethical analyses of biometric technologies have tended to focus on the impact on individuals, with an emphasis on privacy. This report complements this focus by highlighting societal dimensions of the ethics of biometric technologies.

Download the document at: <http://www.societalsecurity.net/source-publications/policy-papers/societal-ethics-and-biometric-technologies>



Disarming a ticking bomb: Can the Withdrawal Agreement ensure EU-UK judicial and police cooperation after Brexit?

Author(s): Marco Stefan (CEPS) and Fabio Giuffrida (QMUL)

Date of Publication: December 2018

Downloads: 400

In November 2018, EU and UK negotiators reached a common position on the content of the Withdrawal Agreement, though a few procedural steps are required before its entry into force, notably the approval of the UK Parliament. The Agreement is based on the principle that the UK remains bound during the transition period by EU acts applicable to it upon its withdrawal. Hence, the country will continue to participate in EU agencies, mutual recognition instruments and information-sharing mechanisms until the end of the transition period. The adoption of the Agreement is thus an essential precondition for avoiding ‘cliff-edge’ scenarios where the UK, in the aftermath of Brexit, would be abruptly prevented from exchanging European Arrest Warrants with other member states or from participating in Europol or Eurojust.

Nevertheless, the departure of the UK from the bloc will already change the status of this country vis-à-vis EU instruments and agencies from the very beginning of the transition period. From Brexit day on, the UK will not be able to take part in the management bodies of EU agencies nor to opt into new measures concerning the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. The EU may invite the UK to cooperate in relation to such new measures, but only under the conditions set out for cooperation with third non-Schengen countries.

During the transition period, the essential benchmarks of EU fundamental rights and data protection standards must be respected in order to maintain the trust required for sustaining any form of cooperation between the parties following Brexit. Beyond the end of the transition period, EU and UK cooperation in the field of police and criminal justice will have to rely on a new legal basis. Any new agreement will need to be aligned with the rules governing EU relations with third countries outside Schengen.

Download the Publication at: http://www.societalsecurity.net/sites/default/files/pi2018_16_ms_fg_eu-uk_judicial_and_police_cooperation_after_brexit.pdf



Strengthening the role of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) and end-users in security research

Author(s): Reinhard Kreissl

Date of Publication: December 2018

Investigating the position and role of SSH in security research, the informal ESSRO group, supported by the SOURCE project, drafted this position paper summarising the results

from a multi-stakeholder consultation event that took place in Brussels during the 9 & 10 October 2018. This

paper sets out to discuss specific roles for SSH in security research and define tasks and SSH-inspired research-based contributions to European security policy.

European security policy, comprising dimensions of internal and external security, takes a threat-based approach, highlighting terrorism, radicalisation, organised and cyber-crime as well as climate change as key challenges to be addressed by targeted policy initiatives. European security research is supposed to contribute in several ways: developing a better understanding of (root) causes and provide technological, societal and policy solutions to combat the abovementioned threats. Also, security research should increase the competitiveness of the European security industry.

Download the Publication at: http://www.societalsecurity.net/sites/default/files/policy_brief_final.pdf