Changing world

- Population growth to 8 billion people in 2025
- Climate change
- Lack of natural resources
- Urbanisation
- Changing power relations
- New industries and production techniques
Our cities change

- Changing composition of population: ageing, migration, rising education level

- New ways of organising: retreating government, changing participation, open innovation

- From growth to transformation: economic crisis, changing needs and supply of natural resources, new types of infrastructure
Boundless risk

- Infrastructure becomes global
- Cascading effects do not stop at country borders
- Knowledge about vulnerabilities spreads globally instantaneously
- Security requires cooperation between a number of governance levels
- Threats are no longer bound to country borders:
  - Epidemics
  - Organised crime
  - Migration
  - Financial crisis
  - Climate
  - Cyber crime
  - Terrorism
New approach to deal with terrorist threat

- improving the preparedness of security forces,
- the capabilities at their disposal,
- and facilitating the emergence of a cross-European common approach.

(European Commission, FP7 Security Call, 2011)
Cross European common approach

There are several reasons for a common approach across Europe:

- to create support on all relevant policy levels for up to date counter terrorism tactics;
- to share information on potential attack vectors (design basis threat);
- to develop, validate and share good practices;
- to create a sizeable market for the research & development of relevant products and services against new threats, to protect new targets and to address new vulnerabilities;
TACTICS vision: a safe city is a smart city

Participative risk management in proper harmony with all relevant partners:

- Exchanging information about threats, vulnerabilities and good practices
- Starting from own strengths

Evidence based policies:

- Pro effective security measures
- Privacy-by-design

Robust, timely and proportional deployment of resources for prevention, stopping and recovery
The TACTICS approach

- Re-use existing security measures
- Investigate the use of new security capabilities like:
  - face recognition in open outdoor situations,
  - intelligent behaviour camera’s, and
  - predictive profiling
- Apply relevant design principles:
  - privacy by design;
  - user centred design;
  - evidence based policies

(TACTICS consortium, 2011)
EU FP7 TACTICS
Temporal decomposition (and scope of TACTICS)
Questions raised and answered

In what kind of context can TACTICS function?
- Good basic infrastructure, including ICT for police

How to manage a transition in an overconnected society?
- Pull one string, see what moves ... 

How do we guard the human factor?
- Human intelligence
- Street smart / street level bureaucrats
- Privacy
- Cognitive biases
TACTICS is the least invasive approach

- Clear scope and goals;
- Transparency where possible;
- No duplicates of existing data collection resources;
- Additional security measures only when needed, and no longer;
- Focus on deviant behaviour means that normal behaviour can continue;

⇒ Privacy by Design
Consortium

- TNO (Research)
- RAND Europe (Research)
- KLPD (Dutch police)
- PRIO (Peace institute)
- ITTI (SME)
- Lero@TCD (University)
- ISCA (SME)
- UPV (University)
- Fraunhofer (Research)
- KMar (Ministry of Defense)
- MPH (company)
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

QUESTIONS?