

Acknowledgements

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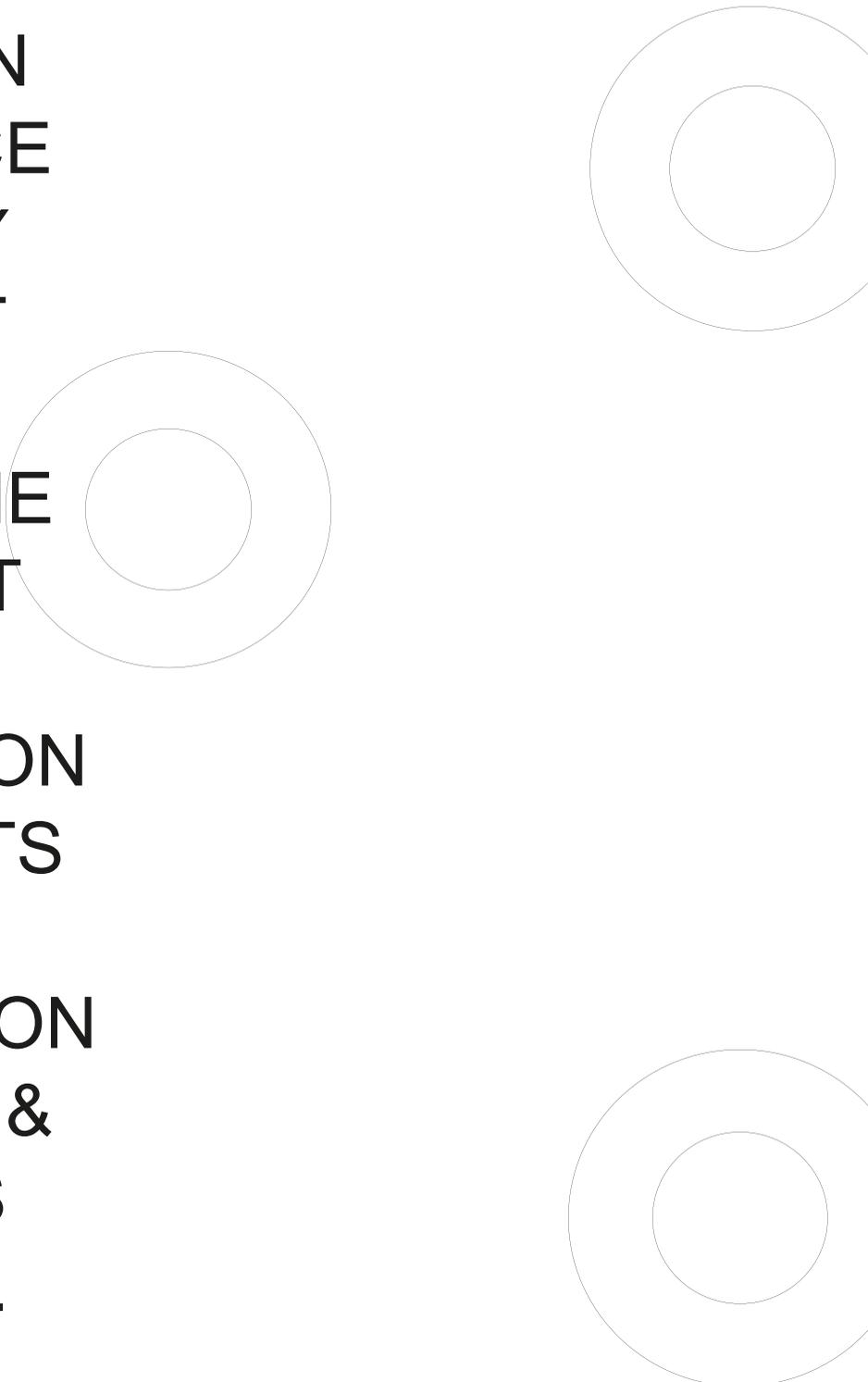
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CHARTS MODES OF POWER ENTANGLED IN SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY AND MIGRANT FLOWS. IT EXPLORES THE EXTRACTIVIST GAZE OF THE EU'S MIGRATION POLICY AND ITS INSCRIPTIVE OPERATIONS ON TERRITORIES & BODIES AT ITS PERIPHERIES.

EURO—VISION



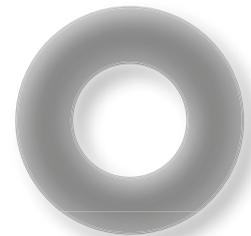
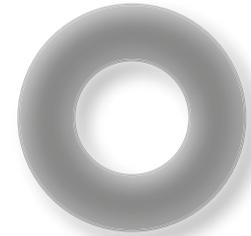
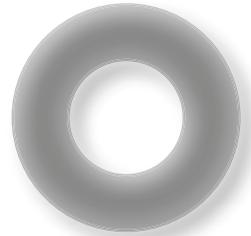
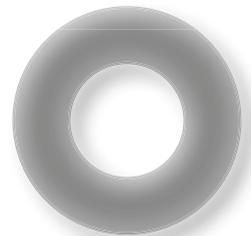
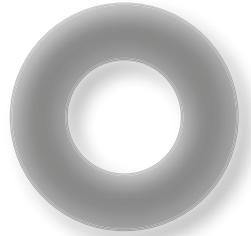


€uro-vision critically charts some of the affective modes of power entangled in surveillance technology and migrant flows. In doing so, it explores the extractivist gaze of the EU's migration policy and its inscriptive operations on territories and bodies at its peripheries.

Borders are the new frontiers. From Europe's 19th century agricultural efforts to resurrect North Africa as the Granary of Rome and post-war CFA currencies such as the *Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine* (African Financial Community Franc), to contemporary free trade and partnership agreements, borders and their management echo European colonial legacies that persist through resource extraction, migration policy and economic and monetary unions. The establishment of Spain's Alien Law (*Ley de Extranjería* — *Ley Orgánica 7/1985*) imposed a visa requirement on North Africans who, until then, had been able to circulate freely. According to the migration expert Hein de Haas, the restrictive freedom of movement pressured seasonal labour migrants between North Africa and countries such as Spain and Italy to seek permanent residence. These movements have deeper roots in the colonial drawing up of borders across Africa, impeding trans-Saharan mobility and trade. As a response to this 'irregular' migration, the EU's first integrated system of external border vigilance (SIVE) was implemented in the Gibraltar Strait and the Canary Islands region off the Western Saharan coast. This 'smart



EURion is a pattern used to prevent counterfeiting. Most copiers are equipped with detection software to block the reproduction of a document which contains it. EURion appears on banknotes such as the EURO, the Moroccan Dirham and the British Pound, and its development and functioning are shrouded in secrecy. The pattern and detection algorithm was allegedly patented by Omron Corporation in 1995. The constellation also resembles the Berlaymont's building plan in Brussels which houses the European Commission. The term, coined by security researcher Markus Kuhn, is a portmanteau of EUR and the Orion constellation. Surveillance capital written in the stars.



border' is the most technologically advanced and also the most profitable.

This booklet comprises an incomplete survey of surveillance technology research and development projects that are publicly funded by the European Union. As such, they represent a portion of the European taxpayer's contribution which has been allocated from the EU budget. The financialisation of border management is manifest in the language and imagery that is mobilised in each of these project reports, the key components of which have been reproduced here. In an effort to gather a comprehensive list of the border surveillance technology R&D projects that European citizens financially contribute to, we provide here an initial selection, which we hope will incite further contributions from readers via a public site (link through QR code below).



We initiated this project because migrants challenged us as to our complicity in the immiseration and killing of black bodies through such publicly funded organisations as FRONTEX (European Border and Coast Guard Agency). One of our responses to this calamity is to collect evidence of the breadth and scope of the technologies being developed and the exponentially increasing budget allocated to them.

In this collection you will also find an interview with the General Secretary of the Collectif des Communautés Subsahariennes au Maroc (sub-

Saharan Communities Collective). This collective was initiated in 2011 by a group of sub-Saharan migrant activists. It is a non-profit association which defends the rights of migrants and works towards their socio-economic and cultural integration in Morocco. Their testimony evidences the obfuscated materialities of these technologies and their deployment. This witnessing acts as a cut through the seemingly frictionless communication strategies employed by FRONTEX and its subsidiaries, revealing the violence embedded in remote sensing.

Remote sensing is a form of interrogation at a distance, a mode of engagement at arm's length, yet still an engagement. It is a question thrown across a space with modulated radio waves and bounced back, which is then transformed into an answer through processes of analysis and visualisation which become *actionable*. Remote sensors make it possible to touch a surface, and to interrogate it, without being in direct contact with it. With this in mind, this collection should be understood as a form of exposure to the necropolitics and matterings of border securitisation deployed in EU neighbouring countries.



FRAUD

ID:30970

*****ID:30970*****	
AVANTI COMMUNICATIONS LTD ^{UK}	n/a
HYBRID AIR VEHICLES LTD	n/a
SKYCAT GROUP LIMITED	n/a
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SYNOPTICS INTEGRATED REMOTE SENSING & GIS APPLICATIONS BV	n/a
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INFOTERRA GMBH ^{DE}	n/a
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SES ASTRA TECHCOM SA ^{LU}	n/a
UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH ^{CH}	n/a
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES	n/a
UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE ^{CZ}	n/a
.....	
TOTAL	€ 9 252 042,00
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 5 192 662,00
.....	

TANGO
TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED NETWORKS FOR GMES OPERATIONS
FUNDED BY FP6-AEROSPACE¹
COORDINATED BY ASTRIUM SAS^{FR}

"The objective of the TANGO IP is to develop, integrate, demonstrate and promote new satellite telecommunication services to expand GMES services and enhance their performances where unmet needs can be identified. Satellite telecommunication services can bring their key characteristics of permanent and global coverage to extend the reach of their subscribers. GMES service platforms can thus take benefits of these characteristics for data collection (real time, global access), data distribution (multicasting) and ad-hoc networking (for crisis management). Thanks to the large participation of contributors from the GMES field, a top down approach will be implemented to identify the requirements for telecommunication services that are not met for the delivery of GMES services. With the involvement of actors of each role of the value chain, upgrades of the most recent satellite telecommunication techniques will be researched, proposed and developed for final integration with on-going GMES developments (in the framework of security and crisis management, fisheries management, maritime surveillance and humanitarian aid), and demonstrations to the stakeholders. One of the principle target [*sic*] will be the integration of SATCOM services with terrestrial networks, on both the networking aspects (GSM, PMR, Bluetooth) but also on transport aspects (IP suite) to facilitate the inclusion of such satellite services within GMES applications. Several satellite solutions (DVB/RCS, SATMODE, CLS, WorldSpace.[*sic*]) will be examined to cope adequately with various needs.

A Common Services telecom [*sic*] Platform will be introduced to offer a single interface to GMES end users when needed. A set of recommendations will be issued for the development of an operational structure. Standardisation and dissemination will be performed all along to promote the corresponding results and techniques in an open manner, so as to guarantee the widest access to the services."²



¹ FP6 is the European Community Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration. It is a collection of the actions at EU level to fund and promote research.

² <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/30970>

FURTHER INFO:

<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/84918/factsheet/en>

Last update according to Cordis: 26th of September 2009

TALOS
TRANSPORTABLE AUTONOMOUS PATROL
FOR LAND BORDER SURVEILLANCE
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY SIEC BADAWCZA
LUKASIEWICZ PRZEMYSŁOWY INSTYTUT
AUTOMATYKI I POMIARÓW PIAP^{PO}

“TALOS’ is a robotic system used to facilitate monitoring of long land borders. The goal of the project was to develop an innovative border protection system including a package of autonomous mobile robots. The system makes it possible to deter illegal entrants and improves quality of work of EU’s border guards.

The main goal of the ‘TALOS’ project was to develop the concept of the autonomous EU border protection system that would be easy to transport, modular, scalable and autonomous. Conventional border monitoring system are based on costly static devices installed along borders. Their functionality is limited to surveillance, detection of border trespassing and alerting. This infrastructure provides information to border guards or equivalent forces who can send patrols to identified specific border locations.

The system developed by the ‘TALOS’ project will be superior to the existing systems in terms of versatility, efficiency, flexibility and cost-effectiveness. Other important features of the system include scalability, autonomy, mobility, adaptability and fast deployment.”¹



¹ <https://piap.pl/en/research-projects/the-talos-project/>
 FURTHER INFO:
<http://www.talos-border.eu/>
<https://piap.pl/en/research-projects/the-talos-project/>

ID:218081

AESLAN ^{IT}	€	1 007 000,50
STM SAVUNMA TEKNOLOJILERI	€	709 600,00
DEFENDEC OU ^{EE}	€	203 000,00
EBI & RESEARCH CENTER SA ^{RO}	€	194 200,00
HELLENIC AEROSPACE INDUSTRY SA ^{GR}	€	739 000,00
ISRAEL AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES LTD. ^{IL}	€	2 854 411,50
ITTI SP ZOO ^{PO}	€	463 600,00
PRZEMYSŁOWY INSTYTUT AUTOMATYKI I POMIARÓW PIAP*	€	2 782 283,00
ORANGE POLSKA SPOLKA AKCYJNA	€	182 300,00
POLITECHNIKA WARSZAWSKA	€	462 000,00
ONERA ^{FR}	€	1 104 674,00
SONACA SA ^{BE}	€	96 684,00
TEKNOLOGIAN TUTKIMUSKESKUS VTT ^{FI}	€	1 348 761,00
TTI NORTE, S.L. ^{ES}	€	750 818,00

*Main EU Contributor		
TOTAL	€	19 497 387,66
EU CONTRIBUTION	€	12 898 332,00

Last update according to Cordis: 1st of August 2014

ID:217931

AEROVISION VEHICULOS AEREOS SL ^{ES}	€	92 509,00
SENER INGENIERIA Y SISTEMAS SA	€	142 720,00
DASSAULT AVIATION ^{FR}	€	261 975,00
THALES SYSTEMES AEROPORTES SAS*	€	677 808,00
THALES SIX GTS FRANCE SAS	€	105 467,00
EUROSENSE BELFOTOP ^{BE}	€	104 225,00
JRC -JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE	€	225 945,00
FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ^{DE}	€	134 992,00
INSTYTUT TECHNICZNY WOJSK LOTNICZYCH ^{PL}	€	112 923,00
SATCOM1 APS ^{DK}	€	110 000,00
SELEX GALILEO SPA ^{IT}	€	272 150,00
TOTALFORSVARETS FORSKNINGINSTITUT ^{SE}	€	312 075,00
UNIVERSITA TA MALTA ^{MT}	€	25 000,00
SETCCE ^{SI}	€	159 380,00

*Main EU Contributor		
TOTAL	€	4 001 123,00
EU CONTRIBUTION	€	2 737 169,00

<http://www.wimaas.eu>
 Domain no longer functional
 Last time active: 13th January 2014
 Last update according to Cordis: 29th of May 2017

WIMAAS
WIDE MARITIME AREA AIRBORNE
SURVEILLANCE
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY THALES SYSTEMES
AEROPORTES SAS^{FR}

“WIMA²S addresses the Airborne building block of maritime surveillance with the potential for reduced cost of operation, more autonomous and improved efficiency through the introduction of air vehicles with reduced or zero onboard crew. Innovative concepts are required to support the integration of these new vehicles in a future European maritime surveillance system of systems. With 20 million km², the surveillance of the European maritime domain has to be improved, according to the European Council, EC and Agencies such as FRONTEX. The urgent need is to control illegal immigration, but WIMA²S will also contribute to other missions. ‘You cannot control what you do not patrol’. Even if cooperation is crucial, Air [sic] assets are a unique capability for wide area maritime surveillance because they provide situation awareness over extended areas (endurance, speed and long distance detection), re-direction to areas of interest (threat) and flexible reaction (inspection when needed). WiMa²S will develop concepts and technologies for better operational use at lower costs of: - Maritime Surveillance Manned Airborne Vehicle (MS MAV) including existing Mission Aircraft with zero or reduced onboard tactical crew - Maritime Surveillance Optionally Piloted Vehicles (MS OPV) because regulations will not allow UAVs to fly across European Airspace for years to come. Intermediate solutions are required - Maritime Surveillance Unmanned Airborne Vehicle (MS UAV) because they will become a future key solution Supported by a User Group, WIMA²S consortium will provide tangible results: - Simulation based on operational scenarios - Innovative concepts and technologies held by simulation (algorithmic modelling, remote control, sensor data fusion) - In flight experiment (remote control, crew concept) - Cost benefit analysis - Dissemination of results (workshops) - Roadmap towards the introduction of reduced-crew platforms and UAVs including R&T priorities and future programs.”¹



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/217931>
 FURTHER INFO:
<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/38627536.pdf>

EFFISEC
EFFICIENT INTEGRATED SECURITY CHECKPOINTS
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY IDEMIA IDENTITY & SECURITY^{FR}

"The EFFISEC project aims to deliver to border authorities more efficient technological equipment that provides higher security level of identity and luggage control of pedestrians and passengers inside vehicles, at land and maritime checkpoints.

Currently, border security efforts are focussed on airports addressing security of air traffic. Land (and maritime) regular checkpoints can be considered to be weak points for screening people and traffic. However, it is realised that the vast majority of travellers are honest. Therefore, there is a need to combine security efficiency with fast flow management."¹

The global objective of EFFISEC, a mission oriented project, is to deliver to border authorities more efficient technological equipment: • providing higher security level of identity and luggage control of pedestrians and passengers inside vehicles, at land and maritime checkpoints, • while maintaining or improving the flow of people crossing borders, • and improving work conditions of border inspectors, with more powerful capabilities, less repetitive tasks, and more ergonomic equipment. EFFISEC will provide border officers with up-to-dated technologies: • allowing systematic in depth controls of travellers, luggage and vehicles, for pedestrians and people inside vehicles, through the use of automatic gates and portable identity check and scanning equipment, • providing objective criteria for submitting some travellers/vehicles/luggage to an extensive check in specific lanes.

Based on a detailed analysis of the operational requirements (including ergonomics, security and legal issues) for all types of borders, EFFISEC will focus on four technical key issues: documents and identity check, detection of illicit substances, video surveillance and secured communications. The technology proposed will be demonstrated for pedestrians, and travellers using cars and buses; standardisation aspects will be considered and results disseminated."²



¹ <http://www.effisec.reading.ac.uk/project>

² <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/217991>

FURTHER INFO:

<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/90955/factsheet/en>

<http://www.effisec.reading.ac.uk/project.htm>

ID:217991

ADMINISTRACAO DO PORTO DE LISBOA, SA ^{PT}	€ 80 440,00
THALES PORTUGAL SA	€ 130 318,00
JRC-JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE ^{BE}	n/a
MICROWAVE CHARACTERIZATION CENTER ^{FR}	€ 620 400,00
MULTIX SA	€ 450 590,00
IDEMIA IDENTITY & SECURITY FRANCE [*]	€ 1 859 921,00
SECALLIANCE SECURITES INFORMATIQUES SARL	€ 328 251,30
THALES ELECTRON DEVICES SAS	€ 102 454,00
THALES SIX GTS FRANCE SAS	€ 1 105 396,70
Ministry of Administration and Interior ^{RO}	€ 87 750,00
SELEX ELSAG SPA ^{IT}	n/a
SELEX ES SPA	€ 1 111 421,00
SELEX GALILEO SPA	n/a
SMITHS HEIMANN GMBH ^{DE}	€ 800 729,00
SEADM SL ^{ES}	€ 845 628,00
TEKNOLOGIAN TUTKIMUSKESKUS VTT ^{FI}	€ 629 074,00
THE UNIVERSITY OF READING ^{UK}	€ 547 713,00
TOTALFORSVARETS FORSKNINGINSTITUT ^{SE}	€ 1 334 751,00

*Main EU Contributor

TOTAL € 16 095 197,81
EU CONTRIBUTION € 10 034 837,00

ID:241598

AIRBUS DS SAS ^{FR}	€ 545 685,00
MONDECA SA	€ 174 992,40
SAFRAN ELECTRONICS & DEFENSE	€ 592 285,00
TELESPAZIO SPA	n/a
THALES ALENIA SPACE FRANCE SAS	€ 241 008,00
THALES SIX GTS FRANCE SAS	€ 705 479,00
THALES SYSTEMES AEROPORTES SAS	€ 248 069,00
AIRBUS HELICOPTERS ESPANA SA ^{ES}	€ 207 768,00
INDRA SISTEMAS SA	€ 731 220,00
TTI NORTE, S.L.	€ 248 040,00
UNIVERSIDAD DE MURCIA	€ 108 888,00
ALENIA AERMACCHI SPA ^{IT}	€ 661 853,00
SELEX ES SPA [*]	€ 1 277 426,50
CNIT	€ 233 064,00
E-GEOS SPA	€ 219 581,00
SELEX SISTEMI INTEGRATI SPA	n/a
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THALES ALENIA SPACE ITALIA SPA	€ 241 304,00
BAE SYSTEMS (OPERATIONS) LIMITED ^{UK}	€ 478 270,00
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON	€ 177 218,40
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CORRELATION SYSTEMS LTD ^{IL}	€ 161 580,00
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HITT HOLLAND INSTITUTE OF TRAFFIC TECHNOLOGY BV ^{NL}	€ 92 909,25
TNO	€ 826 304,00
JRC -JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE ^{BE}	€ 392 517,00
SPACE APPLICATIONS SERVICES NV	€ 233 918,00
THALES DEUTSCHLAND GMBH ^{DE}	n/a
TOTALFORSVARETS FORSKNINGINSTITUT ^{SE}	€ 580 070,00

*Main EU Contributor

TOTAL € 15 558 125,80
EU CONTRIBUTION € 9 841 603,55

SEABILLA
SEA BORDER SURVEILLANCE
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY SELEX ES SPA^{IT}

"Globalisation brings with it a number of threats, ranging from unlawful trafficking of goods to an increase in illegal immigration. These threats must constantly be addressed using the ultimate in surveillance if the EU is to remain secure.

The EU-funded SEABILLA (Sea border surveillance) project aimed to tackle security on the high seas by adopting early warning systems and sharing information on natural disasters and asylum seekers. Key priorities identified included drug trafficking, illegal immigration, and/or illicit activities in the Atlantic Sea, Mediterranean Sea and English Channel.

SEABILLA worked on four different key areas, with the first priority envisioning a roadmap of illegal scenarios and outlining the required surveillance capabilities for each. Its second priority focused on detection of small illegal boats through improved land, sea and space surveillance – a key measure in combating clandestine migration and smuggling. The project's third priority involved the consolidation of sensor networking and information, from detecting abnormal behaviour to improving data processing. The last covered testing and validation of new technologies.

Emphasis was placed on investigating detection and how it can be performed either by developing new solutions or elaborating solutions via the integration of existing technologies. The focus was on space-, air-, land- and sea-based surveillance tools. To this end, work included the development of a novel algorithm for change detection and ship detection from spaceborne sensors, comparison of manned and unmanned aerial means, and assessment of remotely piloted aircraft system performance in selected scenarios. In terms of sensors, activities involved networking between radar and sensors to track small boats close to coastlines and a behaviour analysis algorithm to help relevant stakeholders detect suspicious boats."¹



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/90108-optimised-european-maritime-surveillance>

FURTHER INFO:

<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/241598>

<https://www.indracompany.com/en/indra/seabilla-border-surveillance>

I2C
INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR INTEROPERABLE SENSORS & INFORMATION SOURCES FOR COMMON ABNORMAL VESSEL BEHAVIOUR DETECTION & COLLABORATIVE IDENTIFICATION OF THREAT
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY NAVAL GROUP^{FR}

"The project, coordinated by DCNS, is involving 20 European partners including 5 research centres, 6 industrial companies, and 9 SMEs as well as representatives from operational organisations such as the CeCLAD-M, Gendarmerie Maritime, Affaires Maritimes, FRONTEX, etc. In the framework of EUROSUR (European external border surveillance system) programme guidelines, I2C project aims at setting-up and experiment an end to end integrated innovative maritime surveillance system. This project allows to:

- Test ways of data fusion from a set of new and conventional sensors deployed at sea shore and on board assets at sea, and other available information such as meteorological forecasts, vessel and harbour files, regulated zones and geo data, intelligence, etc. to carry out intelligent situational picture including documented alerts on detected suspicious vessels.
- Develop and integrate innovative capabilities to generate alert on detected suspicious vessel from operational rules and tools for identification of the most plausible associated threats to early keep informed decisional authority to plan relevant actions. With this integrated project, in the future, scaling studies/designs can be performed that propose the functional architecture of advanced generation of maritime surveillance systems at any specific shore locations, so authorities can commission their end to end information system based on the I2C project innovative capabilities, the operational architecture and campaign exercises feedbacks. I2C integrated demonstrator is a unique deployed technical platform for interoperable multi sensor data process refinement and management, and correlation of many other information of interest for reliable, continuous, permanent and all weather surveillance of any vessel tracks and activities over wide maritime territories and process with success irregular migration and serious crimes at sea."¹(p. 8)



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/docs/results/242/242340/final1-d1-1-4-i2c-project-periodic-report-period-n-3-v1-0-ref.pdf>
 FURTHER INFO:
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/94732/factsheet/en>

ID:242340

AIRSHIPVISION INTERNATIONAL SA ^{FR}	€	286 473,00
ARMINES	€	299 008,00
ANNE LITTAYE	€	253 000,00
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ROCKWELL COLLINS FRANCE	€	440 954,00
SOFRESUD	€	265 289,20
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NAVAL GROUP*	€	1 754 533,00
AJECO OY ^{FI}	€	461 574,00
FURUNO FINLAND OY	€	652 040,00
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KONGSBERG NORCONTROL AS ^{NO}	€	835 420,00
KONGSBERG SPACETEC AS	€	200 000,00
METEOSIM SL ^{ES}	€	233 750,00
SES TECHCOM SA ^{LU}	€	422 681,00

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TOTAL	€	15 962 707,20
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Last update according to Cordis: 29th of May 2017

ID:261679

GENZIA DELLE DOGANE ^{IT}	€	179 700,00
CONSORZIO IB INNOVATION	€	855 953,32
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ITALCONTAINER SPA	n/a	
SELEX ELSAG SPA	n/a	
SELEX ES SPA	€	559 400,00
SO.GE.MAR. SPA	€	100 600,00
TELESPAPIO SPA	€	430 581,55
THALES ITALIA SPAE	€	302 301,50
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JRC	€	571 500,00
MARLO AS ^{NO}	€	396 300,00
NOVACOM SERVICES SA ^{FR}	€	194 526,56
NAUTICAL ENTERPRISE CENTRE LTD ^{IRL}	€	42 989,82
TEKNOLOGIAN TUTKIMUSKESKUS VTT ^{FIN}	€	407 756,80
TOTALFORSVARETS FORSKNINGINSTITUT ^{SE*}	€	1 814 104,78

*Main EU Contributor		
TOTAL	€	15 551 460,69
EU CONTRIBUTION	€	10 044 904,00

Last update according to Cordis: 26th of May 2017

CONTAIN
CONTAINER SECURITY ADVANCED INFORMATION NETWORKING
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY TOTALFORSVARETS FORSKNINGINSTITUT^{SE}

"Contain, a FP7 Integration project, will specify and demonstrate a European Shipping Containers Surveillance system which will encompass regulatory, policy and standardisation recommendations, new business models and advanced container security management capabilities."¹(p.2)

"The project investigates ways of addressing security problems using both hardware as well as intelligent systems based on risk-based approaches to container profiling. Indicatively, the Supply Chain Operators (Transport and Logistics Services providers, Ports, Port Terminal Operators, Customs, Coast Guard, Finance Police, to name but a few) can use solutions to enhance decision-making, to identify security issues, to establish patterns, and in general to optimize their supply chains based on risk calculations.

- The CONTAIN system is researching improved security features, that will:
1. Support transport security stakeholders (both business and administrations) in managing container security threats in an integrated D2D [door to door] approach;
 2. Provide different technology options, like container-integrated sensors, communication and security hardware, software technologies to monitor container movements, real time information sharing, risk taxonomies and risk mitigation measures libraries;
 3. Integrate siloed information hubs so as to enhance the Situational Awareness of the different stakeholders, to improve the information fusion and to improve decision making;
 4. Provide real time information to all stakeholders."¹(p.3)



¹ <http://containproject.com/uploadfiles/Contain20Broschure20.pdf>
 FURTHER INFO:
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/100574/factsheet/en>
<http://containproject.com/>

TABULA RASA
TRUSTED BIOMETRICS UNDER
SPOOFING ATTACKS
FUNDED UNDER FP7-ICT¹
COORDINATED BY FONDATION DE
L'INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE IDIAP^{SW}

"The TABULA RASA project will address some of the issues of direct (spoofing) attacks to trusted biometric systems. This is an issue that needs to be addressed urgently because it has recently been shown that conventional biometric techniques, such as fingerprints and face, are vulnerable to direct (spoof) attacks.

Direct attacks are performed by falsifying the biometric trait and then presenting this falsified information to the biometric system, one such example is to fool a fingerprint system by copying the fingerprint of another person and creating an artificial or gummy finger which can then be presented to the biometric system to falsely gain access. This issue effects not only companies in the high security field but also emerging small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) that wish to sell biometric technologies in emerging fields. In particular, the TABULA RASA project will:

1. Address the need for a draft set of standards to examine this problem.
2. Propose countermeasures such as combining biometric information from multiple sources.
3. Examine novel biometrics that may be inherently robust to direct attacks.

The first issue of a draft set of standards will be addressed by analysing the effectiveness of direct attacks to a range of biometrics, this will provide an insight as to how vulnerable the different biometric traits are to these attacks. The second issue of countermeasures will be explored in two lines, the first line of work proposes to combine multiple biometric traits to build a single system that is robust to direct attacks and the second line of work proposes to examine novel methods to perform liveness detection. Finally, novel biometrics which might be inherently robust to direct attacks, such as gait (the manner in which someone walks), vein or electro-physiological signals (such as the heart beat), will be explored to determine their advantages and limitations."²(p.1-2)



² <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/257289/en?format=pdf>

FURTHER INFO:
<http://www.tabularasa-euproject.org/>

ID:257289

BIOMETRY.com AG ^{CH}	€ 106 875,00
KEYLEMON SA	€ 176 460,00
FONDATION DE L'INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE IDIAP*	€ 737 886,00
CENTRE FOR SCIENCE, SOCIETY AND CITIZENSHIP ^{PT}	€ 338 720,00
UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI CAGLIARI	€ 204 468,00
EURECOM ^{FR}	€ 374 421,00
IDEMIA IDENTITY & SECURITY FRANCE	€ 665 095,00
INSTITUTE OF AUTOMATION ^{CN}	€ 51 450,00
OULUN YLIOPISTO ^{FO}	€ 376 058,00
STARLAB BARCELONA SL ^{ES}	€ 312 337,00
UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID	€ 368 560,00
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON ^{UK}	€ 326 174,00

*Main EU Contributor	
TOTAL	€ 5 675 257,00
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 4 038 504,00

ID:261795

APSS, SA ^{PT}	€ 95 850,00
GMVIS SKYSOFT SA	€ 300 059,50
ATOS SPAIN SA ^{ES}	€ 526 752,50
FUNDACION ZARAGOZA LOGISTICS CENTER	€ 288 600,00
PORTIC BARCELONA S.A	€ 105 455,00
BAP LOGISTICS LTD ^{UK}	€ 163 575,00
HM REVENUE AND CUSTOMS	€ 294 453,20
CROSS-BORDER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION ^{CH}	€ 489 880,80
DHL MANAGEMENT LTD	€ 318 450,00
DESCARTES SYSTEMS ^{BE}	€ 331 032,80
GS1 AISBL	€ 352 425,00
ECT PARTICIPATIONS BV ^{NL}	€ 43 452,00
ERASMUS UNIVERSITEIT ROTTERDAM	€ 790 835,11
TNO*	€ 2 247 800,25
IBM NEDERLAND BV	€ 120 375,00
GOVERNMENT OF NETHERLANDS	€ 239 400,00
MINISTERIE VAN FINANCIEN	€ 292 780,00
PORTBASE BV	€ 84 801,00
SEACON VENLO EXPEDITIE B.V.	€ 79 800,00
TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITEIT DELFT	€ 1 006 517,79
ISL ^{DE}	€ 797 809,25
SENATOR FUER WIRTSCHAFT UND HAEFEN BREMEN	€ 159 184,00
DBH LOGISTICS IT AG	€ 93 524,40
INTRASOFT INTERNATIONAL SA ^{LU}	€ 389 486,50
KUHNE + NAGEL GMBH ^{AT}	€ 289 650,00
NORTH-SOUTH CONSULTANTS EXCHANGE LLC ^{EG}	€ 56 800,00

*Main EU Contributor	
TOTAL	€ 14 813 514,00
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 9 958 749,00

CASSANDRA
COMMON ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS
OF RISK IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY NEDERLANDSE
ORGANISATIE VOOR TOEGEPAST
NATUURWETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK TNO^{NL}

"The main objective of the CASSANDRA project is the improvement of visibility for both businesses and government in international trade, through tracking and monitoring of the containerized cargos. To achieve this goal, CASSANDRA proposes the integration of information systems from the supply chain traders' and government authorities' in order to allow the flow of supply chain data among them. Therefore, the CASSANDRA project investigates the feasibility of this integration in order to propose a single connection between businesses' IT systems and the existing government portals which can serve various government purposes at the same time. The goal of this approach is to improve the risk assessment procedures by allowing government authorities to capture supply chain data from the source directly.

To this extent, current deliverable presents the CASSANDRA approach towards an International Trade Single Window, also called the CASSANDRA Global Virtual Pipeline, which will serve as the virtual platform allowing international trade data capture from government authorities (National Single Windows) in order to elaborate risk intelligence at both national and international levels. The CASSANDRA Global Virtual Pipeline fosters some aspects of the Single Window as proposed by various standardization bodies and enhances the concept with the "piggybacking" principle and the seamless integrated data pipeline concept."¹



¹ <https://web.archive.org/web/20161020102543/http://www.cassandra-project.eu:80/userdata/file/Public%20deliverables/Cassandra%20D3.4%20-%20FINAL%20-%20Single%20window%20Specification.pdf> (p.10)
 FURTHER INFO:
<https://www.isl.org/en/projects/cassandra>

<https://www.cassandra-project.eu/>

Domain no longer functional.
 Last time active: 14th December 2018

Last update according to Cordis: 26th of May 2017

Last update according to Cordis: 21st of April 2017

FASTPASS
A HARMONIZED, MODULAR REFERENCE
SYSTEM FOR ALL EUROPEAN AUTOMATED
BORDER CROSSING POINTS
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY AIT AUSTRIAN
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GMBH^{AT}

“the FASTPASS (A harmonised, modular reference system for all European automated border crossing points) project team proposed a two-step approach for automated border control that captures all of the traveller’s data, using a self-service process (for enrolment) and a gate, which re-identifies the traveller very quickly and conveniently, and facilitates the actual border crossing.

‘Separating the border process into a registration/enrolment phase and a re-identification phase provides the advantage of being able to decouple the more difficult and error-prone enrolment from the rest of the process,’ explains FASTPASS project coordinator Markus Clabian from the Austrian Institute of Technology. ‘The kiosks used during this step can be deployed at a distance from the border crossing area, either in the transit zone or, as part of a long-term vision, even before arrival at the border.’

Additionally, if biometric scanning of the face is utilised as a token for re-identification, this further accelerates the gate transit and improves the recognition rate. However, even without this additional technology, the FASTPASS concept brings clear advantages in terms of cost and time efficiency without compromising security requirements. The solution proposed by the project team is based on a modular architecture based on interoperable modules, allowing for the re-use of concepts across border types. (...)

A number of innovative scenarios were conceived by the project team based on the harmonised modular architecture, specifically seeking solutions for airports, border checks for cruise ships, and land borders where travellers remained in their vehicles.”¹



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/170272-a-modular-solution-for-quick-efficient-and-secure-eu-border-security>
 FURTHER INFO:
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/312583>
<https://www.fastpass-project.eu/>

ID:312583

AIT AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GMBH ^{AT*}		€ 2 758 323,85
BUNDESMINISTERIUM FUER INNERES		€ 58 900,00
FLUGHAFEN WIEN AG		€ 76 700,00
ICMPD		€ 443 520,00
OESTERREICHISCHE STAATSDRUCKEREI GMBH		€ 248 342,50
DELTA BIT OY ^{FO}		€ 329 200,00
FINAVIA OYJ		€ 24 000,00
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR		€ 219 366,80
MIRASYS OY		€ 388 726,00
TAMPEREEN YLIOPISTO		€ 149 055,60
TEKNOLOGIAN TUTKIMUSKESKUS VTT OY		€ 1 147 825,00
DIMOTIKO LIMENIKO TAMEIO MYKONOU ^{GR}		€ 101 650,00
FRAPORT ^{DE}		€ 75 300,00
FRAUNHOFER SOCIETY		€ 620 760,00
GIESECKE & DEVRIENT		€ 207 640,00
MAGNETIC AUTOCONTROL GMBH		€ 482 332,50
MODI MODULAR DIGITS GMBH		€ 565 100,00
OESTERREICHISCHE STAATSDRUCKEREI GMBH		€ 248 342,50
SECUNET SECURITY NETWORKS AG		€ 65 513,50
VERIDOS GMBH		€ 378 068,50
GUNNEBO ENTRANCE CONTROL LIMITED ^{UK}		€ 212 050,00
INTREPID MINDS LTD		€ 213 000,00
THE UNIVERSITY AS A CHARITY, OXFORD		€ 315 438,00
THE UNIVERSITY OF READING		€ 883 230,00
INSPECTORATUL GENERAL - POLITIEI DE FRONTIERA ^{RO}		€ 71 920,00
ITTI SP ZOO ^{PL}		€ 569 600,00
JRC ^{BE}		€ 350 222,80
KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN		€ 232 480,00
REGULA BALTIJA SIA ^{LV}		€ 99 450,00
TEKNOLOGIAN TUTKIMUSKESKUS VTT		n/a

*Main EU Contributor		
	TOTAL	€ 15 592 395,28
	EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 11 287 715,05

ENTRETIEN AVEC LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL
DU COLLECTIF DES COMMUNAUTÉS
SUBSAHARIENNES AU MAROC (CCSM)

FRAUD POUVEZ-VOUS DÉCRIRE LE RÔLE DE FRONTEX SELON VOTRE POINT DE VUE?
CCSM Pour nous, les associations subsahariennes, qui militons pour les droits humains au Maroc, FRONTEX est une armée contre les migrants. Nous recevons des rapports de personnes qui ont échoué en mer. Alors quand elles retouchent le sol, on les approche, on essaie de voir ce qui s’est passé. Elles nous disent toujours que, lorsqu’elles sont en pleine mer et qu’elles croisent les bateaux de FRONTEX, parfois elles sont presque en train de chavirer quand elles demandent de l’aide à FRONTEX, FRONTEX ne leur apporte aucune aide, qu’elle les abandonne. Ceux qui sont résistants peuvent résister, et ceux qui ne sont pas résistants meurent dans l’eau. Vraiment, pour nous, FRONTEX, en fait, c’est une branche armée de l’Union européenne envers le migrant, avec tout ce qu’elle reçoit comme financement de l’Union européenne, soi-disant pour la protection de la frontière européenne. Nous ne sommes pas d’accord parce que l’humanité doit passer avant tout. L’humain doit être au centre des préoccupations de tout le monde. Que ce soit FRONTEX, que ce soit n’importe qui, la vie est précieuse. Alors si quelqu’un prend un risque, ce n’est pas parce qu’il veut prendre le risque, c’est parce qu’il y a les contraintes. Parce que lorsqu’il regarde derrière lui, de là où il sort, il n’y a pas d’issue. Alors, dans sa tête, qu’est-ce qu’il faut faire? Il va essayer tout simplement de miser sur sa vie. Alors en misant sur sa vie, il y a les contraintes, ça peut arriver, mais quand on appelle à l’aide, il faut vraiment que cette aide-là soit présente. On sait qu’ils [les représentants de FRONTEX] sont là pour soi-disant garder les frontières, mais l’humain, où est passé l’humain? C’est de ça qu’il s’agit.

FRAUD AVEC FRONTEX, ON PARLE DE MILLIARDS D’EUROS VERSÉS PAR LE CONTRIBUABLE EUROPÉEN. EST-CE QUE VOUS POURRIEZ EXPLIQUER L’ENJEU ÉCONOMIQUE DE LA MIGRATION?
CCSM Je veux vous parler de l’enjeu de FRONTEX d’abord. Pourquoi je mise beaucoup

là-dessus? Parce que j’ai été immigrant, je suis migrant, et j’ai essayé de traverser cette frontière. J’ai vu tout ce qu’il y a comme risque. Je peux dire que ce n’est pas un forfait pour moi, mais ce n’est pas un forfait pour les autres non plus. Alors quand on s’aperçoit que, chaque année, la part du budget européen qui revient à FRONTEX est tellement énorme. Je dis bien énorme. Il suffit juste d’aller vers la côte à Tanger, tu vas voir ce qu’il y a comme débarquement militaire de FRONTEX. On dirait que FRONTEX est en guerre contre le migrant. Parce que vous ne pouvez pas soi-disant garder l’eau avec des bâtiments de guerre. Alors, avec tout cet argent qu’elle reçoit, on a toujours dit à l’Union européenne qu’au lieu de miser à deux mètres de sa frontière, il faut plutôt miser à partir de la source. La source, c’est qui? C’est les pays émetteurs. Donc les pays qui produisent les immigrants. Alors je suis sûr et certain que s’il y a des projets en faveur de la jeunesse dans nos pays subsahariens, je ne peux pas vous dire qu’il n’y aura plus d’immigration, mais vous allez constater que les pourcentages vont diminuer. On ne sort pas parce qu’on veut venir en Europe, on sort parce qu’on veut chercher une vie meilleure. Là où on ne vit pas, on doit chercher la vie. Parce que l’homme est un éternel voyageur.

Je suis sûr que vous-mêmes, qui êtes des Anglais, vous n’êtes pas de souche. Vous savez très bien, même les Européens, par exemple les Français et les Espagnols, tout le monde se réclame Espagnol ou Français aujourd’hui, mais quand on regarde la souche, vous allez voir que les trois quarts de cette population sont des immigrants! Alors ce sont ces immigrants qui reconstituent l’Europe aujourd’hui. Ce sont ces immigrants qui font la guerre aujourd’hui. Nous, on ne veut pas qu’il y ait cette confrontation. Nous voulons juste vivre. Et la vie n’a pas de prix. Alors on ne peut pas rester sur place et mourir le ventre affamé. On dit chez nous que ventre affamé n’a point d’oreilles. Si tu as faim, tu vas sortir pour aller chercher à manger, et nous sortons pour aller chercher à manger. Tout simplement. On ne sort pas parce que l’Europe, c’est le paradis. Non, on sort parce qu’on ne veut pas mourir de faim.

Nous avions constaté une deuxième chose avec le budget européen. Parce que le budget européen est à deux phases. La première

Last update according to Cordis: 19th September 2016

phase, c'est le financement de FRONTEX. La deuxième phase, c'est le financement des pays riverains, les pays qui sont au bord de la Méditerranée, qui reçoivent énormément d'argent venant de l'Union européenne. Mais qu'est-ce qu'ils font avec cet argent? C'est la guerre contre le migrant. On va déployer les militaires, les policiers, les gendarmes, c'est la chasse à l'homme. « On a arrêté 200 personnes qui voulaient entrer en Europe », c'est ça le rapport. On les a expédiés hors de la frontière. L'Europe [dit]: « Merci beaucoup, bon travail le Maroc, demain on va vous ajouter [faisant signe de dépôt de caisse], bon travail la Libye, demain on va vous ajouter, bon travail la Tunisie ». Nous sommes devenus la marchandise. Le migrant aujourd'hui est devenu une source de revenus. Est-ce que vous comprenez? C'est de ça qu'il s'agit, madame.

FRAUD SELON VOUS, QUEL EST LE RÔLE DU MAROC DANS CETTE QUESTION (PARCE QUE LE MAROC, CE N'EST PAS L'EUROPE)? ET QUEL EST L'ENJEU POUR LE MAROC DANS CETTE QUESTION MIGRATOIRE, AVEC FRONTEX?

CCSM En fait, ce n'est pas seulement l'enjeu du Maroc, c'est l'enjeu de tous les pays qui sont au bord de la Méditerranée. Puisque l'Union européenne ne finance pas seulement le Maroc, mais aussi la Libye par exemple. Et vous avez vu ce qui s'est passé en Libye avec l'argent de l'Union européenne : le contrat d'esclavage. L'argent qui a été versé en Libye a servi plutôt à vendre le migrant et à l'obliger à faire des travaux forcés. Vous voyez à peu près. Je vais parler d'un cas général. La migration est une source de revenus pour tous les pays qui sont au bord de la Méditerranée. Puisqu'ils jouent le rôle du gendarme, l'Europe (FRONTEX) n'a pas à toucher le sol. FRONTEX reste dans la mer. Alors pour barricader le sol, il faut payer les pays qui sont au bord de la mer. C'est ça la politique des pays riverains de l'Europe. Il faut « chanter » l'immigration pour recevoir de l'argent, alors quand cet argent on le perçoit, à quoi sert cet argent? À nous tuer, à nous blesser, à nous bâtonner, à nous jeter dans la mer un peu partout, dans le désert, partout. C'est à ça que sert cet argent. Il faut repousser le migrant hors des frontières.

En plus, si tu es Noir, tu es Noir. Même si tu as tes papiers, tu peux te retrouver

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dans une cellule de refoulement si tu voyages, même à l'intérieur du Maroc. Si tu vas réclamer, on va te dire: « Non, tu n'as pas le droit d'arriver ici à la frontière, parce qu'ici, c'est la frontière ». Mais tu as une carte de séjour. Est-ce que la carte de séjour a une limite dans un pays? Non, tu peux circuler à l'intérieur du pays. Mais quand tu es, par exemple, à Tanger, on te dit: « Tu es ressortissant de Rabat, il faut rester à Rabat ». Alors c'est là qu'on t'attrape et qu'on te met dans la cellule de refoulement. On te jette un peu partout. Vous voyez à quoi sert l'argent de l'Union européenne? Et je veux continuer en vous disant que le contribuable européen est complice de cela. Parce que s'il n'était pas complice, il irait demander des comptes au Parlement européen: « À quoi sert notre argent? Qu'est-ce qu'on finance? ». On s'est dit que le contribuable européen est d'accord, puisqu'on dit que l'Europe est fondée sur la démocratie.

FRAUD ON A CONSTATÉ QU'IL Y A UN CERTAIN MARCHANDAGE POLITIQUE. EST-CE QUE VOUS CROYEZ QU'IL Y A MARCHANDAGE POLITIQUE ENTRE LA MIGRATION (FRONTEX) ET LA SITUATION AU SAHARA?

CCSM Nous ne voulons pas regarder ce qui concerne la politique interne du pays, parce que chaque pays a ses problèmes personnels. Nous, nous sommes étrangers, ce qu'on veut, c'est la liberté. Le reste, on s'en fout. Alors ce que nous demandons à l'Union européenne, c'est, qu'avant d'octroyer les fonds à tous ces pays, d'essayer un peu d'analyser la situation de ces pays. Parce qu'il est inadmissible que vous versiez de l'argent à un pays comme la Libye, qui n'a pas un gouvernement légitime. Le ministre de l'intérieur italien a versé des millions de l'Union européenne à la Libye qui n'a pas un État. Et nous tous, le monde entier, avons vu ce qui s'est passé. Pourquoi le contribuable européen ne regarde pas? Pourquoi il ne réfléchit pas? C'est une complicité. Excusez-moi de vous le dire, mais c'est une complicité. Je vous dis ce qui est réel. L'Europe aujourd'hui, elle a l'arme tournée vers le citoyen africain. C'est ça que nous, personnellement, on voit, l'arme de l'Européen. En fait, la colonisation n'est pas terminée. Ça a juste pris une nouvelle forme, et ce, dans tous les pays subsahariens. La jeune génération

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aujourd'hui, elle comprend et elle analyse la situation. Je vous dis, dans le futur, ça va exploser.

FRAUD AU JOUR LE JOUR, COMMENT ÇA SE PASSE POUR LE COLLECTIF? QUELLES SONT VOS ACTIVITÉS PRIMAIRES? COMMENT SE DÉROULE UNE JOURNÉE TYPIQUE?

CCSM Le Collectif n'a pas un programme fixe. Nous nous sommes lancés dans le marché en fait. Il y a les appels d'offres qui viennent de partout. On essaye de faire nos projets et de les déposer auprès des bailleurs de fonds. Si on a la chance d'être reçus, là le Collectif marche très bien. Mais quant à dire que le Collectif a un programme de réception, non. Depuis que nous avons créé cette association, on est pas mal sur beaucoup de projets.

FRAUD POUVEZ-VOUS DONNER UN EXEMPLE DE PROJET?

CCSM Par exemple, nous avons constaté que les enfants de migrants au Maroc n'ont pas accès à l'éducation. Alors il a fallu qu'on monte un projet en ce sens. Et ce projet a été validé par l'USAID*. Ce projet a duré huit mois, et il fallait plaider dans ce sens auprès des autorités marocaines, auprès des institutions internationales représentées au Maroc et auprès de toutes les associations d'accompagnement des migrants au Maroc pour que cette couche de la population puisse avoir accès à l'éducation.

*L'Agence des États-Unis pour le développement international (U.S. Agency for International Development).

Et ce projet est basé vraiment à Fez; nous quittons de temps à autre pour aller faire des activités au niveau de Fez et de sa région.

FRAUD AVEZ-VOUS CONSTATÉ DE GRANDS CHANGEMENTS DANS LES FLUX MIGRATOIRES CES DERNIÈRES ANNÉES?

CCSM Le changement n'est pas positif, il est plutôt négatif. Quand je suis arrivé dans ce pays, en 2003, on comptait les migrants sur le bout des doigts. Nous n'étions pas nombreux comme aujourd'hui. Mais la pente est ascendante vu les problèmes économiques, les problèmes politiques, les problèmes sociaux de nos différents pays du sud du Sahara, et parce que ces gouvernements ont l'approbation de l'Union européenne (et non la volonté du peuple). Nos gouvernements, c'est pas le peuple qui les élit. Nos chefs d'État sont des laquais de l'Union

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européenne. Alors la situation ne fait qu'empirer, empirer, empirer. Quand, par exemple, un jeune qui a 25 ans dans un pays ne parvient pas à trouver une issue, qu'il est déjà marié, qu'il a des enfants et pas d'avenir, il ne peut pas rester sur place. Il est obligé de bouger pour subvenir aux besoins de sa famille. C'est pour cela que, depuis 2010, la pente est ascendante.

FRAUD POURQUOI 2010? LA FAMINE?

CCSM En quelque sorte, c'est pas la famine au sud du Sahara, non. Mais on nous forçait à avoir faim. Parce que les ressources de ces pays n'appartiennent pas à ces pays. Alors le fils de ce pays ne bénéficie pas de ses ressources. Les ressources vont où? C'est pour l'Union européenne.

FRAUD QU'EST-CE QUI S'EST PASSÉ EN EUROPE EN 2010 POUR QUE LA SITUATION CHANGE?

CCSM La politique que l'Union européenne mène au sud du Sahara. C'est ça qui fait que les citoyens du sud du Sahara ne peuvent pas rester, parce que ce n'est pas une bonne politique. Je vous donne un exemple: moi, quand j'ai quitté mon pays, j'avais un BAC+2 (deux ans d'université). Je n'ai pas pu terminer l'université parce que je n'avais pas les moyens. Mes parents n'en ont pas. Qu'est-ce que je devais faire? Je ne pouvais pas rester là à regarder. Je devais me débrouiller, puisque la politique ne me permettait pas de m'intégrer dans mon propre pays, et parce que les ressources de ce pays n'appartiennent pas à ce pays. Par exemple Bolloré*, qui est en Afrique depuis plus de 50 ans. Il faut demander à Bolloré où est l'investissement qu'il a fait en faveur des citoyens de ce pays. Tu vas trouver Bolloré, si ce n'est pas dans le port, c'est dans les aéroports, les transports, tous les secteurs clés. Mais le fruit de notre travail, ça rentre dans les mains de Bolloré et ça rentre en France. Est-ce que le citoyen en profite? Il a le ventre affamé, il n'a pas la parole pour parler, il est obligé de prendre son sac. C'est pour cela que, dès 2010, on a constaté une pente ascendante: « Ah non, je ne peux plus rester dans ce pays, c'est de la merde, je sors ». C'est pour cela que vous voyez des enfants de 15 ans, 20 ans, 13 ans, parfois 10 ans, des mineurs qui n'ont même pas quelqu'un qui les suit, quelqu'un qui les protège. Ils sont là, dans la ville.

*Le Groupe Bolloré est une société anonyme française qui opère à l'international, principalement dans les secteurs

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du transport, de la logistique, de la communication et de l'investissement. Bolloré cite son chiffre d'affaires en 2017 à 23 024 millions d'euros. La fortune professionnelle de Vincent Bolloré est estimée à 7,8 milliards d'euros en 2018 (Eric Tréguier, « Les 500 fortunes », CHALLENGES, 15 novembre 2018, p. 103). Bolloré a été accusé de corruption à maintes reprises pour certaines de ses activités sur le continent africain.

FRAUD UN DE VOS MANDATS EST DE PLAIDER POUR PROTÉGER LES DROITS HUMAINS. QUELS SONT LES DROITS HUMAINS QUE VOUS AVEZ CONSTATÉ NE PAS AVOIR ÉTÉ RESPECTÉS?

CCSM Quand vous me demandez de particulariser, je vous dis non. Tous les droits que vous pouvez connaître qui concernent l'humain sont bafoués, ils ne sont pas respectés. Même moi, par exemple, qui ai ma carte de séjour, si j'entre dans une banque, peut-être pour créer un compte, je vais recevoir au moins 3 000 questions. J'ai ma carte de séjour, je dois ouvrir un compte en banque, mais quand j'entre, parfois on me dit non. On n'ouvre pas de compte au migrant. Mais je ne suis pas migrant, je suis déjà résident.

« Non, non, non, on n'a pas encore reçu l'ordre de vous créer le compte ». C'est de la discrimination, et nous en sommes victimes tous les jours que Dieu crée.

FRAUD EST-CE QUE VOUS AVEZ CONSTATÉ COMMENT L'IMAGE DES SUBSAHARIENS A ÉTÉ MÉDIATISÉE ET UTILISÉE POUR CRIMINALISER LA QUESTION MIGRATOIRE? COMMENT EST-CE QUE ÇA SE MANIFESTE POUR VOUS?

CCSM En fait, je vais vous dire la vérité. Tous les pays qui sont au bord de la Méditerranée sont des pays racistes. La peau noire, elle n'est pas la bienvenue. Pas seulement ici, même chez vous en Europe, c'est la même chose. On refuse de te servir à cause de ta peau. Même dans les commerces, tu dis: « Bonjour, salam aleikoum », on te tourne le dos ou on te regarde d'un air méfiant. On ne tourne pas le dos parce qu'on ne veut pas te servir, mais à cause de la peau! Rien que la peau. Parfois on te dit: « Ce n'est pas ici le service, il faut aller là-bas ». Tu vas là-bas et on te dit d'aller par-là, où tu étais. Tout ça, c'est un problème de peau. Voilà le véritable problème qu'on a. C'est pas seulement ici, même nos propres frères qui traversent la mer, ils ont le même problème: le racisme. Le racisme. C'est malheureux d'avoir cette peau peut-être? C'est ça? Non, nous sommes fiers de cette peau, très fiers. Parce qu'on n'a pas choisi

d'être comme ça. C'est Dieu qui a choisi qu'on soit comme ça, ce dont on est fiers.

FRAUD CROYEZ-VOUS QUE LE RACISME SOIT MOBILISÉ POUR DES RAISONS ÉCONOMIQUES?

CCSM Je peux vous dire oui. Par exemple, quand on nous a donné la carte de séjour, c'est pour chercher du travail, c'est pour travailler et devenir un citoyen de ce pays. Mais je peux vous assurer que, si je rentre maintenant et que je veux du travail, on me dit qu'il n'y a pas de travail. Ce n'est pas parce qu'il n'y a pas de travail, il y a du travail, mais il n'y a pas de travail pour le Noir. Je vous donne un exemple : le Maroc a régularisé* deux fois ici. Après les deux phases de régularisation, il a dit que, maintenant, il fallait intégrer les régularisés dans le tissu économique marocain. Il a fallu un financement, n'est-ce pas? Les financements étaient de l'Union européenne. Posez la question au gouvernement marocain. Il a intégré combien de migrants depuis 2014 et depuis 2016? Il faut le lui demander. Puisque nous, quand on va à des réunions, [on nous dit]: « Oh non, on a presque déjà 3 000 contrats de travail ». Quand on regarde, on ne voit pas d'où ça vient ce 3 000. « On a 5 000, 6 000 », les chiffres oui, mais sur le terrain, où sont ces chiffres? Les chiffres sont faits pour satisfaire l'Union européenne, pour verser l'argent. Puisque l'Union européenne ne vient jamais au Maroc, elle voit seulement le suivi de cet argent.

*Le processus de régularisation signifie l'intégration de migrants « admissibles ». Au Maroc, il y a eu deux vagues de régularisation (en 2014 et en 2016 respectivement) qui ont été largement soutenues par l'Union européenne.

FRAUD COMMENT AIDEZ-VOUS LES MIGRANTS SUBSAHARIENS À S'INTÉGRER ET À TROUVER DE L'EMPLOI?

CCSM Pour nous-même, c'est très difficile de trouver des emplois. Je vous disais tout à l'heure que je travaille. Je travaille où? Dans la migration. Je ne peux pas travailler en dehors de ce secteur. Je travaille sur un projet en immigration. Voilà nos travaux. Quand tu as un travail, c'est ça. On travaille, par exemple, sur un projet d'un an. Après un an, tu retournes à la case départ. Le Collectif n'a pas les moyens de faire intégrer les gens sur le sol marocain. De tous les membres du Collectif, il n'y a que le président qui travaille, et moi, le secrétaire. Parce que nous travaillons dans la migration, de projet en projet. C'est de ça qu'il s'agit.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COLLECTIVE FOR SUB-SAHARAN COMMUNITIES IN MOROCCO (CCSM)

FRAUD FROM YOUR POINT OF VIEW, CAN YOU DESCRIBE WHAT THE ROLE OF FRONTEX IS? CCSM

For us, the Sub-Saharan Associations campaigning for human rights in Morocco, FRONTEX is an army against migrants. We receive reports from people who have capsized at sea. When they reach the ground, we approach them and try to see what happened. They always tell us that, when they are at sea and spot FRONTEX boats, at times they are almost capsizing as they are asking for help. FRONTEX does not help them but instead abandons them. Those who are capable can resist, and those who aren't strong enough die in the water. Really. For us FRONTEX is in fact an armed branch of the European Union who are against migrants. This is, supposedly, for the protection of the European border. We disagree because humanity must come first. People must be at the centre of everyone's concerns. Whether it's FRONTEX or anyone else, life is precious. If someone takes a risk, it is not because they want to, it is because they are forced to, because when they look back, from where they come from, there is no alternative. In their head, they are thinking what should I do? They will simply try to bet on their life. By betting on your life, there are constraints, it can happen, but when you call for help, it really must be there. We know that they [the representatives of FRONTEX] are there to supposedly guard the borders, but the human, where did the human go? That's what it's about. **FRAUD WITH FRONTEX, WE ARE TALKING ABOUT BILLIONS OF EUROS PAID BY THE EUROPEAN TAXPAYER. COULD YOU EXPLAIN THE ECONOMIC ISSUE OF MIGRATION? CCSM** I want to talk with you about the FRONTEX issue first. Why do I insist so much on it? Because I was an immigrant, I am a migrant, and I tried to cross this border. I've seen everything there is to risk. What I can say is that it is no holiday package, nor to me nor to anyone. When we realise that each year the share of the European budget that goes to FRONTEX is so huge. It is really a huge amount. Just go to the coast of Tangier and you will see how many

FRONTEX military personnel there are. It looks like FRONTEX is at war with the migrant, because you can't "protect" waters with warships. So, with all the money it receives, we have always told the European Union that instead of focusing two meters from its border, it should rather focus on the source of the problem. Who is at the source? The emitting countries, the countries that produce immigrants. I am certain that if there are projects that benefit the youth in our Sub-Saharan countries, I cannot tell you that there will be no more immigration, but for sure you will see the percentages decrease. We don't leave because we want to go to Europe; we leave because we want to seek a better life. When we don't live, we have to seek life, because man is an eternal traveller.

I am sure that you, who are English, you are not native. You know very well that even Europeans, for example the French and the Spanish, everyone claims to be Spanish or French nowadays, but when you look at the genealogy, you see that three quarters of this population are immigrants! It's these immigrants that constitute today's Europe. These are [also] the immigrants who are waging war today [against us]. We do not wish there to be confrontation. We just want to live. And life is priceless. We cannot stay idle and die hungry. In my home, it is said that the hungry belly has no ears. If you're hungry, you're going to try to find food. Quite simply put, we don't leave because Europe is paradise. No, we're leaving because we don't want to starve.

We noticed something else about the European budget. The European budget is in two phases. The first phase is the funding of FRONTEX. The second phase is the financing of countries that border the Mediterranean, which receive a lot of money from the European Union. But what do they do with this money? They use it to wage war against the migrant. Military, police, and gendarmes are deployed, it's a manhunt. "We arrested 200 people who wanted to enter Europe" says the report. They were shipped back across the border. Europe [says]: "Thank you very much, good work Morocco, tomorrow we will add into your account [gesturing the deposit of cash], good work Libya, tomorrow we will add, good work Tunisia...". We have become the commodity. The migrant today has become a source of income. Do

you understand? That's what it's about madam.
FRAUD IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT IS THE ROLE OF MOROCCO IN THIS QUESTION (BECAUSE MOROCCO IS NOT EUROPE)? AND WHAT IS AT STAKE FOR MOROCCO IN THIS MIGRATION ISSUE REGARDING FRONTEX?

CCSM In fact, it is not only an issue for Morocco; but for all the countries at the edge of the Mediterranean, since the European Union not only finances Morocco, but also Libya for example. Have you seen what happened in Libya with European Union money: slavery. The money that went to Libya was used to sell the migrant and force him into hard labour. You see. I'm going to talk about a general case. Migration is a source of income for all countries which are on the shores of the Mediterranean. Since they play the role of the gendarme, Europe (FRONTEX) does not have to touch the ground. FRONTEX stays on the sea. To barricade the ground, you have to pay the countries that are by the sea. This is the policy of the riparian European countries. You have to "sing" immigration to receive money. When this money is received, what is that money used for? To kill us, to hurt us, to beat us, to throw us into the sea, in the desert, everywhere. That is what this money is for. The migrant must be pushed back from the borders.

Besides this, if you are Black, you are Black. Even if you have your papers, you can be detained in a cell and subjected to refoulement when you travel, even within Morocco. If you complain, you are told: "No, you are not allowed to go to the border, and this is the border". But you have a residence permit. Does the residence permit have limitations within a country? No, you can travel within the country. But when you are for example in Tangier, you are told: "You fall within the jurisdiction of Rabat, you have to stay in Rabat". So that's where you get caught and put in the detainment cell. You are thrown around, here and there. Do you see what the European Union funds are used for? And I want to continue by telling you that the European taxpayer is complicit in this. Because if they were not an accomplice, they would go to the European Parliament and enquire into the accounts: "What is our money for? What are we funding?". We told ourselves that the European taxpayer must agree, since

it is said that Europe is based on democracy.
FRAUD WE HAVE SEEN THAT POLITICAL BARGAINING ALSO OPERATES IN THIS CONTEXT. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THERE IS POLITICAL BARGAINING IN RELATION TO MIGRATION (FRONTEX) AND THE SITUATION IN THE SAHARA?

CCSM We don't want to look at the internal politics of individual countries, because each country has its own personal problems. We are foreigners, what we want is freedom. As for the rest, we do not care. What we are asking the European Union to do is, before allocating funds to all these countries, try to analyse the situation a little. This is because it is unacceptable for you to pay money to a country like Libya, which does not have a legitimate government. The Italian interior minister paid millions from the European Union to Libya, which does not have a state. All of us around the world have seen what has happened. Why are the European taxpayers not looking? Why are they not evaluating? This is a form of collusion. Excuse me for telling you this, but this is complicity. I am telling you the reality. Europe today points weapons at the African citizen. This is what we personally see, the European's weapon. In fact, colonisation is not over. It just took a new form, and this is true in all Sub-Saharan countries. The young generation today understands and analyses the situation. I tell you, in the future, it will explode.

FRAUD DESCRIBE YOUR DAY-TO-DAY IN THE COLLECTIVE. WHAT ARE YOUR PRIMARY ACTIVITIES? WHAT CONSTITUTES A TYPICAL DAY?

CCSM The collective does not have a fixed program. We actually got into business. There are open calls for funding coming from everywhere. We are trying to make our plans and submit them to donors. When we are lucky enough to receive a funding partner then the collective works very well. But as for saying that the collective has a regular program, no. Since we created this association, we have worked on quite a few projects.

FRAUD CAN YOU GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF A PROJECT?

CCSM For example, we have found out that in Morocco, the children of migrant do not have access to education. So we had to set up a project along these lines, and it has been supported by USAID*. This project lasted eight months, and we had to plead with the Moroccan authorities, to the

international institutions represented in Morocco and with all associations supporting migrants in Morocco so that this layer of the population could have access to education. The project is really based in Fez; we leave from time to time to go and do activities in Fez and the surrounding region.

*The U.S. Agency for International Development.

FRAUD HAVE YOU SEEN ANY MAJOR CHANGES IN MIGRATION FLOWS IN RECENT YEARS?

CCSM The change is not positive, it is rather negative. When I arrived in this country in 2003, we counted migrants on our fingertips. There weren't many like today. The tendency is growing given the economic, political and social problems of our different countries in the south of the Sahara, and because these governments have the approval of the European Union (not the will of the people). Our governments are not elected by the people. Our heads of state are lackeys of the European Union. So the situation just gets worse, worse and worse. When, for example, a young man who is 25 years old, already married with children and no future, in a country where he cannot subsist, he cannot remain there. He is forced to move to support his family. This is why, since 2010, migration flows are increasing.

FRAUD WHY 2010? THE [SAHEL] FAMINE?

CCSM In a way, it's not the famine in south Sahara, no. But we were forced to be hungry, because the resources of these countries do not belong to these countries. Therefore the children of this country do not benefit from its resources. The resources go where? To the European Union.

FRAUD WHAT HAPPENED IN EUROPE IN 2010 TO CHANGE THE SITUATION?

CCSM The politics that the European Union impose in the south Sahara, this is what makes the citizens of southern Sahara unable to stay, because it is bad politics. Let me give you an example: when I left my country, I had a BAC + 2 (two years of University). I couldn't finish college because I couldn't afford it. My parents couldn't either. What should I do? I couldn't just sit there watching. I had to manage, since politics did not allow me to integrate into my own country, and because the resources of this country do not belong to this country. For example Bolloré*, who has been in Africa for more than 50 years, you

have to ask Bolloré where he has invested for the citizens of this country. You're going to find Bolloré, if it's not in the port; it's in airports, transports, all key sectors. But the fruits of our labour go into Bolloré's pocket, and to France. Does the citizen benefit from it? Their stomach is hungry, they are not given a forum to speak, they have to take their bag and go. This is why, from 2010 onwards, that we noticed an upward slope: "Ah no, I can no longer stay in this country, it's shit, I'm leaving". This is why you see children aged 15, 20, 13, and sometimes 10; minors who do not even have someone who follows them, someone who protects them. They are there in the city.

*The Bolloré Group is a French limited company, which operates internationally, mainly in the transport, logistics, communication and investment sectors. Bolloré cites its turnover in 2017 at 23,024 million euros. Vincent Bolloré's professional fortune is estimated at 7.8 billion euros in 2018 (Eric Tréguier, "Les 500 fortunes", CHALLENGES, November 15, 2018, p. 103). Bolloré has been repeatedly accused of corruption for some of his activities on the African continent.

FRAUD ONE OF YOUR MANDATES IS TO ADVOCATE THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. WHAT HUMAN RIGHTS HAVE YOU FOUND NOT TO BE RESPECTED?

CCSM When you ask me to specify, I tell you no. All the rights that you can think of are being violated, they are not being respected. Even if I, for example, who has a residence permit, if I go to a bank, perhaps to create an account, I will receive at least 3,000 questions. I have my residence permit, I have to open a bank account, but when I enter, sometimes I am told no. The migrant is unable to open an account. But I am not a migrant, I am already a resident. "No, no, no, we haven't been given permission to create your account yet". It is discrimination, and we are victims of it every day that God creates.

FRAUD HAVE YOU NOTICED HOW THE IMAGE OF SUB-SAHARANS HAS BEEN PUBLICISED AND USED TO CRIMINALISE THE MIGRATION ISSUE? HOW DOES IT MANIFEST ITSELF?

CCSM In fact, I will tell you the truth. All countries bordering the Mediterranean are racist. Black skin is not welcome. Not just here, even in your home in Europe, it's the same thing. They refuse to serve you because of your skin. Even in shops, you say: "Hello, Salam Alaykum". People turn their backs on you or look at you suspiciously.

They don't turn their backs because they do not want to serve you, but because of your skin! Nothing but the skin. Sometimes you are told: "This service is not offered here, you have to go there". You go over there, and you're told to go back where you were. All of this is a skin problem. This is the real problem we have. It's not only here, even our own brothers crossing the sea, they have the same problem: racism. Racism. Is it unlucky to have this skin? Is that it? No, we are proud of this skin, very proud. We did not choose it. It is God who chose for us to be like this, and that is what we are proud of.

FRAUD DO YOU BELIEVE THAT RACISM IS MOBILISED FOR ECONOMIC REASONS?

CCSM I can tell you yes. For example, when we were given the residency permit, it was to enable us look for work; to work and to become a citizen of this country. But I can assure you that if I want work now, I am told that there is no work. It is not because there is no work, there is work, but there is no work for the Black man. Let me give you an example: Morocco has regularised* twice. After the two phases of regularisation, they said that it was necessary to integrate the regularised persons into the economic fabric of Morocco. Thus, necessitating funding, right? The funding originated from the European Union. Ask the Moroccan government. How many migrants has it integrated since 2014 and since 2016? You must ask. When we go to meetings, [we are told]: "Oh no, we already have almost 3,000 work contracts". When we look, we don't see where this 3,000 comes from. "We have 5,000, 6,000", the figures yes, but on the ground, in the workforce, where are these figures? The figures are fabricated to satisfy the European Union, to receive EU funding. Since the European Union never comes to Morocco, it only sees the report.

*The regularisation process means the integration of "eligible" migrants. In Morocco, there were two waves of regularisation (in 2014 and 2016 respectively), which were largely supported by the European Union.

FRAUD HOW DO YOU HELP SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS INTEGRATE AND FIND WORK?

CCSM For us it's very difficult to find jobs. I told you earlier that I work. Where do I work? In migration. I cannot work outside of this sector. I am working on an immigration project. This is our work. When you have a job, it is related to migration. If

you are working for example on a one-year project. After a year, you are back to square one. The collective does not have the means to integrate people on Moroccan soil. Out of all the members of the collective; only the president and myself, the secretary, work. Because we work in migration, from project to project. That's what it's about.

ID:608174

INSPECTORATUL GENERAL AL POLITIEI DE FRONTIERA ^{RO}	€ 493 589,75
MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR ^{ES}	€ 1 580 035,00
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR ^{FO}	€ 1 580 912,14
KENTRO MELETON ASFALIAS ^{GR*}	€ 7 239 377,11

*Main EU Contributor	
TOTAL	€ 13 844 698,00
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 10 893 914,00

EWISA
EARLY WARNING FOR INCREASED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY KENTRO MELETON ASFALIAS^{GR}

"This project proposal will provide assessment and the management of illegal migration flows at the land border, through the increase of knowledge degree of operational situation and the enhancement of reaction capacity of the participating authorities responsible for land border security. It is also aimed to develop a system in which video-analysis techniques can be, if possible, combined to serve border maintenance as efficiently as possible at the low costs.

The project objective is to increase intelligence in video surveillance and for this purpose the proposal approach process will consists of:

- camera-specific processes
- a modular implementation of successive analysis layers, which is applied for optimal situational awareness: chaining, motion, figure, face.

In addition to the camera's processing capabilities, the network consists of: cheap sensors, network analysis and system for control room. (...)

The project proposes to:

1. increase the intelligence of the video surveillance system, detect all the irregular movements within the area and select the suspicious ones conduct in-depth observation and identification of the targets;
2. Achieve the 100% surveillance of the overall land border area (water, land, air). Set up and run demonstration;
3. define the desired interoperability environment, including proposed adaptations to existing systems, to accommodate new capabilities, additional sensors (cameras & radars) and communication media between existing system nodes;
4. to promote the usage of EWISA system concept all over the European land borders.¹¹



¹ <http://www.ewisa-project.eu/index.php/project/objectives>

FURTHER INFO:
<http://www.ewisa-project.eu/>
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/192052/en>
https://ec.europa.eu/research/infocentre/article_en.cfm?&artid=49764&caller=other

Last update according to Cordis: 20th of November 2017

SUNNY
SMART UNATTENDED AIRBORNE
SENSOR NETWORK FOR DETECTION OF
VESSELS USED FOR CROSS BORDER
CRIME AND IRREGULAR ENTRY
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY BMT GROUP LTD^{UK}

"SUNNY represents a step beyond existing research projects due to the following main features:

- A two-tier intelligent heterogeneous UAV sensor network will be considered in order to provide both large field and focused surveillance capabilities, where the first-tier sensors, carried by medium altitude, long-endurance autonomous UAVs, are used to patrol large border areas to detect suspicious targets and provide global situation awareness. Fed with the information collected by the first-tier sensors, the second-tier sensors will be deployed to provide more focused surveillance capability by tracking the targets and collecting further evidence for more accurate target recognition and threat evaluation. Novel algorithms will be developed to analyse the data collected by the sensors for robust and accurate target identification and event detection;

- Novel sensors and on-board processing generation, integrated on UAV system, will be focus on low weight, low cost, high resolution that can operate under variable conditions such as darkness, snow, and rain. In particular, SUNNY will develop sensors that generate both RGB image, Near Infrared (NIR) image and hyperspectral image and that use radar information to detect, discriminate and track objects of interest inside complex environment with focus on the sea borders. Allowing to couple sensor processing and preliminary detection results (on-board) with local UAV control, leading to innovative active sensing techniques, replacing low level sensor data communication by a higher abstraction level of information communication.

- The exploitation and adaptation of emerging standard wireless technologies and architectures as IEEE 802.11a/g/n, IEEE 802.11p, DVB-T2, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, and Wi-Fi@700MHz will be considered due to their low cost and advantageous features."¹



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/313243>

FURTHER INFO:
<http://www.sunnyproject.eu/>

ID:313243

NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ^{GR}	€ 271 962,50
ALTUS LSA COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING SA	€ 1 009 885,56
KENTRO MELETON ASFALIAS	€ 266 940,00
POLYTECHNEIO KRITIS	€ 224 808,00
ALENIA AERMACCHI SPA ^{IT}	€ 189 048,00
CNIT	€ 413 656,80
LEONARDO - SOCIETA PER AZIONI	€ 262 648,65
VITROCISET SOCIETA PER AZIONI	€ 386 572,00
FUNDACION TECNALIA RESEARCH & INNOVATION ^{ES}	€ 490 881,02
TTI NORTE, S.L.	€ 564 887,50
INESC TEC ^{PT}	€ 926 229,00
MINISTERIO DA DEFESA NACIONAL	€ 628 134,00
MARLO AS ^{NO}	€ 211 800,00
METASENSING BV ^{NL}	€ 395 839,96
QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON ^{UK}	€ 545 678,76
BMT GROUP LTD*	€ 1 646 141,88
SAAB AKTIEBOLAG ^{SE}	€ 70 784,65
SPECIM, SPECTRAL IMAGING OY LTD ^{FO}	€ 671 400,00
XENICS NV ^{BE}	€ 392 679,40

*Main EU Contributor

TOTAL € 13 916 041,86
EU CONTRIBUTION € 9 569 977,68

ID:608385

NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ^{GR}	€ 621 530,13
MINISTRY OF MARITIME AFFAIRS AND INSULAR POLICY	€ 122 774,00
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	€ 272 907,50
Y.D.E.A.P.	n/a
AGENCIA ESTATAL DE ADMINISTRACION TRIBUTARIA ^{ES}	€ 69 376,00
EUROPEAN UNION SATELLITE CENTRE	€ 297 905,60
MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA DE ESPAÑA	€ 308 230,60
MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO	€ 128 835,80
MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR	€ 419 337,45
APRE ^{IT}	€ 536 345,16
AGENZIA SPAZIALE ITALIANA*	€ 1 708 023,00
CMCC FOUNDATION	€ 195 277,50
ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI GEOFISICA E VULCANOLOGIA	€ 185 010,00
ITALIAN MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTS	€ 29 460,60
LINK CAMPUS UNIVERSITY	€ 40 557,62
MINISTERO DELL'ECONOMIA E DELLE FINANZE	€ 72 509,70
MINISTERO DELLA DIFESA	€ 3 992 226,21
MINISTERO DELLO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO	€ 56 466,00
TOSATO GIANLUIGI	€ 99 955,75
BMVI ^{DE}	€ 139 589,50
CORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ^{IE}	€ 177 003,02
DANMARKS METEOROLOGISKE INSTITUT ^{DK}	€ 171 938,95
DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT ^{UK}	€ 43 024,00
WISE PENS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	€ 76 056,90
DIRECAO-GERAL DE POLITICA DO MAR ^{PT}	€ 653 040,00
EXECUTIVE AGENCY MARITIME ADMINISTRATION ^{BG}	€ 248 139,57
MTITC	€ 53 035,00
FINNISH NAVY ^{FI}	€ 91 013,00
LAUREA-AMMATTIKORKEAKOULU OY	€ 320 272,50
LIIKENTEN TURVALLISUUSVIRASTO	€ 35 211,50
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR	€ 351 427,29
VAYLAVIRASTO	€ 129 131,00
INSPECTORATUL GENERAL AL POLITIEI DE FRONTIERA ^{RO}	€ 206 910,00
MERCATOR OCEAN ^{FR}	€ 192 569,81
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL DE LA MER	€ 130 000,00
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS ^{NO}	€ 269 168,31
NaNSEN CENTERE	€ 207 604,55
SWEDISH COAST GUARD ^{SE}	€ 145 800,00
UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS ^{CY}	€ 202 336,50

*Main EU Contributor

TOTAL € 16 892 423,16
EU CONTRIBUTION € 13 000 000,00

EU CISE 2020
EUROPEAN TEST BED FOR THE MARITIME
COMMON INFORMATION SHARING
ENVIRONMENT IN THE 2020 PERSPECTIVE
FUNDED UNDER FP7-SECURITY
COORDINATED BY AGENZIA SPAZIALE ITALIANA^{IT}

"EUCISE2020 is a Security Research project of the European Seventh Framework Program; it aims at achieving the pre-operational Information Sharing between the maritime authorities of the European States. The aim is to create a political, organizational and legal environment to enable information sharing across the seven relevant sectors/user communities (transport, environmental protection, fisheries control, border control, general law enforcement, customs and defense) based on existing and also on future surveillance systems/networks with a view to achieve a fully operational CISE - Common Information Sharing Environment. EUCISE 2020 is an important milestone in the roadmap for implementation of the European CISE - Common Information Sharing Environment.

Pursuing the cooperation started with pilot projects, the preparatory work of the TAG (Technical Advisory Group) and the results of the Cooperation project launched by DG MARE, the overall objective of EUCISE2020 is to progress towards establishing a forward operating vision of CISE more stable and innovative, functionally and geographically larger, and more shared by different communities of European public and private stakeholders. CISE will support further cross-border and cross-sector operational cooperation between public authorities -including EU Agencies- in the execution of the defined maritime functionalities, with a focus on information sharing across sea-basins."¹



¹ <http://www.eucise2020.eu/>

FURTHER INFO:
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/system/files/CISE%20services%20description.pdf>
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/system/files/The%20Entity%20Service%20Model%20for%20CISE%20v1.5%2020170228.pdf>
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/system/files/CoopP%20WP5%20expert%20support%20258444%20Deliverable%20OUT-5-1-1.pdf>
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/system/files/CISE%20Architecture%20Visions%20Document%20-%20v3%2000.pdf>
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/192603/factsheet/en>
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/en/node/4039>

Last update according to Cordis: 18th of December 2017

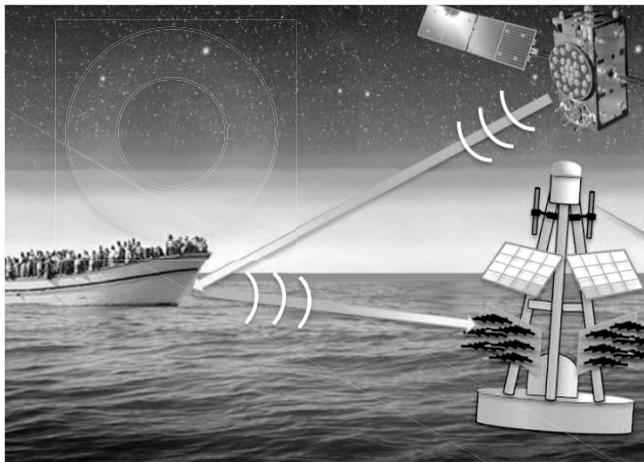
Last update according to Cordis: 27th of August 2017

SPYGLASS
GALILEO-BASED PASSIVE RADAR SYSTEM
FOR MARITIME SURVEILLANCE
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.2.1.6.
COORDINATED BY ASTER SPA^{IT}

"This proposal brings forward a passive bistatic radar (PBR) based on Galileo transmissions for maritime surveillance. The exploitation of existing transmissions for PBR applications is becoming increasingly attractive due to their low costs, covert operation, and reduced environmental pollution. Galileo is particularly suited for the proposed task since it comprises a satellite constellation, ensuring that any point on Earth is permanently illuminated by a number of satellites. This feature potentially enables surveillance both in coastal areas and the open sea. In this proposal a ground based receiver is considered for coastal monitoring while the receiver is placed on mobile platforms to assure open sea surveillance. The feasibility of such a system will be evaluated and the required techniques will be studied and developed in order to propose an original and innovative solution to solve a major European problem using European technology."¹

"Combating irregular migration, human smuggling, piracy and other types of transnational crimes as well as increasing maritime traffic safety has become a high priority on Europe's maritime agenda. These critical maritime issues require new or improved systems to detect and localise ships.

Satellite-based radar systems make it possible to extend maritime surveillance capabilities and enable systematic monitoring of a site. This is where the spyGLASS project comes in. A multi-national European consortium comprising companies and research institutes introduced a prototype of passive bistatic radar (PBR) technology based on Galileo transmissions. The newly developed technology is completely passive (i.e. without a transmitter) low-cost, allows covert operation and reduces environmental impact."²



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/193820/factsheet/en>

² <https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/227895-maritime-embraces-galileo-technology>

FURTHER INFO:

<http://www.spyglassproject.eu/>

Last update according to Cordis: 27th of February 2017

ID:641486

ELETTRONICA GMBH ^{DE}	€ 385 567,00
THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM ^{UK}	€ 250 000,00
UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA LA SAPIENZA ^{IT}	€ 250 000,00
ASTER SPA ITALY*	€ 183 750,00

*Main EU Contributor	
TOTAL	€ 1 510 250,00
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 1 069 317,00

ID:687591

NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ^{GR}	€ 453 125,00
UNIVERSITY OF PIRAEUS RESEARCH CENTER*	€ 730 625,00
BOEING RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY EUROPE S.L.U. ^{ES}	€ 321 656,25
CRIDA	€ 311 957,50
ECOLE NAVALE ^{FR}	€ 239 155,00
ECOLE NAVALE GROUPEMENT INTERET PUBLIC	n/a
FRAUNHOFER SOCIETY ^{DE}	€ 856 691,25
IMIS GLOBAL LIMITED ^{UK}	€ 489 687,50
NATO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATION ^{BE}	€ 590 937,50

*Main EU Contributor	
TOTAL	€ 3 993 835,00
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 3 993 835,00

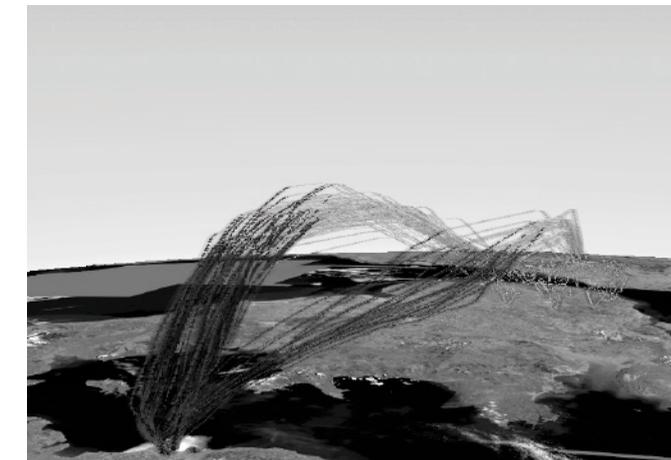
Last update according to Cordis: 9th October 2019

DATAcron
BIG DATA ANALYTICS FOR TIME
CRITICAL MOBILITY FORECASTING
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.2.1.1.0
COORDINATED BY UNIVERSITY OF
PIRAEUS RESEARCH CENTER^{GR}

"dataACRON is a research and innovation collaborative project introducing novel methods for threat and abnormal activity detection in very large fleets of moving entities spread across large geographical areas. Specifically, datACRON aims to develop novel methods for real-time detection and prediction of trajectories and important events related to moving entities, together with advanced visual analytics methods, over multiple heterogeneous, voluminous, fluctuating, and noisy data streams from moving entities, correlating them with archived data expressing, among others, entities' characteristics, geographical information, mobility patterns, regulations and intentional data (e.g. planned routes), in a timely manner.

Technological developments are validated and evaluated in user-defined challenges focusing on increasing the safety, efficiency and economy of operations concerning moving entities in the Air-Traffic Management and Maritime domains.

The datACRON project brings together partners from academia and industry to develop the aforementioned novel methods, together with user and data-provision partners from the two domains, in close relation to user-interest groups, focusing on real-life, industrial and user-defined challenges concerning operations (e.g. surveillance, forecasting of trajectories, characterization, etc.) regarding moving entities in sea and air."¹



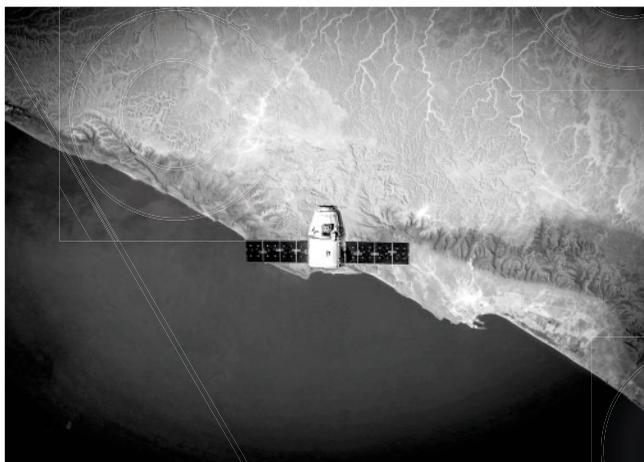
¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/199835/factsheet/en>

FURTHER INFO:

<http://datacron-project.eu/>

MARINE-EO
BRIDGING INNOVATIVE DOWNSTREAM EARTH
OBSERVATION AND COPERNICUS ENABLED
SERVICES FOR INTEGRATED MARITIME
ENVIRONMENT, SURVEILLANCE AND SECURITY
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.2.1.6.3.
COORDINATED BY NATIONAL CENTER FOR
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ""DEMOKRITOS""^{GR}

"MARINE-EO teams up a group of 5 maritime authorities (the buyers' group) and a group of 4 prestigious scientific and technical organizations with significant experience in EO and maritime matters (the technical advisors) to achieve the following objectives: (1) Develop, test and validate two set of demand-driven EO-based services which cover Marine Monitoring and Security Copernicus thematic areas, adopted on open standards, bringing incremental or radical innovations in the field of maritime awareness and leveraging on the existing Copernicus Services and other products from the Copernicus portfolio, (2) Propose a set of "support" / "envelop" services which will better integrate the above mentioned EO and Copernicus-enabled services to the operational logic and code of conduct. Such services shall also bring "closer" the demand side (Public Authorities - PAs) with the EO data providers (Copernicus - contributing missions) and EO data experts and analysts (Service providers/ industry and SMEs) creating a dynamic environment for a single digital market to grow, (3) Strengthen transnational collaboration in maritime awareness sector by facilitating knowledge transfer and optimization of resources for the public authorities which, participate in the buyers group. Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP) is a powerful tool to tackle these three points under one single joint initiative, and this is why MARINE-EO is in an excellent position to reinforce future capabilities."¹



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/206261/factsheet/en>
 further info:
<https://www.marine-eo.eu/>

ID:730098

DIRECAO-GERAL DE POLITICA DO MAR ^{PT}	€	3 359 025,00
FUNDO REGIONAL PARA A CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA	€	129 543,75
EUROPEAN UNION SATELLITE CENTRE ^{ES}	€	92 671,88
MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR	€	144 450,00
HELLENIC CENTRE FOR MARINE RESEARCH ^{GR}	€	121 725,00
NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*	€	231 862,50
NATIONAL OBSERVATORY OF ATHENS	€	111 037,50
KYSTVERKET VEST ^{NO}	€	95 231,25
SINTEF OCEAN AS	€	93 037,50
.....		

*Main EU Contributor		
TOTAL	€	4 865 093,75
EU CONTRIBUTION	€	4 378 584,38
.....		

Last update according to Cordis: 3rd of March 2020

ID:740593

SISTEMA PORTUALE DEL MAR TIRRENO SETTENTRIONALE ^{IT}	€	137 500,00
CNIT	€	571 812,50
COPTING GMBH ^{DE}	€	222 798,10
ELETTRONICA GMBH	€	431 962,48
FRAUNHOFER SOCIETY	€	484 660,00
CSEM SA ^{CH}	€	389 013,75
CYBERLENS LTD ^{UK}	€	255 124,98
POLICE SERVICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND	€	217 500,00
SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY	€	473 375,00
ETHNIKO KAI KAPODISTRIAKO PANEPISTIMIO ATHINON ^{GR}	€	418 750,00
ETHNIKO KENTRO EREVNAS KAI TECHNOLOGIKIS ANAPTYXIS*	€	673 750,00
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, GREECE	€	303 750,00
EVERIS SPAIN SL ^{ES}	€	371 089,60
INSPECTORATUL GENERAL AL POLITIEI DE FRONTIERA ^{RO}	€	72 500,00
SERVICIUL DE PROTECTIE SI PAZA	€	143 750,00
INSTITUT PO OTBRANA ^{BG}	€	217 500,00
MINISTERIO DA ADMINISTRAÇÃO INTERNA ^{PT}	€	171 850,00
MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA	€	88 500,00
OCEANSCAN - MARINE SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY LDA	€	120 549,98
TEKEVER II AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS LDA	€	662 625,08
NATO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATION ^{BE}	€	462 413,75
ORSZAGOS RENDOR - FOKAPITANYSAG ^{HU}	€	270 000,00
ROBOTNIK AUTOMATION SLL ^{ES}	€	265 603,10
SISEKAITSEAKADEEMIA ^{EE}	€	130 812,50
TEKNOLOGIAN TUTKIMUSKESKUS VTT OY ^{FI}	€	442 125,00
.....		

*Main EU Contributor		
TOTAL	€	8 997 781,50
EU CONTRIBUTION	€	7 999 315,82
.....		

Last update according to Cordis: 20th of April 2020

ROBORDER
AUTONOMOUS SWARM OF HETEROGENEOUS
ROBOTS FOR BORDER SURVEILLANCE
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.3.7.3./H2020-EU.3.7.7.
COORDINATED BY ETHNIKO KENTRO EREVNAS
KAI TECHNOLOGIKIS ANAPTYXIS^{GR}

"ROBORDER aims at developing and demonstrating a fully-functional autonomous border surveillance system with unmanned mobile robots including aerial, water surface, underwater and ground vehicles which will incorporate multimodal sensors as part of an interoperable network. Our intention is to implement a heterogenous robot system and enhance it with detection capabilities for early identification of criminal activities at border and coastal areas along with marine pollution events.

The overall framework for the ROBORDER project lies in the domain of border surveillance, marine pollution detection and situational awareness. The main objective is to detect and recognize illegal border activities, assess conditions and properly indicate and inform the border authorities and operational personnel about the area status.

ROBORDER will collect heterogeneous data from several different resources such as thermal and optical cameras, passive radars and RF sensors originated from multiple vehicles/robots. The data will be semantically integrated in order to provide accurate decision support services to the corresponding authorities for border patrolling."¹



¹ <https://roborder.eu>
 FURTHER INFO:
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/740593>

MARISA
MARITIME INTEGRATED
SURVEILLANCE AWARENESS
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.3.7.3./H2020-EU.3.7.7.
COORDINATED BY LEONARDO - SOCIETA PER AZIONI^{IT}

"Combating irregular migration, human smuggling, terrorism at sea, piracy, as well as arms and drug trafficking has become a high priority on Europe's security agenda. Securing the sea requires a day-to-day collaboration activities among European actors of maritime surveillance, Member States' administrations and European agencies principally, and a significant number of initiatives are being taken at EU level to address this challenge. The large amount of 'raw data' available today are not usable by systems supporting maritime security since they are not accessible at the same time and, often, they are not interoperable. Therefore, the overarching goal of MARISA project is to provide the security communities operating at sea with a data fusion toolkit, which makes available a suite of methods, techniques and modules to correlate and fuse various heterogeneous and homogeneous data and information from different sources, including Internet and social networks, with the aim to improve information exchange, situational awareness, decision-making and reaction capabilities."¹

"The MARISA project started on May 2017 with a twofold objective:

- Deliver a toolkit providing a suite of services to correlate and fuse various heterogeneous and homogeneous data and information from different sources and to improve information exchange, situational awareness, decision-making and reaction capabilities;
- Support the cooperation among different Member States and User communities, providing networking and infrastructural services and adopting the CISE data model as the basis for the definition of the MARISA data model."²



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/740698>

² https://www.marisaproject.eu/images/MARISA_3rd_Workshop-flyer-v1.1.pdf

FURTHER INFO:
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/209952/factsheet/en>
<https://www.marisaproject.eu/>

ID:740698

AIRBUS DS SAS ^{FR}	€ 480 812,50
TOULON VAR TECHNOLOGIES	€ 423 250,00
ALMA MATER STUDIORUM - UNIVERSITA DI BOLOGNA ^{IT}	€ 166 000,00
ASTER SPA	€ 204 531,25
E-GEOS SPA	€ 184 887,50
ENGINEERING - INGEGNERIA INFORMATICA SPA	€ 527 625,00
LEONARDO - SOCIETA PER AZIONI*	€ 1 031 843,75
MINISTERO DELLA DIFESA	€ 253 125,00
FRAUNHOFER SOCIETY ^{DE}	€ 443 825,00
PLATH GMBH	€ 254 450,00
GMV AEROSPACE AND DEFENCE SA ^{ES}	€ 528 421,25
MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR	€ 246 000,00
INOV INESC INOVAÇÃO ^{PT}	€ 239 250,00
INOVWORKS II, COMMAND AND CONTROL,SA	€ 206 062,50
MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA NACIONAL	€ 158 625,00
LAUREA-AMMATTIKORKEAKOULU OY ^{FI}	€ 517 000,00
LUCIAD NV ^{BE}	€ 245 087,50
NATO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATION	€ 400 200,00
MINISTERIE VAN INFRASTRUCTUUR EN WATERSTAAT ^{NL}	€ 195 246,25
TNO	€ 560 500,00
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, GREECE ^{GR}	€ 268 750,00
SATWAYS	€ 462 000,00
*Main EU Contributor	
TOTAL	€ 9 765 658,75
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 7 997 492,50

Last update according to Cordis: 13th of February 2020

ID:740931

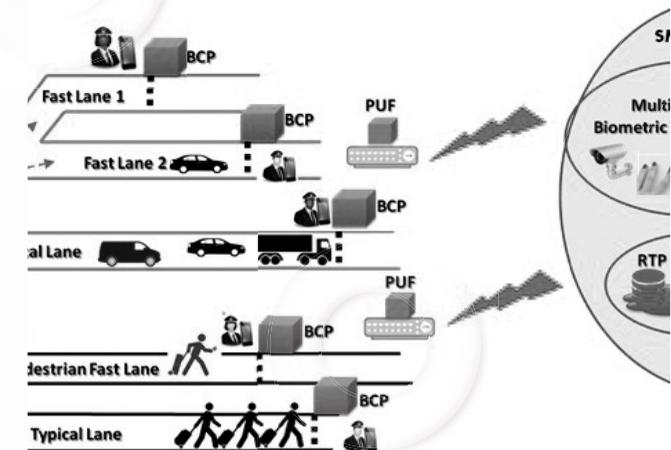
CLOUD SECURITY ALLIANCE (EUROPE) LBG ^{UK}	n/a
FUTURE INTELLIGENCE LTD	€ 474 257,50
TECH INSPIRE LTD	€ 347 500,00
EGOV CONSULTING AND DEVELOPMENT GMBH ^{DE}	€ 378 945,00
FRAUNHOFER SOCIETY ^{GR}	€ 437 812,50
ELLINIKO MESOGEIAKO PANEPISTIMIO ^{GR}	€ 253 320,00
CERTH*	€ 688 871,25
EULAMBIA	€ 323 375,00
TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRETE	n/a
GLAVNA DIREKTSIA GRANICHNA POLITSIYA ^{BG}	€ 100 000,00
IDEMIA FRANCE ^{FR}	€ 583 750,00
INSPECTORATUL GENERAL AL POLITIEI DE FRONTIERA ^{RO}	€ 175 625,00
SERVICIUL DE PROTECTIE SI PAZA	€ 103 750,00
SIVECO ROMANIA SA	€ 503 945,00
NTNU ^{NO}	€ 496 875,00
ORSZAGOS RENDOR - FOKAPITANYSAG ^{HU}	€ 131 250,00
*Main EU Contributor	
TOTAL	€ 4 999 276,25
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 4 999 276,25

Last update according to Cordis: 4th of May 2020

SMILE
SMART MOBILITY AT THE
EUROPEAN LAND BORDERS
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.3.7.3./H2020-EU.3.7.7.
COORDINATED BY ETHNIKO KENTRO EREVNAS
KAI TECHNOLOGIKIS ANAPTYXIS^{GR}

"SMILE proposes a novel mobility concept that addresses the current European Land Border control infrastructures challenges by designing, implementing and evaluating in relevant environments (TRL6) prototype management architecture, for the accurate verification, automated control, monitoring and optimization of people' flows at Land Border Infrastructures. It leverages the capabilities of the smart mobile devices in biometric control for secure and trusted authentication, and elaborates on their exploitation as part of a multimodal biometric verification process that supplements / complements existing approaches. Furthermore, SMILE's mobility concept builds upon Private Cloud Infrastructure technologies which communicate with remote SMILE handhelds through a secure gateway. SMILE ecosystem will target EU land borders which will be the beneficiaries of the proposed solutions.

In fact, the proposed technology and business framework developed in SMILE will be validated through pan-European demonstrations in 3 BCPs. The operational properties of the technologies and overall solution will be validated and evaluated against cost, performance, effectiveness and usability indicators. Use cases will be supported by different architectural designs, which will be classified according to the operation mode. BCPs participating in the project's pilots will deploy and evaluate the solution at business as usual and emergency situations across various status operations. SMILE aims to (1) minimise the exposure of BCPs to security risks and threats, and (2) help them successfully respond to security incidents, while relieving them from all unnecessary and costly efforts of identifying, acquiring and using the appropriate technology. To this CNBP, HBP & RBP BCP partners will deploy and validate the proposed secure & reliable ecosystem in two use cases (Romania Bulgaria), in which the adaptation of SMILE framework to focused applications will be performed."¹



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/210235/factsheet/en>

FURTHER INFO:
<https://smile-h2020.eu/smile/>

MIGOSA
IMAGE SENSOR FOR LOW LIGHT
CAMERA APPLICATIONS
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.3./
H2020-EU.2.3./H2020-EU.2.1.
COORDINATED BY PIXPOLAR OY^{FI}

“Challenge: One of the biggest global challenges in the low-light camera applications e.g. in the video surveillance is the need to significantly improve image quality and identification in low light. Even software enhanced low light images remain blurred and are unsuited to automated image-recognition demonstrating the need to develop more efficient image sensors. Solution: Cameras with Pixpolar’s low light image sensor (MIG technology) capture both visible light and Near Infra-Red (NIR) light that cannot be seen with the naked eye. Cameras equipped with MIG image sensors extend 1.6 times the maximum detection range compared to existing technology. It allows superior identification of objects, and is immune to interference. It also allows a 80% reduction in illumination cost or 60% reduction in the number of cameras required for area surveillance at cost lower than the cost of present technology. A prototype MIG pixel has been made, tested and validated.

Business opportunity: MIG image sensor is a game changing technology. The advantages of the MIGOSA technology enables Pixpolar to enter the large global image sensor market (USD 1.5.2B by 2020). The MIGOSA technology was demonstrated in Horizon 2020 Phase 1 to many camera producers and camera end users. They all saw great market opportunity in embedding MIG image sensors in their cameras. A solid business case can be secured by targeting first 5-10 camera manufacturers, from which further business expansion can be nurtured. In February 2018 the business case was also endorsed by an investment of 2 million EUR from an international investor consortium.

The purpose of the MIGOSA project: To accomplish test production of low light MIG image sensors and to start the commercialization of the image sensors. This will open the large business potential in the fields of Security and Surveillance (S&S), night vision, maritime and scientific markets as well as later in the automotive, aviation, drone, industrial, and medical markets.”¹



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/823270>
 FURTHER INFO:
https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/sme_en.htm

ID:823270

 FUNDING SCHEME:
 SME-2 - SME INSTRUMENT PHASE 2

PIXPOLAR OY ^{FI} *	€ 2 072 262,50

*Main EU Contributor	
TOTAL	€ 2 960 375,00
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 2 072 262,50

Last update according to Cordis: 14th February 2020

ID:833650

 NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AEROSPACE^{RO} € 202 562,50
 AIRBUS DEFENCE AND SPACE GMBH^{DE} € 101 937,50
 MAOC(N)^{PT} € 135 530,00
 EDISOFT SA € 450 047,50
 DIRECCAO GERAL DA AUTORIDADE MARITIMA* € 606 750,00
 TEKEVER ASDS € 584 325,00
 ECA ROBOTICS^{FR} € 448 623,00
 NAVAL GROUP € 813 348,38
 HOME OFFICE^{UK} € 156 250,00
 I.S.D^{GR} € 200 608,23
 MINISTARSTVO SAOBRAČAJA I POMORSTVA^{ME} € 150 000,00
 NATO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATION^{BE} € 289 007,50
 TNO^{NL} € 399 500,00
 NETHERLANDS AEROSPACE CENTRE € 300 000,00

*Main EU Contributor		
TOTAL	€ 5 952 300,00	
EU CONTRIBUTION	€ 4 838 489,61	

Last update according to Cordis: 22nd of July 2020

COMPASS 2020
COORDINATION OF MARITIME ASSETS FOR
PERSISTENT AND SYSTEMATIC SURVEILLANCE
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.3.7.3./H2020-EU.3.7.8.
COORDINATED BY DIRECÇÃO GERAL
DA AUTORIDADE MARÍTIMA^{PT}

“The external borders of the EU have historically been under great pressure, subject to a variety of threats, which include irregular migration and trafficking of narcotics. Within this context, authorities in charge of border and maritime patrol are faced with different challenges that include the heterogeneity of the traffic that undertakes illegal activities in European waters, limitations in the ability to collect and share timely available data among institutional organizations, as well as a lack of assets by the relevant authorities to cover the wide maritime areas under their mandate. Although there has been an expressive investment done in the domain of surveillance technologies and tools, the intake by the competent authorities has been slow, due to lack of uniformity in the integration of such systems with existing surveillance infrastructures. In order to address these challenges, project COMPASS2020 aims to demonstrate the combined use and seamless coordination of manned and unmanned assets to achieve greater coverage, better quality of information and shorter response times in maritime surveillance operations. The proposed solution will be based on an innovative CONOPS that makes use of multiple aerial and underwater unmanned vehicles with improved capabilities, deployed from OPVs or from land, and will be supported by a central, multi-domain and interoperable Mission System (MS) that enables the operation of these platforms from both locations. UxVs may act as deported ship sensors, providing critical mission data to the MS that can then be exploited through dedicated services to be developed in the scope of the project (e.g. Data Fusion and Threat Risk Analysis). The major goal of COMPASS2020 is to demonstrate an operational solution to ensure long range and persistent surveillance, increasing the situational awareness of coast guards and maritime authorities, and, thus, increasing the cost-effectiveness, availability and reliability of the operations.”¹



¹ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/833650>
 FURTHER INFO:
<http://www.compass2020-project.eu/>

ARESIBO
AUGMENTED REALITY ENRICHED SITUATION
AWARENESS FOR BORDER SECURITY
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.3.7.3./H2020-EU.3.7.8.
COORDINATED BY AIRBUS DEFENCE AND SPACE SAS^{FR}

*ARESIBO is an innovative system for improved situation awareness in the border security domain. ARESIBO focuses on the operational and tactical layers by covering a wide range of multipurpose borderland operational tasks and coast guard functions including border surveillance and area examination, patrolling and tasking, situational awareness, analysis of potential threats, search and rescue activities, joint planning of field operations. The envisaged platform addresses the problem of providing enhanced and integrated situation awareness to the operational personnel acting in-situ and in the C2 control more border by developing (a) intuitive and user-friendly interfaces for border security tools, (b) cloud-based decision-support services and tools for field and C2 operators, and (c) the needed communication infrastructure to accomplish border control and security tasks. ARESIBO technical solution is based on three technology pillars.

ARESIBO considers the use of all types of unmanned systems, namely Unmanned Ground Vehicles (UGV), Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), Unmanned Underwater Vehicles (UUVs), and Unmanned Surface Vehicles (USVs) that can meet the operational requirements of different border security missions and have the potential to lead and autonomously accomplish difficult and dangerous operations, limiting man losses and operational costs significantly.¹



¹ <https://aresibo.eu>
 FURTHER INFO:
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/222635/factsheet/en>

ID:833805

ADVANCED MECHANICAL SERVICES ^{GR}	€	159 625,00
NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS	€	499 375,00
CERTH	€	375 000,00
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, GREECE	€	367 500,00
AIRBUS DEFENCE AND SPACE SAS ^{FR} *	€	636 625,00
CROSS-BORDER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION ^{CH}	€	273 250,00
VIASAT ANTENNA SYSTEMS SA	€	433 252,50
FRAUNHOFER SOCIETY ^{DE}	€	331 000,00
UBIMAX GMBH	€	400 937,50
INSTITUT PO OTBRANA ^{BG}	€	300 000,00
IES SOLUTIONS SRL ^{IT}	€	297 500,00
ISIG	€	224 718,75
MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA NACIONAL ^{PT}	€	267 625,00
OCEANSCAN - MST	€	302 343,75
TEKEVER ASDS	€	350 000,00
NATO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATION ^{BE}	€	452 500,00
RAJAVARTIOLAITOS ^{FI}	€	400 252,50
TEKNOLOGIAN TUTKIMUSKESKUS VTT OY	€	464 627,50
ROBOTNIK AUTOMATION SLL ^{ES}	€	303 750,00
SERVICIUL DE PROTECTIE SI PAZA ^{RO}	€	160 000,00
.....		

*Main EU Contributor		
TOTAL	€	6 999 882,50
EU CONTRIBUTION	€	6 999 882,50
.....		

Last update according to Cordis: 3rd of May 2019

ID:833787

LE SERVICE PUBLIC FEDERAL JUSTICE ^{BE}	€	612 500,00
SERVICE PUBLIC FEDERAL FINANCES	€	53 750,00
UNIVERSITEIT ANTWERPEN*	€	1 678 795,00
HOME OFFICE ^{UK}	€	70 695,00
SCOTTISH POLICE AUTHORITY	€	60 000,00
UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER	€	582 332,50
POLITIEI DE FRONTIERA ^{RO}	€	60 000,00
POLITIEI ROMANE	€	51 250,00
UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINA SI FARMACIE IULIU HATIEGANU	€	535 625,00
IZERTIS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA ^{ES}	€	419 812,50
METROHM DROPSSENS SL	€	517 500,00
UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA	€	612 655,00
MINISTERIE VAN FINANCIEN ^{NL}	€	69 500,00
MUITINES KRIMINALINE TARNYBA ^{LT}	€	60 000,00
POLICE GRAND-DUCALE ^{LU}	€	60 000,00
SWEDISH CUSTOMS ^{SE}	€	60 000,00
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*Main EU Contributor		
TOTAL	€	5 504 415,00
EU CONTRIBUTION	€	5 504 415,00
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Last update according to Cordis: 26th of February 2020

BORDERSENS
BORDER DETECTION OF ILLICIT
DRUGS AND PRECURSORS BY HIGHLY
ACCURATE ELECTROSENSORS
FUNDED UNDER H2020-EU.3.7.3./H2020-EU.3.7.8.
COORDINATED BY UNIVERSITEIT ANTWERPEN^{BE}

“Combining robust sensor technologies with the inherent advantages of electrochemical strategies, nano-molecularly imprinted polymers, and multivariate and pattern data analysis, BorderSens will enable highly accurate selective detection of trace levels of illicit drugs and precursors. With borders being important gateways for the entrance of illicit drugs and their precursors, custom and border control authorities are facing pertaining challenges to detect such dangerous substances and safeguard the public. The main challenges posed by currently used on-site methods to detect illicit drugs and precursors are low accuracy, in the case of colour tests, and high cost and low portability, in the case of spectroscopic tests. In the light of a pressing need for better drug test systems at EU borders, the ultimate research aim of the BorderSens is to develop a portable, wireless single prototype device with the capability to quickly test for different types of drugs, precursors and adulterants/cutting agents, with outstanding accuracy and reduced false positives and false negatives.

BorderSens will demonstrate its innovative technological solution at seven demonstration sites at EU borders with end-users and ensure exploitation plans guaranteeing strong impact.”¹



¹ <http://bordersens.eu/>
 FURTHER INFO:
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/833787>